



**Redistribution**  
Federal Electoral Districts

**Redécoupage**  
Circonscriptions fédérales

# Proposal of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of

# Saskatchewan

Published pursuant to the *Electoral  
Boundaries Readjustment Act*

ISBN 978-0-660-43202-1

Cat. No.: SE3-123/4-2022E-PDF

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# Overview

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Saskatchewan (the Commission) has been established pursuant to the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3 (the Act). The Commission is an independent, three-member body responsible for defining the sizes, boundaries, and names of the federal electoral districts within the Province of Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan's representation in the House of Commons is 14 members, which means that the Province must be divided into 14 electoral districts. The 2021 Census, as determined by Statistics Canada, provides the basis for the redistribution of electoral districts under the Act. Between the 2011 and 2021 censuses, based on the data made available to the Commission at the time of drafting this Proposal, Saskatchewan's population count increased from 1,033,381 to 1,132,505.<sup>1</sup> This is an increase of 99,124, which must be accommodated within Saskatchewan's 14 electoral districts. The population of the Province, divided by 14, gives an electoral quota for each electoral district of 80,893.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, the Commission proposes that the population of the Province of Saskatchewan be divided between the 14 electoral districts as illustrated by the maps set out in this Proposal. As will be demonstrated, apart from the electoral district of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River, only one district departs from the electoral quota by more than 10%.

In brief terms, the Commission is suggesting at this time that some change may be needed to accommodate the large geographical areas with less population in the province. In particular, the extraordinary circumstances of the Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River electoral district may justify a significant variation from the electoral quota. In addition, the electoral districts of Yorkton—Melville and Souris—Moose Mountain are not made as large as strict adherence to the electoral quota might demand.

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<sup>1</sup> All population figures are based on the May 11, 2021, census numbers, which are the only actual numbers available at the time of the writing of this Proposal, i.e. April, 2022.

By way of further recognition of the large geographical areas covered by Cypress Hills—Grasslands and, to some extent, Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan, the Committee is proposing a possible reconfiguration of both of these electoral districts to establish two electoral districts running east and west rather than north and south. These districts would be named Kindersley—Rosetown and Moose Jaw—Swift Current—Grasslands.

The Commission is also proposing a reconfiguration of the Saskatoon electoral districts. In response to submissions and in recognition of the significant growth in that city, the Commission is proposing (a) a reconfigured Saskatoon electoral district that includes the communities of Warman, Martensville and Humboldt in an electoral district to be known as Saskatoon—Wanuskewin; (b) a core urban electoral district to be known as Saskatoon Centre; and (c) an adjustment of the Grasswood suburban electoral district to include some neighbourhoods that are presently in the Saskatoon West electoral district.

As with all of the proposed changes within this document, the Commission seeks the public's input. After holding public hearings and receiving written and oral submissions with respect to the Proposal, the Commission will prepare a final report, which will be published in the fall of 2022. The Commission stresses the importance of public participation during this process.

A copy of the Proposal may be obtained from the Commission free of charge on request. Requests may be submitted to the Commission by mail or email. Contact information is provided in the Notice of Representation section.

The maps at the end of the Proposal show the boundaries of the proposed electoral districts. The following table shows the 14 districts, the population in each district, the percentage by which the population departs from the electoral quota in each district, the percentage by which the population departs from the electoral quota in each district if the population of the northern electoral district is excluded from the calculation, and finally the land area of each of the electoral districts.

**Table 1**

2022 Proposed Federal Electoral Districts	Population	Variation from Electoral Quota	Variation from Reference Quota (excluding population of northern district)	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
		<b>80,893</b>	<b>83,613</b>	
Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River	45,524	-43.72%	-45.55%	313,246
Battlefords—Lloydminster	83,815	3.62%	0.25%	37,542
Prince Albert	85,344	5.50%	2.07%	26,263
Saskatoon—Wanuskewin	83,562	3.29%	-0.07%	19,301
Saskatoon Centre	89,092	10.09%	6.51%	43
Saskatoon—University	85,188	5.31%	1.88%	83
Saskatoon—Grasswood	80,704	-0.19%	-3.44%	494
Kindersley—Rosetown	78,525	-2.93%	-6.09%	61,099
Regina—Qu'Appelle	85,914	6.20%	2.75%	6,236
Regina—Lewvan	84,347	4.26%	0.87%	83
Regina—Wascana	85,642	5.90%	2.46%	53
Yorkton—Melville	78,865	-2.50%	-5.68%	56,148
Moose Jaw—Swift Current—Grasslands	85,464	5.66%	2.22%	58,356
Souris—Moose Mountain	80,519	-0.46%	-3.70%	53,098
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,132,505</b>			

# Reasons

## Introduction

The population of Saskatchewan as determined by the 2021 Census was 1,132,505. This represents an increase of 9.6% over the 2011 Census population of 1,033,381. The two major cities (Regina and Saskatoon) grew at a substantially faster rate than the province as a whole. The 2021 population of the City of Regina was 226,404, or 17.2% greater than the city's 2011 population of 193,100. The 2021 population of the City of Saskatoon was 266,141, or 19.8% greater than the City's 2011 population of 222,189. The population of Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek also increased significantly from 72,607 to 83,395, representing a 14.86% increase from the 2011 Census.

The census change in population from 2011 to 2021 is captured by the following table, which was developed in relation to the electoral districts presently in place:

**Table 2**

Current Federal Electoral Districts	Population 2011	2011 Variation from Quota (%) (Provincial quota 73,813)	Population 2021	2021 Variation from Quota (%) (Provincial quota 80,893)	2021 Population Variation (2011–2021)	2021 Population Variation (%) (2011–2021)
Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River	69,471	-5.88%	71,488	-11.63%	2,017	2.90%
Battlefords—Lloydminster	70,034	-5.12%	70,918	-12.33%	884	1.26%
Prince Albert	79,344	7.49%	80,845	-0.06%	1,501	1.89%
Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek	72,607	-1.63%	83,395	3.09%	10,788	14.86%
Saskatoon West	76,704	3.92%	87,855	8.61%	11,151	14.54%
Saskatoon—University	76,257	3.31%	88,348	9.22%	12,091	15.86%
Saskatoon—Grasswood	72,010	-2.44%	93,277	15.31%	21,267	29.53%

**Table 2**

Current Federal Electoral Districts	Population 2011	2011 Variation from Quota (%) (Provincial quota 73,813)	Population 2021	2021 Variation from Quota (%) (Provincial quota 80,893)	2021 Population Variation (2011–2021)	2021 Population Variation (%) (2011–2021)
Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan	76,106	3.11%	80,547	-0.43%	4,441	5.84%
Regina—Qu'Appelle	72,891	-1.25%	78,140	-3.40%	5,249	7.20%
Regina—Lewvan	79,587	7.82%	98,492	21.76%	18,905	23.75%
Regina—Wascana	77,208	4.60%	89,087	10.13%	11,879	15.39%
Yorkton—Melville	71,270	-3.45%	71,220	-11.96%	-50	-0.07%
Cypress Hills—Grasslands	67,834	-8.10%	68,314	-15.55%	480	0.71%
Souris—Moose Mountain	72,058	-2.38%	70,579	-12.75%	-1,479	-2.05%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,033,381</b>		<b>1,132,505</b>			

## Guiding Principles

The principles set forth in the Act govern the readjustment of federal electoral boundaries. Paragraph 15(1)(a) of the Act provides that the division of the Province into electoral districts and the description of the boundaries “shall proceed on the basis that the population of each electoral district [...] shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota for the province”. This principle is often referred to as population parity, and its rationale rests in the democratic principle of one person, one vote.

With population parity at the forefront, subsection 15(2) of the Act goes on to provide that, within a province, a commission may depart from the rule contained in paragraph 15(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”; and
- (b) “in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.”

In departing from the application of the rule contained in paragraph 15(1)(a), the commission “shall make every effort to ensure that except in circumstances viewed by the commission as extraordinary,” the population of each electoral district “remains within twenty-five per cent more or twenty-five per cent less of the electoral quota.”



Every commission is also guided by the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in *Reference Provincial Electoral Boundaries (Sask)*, [1991] 2 S.C.R. 158, where the Court found that the right to vote enshrined in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* is the right to effective representation. The majority of the court noted that, while a citizen's vote should not be unduly diluted, absolute parity is impossible and relative parity may detract from the goal of effective representation. McLachlin J. (as she then was) stated as follows:

[55] It emerges therefore that deviations from absolute voter parity may be justified on the grounds of practical impossibility or the provision of more effective representation. Beyond this, dilution of one citizen's vote as compared with another's should not be countenanced. I adhere to the proposition asserted in *Dixon, supra*, [*Dixon v B.C. (A.G.) (1986)*, 1986 CanLII 770 (BC SC)], at p. 414, that "only those deviations should be admitted which can be justified on the ground that they contribute to better government of the populace as a whole, given due weight to regional issues within the populace and geographic factors within the territory governed".

In summary, the overarching principle of the Act is to ensure that each electoral district shall, as closely as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota for the province. As will be shown in this Proposal, every effort has been made to respect the electoral quota. The Commission has also considered communities of interest and identity, historical patterns, and geographic size in proposing electoral boundaries.

The 2021 Census, as determined by Statistics Canada, provides the basis for the redistribution of electoral districts under the Act. Between the 2011 and 2021 censuses, Saskatchewan's population count increased from 1,033,381 to 1,132,505. The electoral quota is determined by dividing the 2021 Saskatchewan census population count of 1,132,505 by 14 (the number of electoral districts) for an electoral quota of 80,893.

In contemplating how the Saskatchewan electoral quota can be viewed, it may be helpful to consider the provincial electoral and national quotas from the following chart, taken from data provided by Elections Canada:

2021 Census Results and Provincial Quotas			
Province	Seats	Population	Quota
NL	7	510,550	72,936
PE	4	154,331	38,583
NS	11	969,383	88,126
NB	10	775,610	77,561
QC	77	8,501,833	110,413
ON	122	14,223,942	116,590
MB	14	1,342,153	95,868
SK	14	1,132,505	80,893
AB	37	4,262,635	115,206
BC	43	5,000,879	116,300
NT	1	40,232	40,232
NU	1	41,070	41,070
YK	1	36,858	36,858
<b>Canada</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>36,991,981</b>	<b>108,163</b>

In developing this Proposal, the Commission has strived to ensure that municipal boundaries would be respected wherever possible and that towns and small- to medium-sized cities would not be divided between two adjacent districts. It has also tried to place every First Nations reserve in its entirety within a single district. Where a number of First Nations reserves are geographically concentrated, the Commission has respected that fact by including them within the same electoral district. The public hearings will be important to ensure the Commission has met these goals.

### Broad Explanation of the Data

Over the past decade, Saskatchewan’s fastest-growing electoral districts are the two exclusively urban electoral districts in Regina, the three electoral districts in Saskatoon, and the electoral district of Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek.

The 2021 Census confirms that the expanded population of the above six districts (the five exclusively urban ridings and Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek) averaged a population increase of 8.3%. By contrast, the remaining eight districts grew by 1.3% over the same period. To be clear,

there was some population growth in all electoral districts except for Souris—Moose Mountain and Yorkton—Melville, but none of the electoral districts outside of Regina and Saskatoon kept pace with the growth of the six identified electoral districts.

The population increase requires some adjustment to Saskatchewan's electoral districts in accordance with the governing principles.

## Proposed Districts

After the census data became available, the Commission sought input from the public on the data and its effect on Saskatchewan's federal electoral boundaries. The Act does not contemplate this step, but other Commissions in and outside of the Province have found it useful to involve the public in the process as early as possible.

The Commission was pleased to receive 37 submissions, which have been very helpful in the development of this Proposal. The Commission is grateful to those who provided submissions at the early stages of this process and wishes to thank them for their participation in this important democratic exercise.

It should be noted that the Commission received a group submission, which supported a reconsideration of an issue that had been addressed by the Saskatchewan Commission in its 2012 Proposal and Report. The identified issue is whether Saskatchewan should have exclusively urban electoral districts in Saskatoon and Regina or whether it should have blended urban-rural districts in those cities. The Commission has included some aspects of this submission when proposing the electoral boundaries for Saskatoon.

Based on its review of submissions, the data and past reports, the Commission proposes that the electoral boundaries be adjusted in a manner that strives to incorporate the principles set out in the legislation and Supreme Court of Canada case law.

## Northern Electoral District of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River

The Commission determined that any examination of the electoral boundaries should begin with a consideration of the northern electoral district of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River. Using the geographic boundaries as they were set for the electoral districts in 2011, this northern electoral district had a landmass for electoral purposes of 342,684 square kilometres or 54% of the total landmass of the Province.

Having regard for the factor of geographic size alone, it appears that a substantial variation from the electoral quota is potentially justified. Past Saskatchewan commissions have identified this issue. The question is one of degree. With the provincial quota fixed at 80,893 and with no adjustment to the boundaries, this electoral district with a population of 71,488 requires the sitting representative to traverse not just a large landmass but to do so through territory with few roads.

Another factor setting Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River apart from the central and southern electoral districts is its cultural make-up. According to the 2011 census data, the

cultural heritage of this area has a dominant Indigenous population. The First Nation, Métis and Dene peoples of this subarctic region share an historically distinct and contemporary northern, land-based way of life, with their own history, culture, spiritual and social values, languages and economies. The Woodland Cree, for example, specifically refer to the north as Kiwetinohk or place of the north wind.

Precedent for significantly reducing the size of the northern electoral district, and, thereby, departing from the electoral quota, may be found in other geographically large electoral districts in Canada. These are some of the largest with the least population and the greatest variance from the electoral quota:

<b>Electoral district</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Abitibi—Baie-James— Nunavik—Eeyou	85,475	854,754	-15.64%
Kenora	55,977	321,741	-47.30%
Labrador	26,728	294,330	-63.64%

The Electoral Boundaries Commission of Newfoundland and Labrador offered this explanation for the variation from the electoral quota in the Labrador electoral district in its 2012 Report:

Having considered the decennial census and the variances from the electoral quota, as summarized in Table 1 and Table 2 above, the Proposal initially addressed whether there were "extraordinary circumstances" as contemplated by section 15 of the Act that would warrant an electoral district whose population was outside the  $\pm$  factor of 25 percent of the electoral quota.

For the past 25 years the Labrador portion of the Province constituted a separate electoral district even though its population was more than 25 percent below the electoral quota. The continuance of that electoral district would clearly have a significant effect upon the populations of other electoral districts. The Proposal addressed the matter as follows:

The 2011 decennial census found the population of the Labrador electoral district to be 26,728. That population is widely dispersed over an extensive land mass, which continues to pose serious transportation challenges for its residents and elected representatives. Residents of that electoral district, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, and whether residing in small coastal communities, in or near the major service centre in Upper Lake Melville or in the major natural resource development towns of Labrador West, are all known to assert the existence of a shared community of interest.

Having regard to its history, geography, community of interest and the strength of its distinct Aboriginal communities, the Commission views the circumstances of the Labrador portion of the Province as being extraordinary and as warranting the continuance of a separate electoral district.

The Commission next considered the remaining six electoral districts, recognizing that continuance of the Labrador electoral district would necessarily result in higher populations in some or all of these six electoral districts. To address that issue the Commission found it useful to calculate an electoral quota for those six districts as follows:  $514,536 - 26,728$  (Labrador) =  $487,808 \div 6 = 81,301$ . Consideration of that quota (the reference quota) assisted the Commission in addressing the application of the statutory guidelines in section 15 of the Act to those electoral districts.

With these comments in mind, the Saskatchewan Commission observes that the large geographic size of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River, coupled with its cultural and linguistic mix, could be viewed as extraordinary circumstances justifying a variation from the quota by -43.72%. Even with the proposed adjustment in the geographic size, Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River occupies 50% of the landmass of the Province and is 5.13 times larger than the second largest electoral district of Kindersley—Rosetown.

Reducing the size of the electoral boundaries of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River will have implications for the remaining electoral districts. It stands to reason that if some seats are to be below the electoral quota, others have to be above it. To accommodate this change, the population difference between 71,488 persons under an unadjusted boundary for Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River and 45,524 based on a revised boundary, which equals 25,964, must be absorbed in the remaining 13 districts. Following the approach in Newfoundland, it is useful to consider what can be called a reference quota, if no other adjustment is made, for those remaining districts of  $(1,132,505 - 45,524) \div 13 = 83,613$  [reference quota] as well as the electoral quota when assessing the Proposal. To be clear, the electoral quota is the guiding principle.

## Prince Albert

Apart from adding subdivided and recreational lands that were formerly in Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River, this electoral district largely keeps the configuration it had following the 2011 Census. The total population of the Prince Albert electoral district according to this Proposal would be 85,344, which represents a 5.50% variation from the electoral quota and a 2.07% variation from the reference quota.

## Battlefords—Lloydminster

Apart from adding subdivided land and recreational lands that were formerly in Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River, this electoral district largely keeps the configuration it had following the 2011 Census. The total population of the Battlefords—Lloydminster electoral district, according to this proposal, would be 83,815, which represents a 3.62% variation from the electoral quota and a 0.25% variation from the reference quota.

## Saskatoon

Saskatoon and the surrounding area have grown significantly. In 2012, it was possible to create three almost exclusively urban seats. The significant growth in the Saskatoon electoral districts makes that no longer completely possible even when considered in relation to the reference quota. The total population of the three electoral districts designed as they were in 2012 is 269,480. This figure divided by three equals 89,827.

Several broad options confront the Commission. One is to absorb all of the existing population within the three electoral districts. This would make three of the largest electoral districts in the Province. Depending on where the boundary is placed for each electoral district, an electoral district of 89,827 would exceed the quota by 8,934.

Another option would be to create a blended urban-rural electoral district. This would include some of the urban population of Saskatoon and encompass the fast-growing communities on the outskirts of Saskatoon, including Warman and Martensville, as well as going east to include Humboldt, and the land and residences between these points.

The Commission is considering a combination of these approaches.

In relation to Saskatoon specifically, of the 37 emailed submissions received by the Commission to inform this Proposal, 17 concerned the Saskatoon electoral districts. Two of these submissions were co-authored or supported by 8 and 26 people, respectively. All 17 submissions support the creation of a central urban electoral district for Saskatoon, with adjustments of the other two existing urban electoral districts in Saskatoon to be made accordingly.

The Commission is considering readjusting the three existing electoral districts to allow for an electoral district to be called “Saskatoon Centre,” which would be bordered almost entirely by Circle Drive. The establishment of the Saskatoon Centre electoral district addresses communities of interest that are, to some extent, distinguishable from those of suburban and rural residents. These interests include (a) transportation infrastructure, (b) the development of the downtown core, (c) issues faced by at-risk populations, and (d) distinct issues faced by Indigenous people whose population in Saskatoon is concentrated in the neighbourhoods inside Circle Drive.

The population of the proposed Saskatoon Centre electoral district would be 89,092. This represents a variation of 10.09% from the electoral quota and 6.51% from the reference quota. Those who recommended the establishment of a core urban electoral district, and who also commented on the issue of quota size, understood that the population of this district would exceed 89,000. Apart from Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River, this is the only riding for which the Commission is suggesting a departure of more than 10%. All of the other ridings are closer to the electoral quota.

The establishment of the Saskatoon Centre electoral district would involve including within it some neighbourhoods—those that are inside of Circle Drive—that are presently part of the Saskatoon West electoral district. The Commission is proposing that the remaining neighbourhoods in Saskatoon West situated outside of Circle Drive, become part of the enlarged Saskatoon—Grasswood electoral district as discussed below.

The Commission proposes to adjust the boundaries of the Saskatoon—University electoral district to accommodate the proposed Saskatoon Centre electoral district. The population of Saskatoon—University would be 85,188. This represents a 5.31% variation from the electoral quota and 1.88% from the reference quota.

The Commission proposes an adjustment of the boundaries of the Saskatoon—Grasswood electoral district in such a way as to establish it as a suburban electoral district. The proposed adjusted boundaries would include Saskatoon neighbourhoods to the south and east of Circle Drive. Those neighbourhoods to the east of Circle Drive are presently within the Saskatoon West electoral district. The population of the Grasswood electoral district with the proposed boundaries would be 80,704, which represents a variation from the electoral quota of -0.19% and from the reference quota of -3.44%.

The Commission proposes to realign part of what used to be Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek into a fourth Saskatoon and surrounding-area electoral district. The Commission is recommending that the new electoral district be called Saskatoon—Wanuskewin. It would include Saskatoon neighbourhoods that are outside and to the north of Circle Drive, and the surrounding area that includes other urban communities such as the fast-growing Warman, Martensville and Humboldt. The total population of Saskatoon—Wanuskewin according to this proposal would be 83,562, which represents a 3.29% variation from the electoral quota and a -0.07% variation from the reference quota.

The balance of Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek must be absorbed primarily within Kindersley—Rosetown, as reflected in the map provided with this Proposal.

## Regina

Like Saskatoon, Regina has grown significantly, but not to the same degree. The total 2021 population of the three Regina electoral districts, including the blended urban-rural electoral district of Regina—Qu'Appelle, is 265,719, but the growth among the electoral districts is uneven. The total population as it stood according to the 2021 Census divided by three shows an electoral district size of 88,573, which would exceed the reference quota of 83,613 by 4,960 or 5.9%.

Unlike Saskatoon, the Commission received relatively few submissions regarding how the 2021 population should be divided among Regina's three electoral districts. In the absence of extensive submissions, the Commission considered two options.

The first option is to absorb the increased population within the existing electoral districts and make adjustments to account for the fact that Regina—Lewvan is the largest of the three electoral districts based on the 2021 Census data. This would mean moving the boundaries to account in some manner for the differences in those increases.

The second option is to decrease the geographical size of Regina—Qu'Appelle and establish three ridings of relatively equal size. The proposed map reflects the second option. It results in three ridings with the following deviations from the electoral quota as follows: (a) Regina—Lewvan at 84,347, which varies by 4.26%, (b) Regina—Qu'Appelle at 85,914, which varies by 6.2%, and (c) Regina—Wascana at 85,642, which varies by 5.9%.

This option has implications for both the Yorkton—Melville and Souris—Moose Mountain electoral districts.

## **Yorkton—Melville**

Two main factors have influenced the proposed electoral boundaries of this district. The first is the reduction of the geographical size of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River. The second factor is the reduction in geographical size of Regina—Qu'Appelle. These two changes have increased the corresponding size of the electoral district of Yorkton—Melville, giving it a population of 78,865. The variation from the electoral quota for Yorkton—Melville based on the 2011 Census was -3.45%. The proposed increase in electoral size would reduce the variation from the electoral quota to -2.50%, with a variation from the reference quota of -5.68%.

## **Souris—Moose Mountain**

The reduction in geographical size of Regina—Qu'Appelle results in some increase in size of Souris—Moose Mountain. The large size of this electoral district justifies the Commission's decision to continue to depart somewhat from the electoral quota for the district. The proposed population of Souris—Moose Mountain is 80,519. This represents a -0.46% variation from the electoral quota and a -3.70% variation from the reference quota.

## **Swift Current—Moose Jaw—Grasslands and Kindersley—Rosetown**

The Commission received a number of detailed submissions criticizing the configuration of Cypress Hills—Grasslands and Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan as not respecting the communities of interest in this part of the Province. In addition, most of the submissions expressed concern about the large size of Cypress Hills—Grasslands, which would in all likelihood have to increase to come closer to the electoral quota if no other adjustments were made. In that regard, it is noted that the landmass of Cypress Hills—Grasslands according to the 2012 Report was 77,831 km<sup>2</sup>. At least for the purposes of this Proposal, the Commission proposes that the two electoral districts should be substantially re-configured.



The Commission proposes one district following the transportation corridor running through Swift Current and Moose Jaw almost to the outskirts of Regina and to be named Moose Jaw—Swift Current—Cypress Hills. The population of this district would be 85,464, which represents a 5.66% variation from the electoral quota and a 2.22% variation from the reference quota.

The Commission proposes a second almost exclusively rural electoral district to recognize the community of interest that lies to the north of the South Saskatchewan River. It would absorb almost all that part of Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek that does not form part of Saskatoon—Wanuskewin. This district would be named after the two largest centres in the district and be called Kindersley—Rosetown. Conscious of the large geographic size of this district, the Commission did not extend its boundaries to the point of exact equivalence with the electoral quota. The population of Kindersley—Rosetown would be 78,525. This represents a -2.93% variation from the provincial quota and a -6.09% variation from the reference quota.

# Notice of Sittings

## Hearing dates and places

The receipt of submissions and the holding of public sittings to hear representations by interested persons are an essential part of the electoral redistribution process. To that end, the Commission will be holding public sittings in respect of the proposed electoral districts. The Commission stresses the importance of these sittings or hearings to the process leading to the development of its final Report. For this purpose, the Commission will sit at the following centres and times:

Location	Place of hearing	Date of hearing	Time of hearing
Saskatoon	Sheraton Cavalier 612 Spadina Crescent E	Monday, June 20, 2022	9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Saskatoon	Sheraton Cavalier 612 Spadina Crescent E	Tuesday, June 21, 2022	9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Prince Albert	Best Western Premier 313 38th Street W	Wednesday, June 22, 2022	9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
La Ronge	Kikinahk Friendship Centre 320 Boardman Street	Friday, June 24, 2022	9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Meadow Lake	Flying Dust Community Centre 1 Buffalo Rub Avenue & River Road	Monday, June 27, 2022	9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
North Battleford	Don Ross Centre 891 99th Street	Tuesday, June 28, 2022	9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Kindersley	Royal Canadian Legion 118 2nd Avenue E	Wednesday, June 29, 2022	9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Swift Current	Coast Hotel 905 North Service Road E	Thursday, June 30, 2022	9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Regina	Holiday Inn and Suites 1800 Prince of Wales Drive	Tuesday, July 5, 2022	9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Regina	Holiday Inn and Suites 1800 Prince of Wales Drive	Wednesday, July 6, 2022	9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Location	Place of hearing	Date of hearing	Time of hearing
Fort Qu'Appelle	Treaty 4 Governance Centre 740 Sioux Avenue S	Thursday, July 7, 2022	10:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Moose Jaw	Heritage Inn 1590 Main Street N	Friday, July 8, 2022	10:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Yorkton	Ukrainian Cultural Centre 240 Wellington Avenue	Monday, July 11, 2022	10:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Weyburn	Royal Canadian Legion 47 150 3rd Avenue NE	Tuesday, July 12, 2022	10:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Virtual hearing	The link will be provided to participants	Thursday, July 14, 2022	1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

Other sittings, including additional virtual hearings, can be scheduled depending on need.

## Simultaneous Translation

English-to-French and French-to-English translation will be available at any sitting of the Commission on written request to the Secretary of the Commission by:

- (a) any person who gives notice of intention to make a presentation at that particular sitting;  
or
- (b) any person who expresses an intention to attend that particular sitting.

In order to allow the Commission time to arrange for such language translation, the written request must be received by the Secretary of the Commission 14 days before the hearing that the person would like to attend. Contact information is provided in the Notice of Representation section.

## Accommodation Needs

If anyone wishing to attend or make a presentation at one of the Commission's sittings has accommodation needs that would otherwise prevent the person from doing so, such person should notify the Commission in writing of the nature of those needs. In order to allow the Commission time to arrange for any special requirements, the written notice must be received by the Secretary of the Commission no later than 14 days before the hearing that the person would like to attend. Contact information is provided in the Notice of Representation section.

# Notice of Representation

The Act precludes the Commission from hearing any person desiring to make a representation at one of the Commission's sittings, unless that person has given to the Commission the notice required by subsections 19(2) and 19(5) of the Act, which read as follows:

## Notice to be given by public advertisement

19(2) Notice of the time and place fixed by the commission for any sittings to be held by it for the hearing of representations from interested persons shall be given by advertisement published in the Canada Gazette and in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the province at least 30 days before the day on which the sittings commence.

## Notice of representation to be given before sittings

19(5) No representation shall be heard by a commission at any sittings held by it for the hearing of representations from interested persons unless notice in writing is given to the secretary of the commission within 23 days after the date of the publication of the last advertisement under subsection (2), stating the name and address of the person who seeks to make the representation and indicating concisely the nature of the representation and of the interest of the person.

The effect of these two provisions, taken in combination, is that notice in writing shall be given to the Secretary of the Commission within 23 days of the date of the publication of the last advertisement mentioned in subsection 19(2). Notwithstanding subsections 19(2) and (5) of the Act, subsection 19(6) provides that a "commission may hear the representation without the notice being given if the commission considers it to be in the public interest to do so."

With the above principles in mind, the Commission should receive any notice to make a representation by June 13, 2022. Notice in writing shall be sent to the Secretary of the Commission, using the contact information below.

By email: [sk@redecoupage-federal-redistribution.ca](mailto:sk@redecoupage-federal-redistribution.ca)

By mail: Ms. Marlene Rodie, Commission Secretary  
Saskatchewan Electoral Boundaries Commission  
P.O. Box 21031 Gardiner Park PO  
Regina, SK S4V 0Y0

# Rules

As the Notice of Sittings section indicates, the Commission will be holding a number of public hearings. In accordance with section 18 of the Act, the Commission has developed rules for regulating its public hearings, as follows:

1. These rules may be cited as “The Rules of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Saskatchewan, 2022.”
2. In these Rules:
  - (a) “Act” means the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3;
  - (b) “advertisement” means the advertisement published by the Commission pursuant to subsection 19(2) of the Act;
  - (c) “Commission” means the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Saskatchewan established following the 2021 decennial census;
  - (d) “notice of intention to make a representation” means notice in writing given to the Secretary pursuant to subsection 19(5) of the Act;
  - (e) “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Commission;
  - (f) “sitting” means a sitting held for the hearing of representations in accordance with section 19 of the Act.
3. These rules may be cited as “The Rules of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Saskatchewan, 2022.”
4. A person giving notice of intention to make a representation shall state in the notice at which of the places, named in the advertisement as a place of sitting, that person wishes the representation to be heard. Such person may elect to make their submission in writing only, provided that such election is made in writing and delivered to the Secretary within the time limit for giving notice of intention to make a representation. The written submission must be delivered to the Secretary at the time of making such election or within 30 days thereafter.
5. If a person giving notice of intention to make a representation fails to comply with the provisions of Rule 4, the Secretary shall forthwith ascertain from such person the place at which that person wishes to make the representation.

6. If it appears to the Commission that no one will make a representation at any place designated by the advertisement as a place of sitting, the Commission, or the Chair of the Commission, may cancel the sitting at such place.
7. Two members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the holding of a sitting to hear representations.
8. If a quorum cannot be present at a place of sitting on the date set out in the advertisement, the Commission, or the Chair of the Commission, may postpone that sitting to a later date.
9. (1) In the event of the cancellation of a sitting for reasons other than that set forth in Rule 7 or in the event of the postponement of a sitting, the Secretary shall forthwith notify any person who has given notice of intention to make a representation that the sitting has been cancelled or postponed. In such an event, the Secretary shall advise such person or persons at which other sitting the person may make her or his representation.  
  
(2) In the event of the cancellation or postponement of a sitting, the Commission, or the Chair of the Commission, shall give public notice of such postponement or cancellation by such means as the Commission, or the Chair of the Commission, considers adequate in the circumstances.
10. If it appears at a sitting of the Commission that the Commission cannot complete hearing representations within the time allowed for the sitting, the Commission may adjourn the sitting to a later date at the same place or may, taking into account the convenience of persons whose representations have not been heard or have been only partly heard, adjourn the sitting to a sitting of the Commission elsewhere.
11. As a general rule, representations will be limited to 15 minutes, including the time needed to set up and to take down any equipment that might be part of the presentation.
12. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, a person who has given notice of intention to make a representation and who has indicated a desire to be heard at one of the places specified in the advertisement may, with the consent of the Commission, or the Chair of the Commission, be heard at any other sitting specified in the advertisement.
13. At each sitting the Commission shall decide the order in which representations are heard.
14. Having regard for issues surrounding the pandemic and the increased expectation from the public with regard to online services, the Commission will hold one or more virtual public hearings, depending on the utility and the demand. In addition to the principles to be applied to in-person public hearings, the following procedures and requirements apply to virtual public hearings:
  - (a) the link to the virtual public hearing is made available only to participants and observers who have registered with the commission and to members of the media and is not to be shared;

- (b) a moderator will manage the agenda, the allotted speaking time and the microphones of the participants;
- (c) participants will have the option to share their screen;
- (d) the use of a headset by presenters is recommended;
- (e) presenters may choose to participate by phone;
- (f) simultaneous translation will be available, if requested.

Dated at Regina, Saskatchewan, 27th day of April, 2022.

**The Honourable Madam Justice Georgina Jackson**, Chair  
Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, Regina

**Dr. Bonita Beatty**, Deschambault Lake  
Associate professor in the Department of Indigenous Studies  
University of Saskatchewan

**Professor Mark Carter**, Saskatoon  
Professor in the College of Law  
University of Saskatchewan

# APPENDIX – Maps, Proposed Boundaries and Names of Electoral Districts

There shall be in the Province of Saskatchewan fourteen (14) electoral districts, named and described as set out below, each of which shall return one member.

In the following descriptions:

(a) any reference to “arm,” “lake,” “drive,” “street,” “crescent,” “avenue,” “road,” “boulevard,” “line,” “highway,” “railway” and “river” signifies the centre line unless otherwise described;

(b) sections, townships, ranges and meridians are in accordance with the Dominion Lands system of survey and include the extension thereof in accordance with that system. They are abbreviated as “Sec”, “Tp”, “R” and “W 2” or “W 3”;

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

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

(e) wherever a word or expression is used to denote a territorial division, such word or expression shall indicate the territorial division as it existed or was bounded on the first day of January 2021;

(f) 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; and

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

The population figure of each electoral district is derived from the 2021 decennial census.



## Battlefords—Lloydminster

(Population: 83,815)

(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly boundary of said province with the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Beaver River No. 622; thence generally easterly, southerly and westerly along the northerly, easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Loon Lake No. 561; thence generally southerly and easterly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Mervin No. 499; thence generally southerly and easterly along said limit and along the northerly limit of the rural municipalities of Parkdale No. 498 and Medstead No. 497 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Spiritwood No. 496; thence northerly along said limit to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Big River No. 555; thence generally northerly, easterly, southerly and westerly along the westerly, northerly, easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to Highway 55; thence generally southerly and southeasterly along said highway to the northerly limit of the Village of Debden; thence generally easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said village to Highway 55; thence southeasterly along said highway to the west boundary of Sec 16 Tp 51 R 5 W 3; thence southerly along said boundary and along the west boundary of sec 9 and 4 Tp 51 R 5 W 3 to the south boundary of Sec 4 Tp 51 R 5 W 3; thence east along said boundary and along the south boundary of sec 3 and 2 Tp 51 R 5 W 3 to Highway 55; thence southeasterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Village of Canwood; thence northerly, easterly and southerly along the westerly, northerly and easterly limits of said village to Highway 55; thence southeasterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Canwood No. 494; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly boundary of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103B; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly boundaries of said reserve; thence southerly, westerly and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly boundaries of said reserve to the southerly boundary of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103D; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly boundaries of said reserve to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Canwood No. 494; thence westerly along said limit and along the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Spiritwood No. 496 to the easterly boundary of Sec 1 Tp 49 R 12 W 3; thence northerly along said boundary to the northerly boundary of the Mosquito Grizzly Bear's Head Lean Man TLE Indian Reserve No. 1; thence westerly, southerly and southeasterly along said boundary to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Spiritwood No. 496; thence westerly along said limit to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Round Hill No. 467; thence generally southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of North Battleford No. 437; thence southerly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Mayfield No. 406; thence easterly along said limit to the unnamed road near the easterly boundary of Sec 36 Tp 42 R 14 W 3; thence southerly along said road to its production to the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally westerly along said river to the easterly boundary of Sec 31 Tp 41 R 14 W 3; thence south along said boundary and along the easterly boundary of sec 30, 19 and 18 Tp 41 R 14 W 3 to the northerly boundary of Red Pheasant Indian Reserve No. 108; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the easterly boundary of Sec 5 Tp 41 R 14 W 3; thence southerly along said boundary and along

the easterly boundary of sec 32, 29, 20, 17, 8 and 5 Tp 40 R 14 W 3 and sec 32, 29 and 20 Tp 39 R 14 W 3 to the southerly boundary of Sec 20 Tp 39 R 14 W 3; thence westerly along said boundary and the southerly boundary of Sec 19 Tp 39 R 14 W 3 to Highway 4; thence generally westerly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Rosemount No. 378; thence generally southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Redford No. 379; thence westerly along the southerly limit of said rural municipality and along the southerly limit of the rural municipalities of Tramping Lake No. 380, Grass Lake No. 381 and Eye Hill No. 382 to the westerly boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; thence north along said boundary to the point of commencement.

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## **Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River**

(Population: 45,524)

(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan lying northerly of the line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly boundary of said province with the southwest corner of the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District; thence generally easterly along the southerly limit of said district to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Meadow Lake No. 588; thence generally southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the southerly limit of the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District; thence easterly along said limit to the westerly limit of the Prince Albert National Park of Canada; thence northerly, easterly and southerly along said limit to the southerly limit of the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District; thence generally easterly along said limit to the easterly boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan.

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## **Kindersley—Rosetown**

(Population: 78,525)

(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan bounded as follows: commencing at the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Lakeside No. 338; thence generally southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality and along the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Big Quill No. 308 to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Mount Hope No. 279; thence southerly, generally westerly and generally southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Longlaketon No. 219; thence generally southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to Highway 6 (near the easterly boundary of Sec 13 Tp 22 R 19 W 2); thence southwesterly and southerly along said highway to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lumsden No. 189; thence westerly along said limit and along the southerly limits of the rural municipalities of Dufferin No. 190, Marquis No. 191, Eyebrow No. 193 and Enfield No. 194 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Enfield No. 194; thence northerly, westerly and northerly along said limit to the

South Saskatchewan River; thence generally westerly along said river to the Red Deer River; thence generally northwesterly along said river to the westerly boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; thence north along said boundary to the northwest corner of the Rural Municipality of Heart's Hill No. 352; thence easterly along the northerly limit of said rural municipality and along the northerly limit of the rural municipalities of Progress No. 351, Mariposa No. 350 and Grandview No. 349 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Biggar No. 347; thence generally easterly, northerly, easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Perdue No. 346; thence easterly along said limit and along the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Vanscoy No. 345 to the easterly limit of said rural municipality; thence southerly and easterly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality and along the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Dundurn No. 314 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Blucher No. 343; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality and along the northerly limit of the rural municipalities of Colonsay No. 342, Viscount No. 341 and Wolverine No. 340 to Highway 20; thence southerly along said highway to Bay Trail Road; thence easterly along said road to the west boundary of Sec 26 Tp 36 R 22 W 2; thence northerly along said boundary and along the westerly boundary of Sec 35 Tp 36 R 22 W 2 to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Wolverine No. 340; thence easterly along said limit and along the northerly limit of the rural municipalities of Leroy No. 339 and Lakeside No. 338 to the point of commencement.

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## **Moose Jaw—Swift Current—Grasslands**

(Population: 85,464)

(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly boundary of said province and the Red Deer River; thence generally easterly along said river and along the South Saskatchewan River to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Morse No. 165; thence southerly, easterly, southerly and easterly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Chaplin No. 164; thence easterly along said limit and along the northerly limits of the rural municipalities of Wheatlands No. 163, Caron No. 162 and Moose Jaw No. 161 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Moose Jaw No. 161; thence southerly along said limit and along the easterly limits of the rural municipalities of Baildon No. 131 and Terrell No. 101 to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Terrell No. 10; thence westerly along said limit and along the southerly limits of the rural municipalities of Lake Johnston No. 102 and Sutton No. 103 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Wood River No. 74; thence southerly along said limit and the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Waverley No. 44 to Highway 18; thence easterly, generally southerly and easterly along said highway to Highway 2; thence generally southerly along said highway to the southerly boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; thence west and north along said boundary to the point of commencement.

## Prince Albert

(Population: 85,344)

(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan bounded as follows: commencing at the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Torch River No. 488; thence generally southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality and along the easterly limits of the rural municipalities of Nipawin No. 487, Connaught No. 457 and Tisdale No. 427 to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Tisdale No. 427; thence westerly along said limit and the southerly limits of the rural municipalities of Star City No. 428, Flett's Springs No. 429 and Invergordon No. 430 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Invergordon No. 430; thence northerly along said limit to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of St. Louis No. 431; thence generally westerly along said limit to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally northerly along said river to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Duck Lake No. 463; thence westerly along said limit to Highway 11; thence northeasterly along said highway to the southerly boundary of Willow Cree Indian Reserve; thence easterly and generally northerly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said reserve to Highway 11; thence northeasterly along said highway to the southerly limit of the Town of Duck Lake; thence easterly and generally northerly along the southerly and easterly limits of said town to Allowance Road; thence easterly along said road to Highway 11; thence northeasterly along said highway to the southerly boundary of Sec 35 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence westerly along said boundary and along the southerly boundary of sec 34, 33 and 32 Tp 45 R 1 W 3 to the westerly boundary of Sec 32 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence northerly along said boundary and along the westerly boundary of Sec 5 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence easterly along the northerly boundary of Sec 5 Tp 46 R 1 W 3 to the westerly boundary of Sec 9 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence northerly along said boundary to the unnamed road near the southerly boundary of Sec 17 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence generally northwesterly along said unnamed road to its intersection with an unnamed road within Sec 12 Tp 47 R 2 W3; thence generally westerly along said unnamed road, Vaughan Road and its westerly production to the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly along said river to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Shellbrook No. 493; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to Highway 55; thence northwesterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Village of Canwood; thence northerly, westerly and southerly along the easterly, northerly and westerly limits of said village to Highway 55; thence northwesterly along said highway to the southerly boundary of Sec 2 Tp 51 R 5 W 3; thence westerly along said boundary and the southerly boundary of sec 3 and 4 Tp 51 R 5 W 3 to the westerly boundary of Sec 4 Tp 51 R 5 W 3; thence northerly along said boundary and along the westerly boundary of sec 9 and 16 Tp 51 R 5 W 3 to Highway 55; thence northwesterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Village of Debden; thence generally northerly and westerly along the easterly and northerly limits of said village to Highway 55; thence northwesterly and generally northerly along said highway to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Canwood No. 494; thence easterly along said limit to Prince Albert National Park of Canada; thence generally northerly, easterly and southerly along the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of said park to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lakeland No. 521; thence easterly along said limit and along the northerly and easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Paddockwood No. 520 to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Torch River No. 488; thence easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

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## Regina—Lewvan

(Population: 84,347)

(Map 2)

Consists of those parts of the City of Regina and the Rural Municipality of Sherwood No. 159 bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and McCarthy Boulevard North; thence generally southerly along said boulevard and McCarthy Boulevard to 1st Avenue North; thence easterly along said avenue to Lewvan Drive; thence southerly along said drive to Dewdney Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Broad Street; thence southerly along said street to 15th Avenue, thence westerly along said avenue to Albert Street; thence southerly along said street to Ring Road; thence westerly along said road to the westerly limit of the City of Regina; thence northerly, generally westerly and generally northeasterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

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## Regina—Qu'Appelle

(Population: 85,914)

(Map 1 and 2)

Consists of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan bounded as follows: commencing at the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Lipton No. 217; thence generally southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality and along the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of North Qu'Appelle No. 187 to the northerly boundary of Sec 19 Tp 21 R 12 W 2; thence easterly along said boundary, the northerly boundaries of sec 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 Tp 21 R 12 W 2, the northerly boundaries of sec 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 Tp 21 R 11 W 2 and along the northerly and easterly boundary of Sec 19 Tp 21 R 10 W 2 to Highway 10; thence northeasterly along said highway to the northerly boundary of Sec 20 Tp 21 R 10 W 2; thence easterly along said boundary and along the northerly boundaries of sec 21, 22, 23 and 24 Tp 21 R 10 W 2 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Abernethy No. 186; thence generally southerly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Wolseley No. 155; thence southerly along the easterly boundaries of sec 13, 12 and 1 Tp 18 R 10 W 2 and sec 36, 25, 24, 13, 12 and 1 Tp 17 R 10 W 2 to the southerly boundary of Sec 1 Tp 17 R 10 W 2; thence westerly along said limit and along the southerly boundaries of sec 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Tp 17 R 10 W 2 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Indian Head No. 156; thence westerly along the southerly limit of said rural municipality and the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of South Qu'Appelle No. 157 to the westerly limit of said rural municipality; thence westerly along Highway 48 and Fifth Base Line to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Edenwold No. 158; thence northerly along said limit to Highway 33; thence northwesterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the City of Regina; thence generally northerly along said limit to the Canadian Pacific Railway (at Tower Road); thence southwestwardly along said railway to Broad Street; thence northerly along said street to Dewdney Avenue; thence westerly along said street to Lewvan Drive; thence generally northerly along said drive to 1st Avenue North; thence westerly along said avenue to McCarthy Boulevard; thence generally northerly along said boulevard and McCarthy Boulevard North to the northerly limit of the City of Regina; thence easterly and southeasterly along said limit to Pasqua Street North; thence northerly along said

street to the unnamed road near the northerly boundary of Sec 24 Tp 18 R 20 W 2; thence easterly along said road to Highway 6; thence generally northerly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Cupar No. 218; thence generally northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lipton No. 217; thence easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

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## **Regina—Wascana**

(Population: 85,642)  
(Map 2)

Consists of those parts of the City of Regina and the Rural Municipality of Sherwood No. 159 bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of Ring Road (Highway 6) and Albert Street; thence northerly along said street to 15th Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Broad Street; thence northerly along said street to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northeasterly along said railway to the easterly limit of the City of Regina (Tower Road); thence generally southerly and generally westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said city to Ring Road; thence westerly along said road to the point of commencement.

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## **Saskatoon Centre**

(Population: 89,092)  
(Map 3)

Consists of those parts of the City of Saskatoon bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of College Drive and Circle Drive East; thence generally southerly and westerly along Circle Drive East and along Circle Drive South to Circle Drive West; thence northeasterly and easterly along said drive and Circle Drive East to its production to the South Saskatchewan River; thence southwesterly along said river to University Bridge; thence southeasterly along said bridge to College Drive; thence easterly along said drive to the point of commencement.

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## **Saskatoon—Grasswood**

(Population: 80,704)  
(Map 1 and 3)

Consists of those parts of the City of Saskatoon and the Rural Municipality of Corman Park No. 344 bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Corman Park No. 344 with Highway 5; thence southerly, westerly and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to 33<sup>rd</sup> Street; thence easterly along said street to the westerly limit of the City of Saskatoon; thence northerly and easterly along the easterly and northerly limits of said city to Claypool Drive; thence easterly along said drive to Airport Drive; thence southeasterly along said drive to Circle Drive West;

thence southwesterly along said drive to Circle Drive South; thence generally southerly and southeasterly along said drive to Circle Drive East; thence generally easterly and northerly along said drive to Taylor Street East; thence generally southeasterly along said street to Boychuk Drive; thence southerly along said drive to the southerly limit of the City of Saskatoon; thence easterly and generally northerly along the southerly and easterly limit of said city to Highway 5; thence easterly along said highway to the point of commencement.

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## **Saskatoon—University**

(Population: 85,188)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Saskatoon bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the South Saskatchewan River and the northerly limit of the City of Saskatoon at the approximate latitude 52°12'28"N and longitude 106°36'21"W; thence generally southeasterly, southerly, southwesterly and westerly along the limit of said city to its intersection with Boychuk Drive; thence northerly along said drive to Taylor Street East; thence southwesterly and generally westerly to Circle Drive East; thence generally northerly along said drive to College Drive; thence westerly to University Bridge; thence northwesterly along said bridge to its midpoint in the South Saskatchewan River; thence northerly along said river to its intersection with Circle Drive East; thence northwesterly and westerly along said drive to Warman Road; thence northerly along said road to Primrose Drive; thence easterly and northeasterly along said drive to Pinehouse Drive; thence generally easterly along said drive and its production to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally northerly, northwesterly and northeasterly along said river to the point of commencement.

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## **Saskatoon—Wanuskewin**

(Population: 83,562)

(Map 1 and 3)

Consists of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan bounded as follows: commencing at the northeasterly corner of the Rural Municipality of Lake Lenore No. 399; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality and along the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of St. Peter No. 369 to the southerly limit of said rural municipality; thence westerly along said limit and along the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Humboldt No. 370 to the easterly boundary of Sec 34 Tp 36 R 22 W 2; thence southerly along said boundary and along the easterly boundary of Sec 27 Tp 36 R 22 W 2 to Bay Trail Road; thence westerly along said road to Highway 20; thence northerly along said highway to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Humboldt No. 370; thence westerly along said limit and along the southerly limits of the rural municipalities of Bayne No. 371, Grant No. 372 and Aberdeen No. 373 to the westerly limit of said the Rural Municipality of Aberdeen No. 373 and Highway 5; thence westerly along said highway to the easterly limit of the City of Saskatoon; thence northerly and generally northwesterly along said limit to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally

southerly along said river to the easterly production of Pinehouse Drive; thence westerly along said production and Pinehouse Drive to Primrose Drive; thence southerly and westerly along said drive to Warman Road; thence southerly along said road to Circle Drive East; thence generally westerly along said drive and Circle Drive West to Airport Drive; thence northwesterly along said drive to Claypool Drive; thence westerly along said drive to the westerly limit of the City of Saskatoon; thence generally westerly and southerly along said limit to 33<sup>rd</sup> Street; thence westerly along said street to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Corman Park No. 344; thence westerly along said limit to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Eagle Creek No. 376; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Glenside No. 377; thence westerly and generally northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to Highway 4; thence generally easterly along said highway to the northerly boundary of Sec 18 Tp 39 R 14 W 3; thence easterly along said boundary and the northerly boundary of Sec 17 Tp 39 R 14 W 3 to the westerly boundary of Sec 21 Tp 39 R 14 W 3; thence northerly along said boundary and the westerly boundaries of sec 28 and 33 Tp 39 R 14 W 3, sec 4, 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33 Tp 40 R 14 W 3 and sec 4 and 9 Tp 41 R 14 W 3 to the southerly boundary of Sec 17 Tp 41 R 14 W 3; thence westerly along said boundary to the westerly boundary of Sec 17 Tp 41 R 14 W 3; thence northerly along said boundary and the westerly boundaries of sec 20, 29 and 32 Tp 41 R 14 W 3 to the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally easterly along said river to the southerly production of an unnamed road and the westerly boundary of Sec 31 Tp 41 R 13 W 3; thence northerly along said production and the unnamed road to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Douglas No. 436; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along the southerly, westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Meeting Lake No. 466; thence generally northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly boundary of Mosquito Grizzly Bear's Head Lean Man TLE Indian Reserve No. 1; thence northwesterly, northerly, easterly and southerly along the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of said reserve to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Meeting Lake No. 466; thence easterly along said limit and the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Leask No. 464 to the westerly boundary of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103D; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of said reserve to the westerly boundary of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly boundaries of said reserve to the southerly boundary of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103B; thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said reserve to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Leask No. 464; thence easterly, southerly and easterly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the westerly production of Vaughan Road and the southerly boundary of Sec 5 Tp 47 R 3 W 3; thence generally easterly along said production, Vaughan Road and an unnamed road to its intersection with an unnamed road within Sec 12 Tp 47 R 2 W3; thence generally southeasterly along said unnamed road to the easterly boundary of Sec 8 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly boundaries of said section to the easterly boundary of Sec 6 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence southerly along said boundary and the easterly boundary of Sec 31 Tp 45 R 1 W 3 to the northerly boundary of Sec 29 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence easterly along said boundary and the northerly boundary of sec 28, 27 and 26 Tp 45 R 1 W 3 to Highway 11; thence generally southwesterly along said highway to Allowance Road; thence westerly along said road and Anderson Avenue to the easterly limit of the Town of



Duck Lake; thence generally southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said town to Highway 11; thence southwesterly along said highway to the easterly boundary of Willow Cree Indian Reserve; thence generally southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly boundaries of said reserve to Highway 11; thence southwesterly along said highway to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Rosethorn No. 403; thence easterly along said limit to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally southerly along said river to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Fish Creek No. 402; thence generally easterly along said limit to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Hoodoo No. 401; thence northerly, easterly, southerly and easterly along the westerly, northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Three Lakes No. 400; thence easterly along said limit and along the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lake Lenore No. 399 to the point of commencement.

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## **Souris—Moose Mountain**

(Population: 80,519)

(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly boundary of said province and the Qu'Appelle River; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly boundaries of said province to Highway 2; thence generally northerly along said highway to Highway 18; thence westerly, generally northerly and westerly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Old Post No. 43; thence northerly along said limit and along the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Stonehenge No. 73 to the northerly limit of said rural municipality; thence easterly along said limit and along the northerly limits of the rural municipalities of Lake of the Rivers No. 72 and Excel No. 71 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Key West No. 70; thence generally northerly along said limit and the westerly limits of the rural municipalities of Elmsthorpe No. 100, Redburn No. 130 and Pense No. 160 to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Pense No. 160; thence easterly along said limit and along the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Sherwood No. 159 to Highway 6; thence southerly along said highway to an unnamed road near the southerly boundary of Sec 25 Tp 18 R 20 W 2; thence westerly along said road to Pasqua Street North; thence southerly along said street to the northerly limit of the City of Regina; thence northwesterly, generally southeasterly, generally easterly and southerly along the northerly and westerly limits of said city to Ring Road; thence easterly along said road to the southerly limit of the City of Regina (east of Highway 6); thence generally easterly along the southerly limit of said city to the intersection of Highway 33 and the Canadian National Railway; thence southeasterly along Highway 33 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Sherwood No. 159; thence southerly along said limit to Fifth Base Line; thence easterly along Fifth Base Line to Highway 48; thence easterly along said highway to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lajord No. 128; thence easterly along said limit and the northerly limits of the rural municipalities of Francis No. 127 and Montmartre No. 126 to the northerly boundary of Assiniboine Indian Reserve No. 76; thence easterly along the northerly boundary of said reserve and along Fifth Base Line to the westerly boundary of Sec 6 Tp 17 R 9 W 2; thence northerly along said boundary and along the westerly boundary of sec 7, 18, 19, 30

and 31 Tp 17 R 9 W 2 and sec 6, 7, 18 and 19 Tp 18 R 9 W2 to the Qu'Appelle River; thence generally easterly and generally northeasterly along said river to the westerly boundary of Sakimay Indian Reserve No. 74-2; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly boundaries of said reserve to highway 47; thence northeasterly along said highway to the northeastern corner of the Sakimay Indian Reserve No. 74-9; thence generally southeasterly along the easterly, northerly and westerly boundaries of said reserve, Sakimay Indian Reserve nos. 74-17 and 74-12 and Shesheep Indian Reserve No. 74A to Crooked Lake; thence generally southeasterly along said lake to the Qu'Appelle River; thence generally easterly along said river to the point of commencement.

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## Yorkton—Melville

(Population: 78,865)

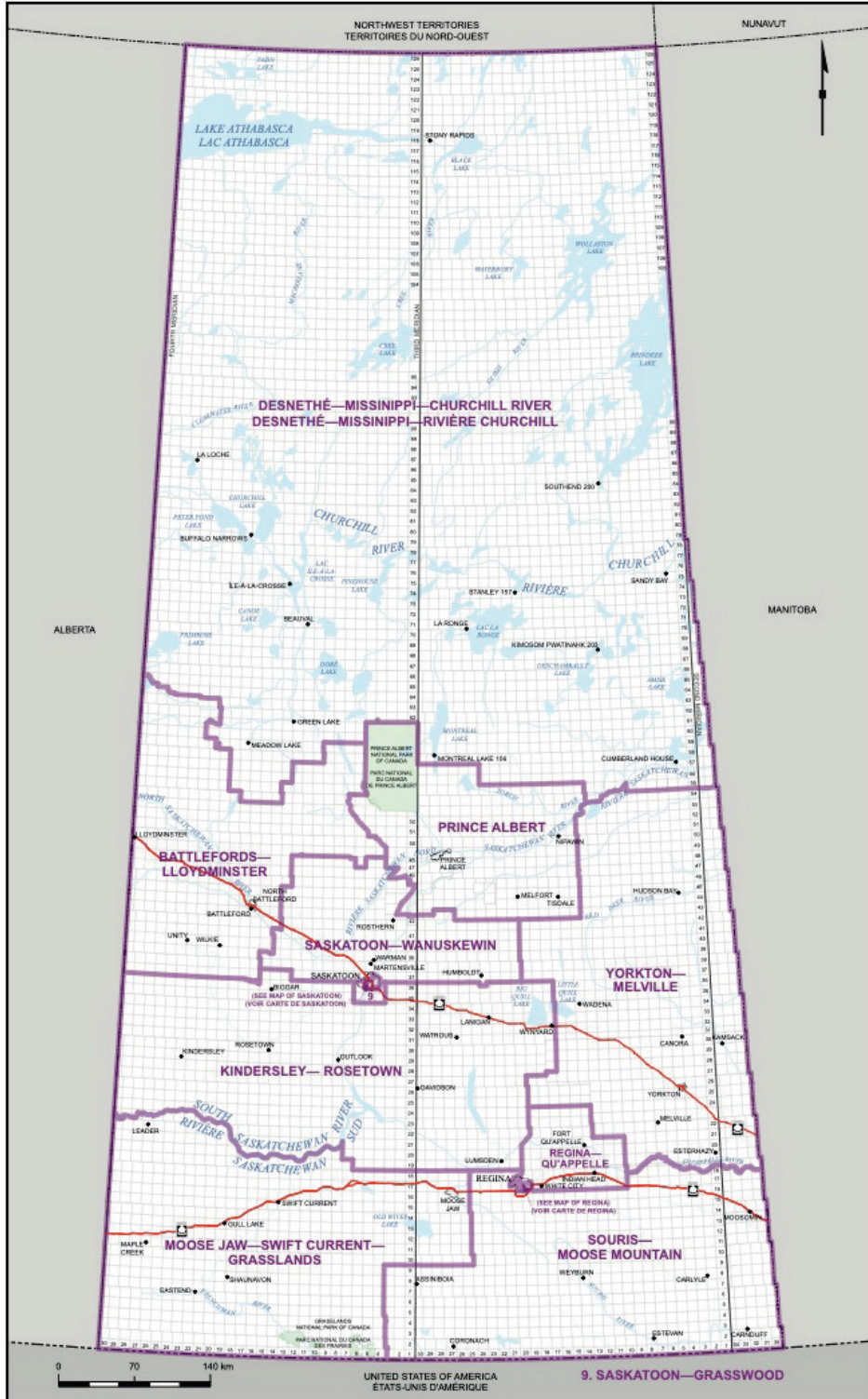
(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan bounded as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly boundary of said province and the northeasterly corner of the Rural Municipality of Hudson Bay No. 394; thence southerly along the easterly boundary of said province to the Qu'Appelle River; thence generally westerly along said river to Crooked Lake; thence northerly and westerly along said lake to the easterly boundary of the Shesheep Indian Reserve No. 74A; thence generally northerly, westerly and southerly along the easterly, northerly and westerly boundaries of said reserve and Sakimay Indian Reserve nos. 74-12, 74-17 and 74-9 to Highway 47; thence southwesterly along said highway to the northerly boundary of Sakimay Indian Reserve No. 74-2; thence westerly and southerly along the northerly and westerly boundaries of said reserve to the Qu'Appelle River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of McLeod No. 185; thence generally northerly along said limit to the southerly boundary of Sec 25 Tp 21 R 10 W 2; thence westerly along said boundary and along the southerly boundary of sec 26, 27, 28 and 29 Tp 21 R 10 W 2 to Highway 10; thence southwesterly along said highway to the westerly boundary of Sec 20 Tp 21 R 10 W 2; thence northerly along said boundary to the southerly boundary of Sec 30 Tp 21 R 10 W 2; thence westerly along said boundary and along the southerly boundary of sec 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 Tp 21 R 11 W 2 and sec 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 Tp 21 R 12 W 2 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Abernethy No. 186; thence northerly along said limit and along the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Tullymet No. 216 to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Kellross No. 247; thence westerly along said limit and along the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Touchwood No. 248 to the westerly limit of said rural municipality; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Emerald No. 277; thence northerly along said limit and along the westerly limits of the rural municipalities of Elfros No. 307 and Lakeview No. 337 to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Spalding No. 368; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Pleasantdale No. 398; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality and easterly along the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Barrier Valley No. 397 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Bjorkdale No. 426; thence northerly along said limit and along the westerly limit

of the Rural Municipality of Arborfield No. 456 to the Village of Zenon Park; thence generally northeasterly and westerly along the easterly limit of said village to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Arborfield No. 456; thence northerly along said limit and along the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Moose Range No. 486 to the northerly limit of said rural municipality; thence northeasterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Hudson Bay No. 394; thence easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

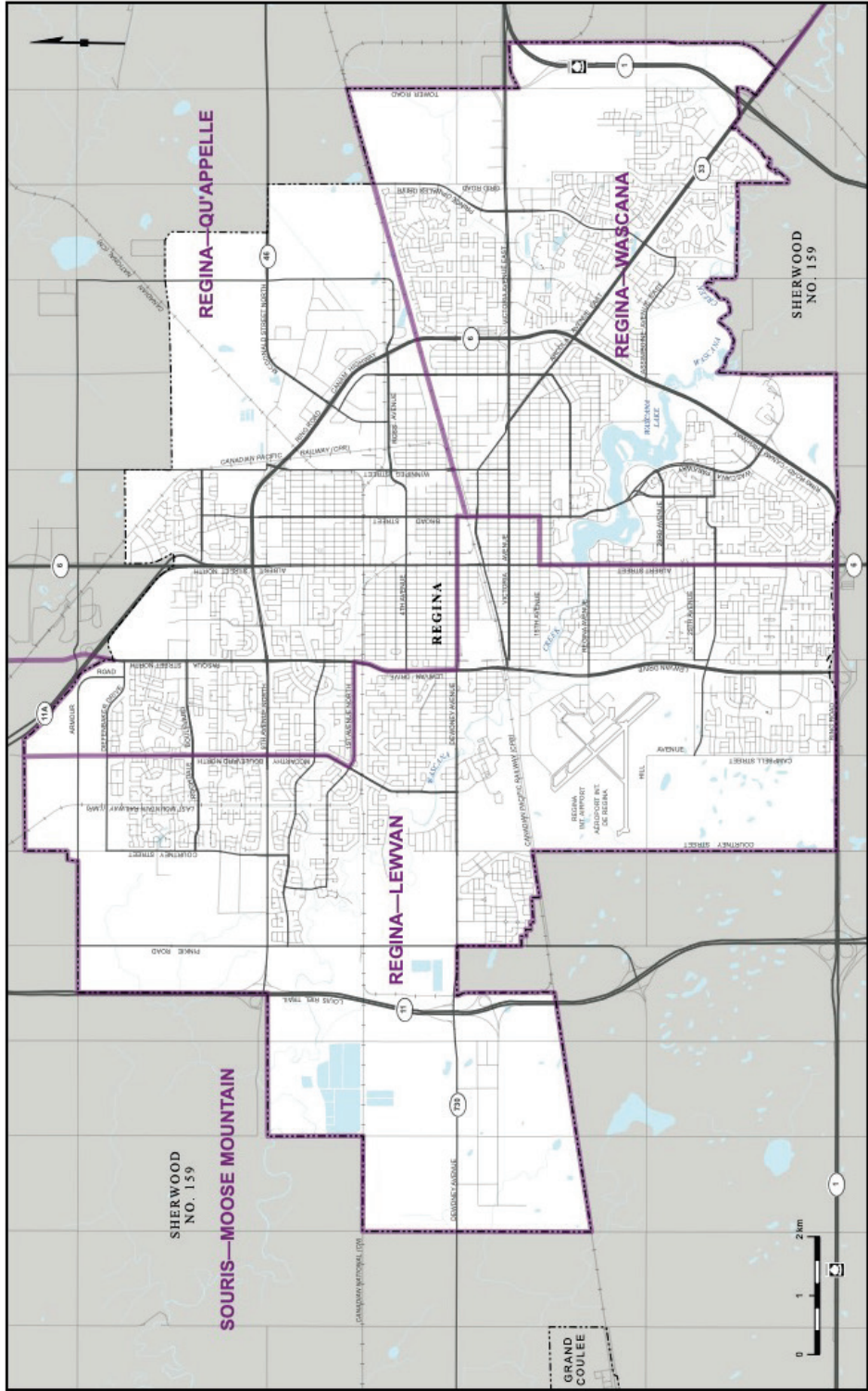
# Map 1

# Saskatchewan



# Map 2

# City of Regina



# Map 3

# City of Saskatoon

