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# Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of **Saskatchewan**

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Boundaries Readjustment Act*

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# Overview

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Saskatchewan (the Commission) was 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 that is responsible for defining the sizes, boundaries and names of the federal electoral districts within the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Hon. Georgina Jackson, judge of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, is the chair of the Commission. The other members are Dr. Bonita Beatty, Department Head of Indigenous Studies, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Saskatchewan, and Professor Mark Carter, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan. According to a process outlined in the Act, Dr. Beatty and Professor Carter were appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Justice Jackson was appointed by the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan. The Commission has been assisted throughout by Ms. Marlene Rodie as the Commission secretary and Ms. Erin Moseley-Williams as the geomatics specialist.

This is the Commission's report filed pursuant to subsection 20(1) of the Act. Earlier this year, the Commission released a proposal (the Proposal), which formed the basis of public hearings held pursuant to section 19 of the Act.

Saskatchewan's representation in the House of Commons is 14 members, which means that the province must be divided into 14 electoral districts (also called "ridings" or "constituencies"). The 2021 census, as determined by Statistics Canada, provides the basis for the redistribution of electoral districts under the Act.

Between the 2011 and the 2021 censuses, Saskatchewan's population count increased from 1,033,381 to 1,132,505. 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 has established the boundaries of the 14 districts as shown in the maps set out in this report. As will be demonstrated, apart from the electoral district of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River, no riding departs significantly from the electoral quota.

In an effort to avoid enlarging Cypress Hills—Grasslands, the Commission, in its Proposal, explored the possibility of reorienting that riding from a north-south orientation to one that would run east-west. Following public consultation, the Commission concluded that the present north-south configuration of this riding should be maintained, notwithstanding the increased territorial size that will result. This riding will now be known as Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley. As with all decisions in the readjustment process, this decision has implications for other ridings and, in particular, Battlefords—Lloydminster and Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River.

Specifically, the Commission concluded that the extraordinary circumstances of the Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River electoral district justify a significant variation from the electoral quota, which determines the northerly boundary of what will now be known as Battlefords—Lloydminster—Meadow Lake. As its name indicates, this riding will include the Rural Municipality (RM) of Meadow Lake and the City of Meadow Lake. As will be explained in this report, the decisions made in relation to Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley, Battlefords—Lloydminster—Meadow Lake and Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River are intertwined and have implications for almost all the other ridings.

In its Proposal, the Commission also suggested the possibility of creating a Saskatoon Centre riding. This would have necessitated the creation of an additional blended urban-rural riding, which in the Proposal was called Saskatoon—Wanuskewin. After receiving submissions with respect to both these proposed ridings, this Commission decided against the creation of a central urban riding in Saskatoon. That decision removed the necessity of creating the new, blended urban-rural riding of Saskatoon—Wanuskewin. In that regard, the Commission affirmed its decision not to divide municipalities or to extend beyond city limits unless it was necessary to serve some other purpose under the Act. With the making of the decisions in relation to both those ridings, and the readjustment of the boundaries of the existing riding of Saskatoon—Grasswood in a manner that follows the city limits, it became necessary to change the name of that riding to Saskatoon South.

In the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section, individual maps are provided, showing each district in relation to adjacent ridings and indicating how the Commission has changed the boundaries since the 2013 Representation Order. A map of the province, with all the boundaries of the new electoral districts, and individual maps for each of Regina and Saskatoon, are provided in the Appendix at the end of the report.

The following table shows the 14 districts, the population of each, the percentage by which the population departs from the electoral quota in each district, the percentage by which the population departs from the “reference quota” and the territorial size of each district. The “reference quota” is derived by excluding Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River from the calculation of the electoral quota. In plain terms, if a district or districts are under the electoral quota, other districts will have to be over the quota. It is this principle that informs the concept of the “reference quota.”

**Table 1**

| <b>2022 Federal Electoral District</b>                            | <b>Population</b> | <b>Variation from Electoral Quota</b> | <b>Variation from Reference Quota (Excluding Population of Northern District)</b> | <b>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)*</b> |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
|   |                   | <b>80,893</b>                         | <b>84,205</b>   |                               |
| Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River (extraordinary circumstances) | 37,845            | -53.22%                               | -55.06%   | 326,256                       |
| Battlefords—Lloydminster—Meadow Lake                              | 83,248            | 2.91%                                 | -1.14%  | 37,373                        |
| Prince Albert   | 88,521            | 9.43%                                 | 5.13%   | 28,622                        |
| Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek   | 84,111            | 3.98%                                 | -0.11%  | 24,758                        |
| Saskatoon West  | 87,865            | 8.62%                                 | 4.35%   | 111                           |
| Saskatoon—University  | 88,714            | 9.67%                                 | 5.35%   | 72                            |
| Saskatoon South   | 89,562            | 10.72%                                | 6.36%   | 54                            |
| Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan                                     | 83,319            | 3.00%                                 | -1.05%  | 41,483                        |
| Regina—Qu'Appelle   | 87,014            | 7.57%                                 | 3.34%   | 10,962                        |
| Regina—Lewvan   | 85,818            | 6.09%                                 | 1.92%   | 84                            |
| Regina—Wascana  | 89,063            | 10.10%                                | 5.77%   | 54                            |
| Yorkton—Melville  | 76,531            | -5.39%                                | -9.11%  | 50,075                        |
| Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley                               | 75,686            | -6.44%                                | -10.12%   | 83,430                        |
| Souris—Moose Mountain   | 75,208            | -7.03%                                | -10.68%   | 48,872                        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1,132,505</b>  |                                       |   | <b>652,206</b>                |

\*Note: The land area figures mentioned in the table and elsewhere in the report are preliminary calculations and will be reviewed and certified after the proclamation of the Representation Order.

## Public Hearings

The Commission was required by subsection 19(1) of the Act to hold at least one sitting to hear representations by interested persons with respect to the proposed electoral districts. For this purpose, the Commission held public hearings at the following locations:

| Location         | Place of Hearing             | Date of Hearing                             |
|------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Saskatoon        | Sheraton Cavalier            | Monday, June 20 and Tuesday, June 21, 2022  |
| Prince Albert    | Best Western Premier         | Wednesday, June 22, 2022                    |
| La Ronge         | Kikinahk Friendship Centre   | Friday, June 24, 2022                       |
| Meadow Lake      | Flying Dust Community Centre | Monday, June 27, 2022                       |
| North Battleford | Don Ross Centre              | Tuesday, June 28, 2022                      |
| Kindersley       | Royal Canadian Legion        | Wednesday, June 29, 2022                    |
| Swift Current    | Coast Hotel                  | Thursday, June 30, 2022                     |
| Regina           | Holiday Inn & Suites         | Tuesday, July 5 and Wednesday, July 6, 2022 |
| Fort Qu'Appelle  | Treaty 4 Governance Centre   | Thursday, July 7, 2022                      |
| Moose Jaw        | Heritage Inn                 | Friday, July 8, 2022                        |
| Yorkton          | Ukrainian Cultural Centre    | Monday, July 11, 2022                       |
| Weyburn          | Royal Canadian Legion        | Tuesday, July 12, 2022                      |
| Virtual Hearing  |                              | Thursday, July 14, 2022                     |

In-person presentations were made by 87 people at the 12 public hearing locations, and eight people presented at the virtual public hearing. The Commission received 99 additional representations in various forms: maps, notice forms, emails and letters.

Representations were made by the following individuals and groups of people: First Nation chiefs, Tribal Council representatives, Métis representatives and First Nation community members; members of Parliament; representatives of rural municipalities, small towns and villages; individual city councillors; former federal candidates; a sitting Senator; farmers and both rural and urban businesspeople; students and educators; and a cross-section of the general public. No city in Saskatchewan made an official representation in support of or in opposition to the Proposal. The Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM) took an official position in opposition to dedicated urban ridings for Regina and Saskatoon, as did the members of Parliament and one senator. It is also noted that SARM was not against making the Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River a smaller riding. SARM also urged the Commission to make every effort, if at all possible, not to divide RMs between two federal electoral districts.

# 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, from 72,607 to 83,395, representing a 14.86% increase from the 2011 census. However, three ridings, Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River, Cypress Hills—Grasslands and Souris—Moose Mountain, did not grow appreciably, and Yorkton—Melville declined in population. It is this census data that forms the background for the Commission's decisions in relation to the boundaries for all the ridings.

The census change in population from 2011 to 2021 is captured by Table 2, which was developed in relation to the electoral districts presently in place.

**Table 2**

| Current Federal Electoral District  | Pop. 2011 | Deviation from 2011 Quotient | Pop. 2021 | Deviation from 2021 Quotient | 2021 Pop. Variation (2011–2021) | 2021 Pop. Variation (2011–2021) | Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
|                                     |           | <b>73,813</b>                |           | <b>80,893</b>                |                                 |                                 |                         |
| Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River | 69,471    | -5.88%                       | 71,488    | -11.63%                      | 2,017                           | 2.90%                           | 358,338                 |
| Battlefords—Lloydminster            | 70,034    | -5.12%                       | 70,918    | -12.33%                      | 884                             | 1.26%                           | 30,910                  |
| Prince Albert                       | 79,344    | 7.49%                        | 80,845    | -0.06%                       | 1,501                           | 1.89%                           | 19,471                  |
| Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek           | 72,607    | -1.63%                       | 83,395    | 3.09%                        | 10,788                          | 14.86%                          | 29,711                  |
| Saskatoon West                      | 76,704    | 3.92%                        | 87,855    | 8.61%                        | 11,151                          | 14.54%                          | 95                      |
| Saskatoon—University                | 76,257    | 3.31%                        | 88,348    | 9.22%                        | 12,091                          | 15.86%                          | 72                      |

**Table 2**

| Current Federal Electoral District | Pop. 2011 | Deviation from 2011 Quotient | Pop. 2021 | Deviation from 2021 Quotient | 2021 Pop. Variation (2011–2021) | 2021 Pop. Variation (2011–2021) | Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
|                                    |           | <b>73,813</b>                |           | <b>80,893</b>                |                                 |                                 |                         |
| Saskatoon—Grasswood                | 72,010    | -2.44%                       | 93,277    | 15.31%                       | 21,267                          | 29.53%                          | 350                     |
| Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan      | 76,106    | 3.11%                        | 80,547    | -0.43%                       | 4,441                           | 5.84%                           | 33,391                  |
| Regina—Qu'Appelle                  | 72,891    | -1.25%                       | 78,140    | -3.40%                       | 5,249                           | 7.20%                           | 13,632                  |
| Regina—Lewvan                      | 79,587    | 7.82%                        | 98,492    | 21.76%                       | 18,905                          | 23.75%                          | 58                      |
| Regina—Wascana                     | 77,208    | 4.60%                        | 89,087    | 10.13%                       | 11,879                          | 15.39%                          | 64                      |
| Yorkton—Melville                   | 71,270    | -3.45%                       | 71,220    | -11.96%                      | -50                             | -0.07%                          | 44,184                  |
| Cypress Hills—Grasslands           | 67,834    | -8.10%                       | 68,314    | -15.55%                      | 480                             | 0.71%                           | 78,494                  |
| Souris—Moose Mountain              | 72,058    | -2.38%                       | 70,579    | -12.75%                      | -1,479                          | -2.05%                          | 43,436                  |

## Guiding Rules

Since section 15 of the Act establishes the rules that guide the work of the Commission, it is appropriate to reproduce it here, with underlining added to the key provisions for the purpose of emphasis.

### Rules

**15 (1)** In preparing its report, each commission for a province shall, subject to subsection (2), be governed by the following rules:

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



- (b) the commission shall consider the following in determining reasonable electoral district boundaries:
  - (i) the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, and
  - (ii) a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.

## Departure from the Rules

- (2) The commission may depart from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a) in any case where the commission considers it necessary or desirable to depart therefrom
  - (a) in order to respect the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, or
  - (b) in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province,  
but, in departing from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a), the commission shall make every effort to ensure that, except in circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary, the population of each electoral district in the province remains within twenty-five per cent more or twenty-five per cent less of the electoral quota for the province.

The Commission's first task is to determine what Parliament intended when it passed section 15. This task is an exercise in statutory interpretation.

In *Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration) v. Vavilov*, 2019 SCC 65 (CanLII), [2019] 4 S.C.R. 653, at para. 119, Chief Justice Wagner, writing on behalf of the majority of the Court, stated that administrative decision makers need not “engage in a formalistic statutory interpretation exercise in every case.” However, he went on to say (at para. 120) that an administrative decision maker’s interpretation of a provision must be “consistent with the text, context and purpose of the provision.”

As a first point, it should be noted that Parliament has determined that, in construing its legislation, “[e]very enactment is deemed remedial, and shall be given such fair, large and liberal construction and interpretation as best ensures the attainment of its objects” (s. 12 of the *Interpretation Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. I-21). Important for the interpretation of section 15 of the Act, section 11 of the *Interpretation Act* also draws a distinction between imperative and permissive construction. Section 11 provides that “[t]he expression ‘shall’ is to be construed as imperative and the expression ‘may’ as permissive.” This is important because section 15 uses both “shall” and “may” when describing the Commission’s powers.

With section 15, Parliament requires that the commissions consider population parity, but they *must* also consider “the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, and a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.” Population parity and the categories of “community of interest, identity, historical pattern and manageable geographic size” may pull in



different directions. Nonetheless, the direction to the commissions is that they “shall” consider all these matters.

Section 15 also gives the commissions the discretion, through the permissive use of the language “may,” to depart from population parity “in any case where the commission considers it necessary or desirable” to do so. The statutory limit on this permissive power is that the commissions shall make every effort to ensure that “the population of each electoral district in the province remains within twenty-five per cent more or twenty-five per cent less of the electoral quota.” Notwithstanding this direction to remain within plus or minus 25% of the electoral quota, a commission is also given the authority to exceed the plus or minus 25% limit in “circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary.” It is perhaps worth noting for the sake of completeness that section 15 is based on “population parity” and not “voter parity”—i.e., the quotient is “obtained by dividing the population of the province as ascertained by the census by the number of members of the House of Commons to be assigned” (emphasis added).

One question is how section 15 fits within the framework of section 3 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (the Charter): “Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.”

This question has been largely resolved by *Reference re Prov. Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*, [1991] 2 S.C.R. 158 [*Reference case*]. That case concerned Saskatchewan’s *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*, which at that time allowed (a) the two northern districts to deviate from the electoral quota by as much as 50% and (b) the 64 southern districts to deviate by 25%. In the *Reference case*, the Supreme Court of Canada considered a report of the Saskatchewan Commission, which had drawn the province’s electoral map with districts varying by as much as 38% below and 24% above the electoral quota.

In upholding the Saskatchewan Commission’s map, McLachlin J. (as she then was), writing for the majority in the *Reference case*, concluded that the purpose of the right to vote enshrined in section 3 of the Charter was the right to effective representation and not parity of voting power only. The Court held that factors such as geography, community history and interests as well as minority representation must be taken into account to ensure that legislatures effectively represent the diversity of the Canadian social mosaic. Justice McLachlin also made it clear that only those deviations that can be justified as contributing to the better government of the population as a whole should be permitted.

Clearly, parity of voting forms the backbone of the electoral distribution process. In light of section 3 of the Charter, it could not be otherwise. However, Parliament, with its enactment of the *Representation Act, 1985*, has determined that other factors are also important. It has signalled this intention by the words of section 15 of the Act, which refers to ridings of manageable geographic size; this puts in play the factor of access to one’s member of Parliament. Saskatchewan, at 652,206 square kilometres, is the fifth-largest province of Canada in terms of area but has only 14 seats. In such circumstances, territorial size with respect to all but the Regina and Saskatoon urban ridings is a more important factor in this province than in some others when establishing appropriate electoral boundaries.

The only tool that the Act makes available to a commission to “maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province” is to reduce the territorial size of a district. Reducing the size of a district will almost always decrease its population and place it under the electoral quota. In other instances, in order to meet the electoral quota or to accommodate a decreased population in another district, the territorial size of a district will have to increase.

In light of the *Reference case*, the Commission finds no reason not to apply section 15 according to its terms. Section 15 requires that the Commission shall consider the factors set out in both paragraph 15(1)(a) and (b)—i.e., it “shall” do so. It also “may” depart from the rule in paragraph 15(1)(a) by up to 25% when it is necessary or desirable to do so, and, in extraordinary circumstances, it “may” depart by more than 25%, having regard for the principles set out in the Act, which were, in effect, confirmed by the *Reference case*. The Commission discusses the extraordinary circumstances exception more fully later in this report, when providing its reasons with respect to Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River.

Thus, we conclude that the Commission is required to keep all the factors mentioned in section 15 in mind. Primacy must be given to population parity, but all factors must be considered.

This interpretation is consistent with the history of the amendments to section 15. In 1986, Parliament passed the *Representation Act, 1985*, S.C. 1986, c. 8, which made three changes of significance to section 13 of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C., 1970, c. E-2. First, paragraph 13(1)(a) was amended to replace the phrase “as nearly as may be” with “as close as reasonably possible,” which gives commissions additional flexibility regarding population parity. Second, by changing “may” to “shall” in paragraph 13(1)(b), commissions are *required* to consider communities of interest and identity as well as geographical size. Third, paragraph 13(1)(c), which had previously empowered commissions to depart from 13(1)(a) up to 25% in any case viewed by a commission as necessary or desirable, was amended to further empower commissions to depart from paragraph 13(1)(a) by more than plus or minus 25% “in circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary.” As part of the 1986 revision of the federal statutes, these amendments were later incorporated into *An Act to amend the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3 (2nd Supp.), resulting in section 15 in its present form, as quoted above.

On November 19, 1985, the House of Commons Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections met to study the *Representation Act, 1985*. In his appearance before the Committee, the Hon. Ramon Hnatyshyn, member of Parliament for Saskatoon West, acknowledged that there was likely a natural inclination on the part of the commissions to keep things as close to the average as possible. However, he advised the House that this was the very reason that the proposed amendment was necessary. He contended that the extraordinary clause would act as a strong signal to the commissions that they can, and should, allow for variations from the norm.

This legislation deals with that very problem you raise, Mr. Murphy. It says henceforth you will pay attention to manageability of constituency size; you will look at, within that flexibility, these considerations that should be taken into account in devising the boundaries of a constituency. So, if anything, it reinforces the fact that the commission should exercise its discretion to

maintain constituencies that are manageable and that in fact reflect a community of interest. (*Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections*, 19 November 1985, 20:15)

## Community of Interest or Community of Identity

Paragraph 15(1)(b) of the Act requires that each commission “shall consider community of interest or community of identity ... of an electoral district in the province.” As commentators and past commissions have remarked, these are difficult concepts to define and to apply in the federal electoral context, while having regard for units of size as large as 80,000 people or more. Notwithstanding the difficulty involved, the imperative wording of section 15 requires that each commission develop an understanding of the concept and apply it consistently.

At the most basic level, a community of interest or identity may be defined by where people have chosen to live. Having regard for this understanding, the Commission has made every effort not to divide rural or urban municipalities or First Nations reserves. With respect to the division of RMs, the Commission was able to reduce the number that had been divided by the 2013 Representation Order. Indeed, the decision to follow the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District (NSAD) line joined six RMs that had previously been split among ridings. Where a number of First Nations reserves are geographically concentrated, the Commission has respected that fact by including them within the same electoral district.

That brings us to the question of blended urban-rural ridings. Before the Proposal was written and again during the consultation process, submissions were made, urging the Commission to revisit an issue decided by the Saskatchewan Commission in its 2012 Proposal and Report and to create four or five urban-rural ridings in each of Saskatoon and Regina. The identified issue is whether Saskatchewan should have exclusively urban electoral districts in Saskatoon and Regina, where possible, or whether it should have blended urban-rural districts in those cities.

When it comes to the large urban centres, apart from Regina—Qu’Appelle, it is not necessary to divide the municipal unit—i.e., the city—in order to achieve population parity. It is possible to have three exclusively urban ridings in Saskatoon and two such ridings in Regina without going beyond the municipal boundaries. Since it is possible to have five exclusively urban ridings, the question that must be answered is whether a better community of interest or identity would be formed by blending some of or all the ridings in Saskatoon and Regina with rural ridings lying adjacent to these two cities.

With respect for the contrary view, it is the Commission’s decision that a better community of interest or identity is achieved by not extending beyond the city limits of Saskatoon or Regina solely for the purpose of creating blended urban-rural ridings. This decision is an application of the same principle mentioned above, which is that a commission would not choose, without good reason, to divide a rural municipality or a smaller urban city because to do so would divide what is clearly a community of interest.

In reaching this decision, the Commission adopts as its own the reasoning of the Saskatchewan Commission in 2012, which focused on the unique challenges of large urban cities, as described by the presenters to it on that occasion. These challenges include affordable housing, homelessness, addressing the needs of an urban Indigenous population, meeting the needs of

new Canadians, mass transit, funding of major infrastructure projects, complex policing matters and so on.

Some presenters who argued in favour of blended ridings stressed a community of interest based on individual consumer trading patterns—i.e., shopping, visiting a doctor or dentist, or commuting for work. The Commission agrees with the 2012 Commission that these are important links among communities that should be fostered, but they do not establish a community of interest for federal electoral purposes. Nor does the creation of a federal electoral boundary change these patterns. They exist apart from where the Commission fixes the boundaries.

In its Proposal, the Commission had suggested the creation of two blended urban-rural ridings in Saskatoon. The proposed Saskatoon—Grasswood riding would have included approximately 4,000 people who reside on the outskirts of Saskatoon. The proposed Saskatoon—Wanuskewin riding would have included approximately 15,000 people who reside in Saskatoon in what was essentially a blended urban-rural riding. As will be explained more fully when discussing the Saskatoon ridings, the Commission has decided not to proceed with a Saskatoon Centre riding, which removed part of the impetus for the configuration of Saskatoon—Grasswood and Saskatoon—Wanuskewin, and thus permits the Commission to reaffirm the decision of the 2012 Commission regarding blended urban-rural ridings in Saskatoon and Regina.

There will be situations where a blended urban and rural riding is the best application of Section 15, having regard for all factors. Indeed, 8 of Saskatchewan's current 14 ridings are blended urban-rural ridings, and they remain so. Each of the ridings of Battlefords—Lloydminster—Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek, Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan, Regina—Qu'Appelle, Yorkton—Melville, Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley and Souris—Moose Mountain combines cities, towns, villages, hamlets and rural municipalities.

## Discussion of Individual Ridings

### Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley and Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan

In its Proposal, the Commission proposed for consideration that these two electoral districts be substantially reconfigured. The Commission proposed one district to follow the transportation corridor running through Swift Current and Moose Jaw almost to the outskirts of Regina and to be named Moose Jaw—Swift Current—Grasslands. The population of this district would have been 85,464, which would have represented a 5.66% variation from the electoral quota and a 2.22% variation from the reference quota.

The Commission also proposed a second, almost exclusively rural, electoral district to recognize the community of interest that lies to the north of the South Saskatchewan River. This district would have absorbed almost all that part of Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek that would not have formed part of the proposed riding of Saskatoon—Wanuskewin. It would have been named after the two largest centres in the district and been called Kindersley—Rosetown. Conscious of the large geographic size of this district, the Commission did not extend the district's boundaries to

the point of exact equivalence with the electoral quota. The population of Kindersley—Rosetown would have been 78,525. This would have represented a -2.93% variation from the provincial quota and a -6.09% variation from the reference quota. The Proposal met with both support and criticism. Those who supported the Proposal believed that the proposed districts better represented the community of interest that lies north and south of the Trans-Canada Highway. While the Commission remains of the view that this is the case, it is also cognizant of the fact that it received no support for the new riding of Kindersley—Rosetown from those who reside there. They preferred the north-south orientation of the riding that is presently in place.

Without reasoned support from the residents of the area of Kindersley—Rosetown for the creation of their own riding, the Commission decided that it is more important to place greater weight on the historical pattern of this part of the province, which has seen a north-south configuration for electoral purposes.

## **Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley**

The electoral district of Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley will replace the electoral district of Cypress Hills—Grasslands in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section.

As the Proposal indicated, the only viable alternative to the one that it suggested was to increase the territorial size of Cypress Hills—Grasslands. When presenters who were opposed to reconfiguring this part of the province were questioned about increasing the size of the riding, all were of the view that an increased riding size was preferable to what the Commission was proposing. One presenter suggested that the upper limit of the riding could proceed as far north as the towns of Wilkie and Unity. With these submissions in mind, that is where the Commission has decided to fix the northerly boundary of the riding. In fact, this is as far north as is possible without absorbing Lloydminster into the riding at this time.

The new name for this riding will be Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley.

On the eastern boundary of this riding, some land within Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek and Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan will now be in Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley in order to approach population parity.

The Commission did not enlarge this riding to the point of achieving absolute parity. As has been noted, manageable geographic size must also play a role in order to achieve effective representation. Even with this factor in mind, this riding will comprise 83,430 square kilometres.

Taking into consideration population parity, community of interest as understood by the Commission, the historical pattern of the district and manageable geographic size, the Commission fixes the boundaries of Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley according to the map below.

The population of Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley represented by the map is 75,686, which is -6.44% below the electoral quota and -10.12% below the reference quota.

## Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan

The electoral district of Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan will replace the electoral district of the same name in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section.

With the above decision not to reorient the ridings in the southwestern part of the province, Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan keeps its present shape. In addition to the submissions put forward in opposition to any reorientation of the southwest, the Commission received a particularly strong submission from an industry representing the irrigation centre contained primarily within Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan to keep that riding intact.

As a result, the Commission saw no reason to depart significantly from the existing boundaries of Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan except insofar as it was necessary to accommodate the increased territorial size of Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley and the changes made in conjunction with fixing the boundaries of Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek.

Taking into account the same factors as those that influenced the maintenance of Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley, the Commission fixes the boundaries of Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan according to the map shown below. Managing geographic size does not play an appreciable role for this riding as it is 41,483 square kilometres in size.

The population of Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan represented by the map is 83,319, which is 3.00% above the electoral quota and -1.05% below the reference quota.

## Battlefords—Lloydminster—Meadow Lake

The electoral district of Battlefords—Lloydminster—Meadow Lake will replace the electoral district of Battlefords—Lloydminster in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section.

The decisions made in relation to Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley have implications for a number of ridings, but most significantly for Battlefords—Lloydminster, Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek and Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River.

Between 2011 and 2021, this district grew from 70,034 to only 70,918; this makes it -12.33% under quota. In addition, the decision not to proceed with the reconfiguration of the southwestern part of the province raises the southern boundary of Battlefords—Lloydminster to create a riding with a population of 63,352 if no other changes are made.

To come closer to population parity, the territorial size of this riding can be increased only by proceeding to the north or to the east. The most obvious choice is to proceed north for Battlefords to be joined again with Meadow Lake, which, given the demographics of the two areas, represents a good community of interest. This is also the configuration that existed before 1994, when the Commission of the day created one northern riding of Churchill River. The riding before 1994 was known as Battlefords—Meadow Lake.



Taking into account population parity, community of interest as understood by the Commission, the historical pattern of the district and manageable geographic size, the Commission fixes the boundaries of Battlefords—Lloydminster—Meadow Lake according to the map below. The territorial size is 37,373 square kilometres.

Since Battlefords will be rejoined with Meadow Lake, it is only fitting that the name of the riding be changed to reflect that decision. The name of the riding will be Battlefords—Lloydminster—Meadow Lake.

The population of Battlefords—Lloydminster—Meadow Lake represented by the map is 83,248, which is 2.91% above the electoral quota and -1.14% below the reference quota.

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

The electoral district of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River will replace the electoral district of the same name in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section.

Using the geographic boundaries of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River as they were set for the electoral district in the 2013 Representation Order, the territorial size of this district would be 358,338 square kilometres, or 55% of the total land mass of the province. If no change were made to its boundaries, its population would be 71,488, or -11.63% below the province's electoral quota.

In its Proposal, the Commission suggested that, having regard for the factor of geographic size alone, a substantial variation from the electoral quota was potentially justified for Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River. To that end, the Commission proposed a reduction in territorial size from 358,338 to 327,958 square kilometres. The reduction in land size in relative terms was not large, but it would have had the effect of reducing the population covered by the area of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River from 71,488 to 45,524. It would have had this effect because the Commission had chosen the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District (NSAD) line as the southern boundary. The only exception to that boundary would have been for the City of Meadow Lake and the surrounding area, which would have continued to be included in Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River. The result would have been the creation of a riding that was -43.72% below the quota.

During the consultation process, the Commission heard competing views about whether it was appropriate to change the boundaries of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River in any significant way. By and large, the submissions urged the Commission to make one of four decisions.

- (a) Ensure that all ridings bear the same population, with little or no deviation from the electoral quota for Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River, or, in other words, increase the territorial size of this riding.
- (b) Maintain the boundary for Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River as it was in the 2013 Representation Order, which would mean a deviation from the 2021 electoral quota of -11.63%.



- (c) Follow the 2022 Proposal, which would create a riding that was 43.72% below the quota and keep the RM and City of Meadow Lake in Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River.
- (d) Follow the NSAD line more closely than the 2022 Proposal suggested so as to exclude the RM and City of Meadow Lake but include what is known as the Shoal Lake and Red Earth First Nations; this would create a riding that was -53.22% under quota.

In the view of the Commission, option (a) is contrary to the rules contained in section 15 of the Act, which mandate a consideration of not only population parity but also manageable geographic size. With a riding that occupies one half of the land mass of the province, it is not possible to consider both population parity and manageable geographic size without making some adjustment to the former in order to accommodate the latter.

The Commission was also persuaded that option (c) is not appropriate. The Commission was proposing an incremental change that was dependent on the configuration of the southwestern part of the province and the creation of a new Kindersley—Rosetown riding. With the decision to proceed in a northerly direction with respect to the riding of Battlefords—Lloydminster, the extension into the RM of Meadow Lake became a way of addressing population parity with respect to this part of the province.

In addition, it should be noted that the Commission received both positive and negative support for proceeding with option (c). For the most part, those persons residing north of the NSAD line supported the Proposal, but urged the Commission to go further and follow the NSAD line except for the possible inclusion of the Shoal Lake and Red Earth First Nations.

For the most part, those persons residing south of the NSAD line were opposed to this aspect of the Proposal. However, almost all of those who opposed any change were also of the view that if a change were to be made, it should be to keep together the communities lying south of the NSAD line and not to make an exception for Meadow Lake and area. The sitting member of Parliament was also opposed to any change, but, to his credit, he also offered the opinion that if the area between Meadow Lake and Prince Albert were to be excluded from Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River, the whole of the area presently standing between the westernmost boundary of the province and Prince Albert and lying below the NSAD line should also be excluded.

Thus, by the end of the consultation process, it was clear to the Commission that only options (b) and (d) were viable. And, if option (b) were to be considered, any adjustment would have to take into account the need not to separate the communities of interest around Meadow Lake.

In resolving which of these options it should adopt and how the northern ridings should be configured, the Commission considered it necessary to address two issues. The first is whether extraordinary circumstances exist such that it is open to the Commission to exercise the discretion conferred on it by section 15 of the Act to deviate from the electoral quota by more than 25% and, in doing so, follow the NSAD line. The second is whether it is appropriate, at this time, for the Commission to exercise that discretion. These two issues operate together, with each influencing the other.

## Extraordinary Circumstances

In some respects, the case for recognizing the extraordinary circumstances of the region north of the NSAD line has, in effect, already been made by the Saskatchewan Legislature, and in two ways.

First, in 1948, the Legislature passed *The Northern Administration Act*, 1948, S.S. 1948, c. 19 for the purpose of creating the NSAD. That Act established the NSAD line, marking the border between the boreal forest and the parkland. Unlike the balance of the province, the NSAD serves as a single northern municipality. The special status of the NSAD continues to be specifically recognized by *The Northern Municipalities Act*, 2010, S.S. 2010, c. N-5.2.

Second, the Legislature has recognized the NSAD as requiring separate consideration for provincial electoral purposes. Following the creation of the NSAD, the Legislature directed successive provincial electoral commissions to fix the boundaries of those ridings lying “south of the northern dividing line” only. The “dividing line” is defined as the line that divides Saskatchewan into a northern area and a southern area and is described in a schedule to *The Constituency Boundaries Act*, 1993, S.S. 1993, c. C-27.1, s. 2(e) as essentially the NSAD line. In that Act, the Legislature created two provincial ridings lying north of the NSAD line. It is noteworthy that Saskatchewan’s *Constituency Boundaries Act* permits only a plus or minus 5% deviation from the provincial electoral quota and does not allow for an extraordinary circumstances exception below the NSAD line.

Those are the two ways in which the Saskatchewan Legislature has, as a matter of law, confirmed the special status of the province’s North. It is nonetheless important for this Commission to make its own assessment.

During the consultation process, whether an individual supported the Proposal or not, there was a general consensus that the North is “different.” Presenters described this difference in several ways. Some focused on the land and how the land has shaped the people in many ways, including how they earn their living. Others spoke about the northern-cultural makeup of the population and its social and economic status. These presentations may be assessed against two objective sources—i.e., publicly available information provided by the Government of Saskatchewan and Statistics Canada’s demographic information.

### The Government of Saskatchewan describes the NSAD in these terms:

Although rich in natural resources, this sparsely populated region is challenged by limited infrastructure, and lower education levels and average incomes when compared to the rest of the province. The isolation of the communities creates special circumstances for northerners working to build their economy and their homes.

The Government of Saskatchewan recognizes these challenges and puts a special emphasis on helping people within the NSAD to realize their goals and to improve their standard of living. (<https://www.saskatchewan.ca/business/first-nations-metis-and-northern-community-businesses/economic-development/northern-administration-district>)

**In terms of the people who live there, the following observations may be made based on the Statistics Canada census data alone:**

- (a) based on the 2016 data, 66% of the population of the NSAD identifies as Indigenous;
- (b) based on the 2021 data, the mother tongue of 31% of the residents is an Indigenous language;
- (c) based on the 2021 data, 17% of the population speaks an Indigenous language at home;
- (d) based on the 2016 data, 50% have no post-secondary education.

However, and, perhaps, most important, the remoteness of the riding and the size of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River make effective representation more difficult in this riding than in any other in the Province.

Having regard for this analysis, the Commission finds that circumstances exist in the region lying north of the NSAD line that are extraordinary within the meaning of section 15 of the Act.

### **Exercising the discretion to recognize extraordinary circumstances**

Section 15 requires the commissions to always keep population parity in mind—i.e., they “shall make every effort to ensure that ... the population of each electoral district in the province remains within twenty-five per cent more or twenty-five per cent less of the electoral quota for the province.” However, section 15 allows for an exception. In “circumstances viewed by the commission as extraordinary,” a commission may exceed this amount. This is a discretionary power. The Commission is not required to exercise it. The issue is whether the Commission *should* exercise it.

In the hearings, the Commission heard two main arguments against exceeding the 25%: (a) it is a power that has been rarely used in Canada; and (b) it would divide the communities of interest above and below the NSAD line. It is appropriate to address each of these arguments.

### **Applying a rarely used discretion**

According to the last redistribution exercise, only two other jurisdictions in Canada have created a riding that deviates from the quota by more than 25%. As taken from the 2013 Representation Order, they are shown in the table below.

| Table 3            |            |                         |          |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Electoral District | Population | Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) | Variance |
| Kenora             | 55,977     | 321,741                 | -47.30%  |
| Labrador           | 26,728     | 294,330                 | -63.64%  |

During its consultation process, the Commission heard from those who submitted that Labrador could not be considered a precedent because the NSAD is not separated from the southern part of the province by a waterway.

While each province is different and Commissions will resolve the issue in their own way, it is sufficient to note that when Parliament passed what is now section 15 and made deviations above and below 25% possible, it drew no distinction between lands that are separated by waterways and those that are not. If it had, the amendments to section 15 thought to be significant at the time would have had little effect. Indeed, the specific wording of section 15 directs the commissions to consider “sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province” (emphasis added). Once it is determined that a region meets the extraordinary circumstances exception, the issue is not whether a riding is separated by a waterway from other ridings; the issue is whether it is appropriate to give effect to the extraordinary circumstances finding. The corollary issue is whether there is a sufficient line of demarcation between the ridings in question. In Saskatchewan, such a line exists and has been recognized provincially since 1948. It is the NSAD line.

In its Proposal, the Commission reviewed the reasons why the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Newfoundland and Labrador had decided to make Labrador one riding notwithstanding the high deviation from the electoral quota. It is only necessary to repeat those aspects of the report that stressed “history, geography, community of interest and the strength of its distinct Aboriginal communities” as playing key roles in the creation of a separate riding for Labrador. Coupled with the large size of both ridings, it is these aspects of the Newfoundland and Labrador experience that are relevant to the Saskatchewan situation.

Also during the consultation process, the Commission received one submission suggesting that Kenora could not be considered a precedent because Northern Ontario is considered a region on its own and has 10 ridings as of the 2013 Representation Order. In addition, it was suggested that it is possible in Ontario to share the deviation from the quota with many more ridings. Both these statements are correct, but they do not answer the question whether these distinctions are an impediment to making a decision that is appropriate for Saskatchewan.

### **Dividing the community of interest or community of identity**

Seventeen First Nations reserves, which include 11,675 persons of Indigenous ancestry, reside below the NSAD line and are currently within Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River. The Commission has considered this to be an important consideration, but it exists for provincial electoral purposes as well. More important, effective representation for that Indigenous population will not change. They will still live in close proximity to their member of Parliament, either in Battlefords—Lloydminster—Meadow Lake or in Prince Albert. They will still be linked to their member of Parliament by a sophisticated system of transportation and communication that does not exist for the First Nations reserves lying above the NSAD line. If their member of Parliament resides above the NSAD line in one of the larger communities north of that line, it is difficult to see how the criterion of effective representation for the southerly located First Nations would be met. Conversely, with a reduced population, effective representation for those who reside above the NSAD line will be significantly improved regardless of whether their elected representative resides above or below the line. Finally, it must be noted that a significant

Indigenous population presently resides in each of Battlefords—Lloydminster—Meadow Lake and Prince Albert.

### **The discretion should be exercised for Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River**

In 1986, when section 15 was amended to create an extraordinary circumstances exception, the members of Parliament were particularly concerned with northern Saskatchewan, with many specific references being made to it. See, generally, House of Commons Debates, 26th Parl., 2nd Sess. (<https://parl.canadiana.ca/browse/eng/c/debates/26-2>); House of Commons Debates, 33rd Parl., 1st Sess. (<https://parl.canadiana.ca/browse/eng/c/debates/33-1>); and House of Commons Committees, 33rd Parl., 1st Sess.: Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, vol. 1 ([https://parl.canadiana.ca/view/oop.com\\_HOC\\_3301\\_62\\_1/1](https://parl.canadiana.ca/view/oop.com_HOC_3301_62_1/1)).

From 1986 until now, none of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commissions for the Province of Saskatchewan has invoked the extraordinary circumstances exception. Paradoxically, it is actually the large increase in the populations of Regina and Saskatoon, and the much smaller increases in the rural ridings, that make it feasible to depart significantly from the quota for a northern riding at this time. Further, Canada's increasing awareness of the situation and of the place of Indigenous peoples in the democratic process makes a strong case for acting so as to give effect to these words of Justice McLachlin, taken from the *Reference case*.

Notwithstanding the fact that the value of a citizen's vote should not be unduly diluted, it is a practical fact that effective representation often cannot be achieved without taking into account countervailing factors.

First, absolute parity is impossible. It is impossible to draw boundary lines which guarantee exactly the same number of voters in each district. Voters die, voters move. Even with the aid of frequent censuses, voter parity is impossible.

Secondly, such relative parity as may be possible of achievement may prove undesirable because it has the effect of detracting from the primary goal of effective representation. Factors like geography, community history, community interests and minority representation may need to be taken into account to ensure that our legislative assemblies effectively represent the diversity of our social mosaic. These are but examples of considerations which may justify departure from absolute voter parity in the pursuit of more effective representation; the list is not closed.

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 v. British Columbia (Attorney General)* [1989] 4 WWR 393] 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, giving due weight to regional issues within the populace and geographic factors within the territory governed."

...

In summary, I am satisfied that the precepts which govern the interpretation of *Charter* rights support the conclusion that the right to vote should be defined as guaranteeing the right to effective representation. The concept of absolute voter parity does not accord with the development of the right to vote in the Canadian context and does not permit of sufficient flexibility to meet the practical difficulties inherent in representative government in a country such as Canada. In the end, it is the broader concept of effective representation which best serves the interests of a free and democratic society. (*Reference re Prov. Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*, [1991] 2 S.C.R. 158, III A.)

All these words are important. None should be taken out of context as indicating one truth except the line “deviations from absolute voter parity may be justified on the grounds of practical impossibility or the provision of more effective representation.” This summarizes the *Reference case* and informs the Commission’s decision to use its discretion to depart significantly from the quota to give effect to a riding lying above the NSAD line. It is also worth mentioning that the words of McLachlin J. were said in the context of legislation that permitted a deviation from the electoral quota of as much as 50% for a northern Saskatchewan riding.

The northern peoples residing above the NSAD line have particular needs unlike those residing below it. They are separated by vast lands with little infrastructure and few roads. Their economic situation is an aspect of this reality. The Commission has determined that effective representation for them means that the southern boundary of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River should be the NSAD line, with the consequence of a deviation from the electoral quota greater than 25%. Further, the Commission has concluded that this change can be accommodated within the electoral map of the Province.

### **Making an exception for the Red Earth and Shoal Lake First Nations**

The Commission heard from several presenters regarding the special traditional link between the Red Earth and Shoal Lake First Nations and the northeastern region of the Cumberland delta. For them, the link to the region and its traditional people remains important. They share strong kinship ties and a common culture, identity, history and language. The Commission was persuaded by this submission, and, since it is practicably feasible to give effect to it in the context of the other decisions made by the Commission, the electoral map, shown below, is adjusted to reflect the continued inclusion of these reserves in Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River.

The population of Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River represented by the map is 37,845, which is -53.22% below the electoral quota and -55.06% below the reference quota. The riding will have a land mass of 326,256 square kilometres.

### **Prince Albert**

The electoral district of Prince Albert will replace the electoral district of the same name in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section.



The Proposal recommended that the population of Prince Albert be fixed at 85,344, which would have been 5.50% over the electoral quota and 2.07% over the reference quota, with a territorial land mass of 27,050 square kilometres. The proposed changes would have added the Sturgeon Lake First Nation, part of the Little Red River First Nation (106C) and part of the Montreal Lake First Nation (106B). The Commission heard only a few representations regarding these proposed changes to Prince Albert. One representation was to ensure that the RM of Canwood not be split between federal ridings.

The decision to follow the NSAD line will have some additional effect on this riding, but will not change the Proposal significantly. Three additional First Nations reserves lying to the west of Prince Albert will now join that riding—i.e., Ahtahkakoop Cree Nation, Big River First Nation and Mistawasis Nêhiyawak. With this decision, Prince Albert will have nine reserves, creating a total Indigenous population of 7,818, within its boundaries.

The decision to keep the RM of Canwood intact and to bring the First Nation of Big River into the riding of Prince Albert must be offset by some changes to another riding. The most obvious choice is Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek. Indeed, the need to expand the territory of Cypress Hills—Grasslands in a northerly direction means that the southerly border of Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek must also move north. The RMs of St. Louis, Invergordon and Flett's Springs, formerly within the riding of Prince Albert, will be added to Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek.

Taking into consideration population parity, community of interest as understood by the Commission, the historical pattern of the district and manageable geographic size, the Commission fixes the boundaries of Prince Albert according to the map shown below. The territorial size is 28,622 square kilometres.

The population of Prince Albert represented by the map is 88,521, which is 9.43% above the electoral quota and 5.13% above the reference quota. It should be noted that, in 2012, this riding was also above the electoral quota, by 7%.

## Saskatoon

The 2021 census found that the population of the City of Saskatoon is 266,141. This represents a 19.8% increase since 2011. One option that was available to the Commission—and the one that the Commission has essentially decided to follow—was to absorb this population growth within Saskatoon's existing three urban ridings.

Before writing its Proposal, the Commission invited input and ideas from the public to inform its preliminary deliberations. Of the submissions received by the Commission in relation to Saskatoon, specifically, almost all of them suggested a second option for the city: the creation of a central urban riding, spanning both sides of the South Saskatchewan River and roughly bordered by Circle Drive. On the strength of these submissions, the Commission proposed the creation of a Saskatoon Centre riding. To accommodate Saskatoon Centre, the Commission proposed the creation of a new, blended urban-rural riding, to be named Saskatoon—Wanuskewin.



Saskatoon—Wanuskewin would have included neighbourhoods in the northern part of the city and fast-growing communities to the north and east of it. The Commission proposed adjusting the boundaries of Saskatoon—Grasswood to create a suburban riding that would not only include farms and acreages to the south of the city, as it presently does, but also extend across the South Saskatchewan River to include neighbourhoods in the western part of the city, outside Circle Drive. The Commission also proposed adjusting the boundaries of the Saskatoon—University riding to accommodate a significant part of the riding within Circle Drive that would have become part of the Saskatoon Centre riding.

During two full days of hearings in Saskatoon on June 20 and 21, 2022, and during the virtual hearing on July 14, the Committee heard submissions both for and against the Proposal with respect to Saskatoon Centre. Those providing their opinions included members of Parliament, academics, interested individuals and representatives of Indigenous, business and residential associations. Presentations were also made by individuals, who provided specific social and political perspectives on the Proposal.

In general terms, the presenters who were in favour of a Saskatoon Centre riding argued that it would recognize a community of interest that is, to some extent, particular to this central urban area. As indicated in the Proposal, these interests include unique concerns relating to infrastructure for transportation, the development of the downtown core, issues faced by at-risk populations and distinct issues faced by Indigenous people, whose population in Saskatoon is concentrated in the neighbourhoods inside Circle Drive.

Opposition to the proposed Saskatoon Centre riding came from individuals or representatives of neighbourhoods, businesses and other organizations whose members live, work or otherwise operate in what is presently the Saskatoon West riding. A significant theme of opposition to the Saskatoon Centre proposal was that it would separate important communities of interest: they span Circle Drive on the west side and were meant to be captured by this central urban riding. These communities include Indigenous and immigrant populations as well as people newly arrived in Canada.

In relation to the proposed extension of Saskatoon—Grasswood to include neighbourhoods to the west of Circle Drive, it was impressed upon the Commission that significant economic and housing differences exist between residents on the east and west sides of this proposed suburban riding. The Commission was also apprised of the ongoing significance of the South Saskatchewan River as a historic and natural boundary for electoral ridings. In opposition to the Saskatoon Centre proposal, it was consistently suggested that, for better or for worse, the river continues to influence travel and commercial and social activity in the city and the suburbs. Furthermore, opponents of the Saskatoon Centre proposal emphasized the significant economic and social differences that exist between the neighbourhoods on the western and eastern sides of the proposed riding.

After considering these submissions, this Commission has decided that the principles of section 15 of the Act are best addressed by retaining three urban ridings for Saskatoon. This decision is in keeping with the decision of the 2012 Commission and also affirms the Commission's commitment not to divide municipalities or extend beyond city limits unless it is necessary to serve some other purpose under the Act. In this regard, the Commission's Proposal indicated that Saskatoon's population made it no longer possible to retain three strictly

urban ridings for the city. However, by more strictly using municipal limits as riding boundaries, the Saskatoon ridings are all within 9% and 11% above the electoral quota and 4% and 6% above the reference quota. Of greatest significance in this regard is the southern boundary of what has been the Saskatoon—Grasswood riding, which will no longer extend into the Grasswood area.

The new name for this Saskatoon riding will be Saskatoon South.

These decisions have obviated the need (a) to create a new, blended urban-rural riding that would include neighbourhoods in the northern part of the city and (b) to extend the Saskatoon—Grasswood riding to include neighbourhoods to the west of Circle Drive.

## **Saskatoon West**

The electoral district of Saskatoon West will replace the electoral district of the same name in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section.

The Commission fixes the boundaries of Saskatoon West in accordance with the map below. As will be noted, little change has been made to this riding other than to recognize the expansion of the municipal limits of the city. The population of Saskatoon West represented by the map is 87,865, which is 8.62% above the electoral quota and 4.35% above the reference quota.

## **Saskatoon—University**

The electoral district of Saskatoon—University will replace the electoral district of the same name in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section.

The Commission fixes the boundaries of Saskatoon—University in accordance with the map shown below. The only change from the 2013 Representation Order is to extend the southern boundary west along 8th Street to the South Saskatchewan River. The population of Saskatoon—University represented by the map is 88,714, which is 9.67% above the electoral quota and 5.35% above the reference quota.

## **Saskatoon South**

The electoral district of Saskatoon South will replace the electoral district of Saskatoon—Grasswood in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section.

As indicated above, the riding formerly named Saskatoon—Grasswood is renamed Saskatoon South. The Commission fixes the boundaries of Saskatoon South according to the map below. The southern boundary of the riding now follows the city limits rather than extending into the RM of Corman Park. The population of Saskatoon South represented by the map is 89,562, which is 10.72% above the electoral quota and 6.36% above the reference quota.

## Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek

The electoral district of Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek will replace the electoral district of the same name in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section.

The population of Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek increased from 72,607 to 83,395, representing a 14.86% increase from the 2011 census. With the decision not to proceed with Saskatoon—Wanuskewin, the issue is how best to apply section 15 of the Act to Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek.

The Commission received several representations from individuals residing outside the city limits who believed that their community of interest lies not with southern ridings, but rather with the City of Saskatoon. Given the Commission's decision not to create blended urban-rural ridings if it is not necessary for population parity or another rule mentioned in section 15, the submissions of those individuals could be accommodated only by creating one riding surrounding the City of Saskatoon. In doing so, the Commission was able to bring together the RM of Corman Park in one riding.

In addition, the need to expand the territory of Cypress Hills—Grasslands in a northerly direction means that the southerly border of Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek must also move northerly, with a similar effect on the northerly boundary between Prince Albert and Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek.

The Commission sets the boundaries of Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek with the above parameters in mind.

The westerly boundary between Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek and Battlefords—Lloydminster remains the same as it was in the 2013 Representation Order. With respect to the northerly and the northeasterly boundaries, the Commission has set them with regard to the decisions made regarding Prince Albert and Yorkton—Melville and to respect population parity.

The Commission fixes the boundaries of Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek according to the map shown below. The population of Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek represented by the map is 84,111, which is 3.98% above the electoral quota and -0.11% below the reference quota. The riding comprises 24,758 square kilometres.

## 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.

Unlike for 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 presented two options in its Proposal.

The first option was 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. This would have meant moving the boundaries to account, in some manner, for the differences in those increases.

The second option was to decrease the geographical size of Regina—Qu’Appelle and to establish three ridings of relatively equal size. The map contained in the Proposal reflected the second option. It resulted in three ridings with the following variations above the electoral quota: (a) Regina—Lewvan with 84,347 people, which varies by 4.26%; (b) Regina—Qu’Appelle with 85,914, which varies by 6.20%; and (c) Regina—Wascana with 85,642, which varies by 5.90%.

**During the consultation process, the Commission heard submissions suggesting the following approaches to the Regina constituencies:**

- (a) Create four blended urban-rural ridings;
- (b) Divide the current ridings so as to have no part of them extend beyond the city limits—i.e., ensure that Regina is an exclusively urban riding;
- (c) Add some of the bedroom communities that extend to the west of the city to the riding of Regina—Lewvan or include them in Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan;
- (d) Create a core urban riding and, if additional rural population is required, proceed west and north rather than east;
- (e) Divide the current ridings differently to keep the southern part of Regina in one riding;
- (f) Keep the current ridings largely as they are and readjust the boundaries to make them more or less equal.

Option (a) has been considered and rejected above. Creating four blended urban-rural ridings in Regina would not respect the community of interest represented by those who have chosen to live within the city limits. As a general rule, the better approach to maintaining community of interest is to respect as closely as possible the existing boundaries of a municipal government.

Option (b) is consistent with the Commission’s understanding of the meaning of community of interest, but there is insufficient population within the borders of Regina to make three exclusively urban ridings and also create ridings in keeping with the size of other ridings and, specifically, those in Saskatoon. This means that the city limits must be breached to include some rural communities.

Option (c) is consistent with option (b), but the 2012 Commission recommended that the best approach would be to proceed east and north in the direction of Qu’Appelle. The Commission maintains that decision. However, with the Commission’s decisions regarding Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley and Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan, the alternative suggestion contained within option (c) has been accepted.

Options (d) and (e) would best capture the community of interest. However, neither option would allow the Commission to respect the rules of population parity, having regard for the need to maintain some balance with the ridings of Yorkton—Melville and Souris—Moose Mountain. If Regina continues to grow as rapidly in the next 10 years as it has recently, other options may become available.

Option (f) represents the best option because it respects population parity, community of interest, community of identity and historical patterns. This is the option that the Commission has accepted.

## **Regina—Wascana**

The electoral district of Regina—Wascana will replace the electoral district of the same name in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section.

The member of Parliament for this riding asked the Commission to follow the Canadian Pacific rail line and Albert Street as the northern and western boundaries of the riding. The reason was to keep together a community of interest lying north and south of Victoria Avenue. The Commission accepts this representation. As a result, the boundaries of this riding will remain the same as they were in the 2013 Representation Order; see the map below.

With this decision, the population of this riding represented by the map will be 89,063, which remains well within the statutory limits and maintains relative parity with the Saskatoon ridings. It is 10.10% above the electoral quota and 5.77% above the reference quota.

## **Regina—Qu'Appelle**

The electoral district of Regina—Qu'Appelle will replace the electoral district of the same name in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Projected Electoral Boundaries section.

The Commission's decision not to proceed with the proposed riding of Kindersley—Rosetown has implications for Regina—Qu'Appelle and Yorkton—Melville. The issue is what represents the best community of interest for the lands lying east of Highway 6, which the Proposal suggested should be included in Kindersley—Rosetown.

The Commission received a number of representations from the citizens of Raymore and Wynyard submitting that their community of interest is not with Kindersley—Rosetown. The Commission accepts that submission, but it does not agree with the proposition that the community of interest of these communities for federal electoral purposes lies with Regina. But that does not end the matter. As the Commission indicated earlier, concerns about the best community of interest cannot always be accommodated, taking into account population parity.

In this case, in order to respect the principle of parity among the three Regina ridings and between Regina—Qu'Appelle and Yorkton—Melville, some of the communities lying to the east of Highway 6 must be included in Yorkton—Melville. While the Commission appreciated receiving the submissions from the citizens of Wynyard, it was not able to accommodate them and to have Yorkton—Melville's population approach relative parity with the other ridings. It is noted that Wynyard is about 175 kilometres from Regina via Highway 6, but the distance between Yorkton and Wynyard is 140 kilometres via Highway 16, which is the Yellowhead Highway. Wynyard is better placed within the Yorkton—Melville riding.

Having regard for all the factors in section 15, the Commission fixes the boundaries of Regina—Qu'Appelle according to the map below. The territorial size is 10,962 square kilometres.

The population of Regina—Qu'Appelle represented by the map is 87,014, which is 7.57% above the electoral quota and 3.34% above the reference quota.

## **Regina—Lewvan**

The electoral district of Regina—Lewvan will replace the electoral district of the same name in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section.

With the decisions previously made and having fixed the boundaries of Regina—Qu'Appelle and Regina—Wascana, the limits for Regina—Lewvan will be fixed in accordance with the electoral map shown below. The population of this riding represented by the map is 85,818. It is expected that this number will continue to grow appreciably. It represents a variation of 6.09% above the electoral quota and 1.92% above the reference quota.

## **Yorkton—Melville**

The electoral district of Yorkton—Melville will replace the electoral district of the same name in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section.

With the decisions previously made and having fixed the boundaries of Regina—Qu'Appelle and Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River, the limits for Yorkton—Melville will be fixed in accordance with the electoral map presented below. The population of this riding represented by the map is 76,531, which is -5.39% below the electoral quota and -9.11% below the reference quota. The land area is 50,075 square kilometres, which justifies some adjustment from the electoral quota.

## **Souris—Moose Mountain**

The electoral district of Souris—Moose Mountain will replace the electoral district of the same name in the 2013 Representation Order. The maps of these two electoral districts can be found in the Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries section.

With the decisions previously made and having fixed the boundaries of Regina—Qu'Appelle and Yorkton—Melville, the limits for Souris—Moose Mountain will be fixed in accordance with the electoral map shown below. The population of this riding represented by the map is 75,208, which is -7.03% below the electoral quota and -10.68% below the reference quota. The land area is 48,872 square kilometres, which justifies an adjustment from the electoral quota.



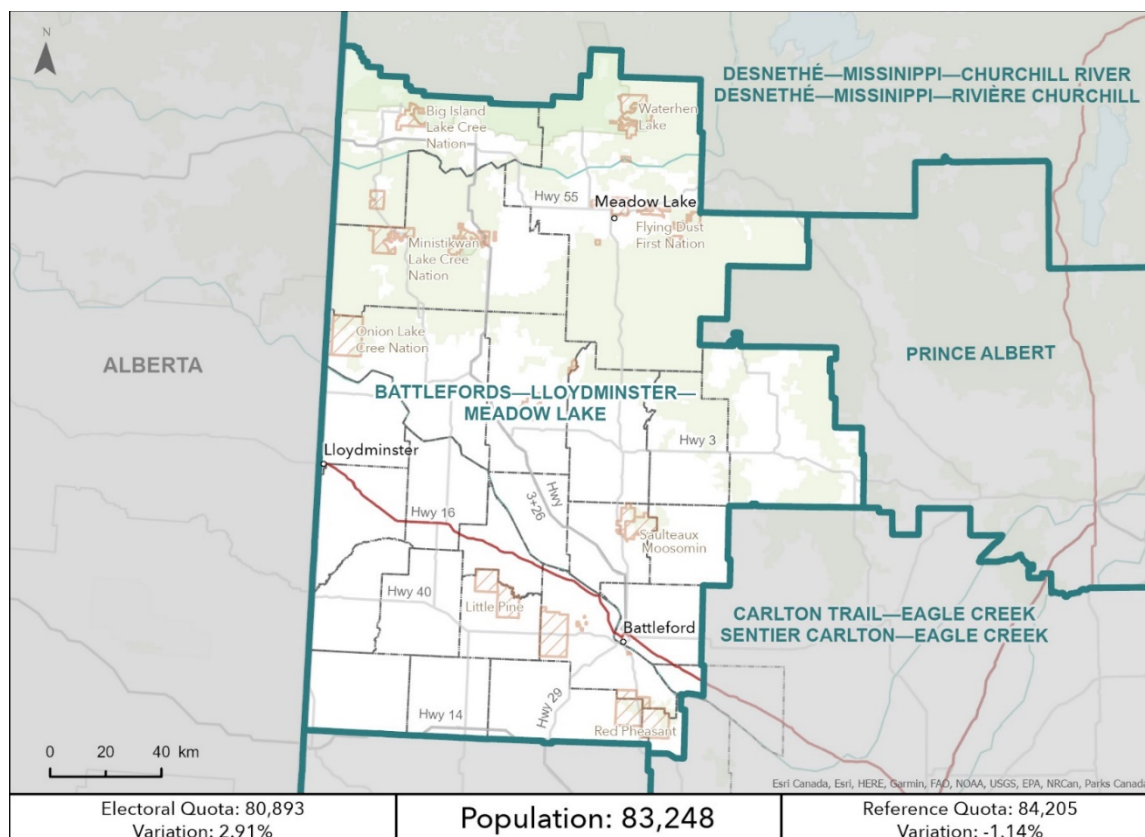
# Maps of Current and Proposed Electoral Boundaries

In this section, the results of the current redistribution are matched with the current electoral districts as described in the 2013 Representation Order. To better illustrate the differences between them, the list of corresponding electoral districts presented in the table below is followed by maps of each of the electoral districts.

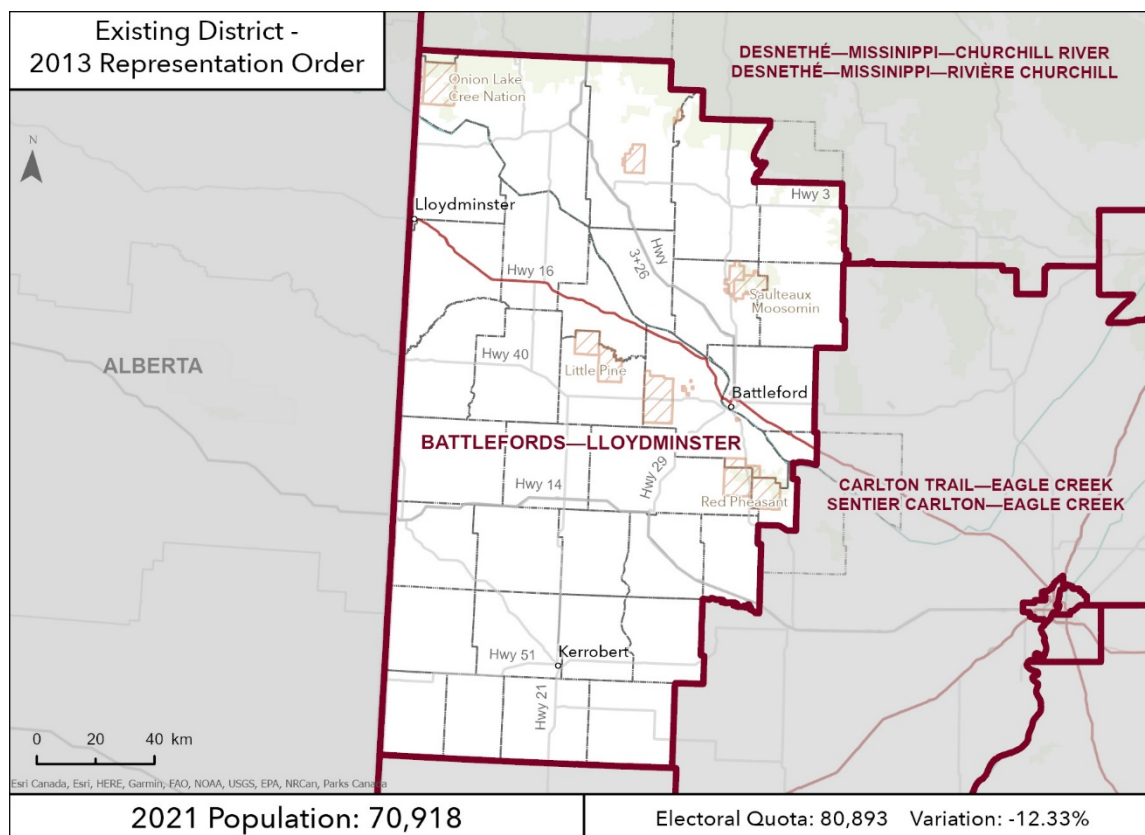
| Correspondence between current and proposed electoral districts     |  |
|---|--|
| Proposed electoral districts<br>(following the 2022 redistribution) | Current electoral districts<br>(2013 Representation Order) |
| Battlefords—Lloydminster—Meadow Lake                                | Battlefords—Lloydminster                                   |
| Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek   | Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek                                  |
| Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River                                 | Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River                        |
| Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan                                       | Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan                              |
| Prince Albert   | Prince Albert  |
| Regina—Lewvan   | Regina—Lewvan  |
| Regina—Qu'Appelle   | Regina—Qu'Appelle  |
| Regina—Wascana  | Regina—Wascana   |
| Saskatoon South   | Saskatoon—Grasswood  |
| Saskatoon—University  | Saskatoon—University                                       |
| Saskatoon West  | Saskatoon West   |
| Souris—Moose Mountain   | Souris—Moose Mountain                                      |
| Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley                                 | Cypress Hills—Grasslands                                   |
| Yorkton—Melville  | Yorkton—Melville   |



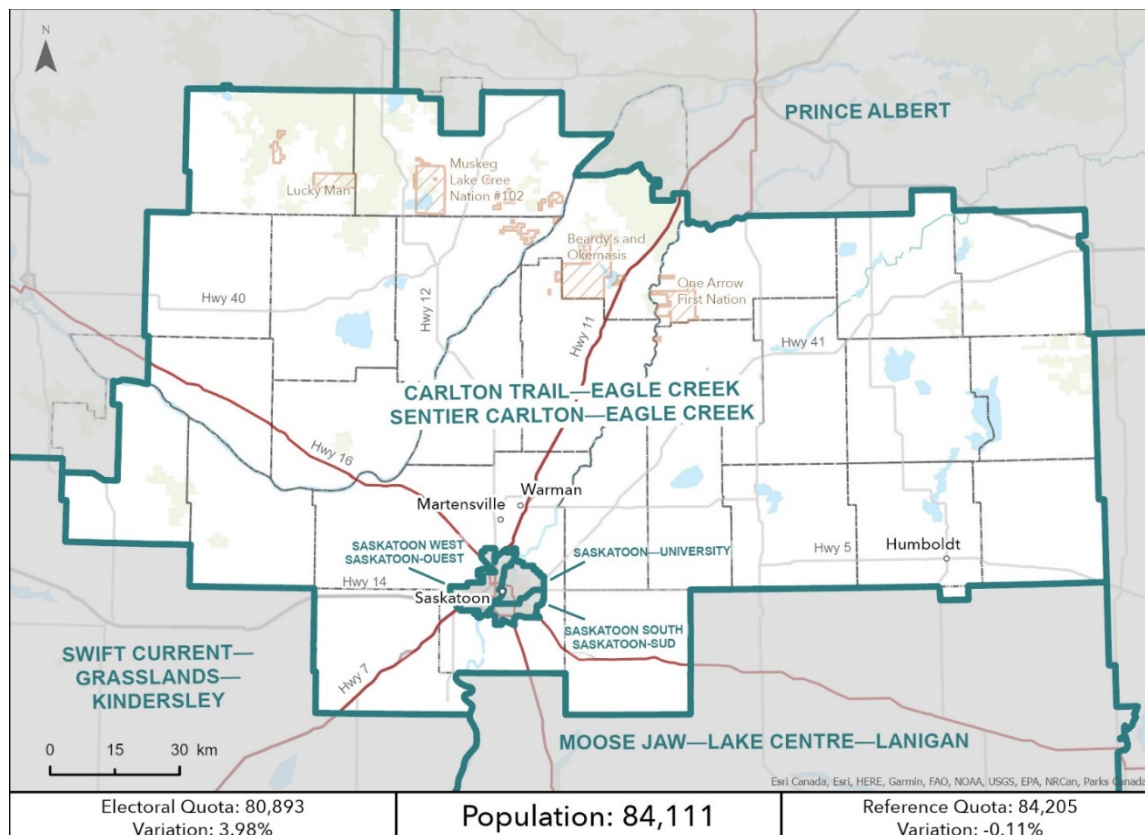
## 2022 map: Battlefords—Lloydminster—Meadow Lake



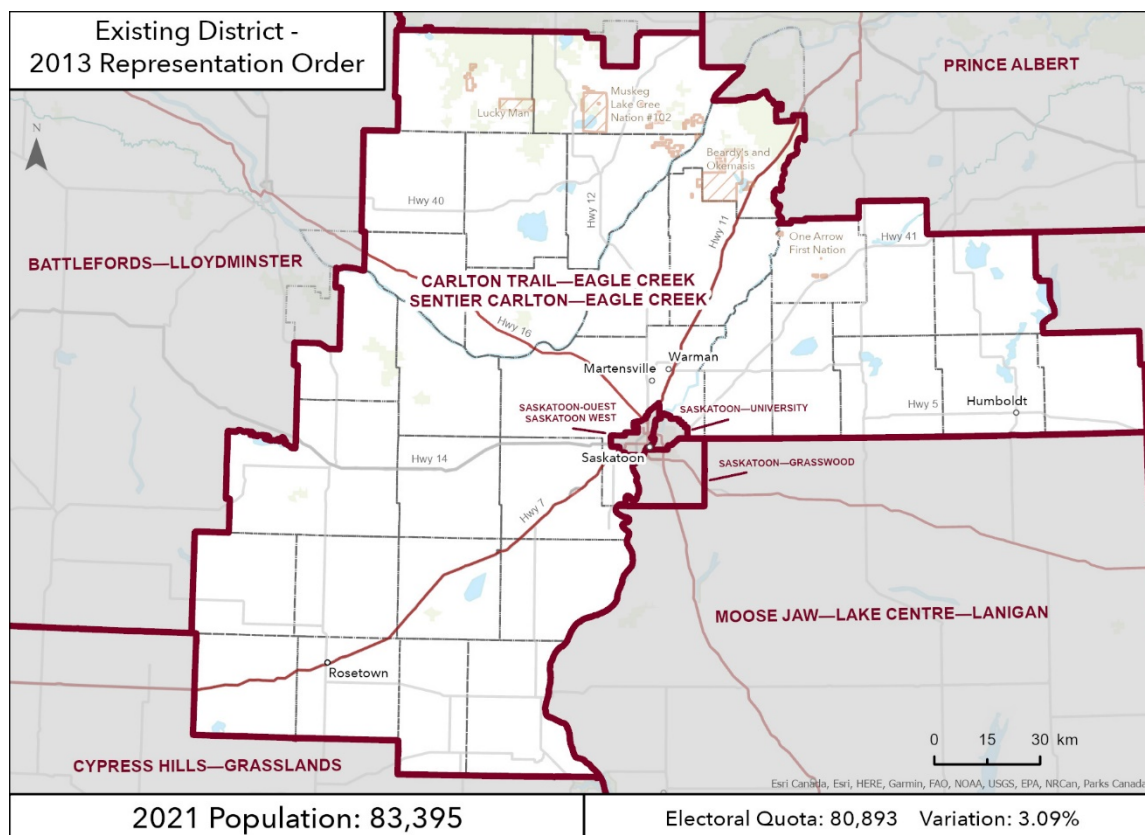
## Corresponding 2013 map: Battlefords—Lloydminster



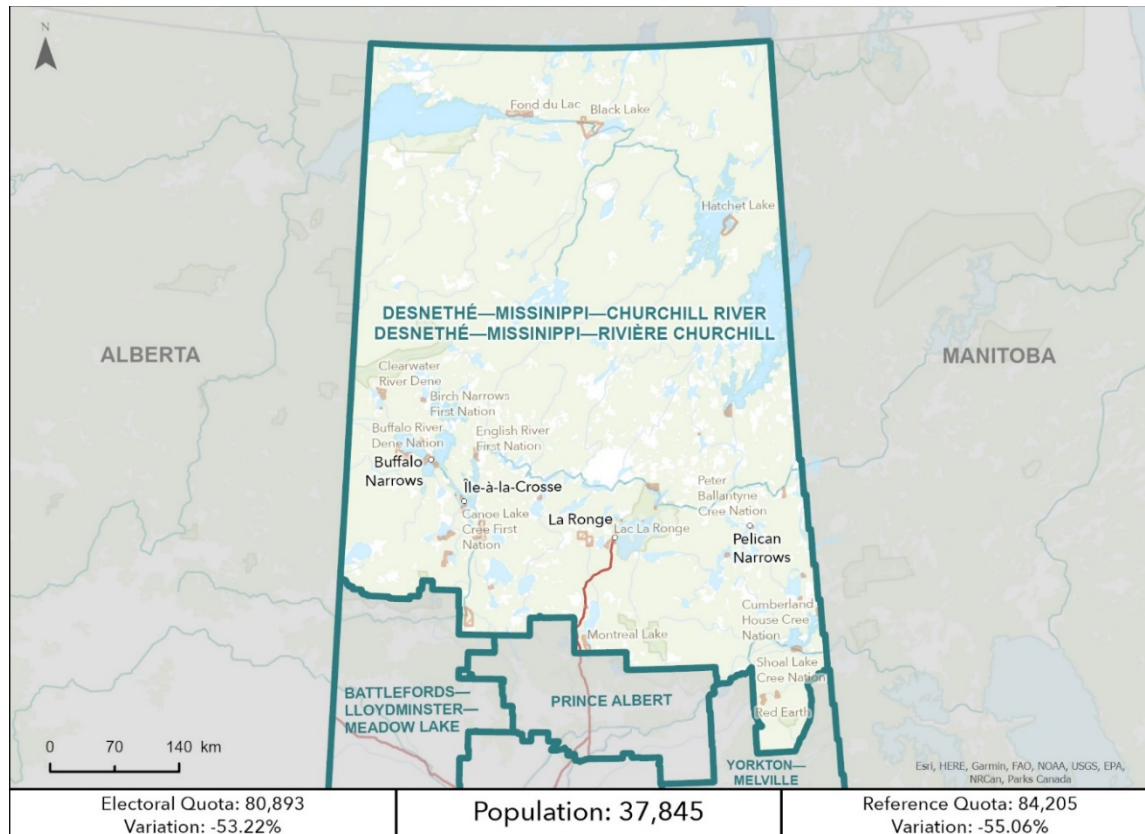
## 2022 map: Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek



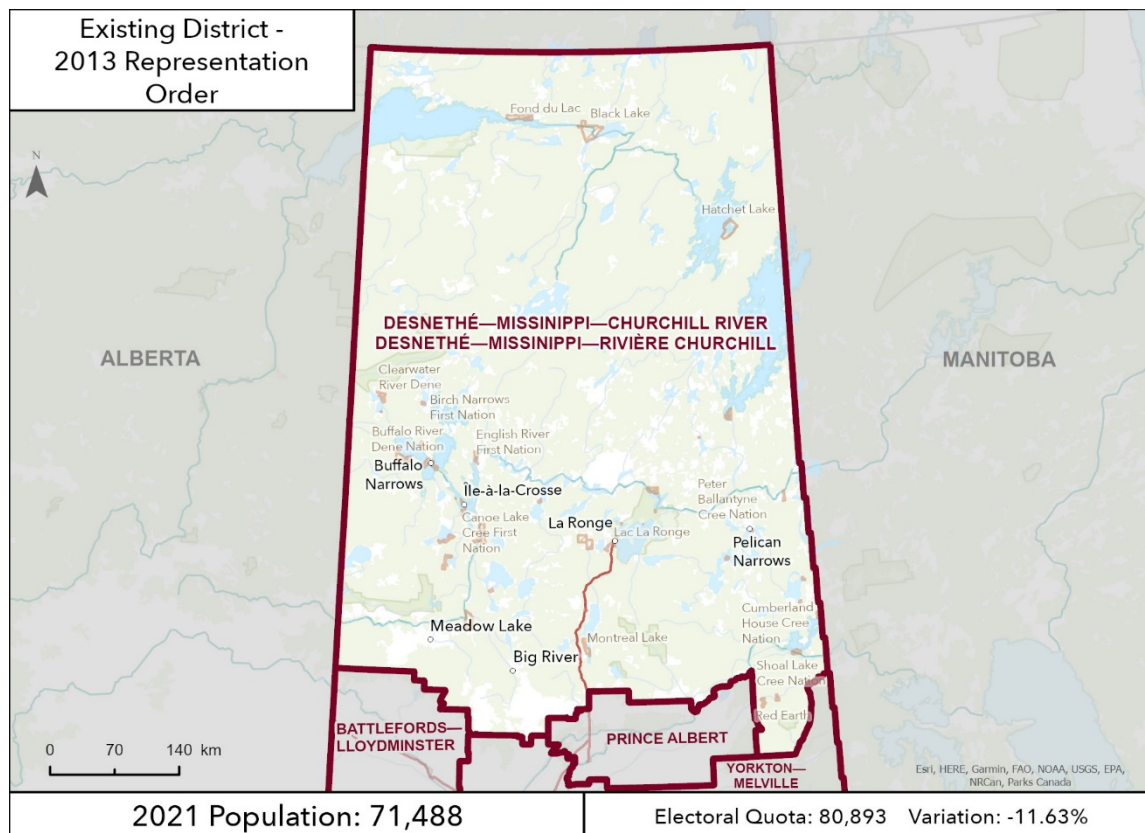
## Corresponding 2013 map: Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek



## 2022 map: Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River

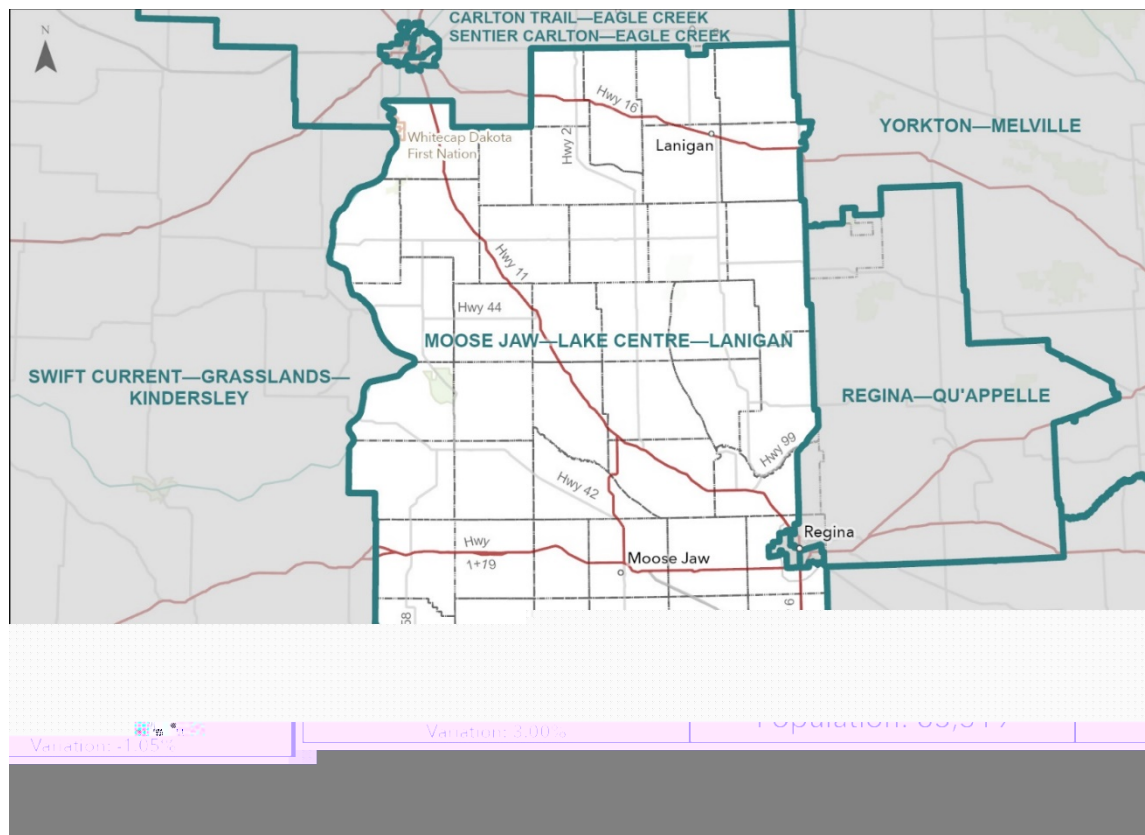


## Corresponding 2013 map: Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River

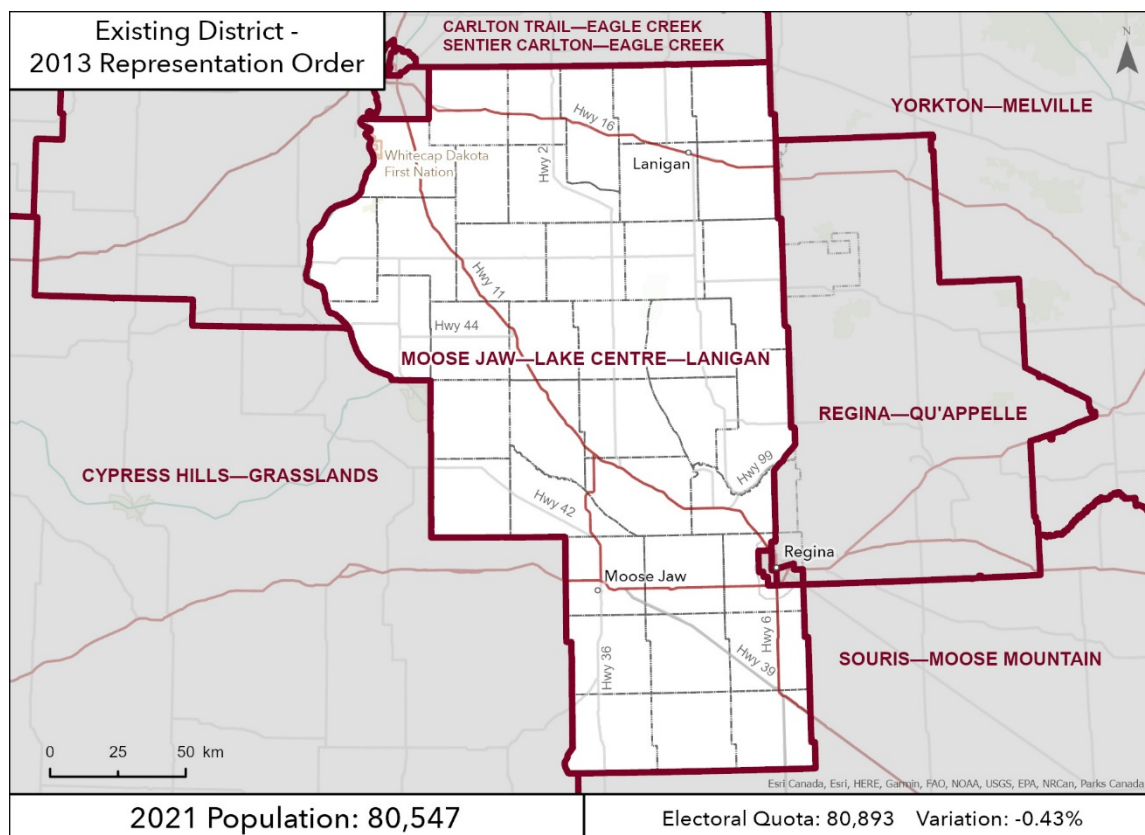




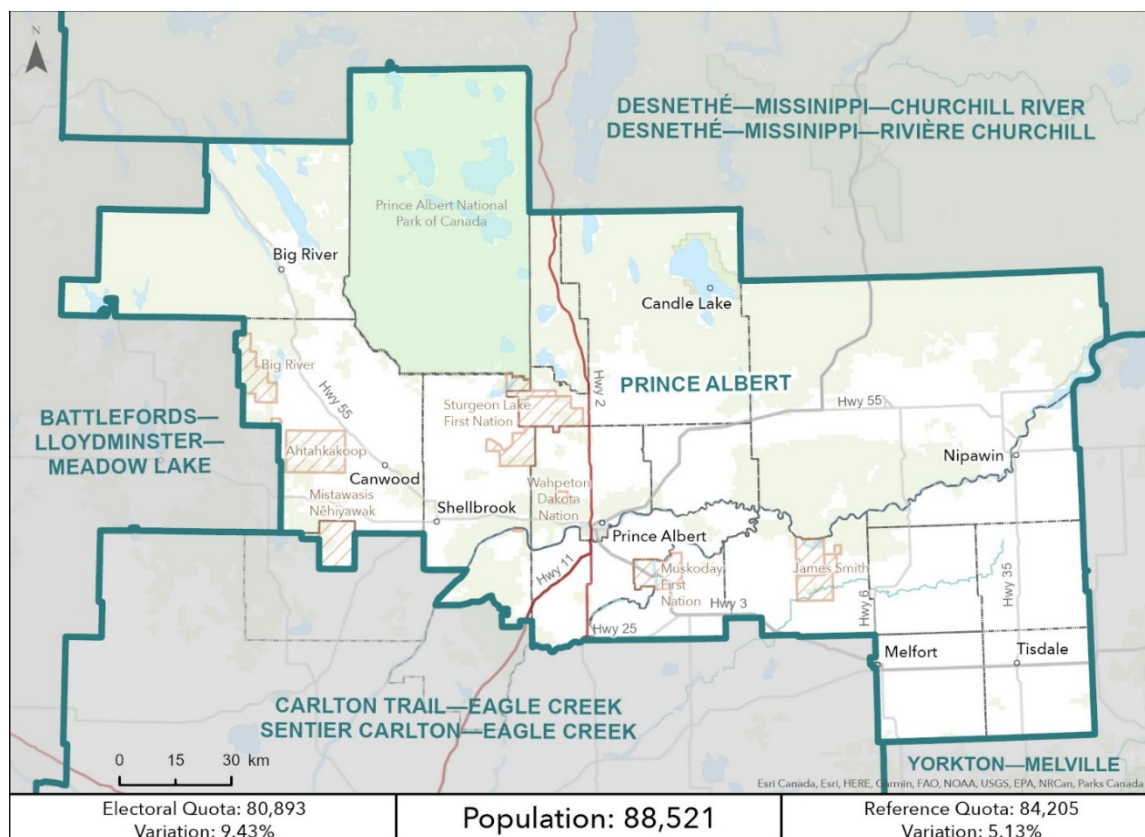
## 2022 map: Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan



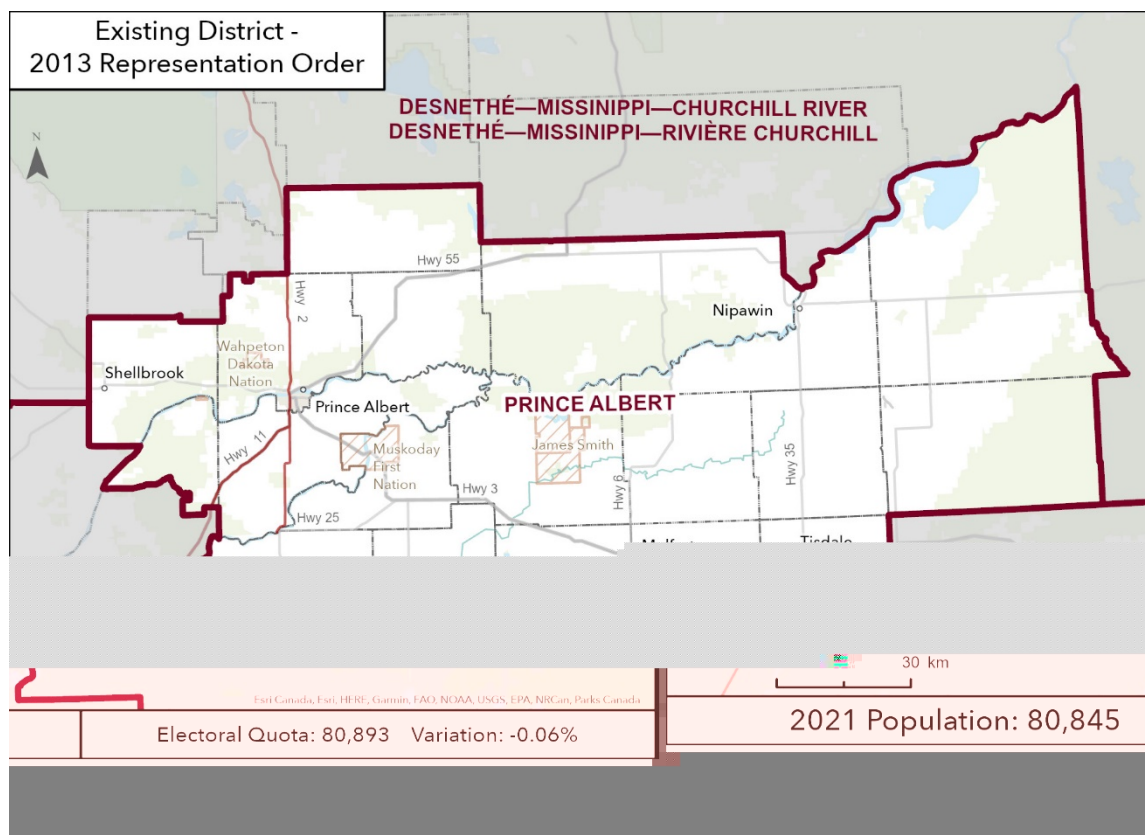
## Corresponding 2013 map: Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan



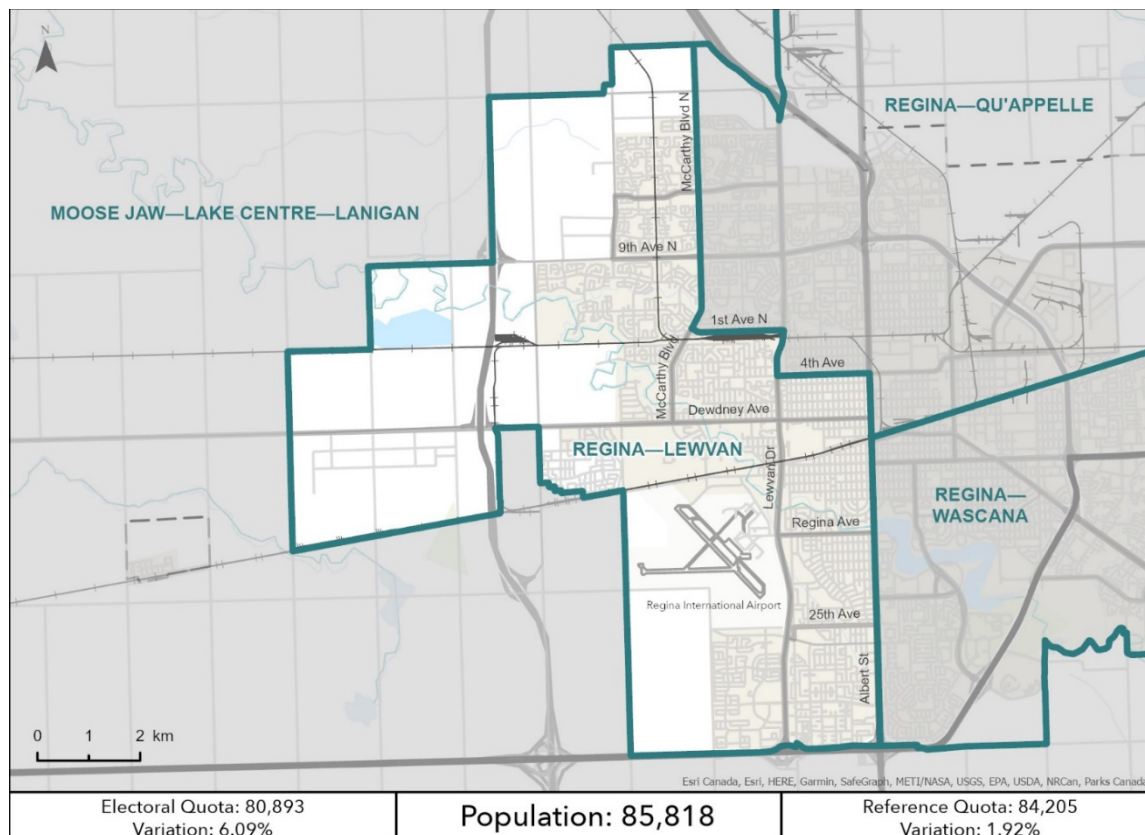
## 2022 map: Prince Albert



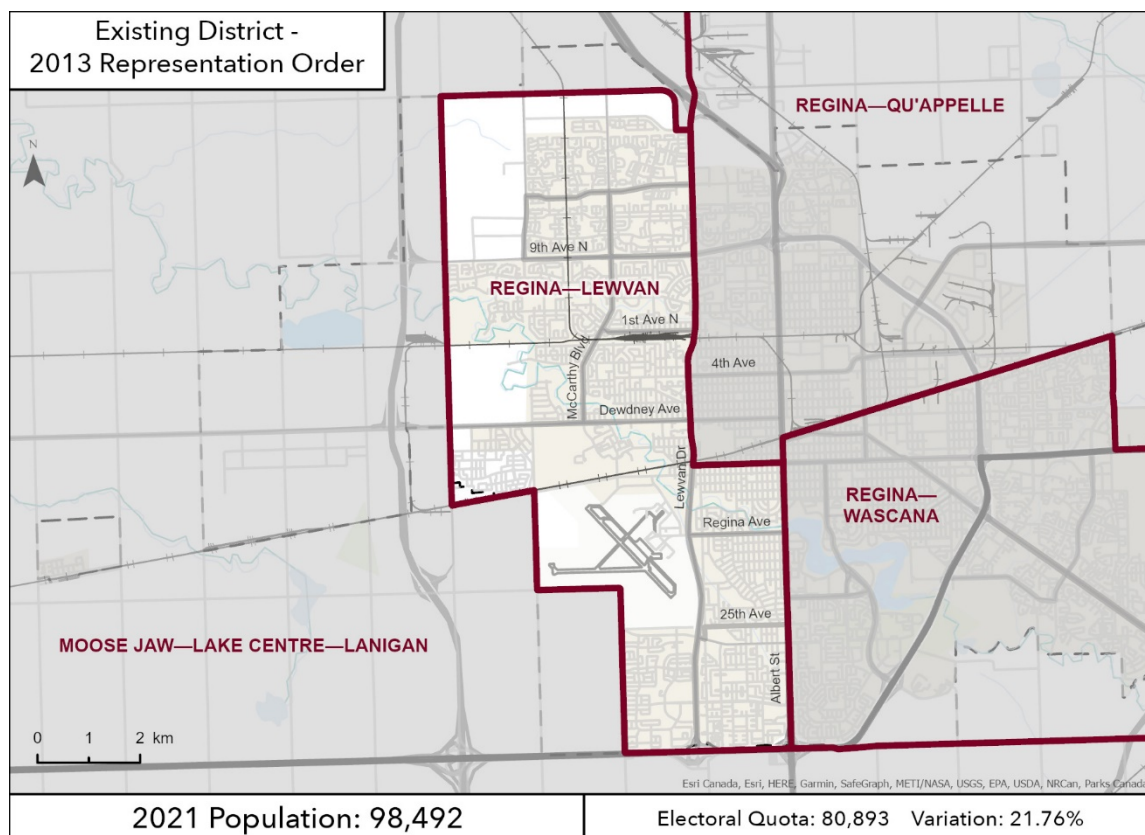
## Corresponding 2013 map: Prince Albert



## 2022 map: Regina—Lewvan

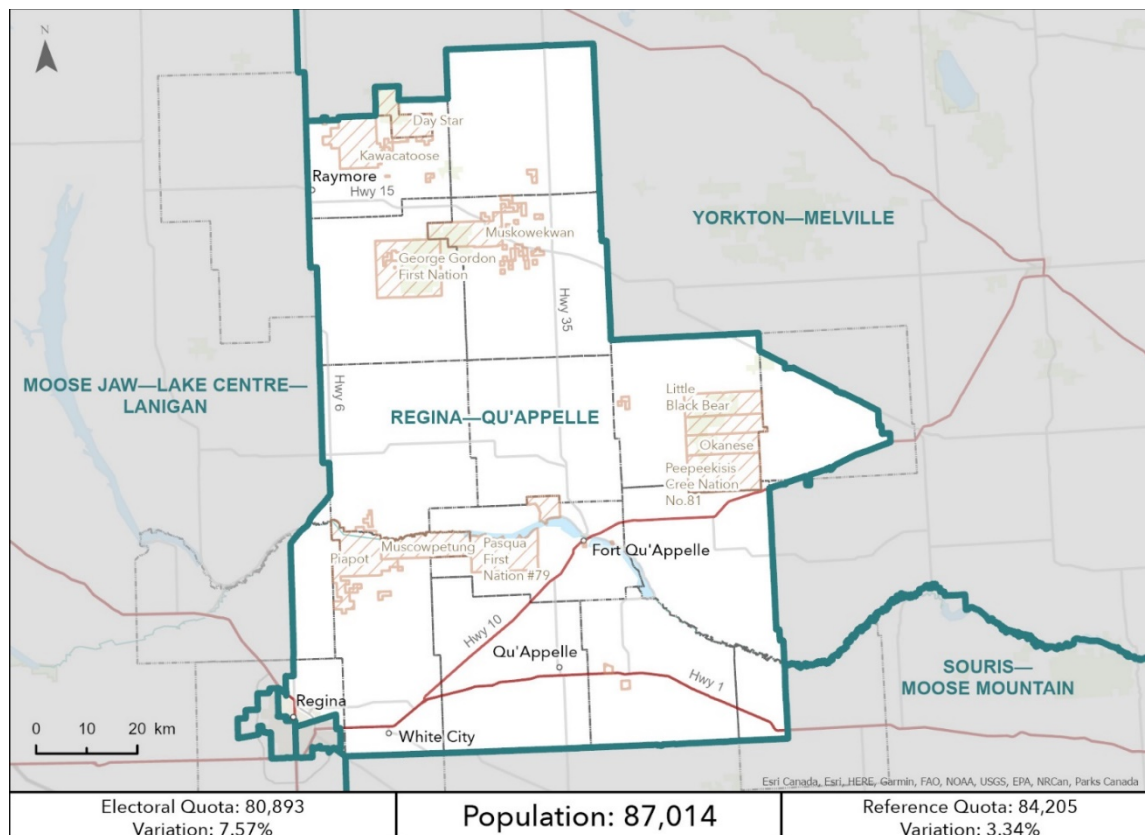


## Corresponding 2013 map: Regina—Lewvan

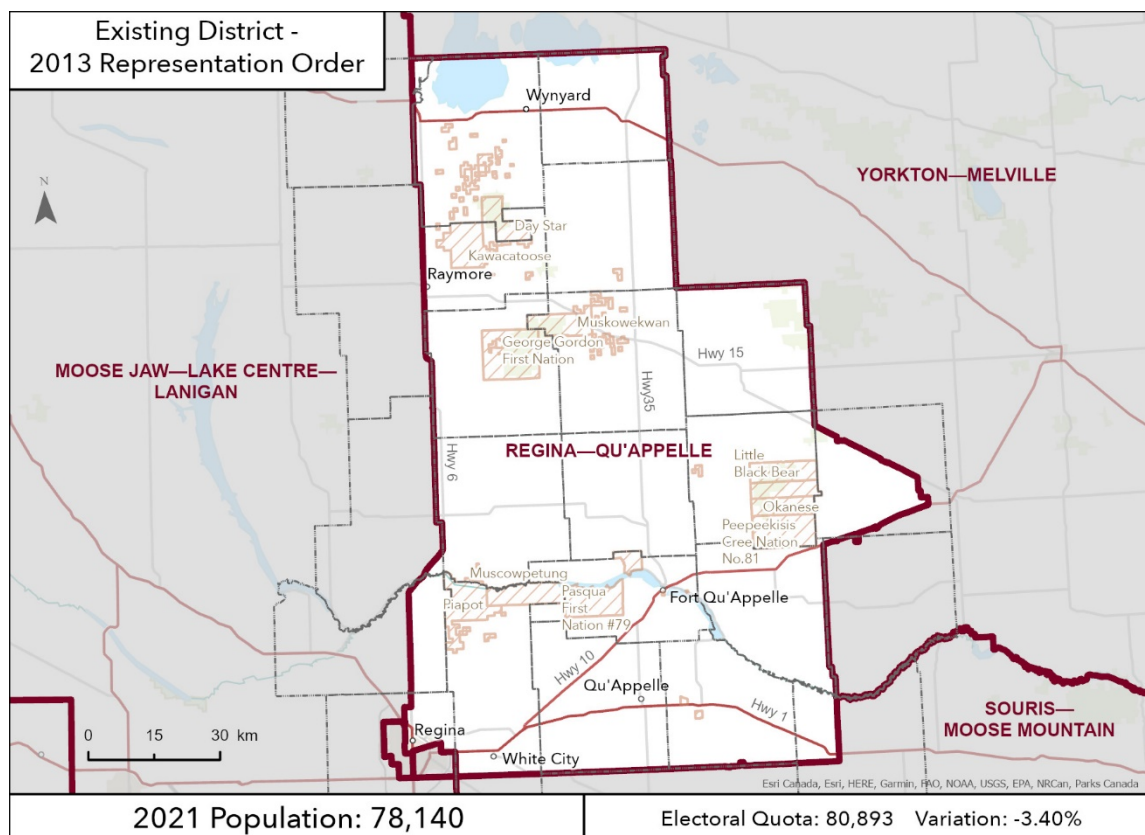




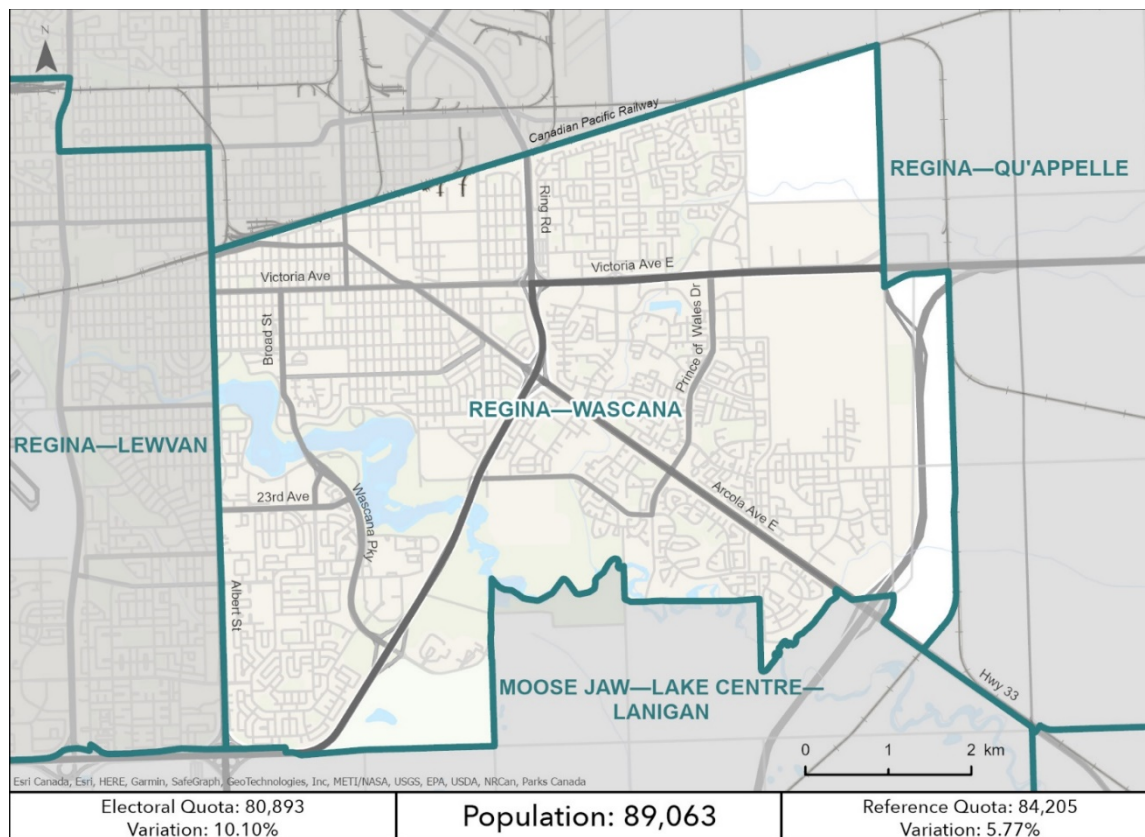
## 2022 map: Regina—Qu'Appelle



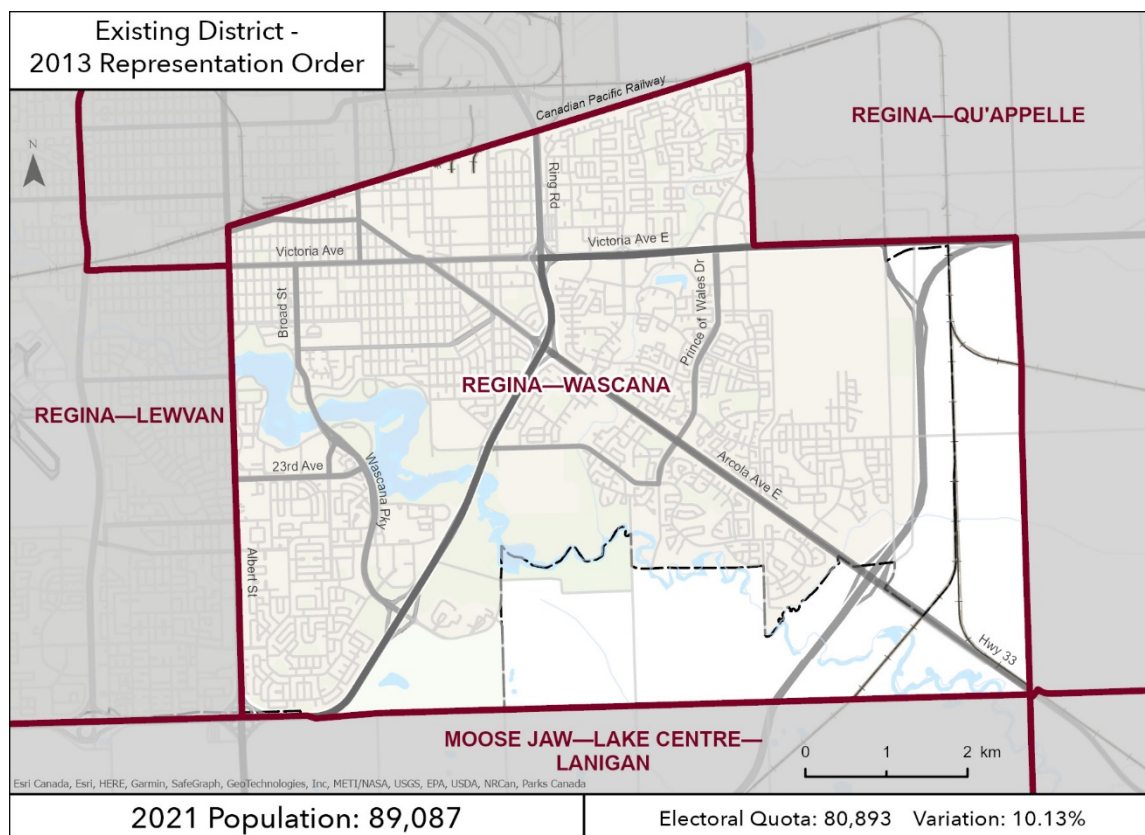
## Corresponding 2013 map: Regina—Qu'Appelle



## 2022 map: Regina—Wascana

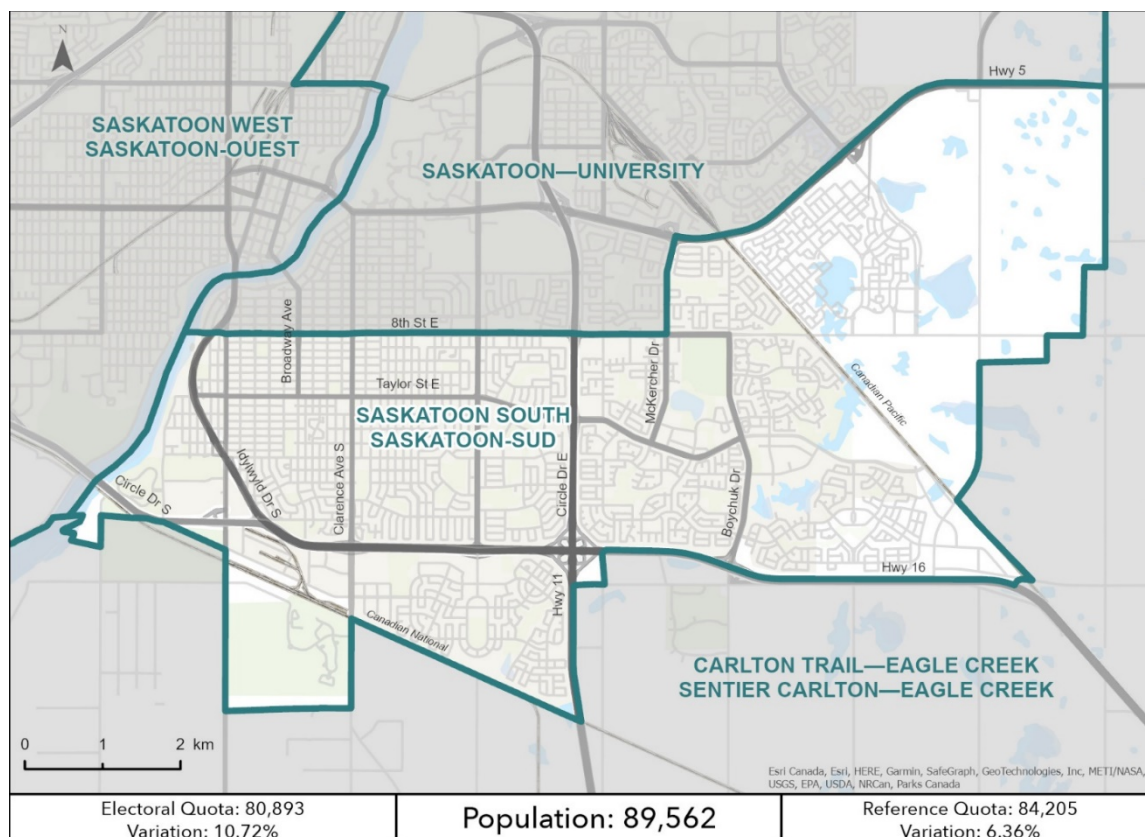


## Corresponding 2013 map: Regina—Wascana

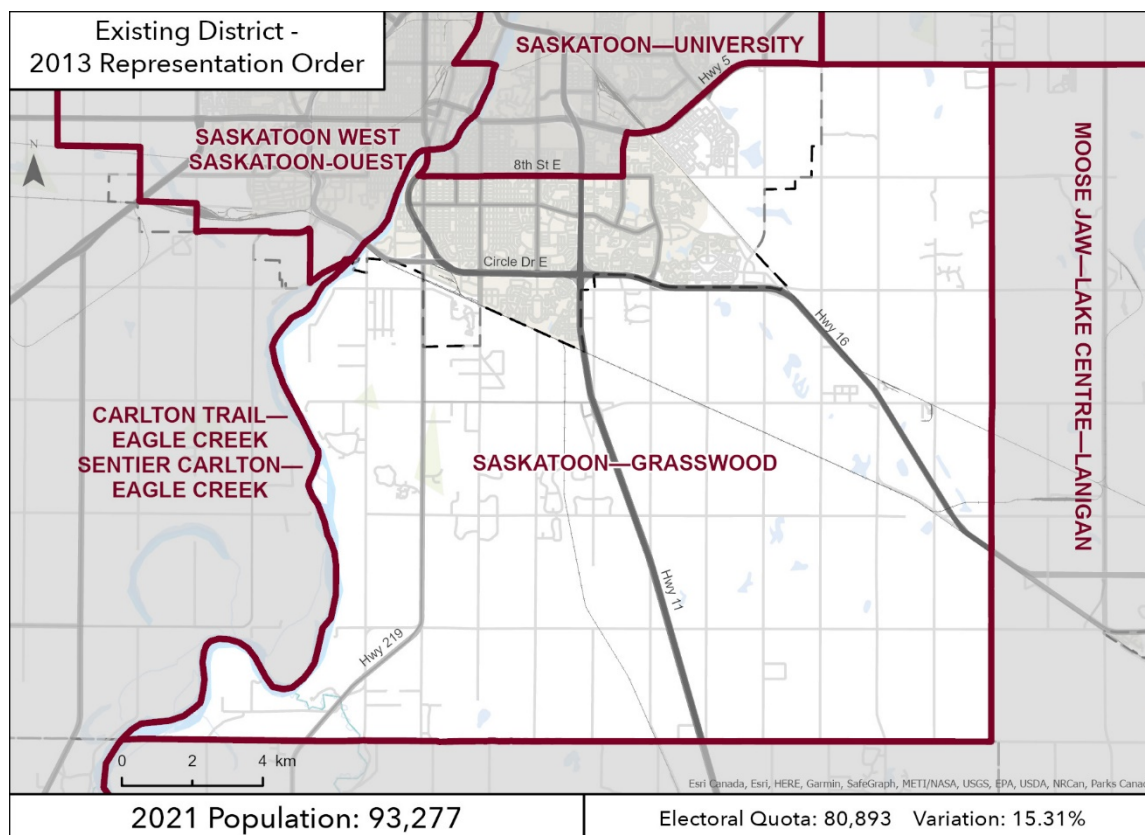




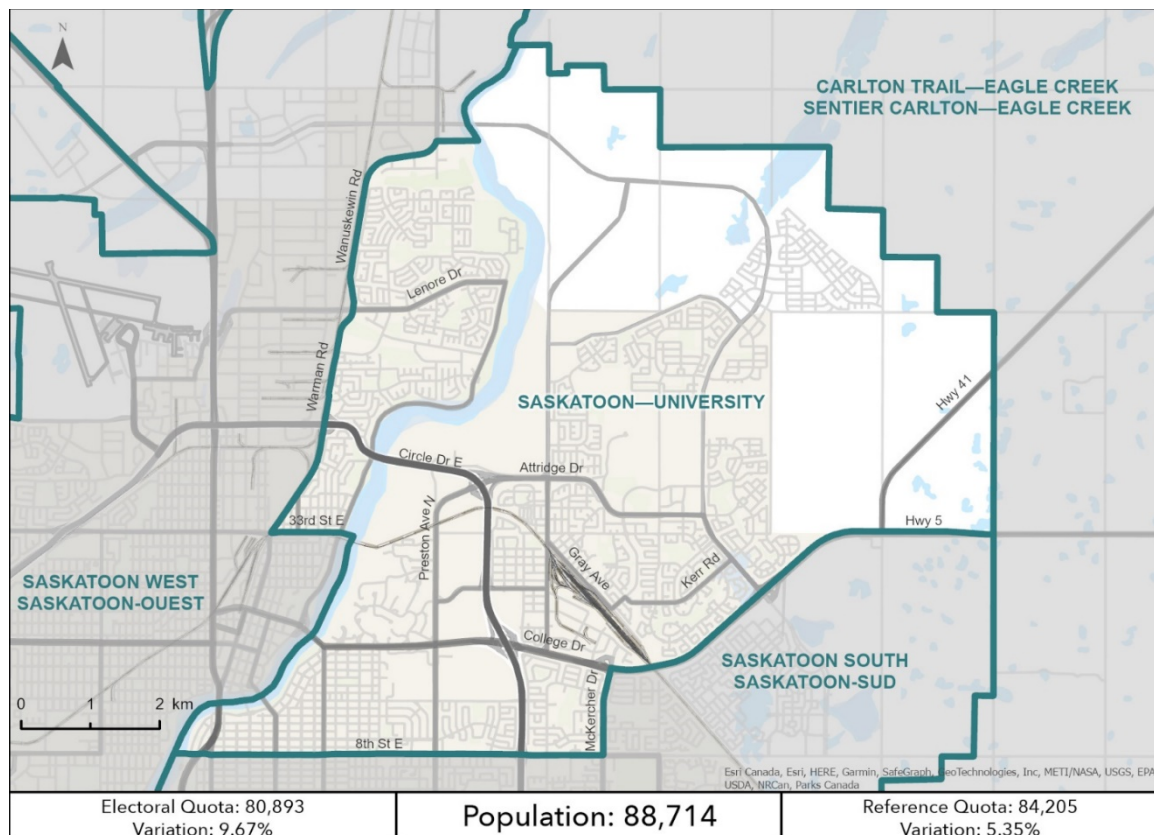
## 2022 map: Saskatoon South



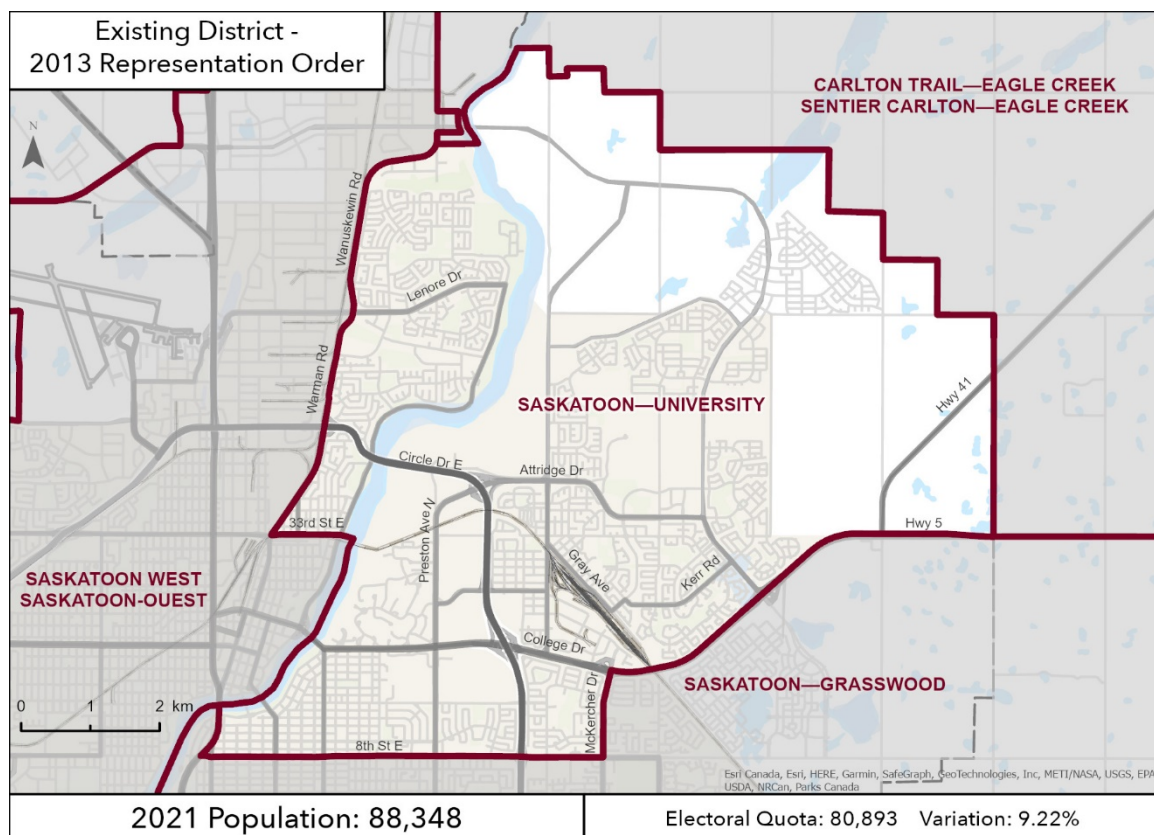
## Corresponding 2013 map: Saskatoon—Grasswood



## 2022 map: Saskatoon—University

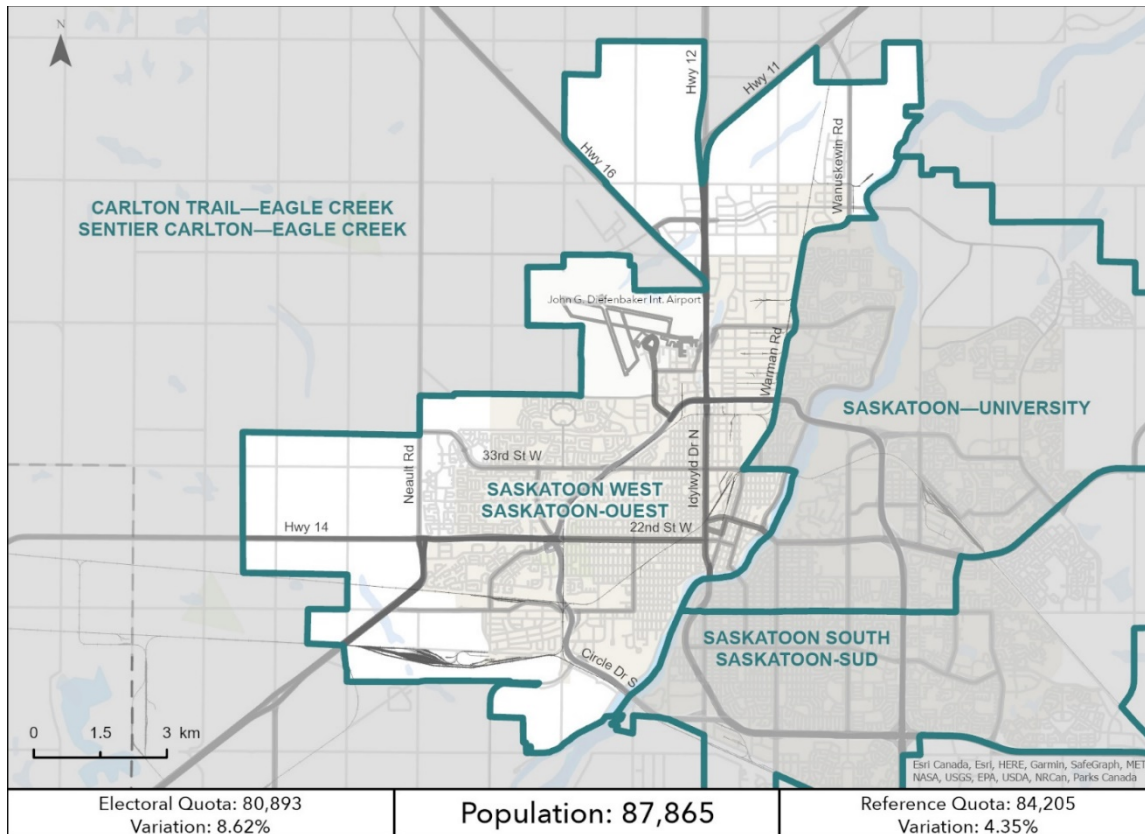


## Corresponding 2013 map: Saskatoon—University

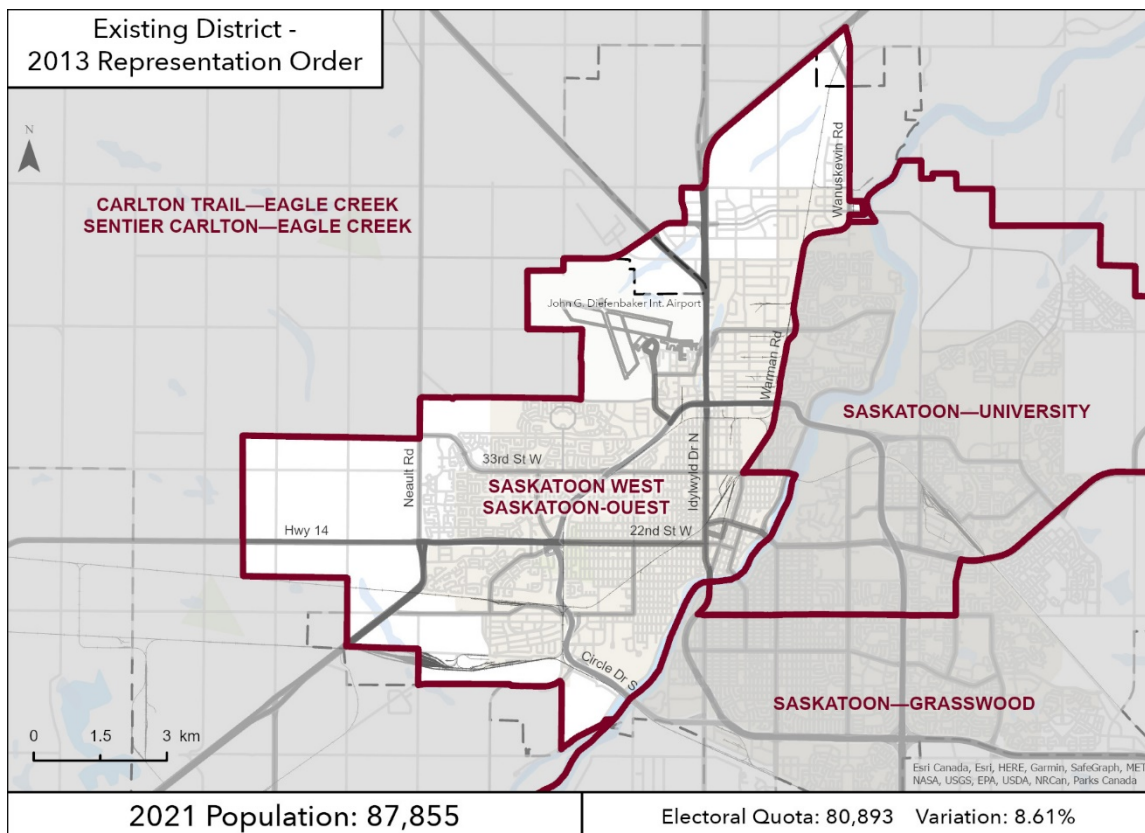




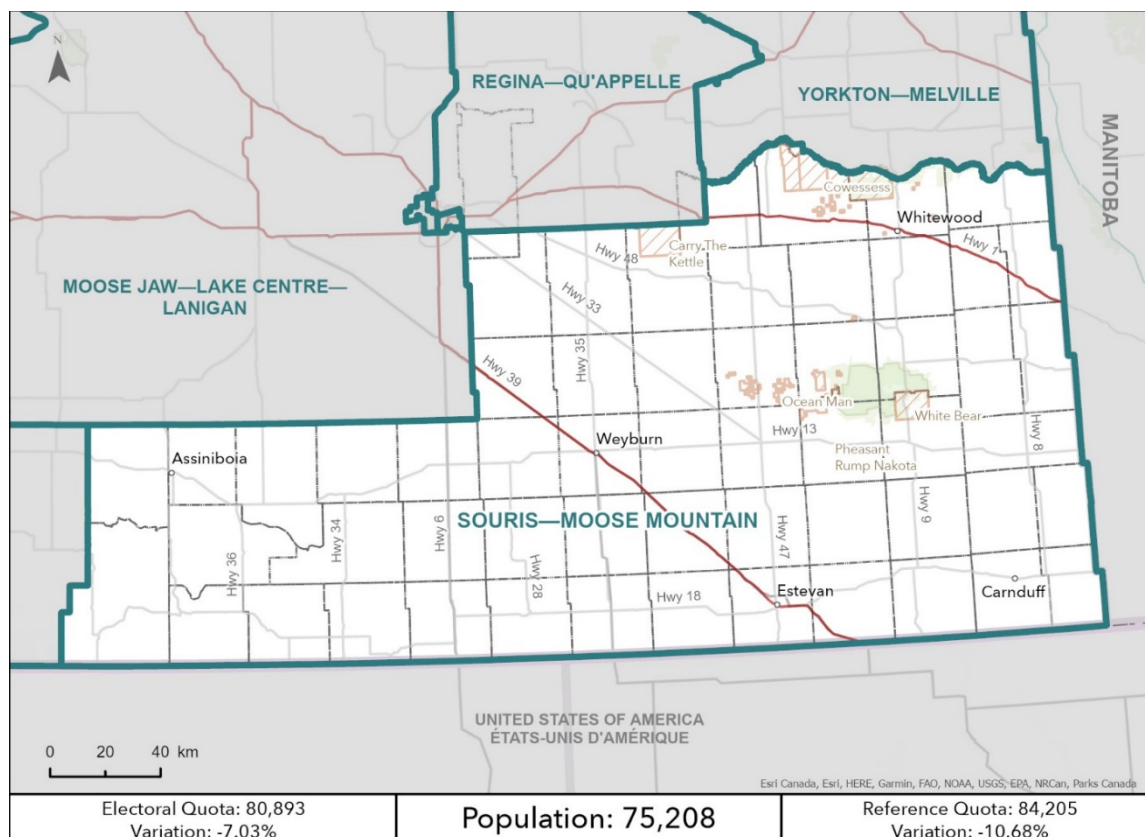
## 2022 map: Saskatoon West



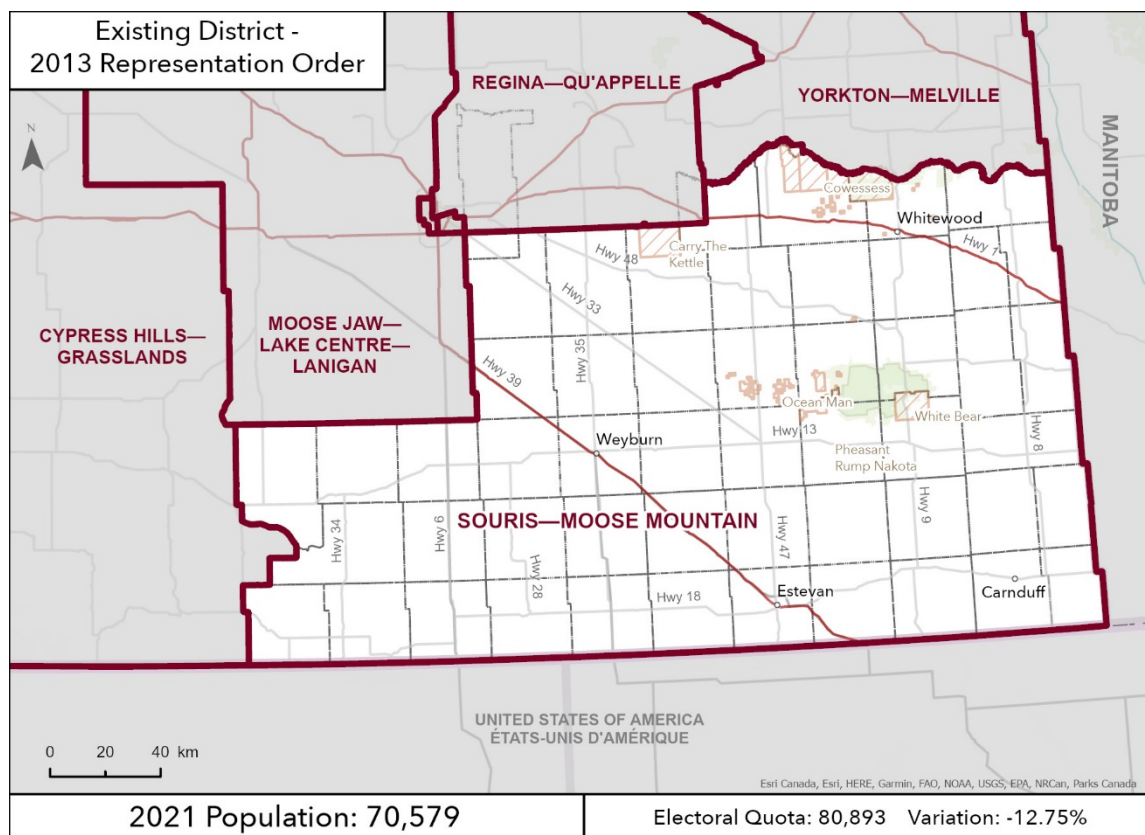
## Corresponding 2013 map: Saskatoon West



## 2022 map: Souris—Moose Mountain

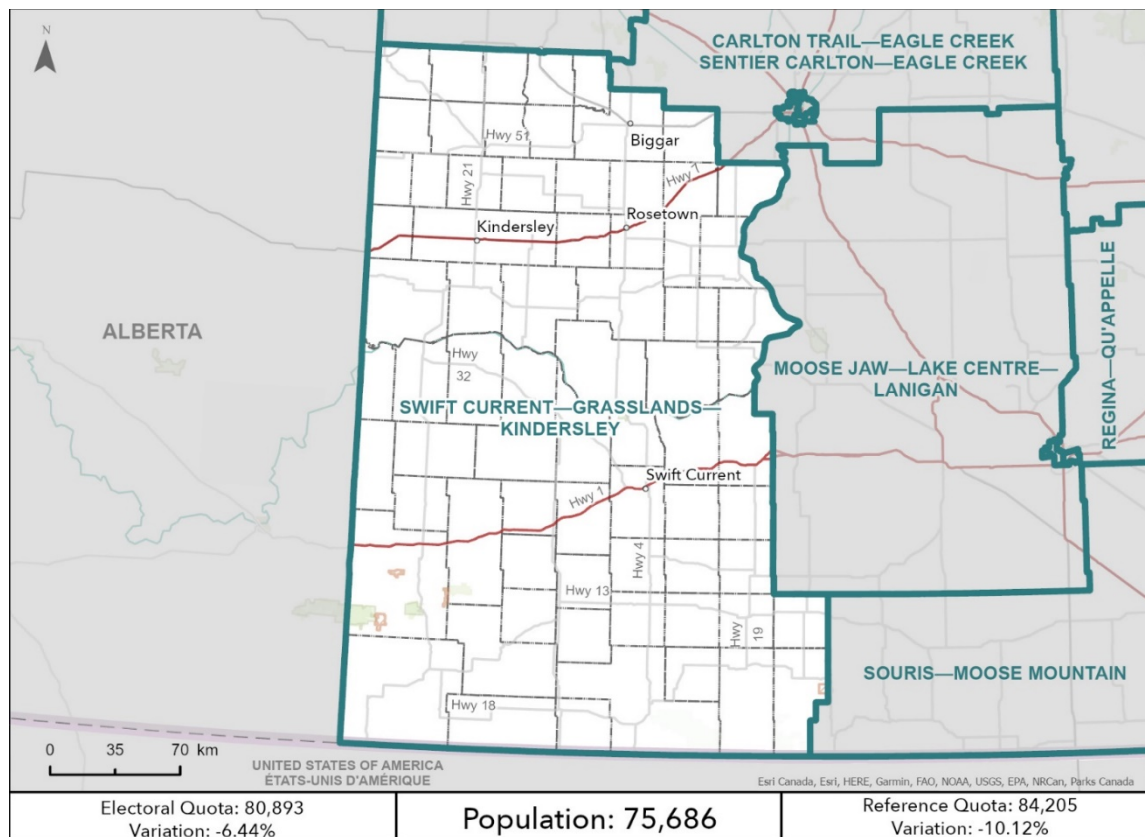


## Corresponding 2013 map: Souris—Moose Mountain

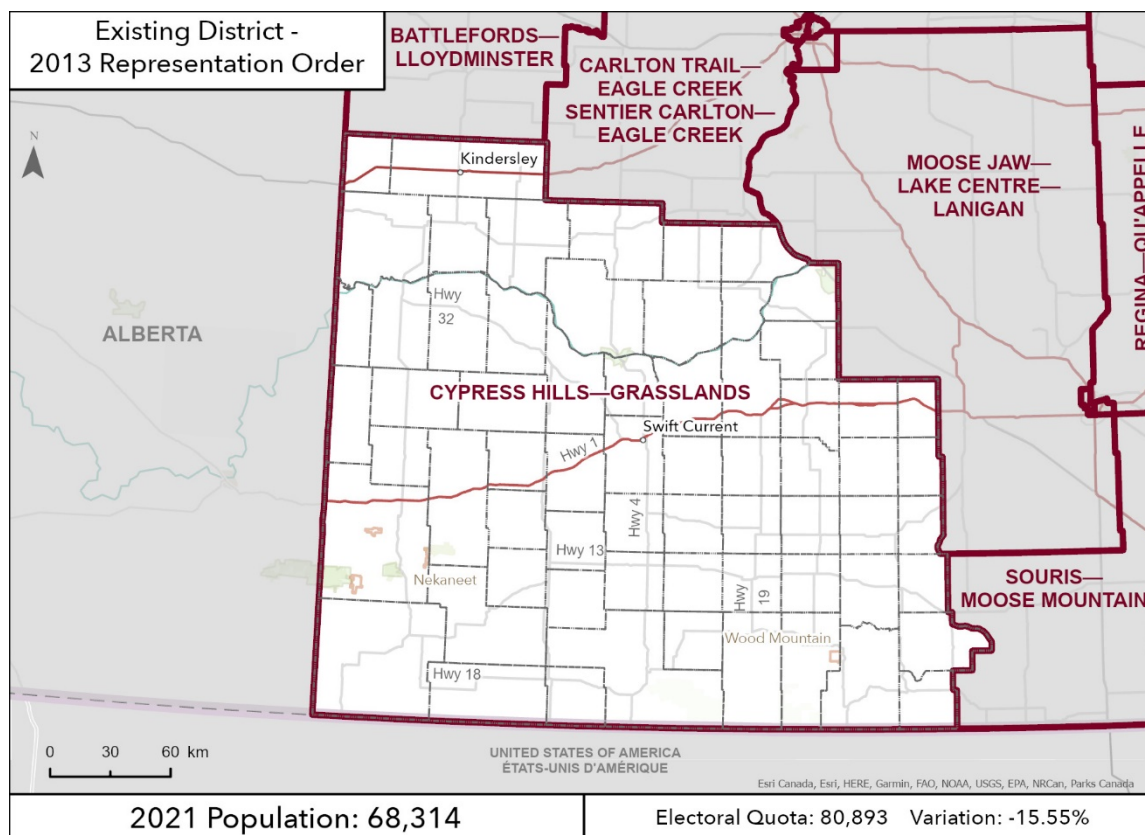




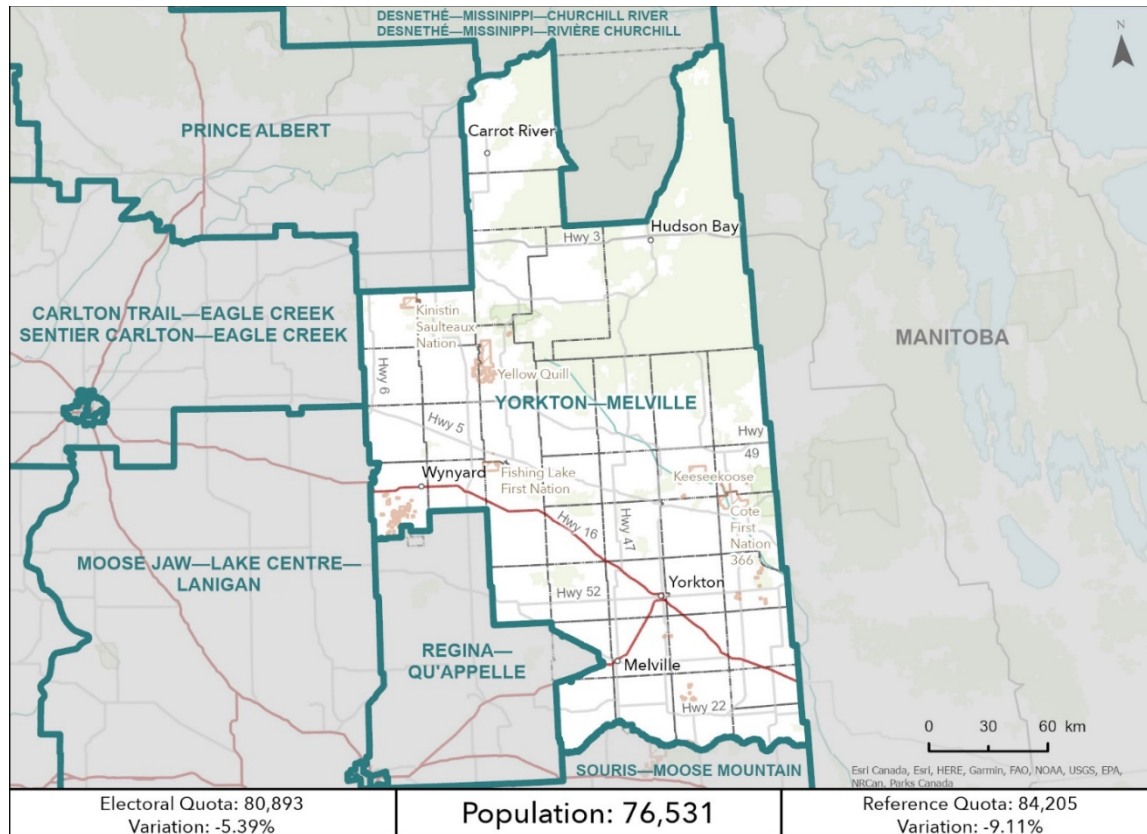
## 2022 map: Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley



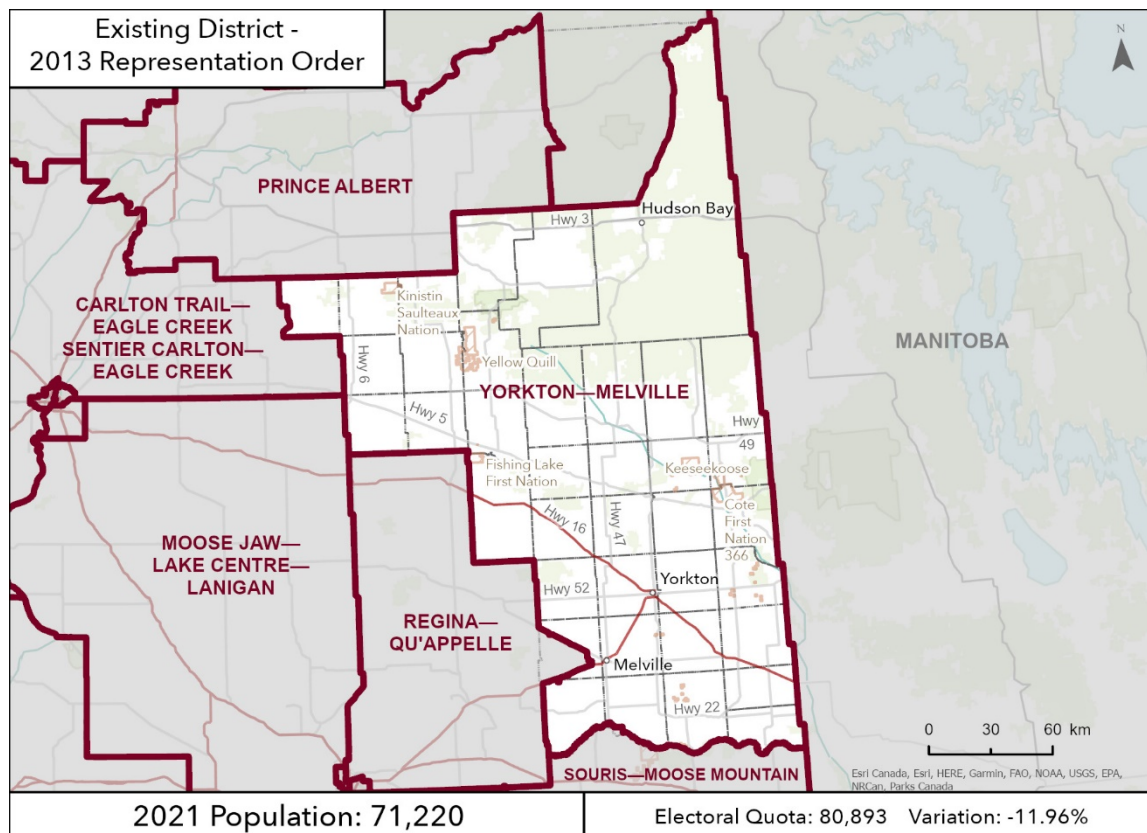
## Corresponding 2013 map: Cypress Hills—Grasslands



## 2022 map: Yorkton—Melville



## Corresponding 2013 map: Yorkton—Melville



# Next Steps

The Act provides a detailed description of the steps to be completed after the Commission submits its report to the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada.

In brief terms, the report is transmitted to the House of Commons for review by all members. A committee of the House of Commons, established for the purposes of considering electoral matters, receives and reviews any objections to the report made by members of Parliament and returns the report with a copy of the retained objections to the Commission. Upon receiving these, the Commission will consider any objections made to its report and make decisions in relation to them. The Commission will then transmit a certified copy of its report, with or without amendments, according to the disposition of the objections. This final transmission brings the Commission to the end of its mandate and leads to the next steps of having the next Representation Order proclaimed.

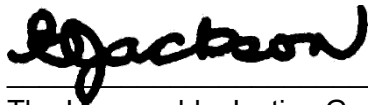
The Governor-in-Council announces the new boundaries in a proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette*.

New boundaries can first be used in an election if at least seven months have passed between the date that the representation order was proclaimed and the date that Parliament is dissolved for a general election.

# Conclusion

The Commission is grateful to those who provided written and oral representations and wishes to thank them for their participation in this important democratic process. The Commission was impressed with the level of public participation in the formulation of the electoral district boundaries. It stands as a testament to the commitment of the people of Saskatchewan to remain engaged in the democratic process.

Respectfully submitted and dated at our respective locations, in the Province of Saskatchewan, this 2nd day of December, 2022.



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The Honourable Justice Georgina Jackson, Chair



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Bonita Beatty, Member



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Mark Carter, Member

Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Saskatchewan



# APPENDIX – Maps, 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—Meadow Lake

(Population: 83,248)

(Map 1)

Consists of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows:

(a) commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of said province with the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Beaver River No. 622; thence generally easterly along the northerly limit of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Meadow Lake No. 588; thence generally easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Spiritwood No. 496; thence easterly, generally southerly and generally westerly along the northerly, easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly boundary of Mosquito Grizzly Bear's Head Lean Man TLE Indian Reserve No. 1 (east boundary of Sec 1 Tp 49 R 12 W 3); thence northerly, westerly, southerly and southeasterly along the easterly, northerly and westerly boundaries of said reserve 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 east 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 east boundary of Sec 31 Tp 41 R 14 W 3; thence south along said boundary and along the east boundary of secs 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 east boundary of Sec 5 Tp 41 R 14 W 3; thence south along said boundary and along the east boundary of secs 32, 29, 20, 17, 8 and 5 Tp 40 R 14 W 3 and secs 32, 29 and 20 Tp 39 R 14 W 3 to the south boundary of Sec 20 Tp 39 R 14 W 3; thence west along said boundary and the south boundary of Sec 19 Tp 39 R 14 W 3 to Highway 4; thence generally westerly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Glenside No. 377; thence northerly along said limit to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Buffalo No. 409; thence westerly along the limit of said rural municipality and along the southerly limits of the rural municipalities of Round Valley No. 410 and Senlac No. 411 to the west boundary of said province; thence north along said boundary to the point of commencement;

(b) the Town of Wilkie;

(c) the resort villages of Chitek Lake, Echo Bay and Big Shell; and

(d) Chitek Lake Indian Reserve No. 191.



## Carlton Trail—Eagle Creek

(Population: 84,111)

(Maps 1 and 3)

Consists of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the northeasterly corner of the Rural Municipality of Flett's Springs No. 429; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lake Lenore No. 399; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits 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 east boundary of Sec 34 Tp 36 R 22 W 2; thence south along said boundary and along the east 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 and Grant No. 372 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Blucher No. 343; thence southerly, westerly and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality 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 Vanscoy No. 345; thence generally southerly, westerly and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to the southerly 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 north boundary of Sec 18 Tp 39 R 14 W 3; thence east along said boundary and the north boundary of Sec 17 Tp 39 R 14 W 3 to the west boundary of Sec 21 Tp 39 R 14 W 3; thence north along said boundary and the west boundaries of secs 28 and 33 Tp 39 R 14 W 3, secs 4, 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33 Tp 40 R 14 W 3 and secs 4 and 9 Tp 41 R 14 W 3 to the south boundary of Sec 17 Tp 41 R 14 W 3; thence west along said boundary to the west boundary of Sec 17 Tp 41 R 14 W 3; thence north along said boundary and the west boundaries of secs 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 west 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 south 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 east boundary of Sec 8 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence south and west along the east and south boundaries of said section to the east boundary of Sec 6 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence south along said boundary and the east boundary of Sec 31 Tp 45 R 1 W 3 to the north boundary of Sec 29 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence east along said boundary and the north boundary of secs 28 and 27 Tp 45 R 1 W 3 to the west boundary of Sec 35 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence north and east along the west and north boundaries of Sec 35 Tp 45 R 1 W 3 to the north boundary of Sec 36 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence east along said boundary to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Duck Lake No. 463; thence southerly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of St. Louis No. 431; thence generally easterly along said limit and along the northerly limit of the rural municipalities of Invergordon No. 430 and Flett's Springs No. 429 to the point of commencement.

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

(Population: 37,845)

(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 west 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 Hudson Bay No. 394; thence generally southerly along the westerly limit of said rural municipality to the south limit of Tp 46 (also the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Porcupine No. 395); thence east along said limit to Highway 9; thence generally northerly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Opaskwayak Cree Nation Indian Reserve No. 27A; thence generally southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly limits of said Indian reserve to Highway 9; thence easterly and northeasterly along said highway to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Hudson Bay No. 394; thence easterly along said limit to the east boundary of said province.

## Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan

(Population: 83,319)

(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Leroy No. 339; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Prairie Rose No. 309; thence easterly and generally southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Mount Hope No. 279; thence easterly and southerly along said limit to Highway 6; thence southerly along said highway to the easterly limit of said rural municipality (south of the Town of Raymore); thence generally southerly along said limit and along the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Longlaketon No. 219 to Highway 6 (on the north boundary of Sec 13 Tp 22 R 19 W 2); thence generally southwesterly and southerly along said highway to the unnamed road near the south 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 generally westerly, southerly and easterly along the northerly, westerly and southerly limits of said city to Highway 33; thence southeasterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Sherwood No. 159; thence southerly along said limit and along the easterly limits of the rural municipalities of Bratt's Lake No. 129 and Caledonia No. 99 to the southerly limit of said rural municipality; thence westerly along said limit and along the southerly limits of the rural municipalities of Elmsthorpe No. 100, Terrell No. 101, Lake Johnston No. 102, Sutton No. 103 and Gravelbourg No. 104 to the westerly limit of said rural municipality; thence northerly along said limit and along the westerly limits of the rural municipalities of Shamrock No. 134, Chaplin No. 164, Enfield No. 194, Maple Bush No. 224, Loreburn No. 254, Ruby No. 284 and Dundurn No. 314 to the southerly limit of Whitecap Indian Reserve No. 94; thence northerly along the westerly limit of said reserve and the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Dundurn No. 314 to the northerly limit of said rural municipality; thence generally easterly, southerly and easterly along said limit and along the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lost River No. 313 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Colonsay No. 342; thence northerly along said limit to the northerly limit of said rural municipality; thence easterly along said limit and along the northerly limits of the rural municipalities of 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 north along said boundary and along the west 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 Municipality of Leroy No. 339 to the point of commencement.

## Prince Albert

(Population: 88,521)

(Map 1)

Consists of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows:

(a) 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 limit of the Rural Municipality of Star City No. 428 to the westerly limit said rural municipality; thence generally northerly along said limit to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Kinistino No. 459; thence generally westerly along said limit to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Birch Hills No. 460; thence generally westerly along the southerly limit of said rural municipality and along the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Prince Albert No. 461 to the westerly limit of said rural municipality; thence northerly along said limit to the south boundary of Sec 1 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence west along the south boundary of secs 1 and 2 Tp 46 R 1 W 3 to the east boundary of Sec 34 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence south and west along the east and south boundaries of Sec 34 Tp 45 R 1 W 3 to the south boundary of Sec 33 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence west along the south boundary of Sec 33 and 32 Tp 45 R 1 W 3 to the west boundary of Sec 32 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence north along said boundary and along the west and north boundaries of Sec 5 Tp 46 R 1 W 3 to the west boundary of Sec 9 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence north along said boundary to an unnamed road near the south 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 (south boundary of Tp 47) 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 the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Canwood No. 494; thence westerly along said limit to the easterly limit of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103B; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said Indian reserve to the easterly limit of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103; thence southerly, westerly, and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said Indian reserve to the southerly limit of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103D; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said Indian reserve to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Canwood No. 494; thence westerly along said limit to the westerly limit of said rural municipality; thence generally northerly, westerly and northerly along the westerly limit of said rural municipality to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Big River No. 555; thence westerly, generally northeasterly and easterly along the southerly, westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Prince Albert National Park of Canada; thence northerly, easterly and southerly along the westerly, northerly and easterly limits of said national park to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lakeland No. 521; thence easterly along said limit and along the northerly and easterly limits 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;

(b) the Village of Zenon Park;

(c) the City of Melfort; and

(d) Big River Indian Reserve No. 118.

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## Regina—Lewvan

(Population: 85,818)

(Map 2)

Consists of that part of the City of Regina described 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 4th Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Albert Street; thence southerly along said street to the southerly limit of said city; thence westerly, northerly, generally westerly and generally northeasterly along the southerly, westerly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

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## Regina—Qu'Appelle

(Population: 87,014)

(Maps 1 and 2)

Consists of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Regina described as follows: commencing at the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Emerald No. 277; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality and the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Kellross No. 247 to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Tullymet No. 216; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to Highway 15; thence southeasterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Village of Goodeve; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly limits of said village to Highway 15; thence southeasterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Village of Fenwood; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly limits of said village to Highway 15; thence southeasterly along said highway to the east boundary of Sec 8 Tp 23 R 7 W 2; thence south along said boundary and the east boundary of Sec 5 Tp 23 R 7 W 2 to the north boundary of Sec 32 Tp 22 R 7 W 2; thence east and south along the north and east boundaries of Sec 32 Tp 22 R 7 W 2 to the north boundary of Sec 28 Tp 22 R 7 W 2; thence east and south along the north and east boundaries of Sec 28 Tp 22 R 7 W 2 and the east boundary of Sec 21 Tp 22 R 7 W 2 to Highway 10; thence generally southwesterly along said highway to Edward Street; thence northerly along said street to the southerly limit of the Village of Duff; thence easterly, northerly, southwesterly and southerly along the southerly, easterly, northwesterly and westerly limits of said village and its southerly production to Highway 10; thence southwesterly along said highway to the easterly boundary of Okanese Indian Reserve No. 82 (G and K); thence southerly, westerly and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Highway 10; thence southwesterly along said highway to the easterly boundary of Okanese Indian Reserve No. 82 (M); thence southerly and westerly along the

easterly and southerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Highway 10; thence southwesterly along said highway 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 south along the east boundaries of secs 24, 13, 12 and 1 Tp 18 R 10 W 2 and secs 36, 25, 24, 13, 12 and 1 Tp 17 R 10 W 2 to the south boundary of Sec 1 Tp 17 R 10 W 2; thence west along said boundary and the south boundaries of secs 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 westerly along said railway to Albert Street; thence northerly along said street to 4th Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue 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 north 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 along said limit and the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Touchwood No. 248 to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Mount Hope No. 279; thence northerly along Highway 6 to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Mount Hope No. 279; thence easterly along said limit to the westerly boundary of Poorman Indian Reserve No. 88; thence northerly, easterly and southerly along the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Mount Hope No. 279; thence easterly along said limit to the westerly boundary of the Day Star Indian Reserve No. 87; thence northerly, easterly and southerly along the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Mount Hope No. 279; thence easterly along said limit to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Emerald No. 277; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the point of commencement.

## Regina—Wascana

(Population: 89,063)

(Map 2)

Consists of that part of the City of Regina described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of said city and Albert Street; thence northerly along said street to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the easterly limit of said city (Tower Road); thence generally southerly and generally westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.



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## Saskatoon South

(Population: 89,562)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Saskatoon described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said city with Highway 5; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said city to the South Saskatchewan River; thence northeasterly along said river to the westerly production of 8th Street West; thence easterly along said production, 8th Street West and 8th Street East to McKercher Drive; thence northerly along said drive to Highway 5 (College Drive); thence easterly, northeasterly and easterly along said highway to the point of commencement.

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## Saskatoon—University

(Population: 88,714)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Saskatoon described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the South Saskatchewan River and the northerly limit of said city; thence generally southeasterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said city to Highway 5; thence westerly and southwesterly along said highway to McKercher Drive; thence southerly along said drive to 8th Street East; thence westerly along said street, 8th Street West and its production to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly along said river to the easterly production of 33rd Street East; thence westerly along said production and 33rd Street East to Warman Road; thence generally northerly along said road and Wanuskewin Road to a point at approximate latitude 52°11'43"N and longitude 106°37'22"W; thence easterly in a straight line to the South Saskatchewan River at approximate latitude 52°11'43"N and longitude 106°36'50"W; thence generally northeasterly along said river to the point of commencement.

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## Saskatoon West

(Population: 87,865)

(Map 3)

Consists of that part of the City of Saskatoon described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city and the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to a point at approximate latitude 52°11'43"N and longitude 106°36'50"W; thence westerly in a straight line to Wanuskewin Road; thence generally southerly along said road and Warman Road to 33rd Street East; thence easterly along said street and its production to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the southerly limit of said city; thence generally westerly, northerly, easterly and southerly along the southerly, westerly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

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## Souris—Moose Mountain

(Population: 75,208)

(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the east boundary of said province and the Qu'Appelle River; thence south and west along the east and south boundaries of said province to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Old Post No. 43; thence northerly along said limit and 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 the northerly limits of the rural municipalities of Lake of the Rivers No. 72, Excel No. 71, Key West No. 70 and Norton No. 69 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Scott No. 98; thence northerly along said limit and the westerly limits of the rural municipalities of Lajord No. 128 and Edenwold No. 158 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 Indian reserve and Fifth Base Line to the west boundary of Sec 6 Tp 17 R 9 W 2; thence north along said boundary and the west boundary of secs 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 Tp 17 R 9 W 2 and secs 6, 7, 18 and 19 Tp 18 R 9 W 2 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 Indian 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 Indian reserve, Sakimay Indian Reserves 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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## Swift Current—Grasslands—Kindersley

(Population: 75,686)

(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of said province and the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Eye Hill No. 382; thence easterly along the limit of said rural municipality and along the northerly limits of the rural municipalities of Grass Lake No. 381, Tramping Lake No. 380, Reford No. 379 and Rosemount No. 378 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Rosemount No. 378; thence southerly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Biggar No. 347; thence 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 and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Montrose No. 315; thence easterly along said limit to the easterly limit of said rural municipality; thence generally southerly along the easterly limits

of the rural municipalities of Montrose No. 315, Fertile Valley No. 285, Coteau No. 255, Canaan No. 225, Morse No. 165, Lawtonia No. 135 and Glen Bain No. 105 to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Wood River No. 74; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality and along the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Waverley No. 44 to the south boundary of said province; thence west and north along the south and west boundaries of said province to the point of commencement.

## Yorkton—Melville

(Population: 76,531)

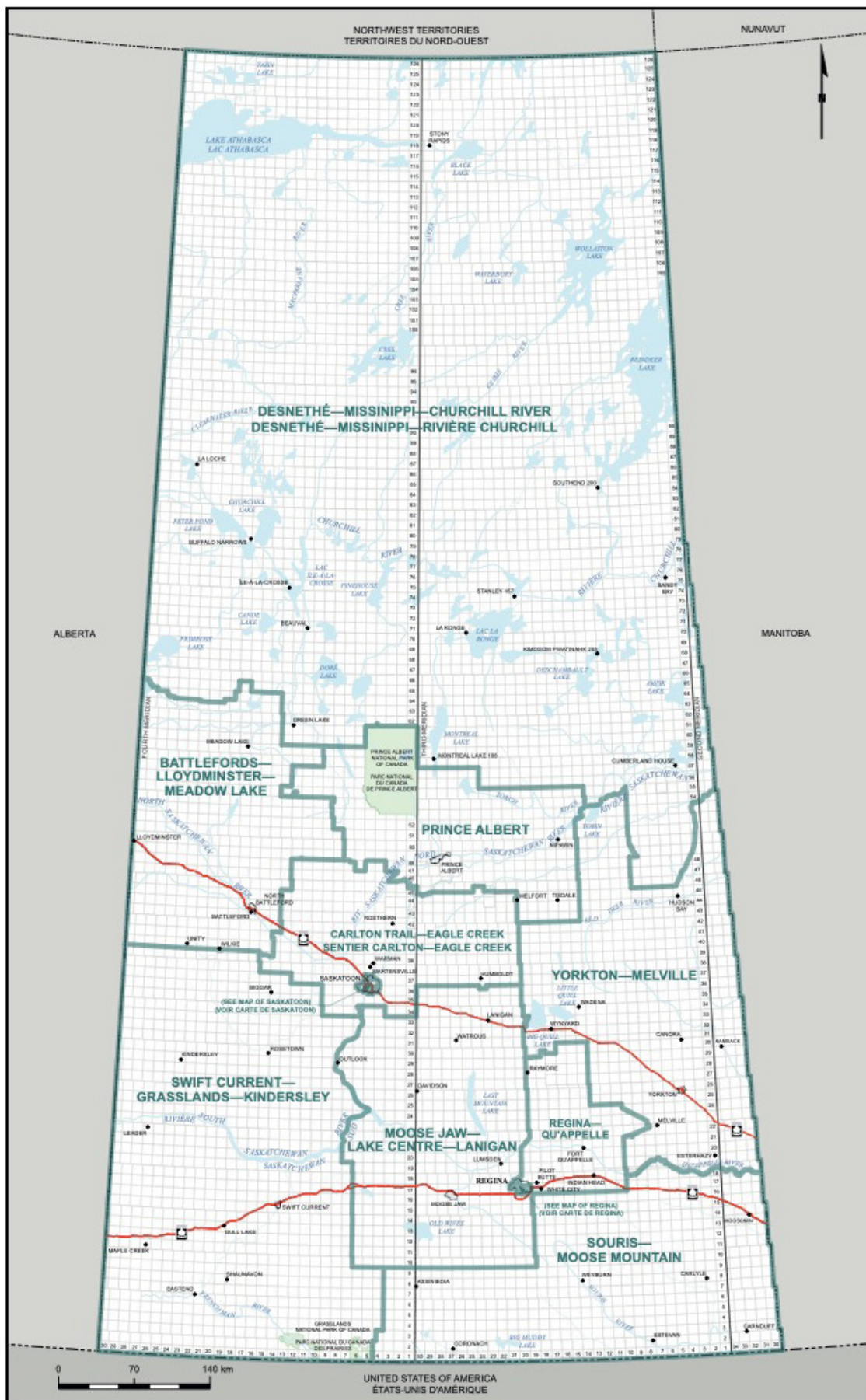
(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the east boundary of said province and the northeast corner of the Rural Municipality of Hudson Bay No. 394; thence south along the east 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 northwesterly along the easterly and northerly boundaries of said Indian reserve and the easterly, northerly and westerly boundaries of Sakimay Indian Reserves nos. 74-12, 74-17 and 74-9 to Highway 47; thence southwest 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 Indian reserve to the Qu'Appelle River; thence generally southwest along said river to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of McLeod No. 185; thence generally northerly along said limit to Highway 10; thence northeasterly along said highway to the southerly boundary of Okanese Indian Reserve No. 82 (M); thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Highway 10; thence northeasterly along said highway to the westerly boundary of Okanese Indian Reserve No. 82 (G and K); thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Highway 10; thence northeasterly along said highway to the southerly production of the westerly limit of the Village of Duff; thence northerly, northeasterly, southerly and westerly along said production and the westerly, northerly, easterly and southerly limits of said village to Edward Street; thence southerly along said street to Highway 10; thence northeasterly along said highway to the west boundary of Sec 22 Tp 22 R 7 W 2; thence north along said boundary and the west boundary of Sec 27 Tp 22 R 7 W 2 to the south boundary of Sec 33 Tp 22 R 7 W 2; thence west and north along the south and west boundaries of Sec 33 Tp 22 R 7 W 2 to the south boundary of Sec 4 Tp 23 R 7 W 2; thence west and north along the south and west boundaries of Sec 4 Tp 23 R 7 W 2 and the west boundary of Sec 9 Tp 23 R 7 W 2 to Highway 15; thence northwesterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Village of Fenwood; thence southerly, westerly and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said village to Highway 15; thence northwesterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Village of Goodeve; thence southerly, westerly and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said village to Highway 15; thence northwesterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Stanley No. 215; thence northerly along said limit to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Ituna Bon Accord No. 246; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality and the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Foam Lake No. 276 to the

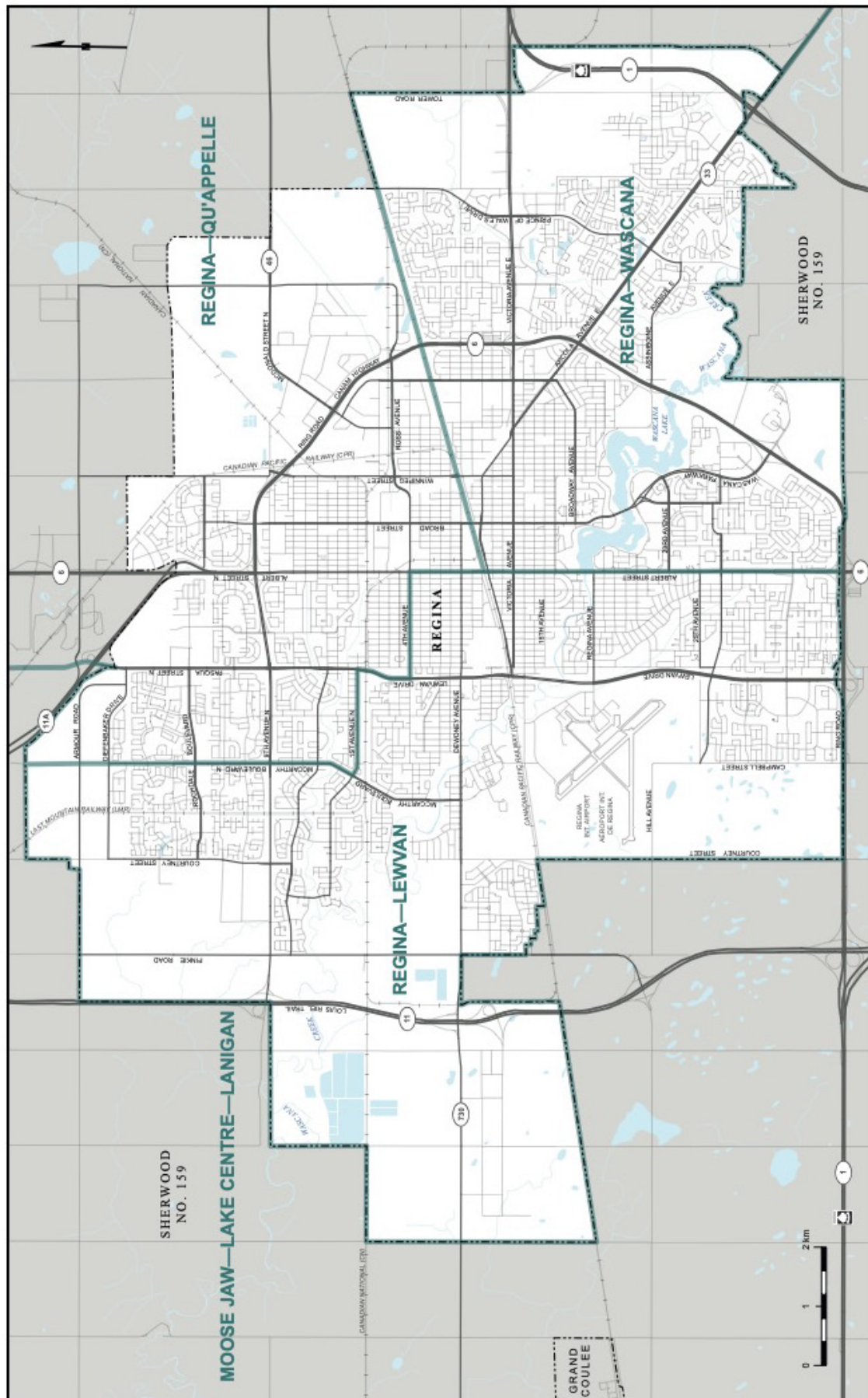
southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Elfros No. 307; thence westerly along said limit to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Big Quill No. 308; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly boundary of Day Star Indian Reserve No. 87 (near Heron Lake); thence northerly, westerly and southerly along the easterly, northerly and westerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Big Quill No. 308; thence westerly along said limit to the easterly boundary of Poorman Indian Reserve No. 88; thence northerly, westerly and southerly along the easterly, northerly and westerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Big Quill No. 308; thence westerly and generally northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lakeside No. 338; thence westerly and generally northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality and the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Spalding No. 368 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 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 the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Arborfield No. 456 to the southerly limit of the Village of Zenon Park; thence generally northeasterly and westerly along the easterly and northerly limits of said village to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Arborfield No. 456; thence northerly along said limit and 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 generally southerly along the westerly limit of said rural municipality to the north boundary of Tp 45 (also the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Porcupine No. 395); thence east along said boundary to Highway 9; thence generally northerly along said highway to the westerly boundary of the Opaskwayak Cree Nation Indian Reserve No. 27A; thence generally southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Highway 9; thence easterly and northeasterly along said highway to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Hudson Bay No. 394; thence easterly along said limit to the point of commencement.



# Saskatchewan



# City of Regina





# City of Saskatoon

