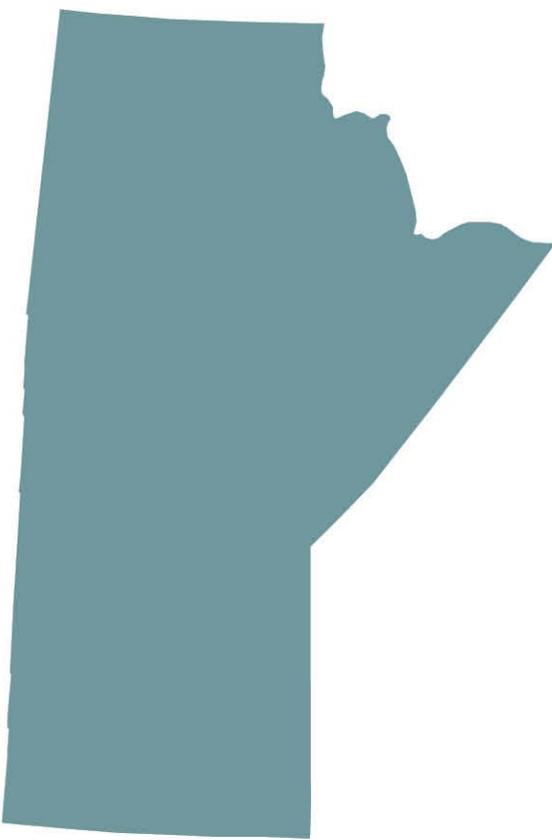




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Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of

Manitoba

Published pursuant to the *Electoral
Boundaries Readjustment Act*

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Foreword

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Manitoba complied with its mandate under the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3 by filing its initial report on December 2, 2022. The report was tabled in the House of Commons and referred to the Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs (PROC) on December 6, 2022. PROC received two objections to the report and chose to forward both of those objections to the Commission in March 2023 for its consideration.

The Commission's report is included in its entirety in this final document. The new section entitled Addendum to the Report – Disposition of Objections provides the Commission's consideration and disposition of the objections endorsed by PROC. As a result, the following change is made:

- The entirety of the Little Saskatchewan Reserve No. 48 and a community development undertaken by Lake St. Martin reserve called Obushkudayang have been transferred from the electoral district of Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman to that of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski.

This change is reflected in the accompanying section entitled Addendum to the Report – Disposition of Objections.

In all other respects, the Commission's report of December 2, 2022, is unaltered.



Report

(December 2, 2022)

Introduction

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for Manitoba, constituted in accordance with section 3 of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, RSC, 1985, c. E3 (the Act), submits its report pursuant to section 14(2) of the Act.

The members of the Commission for Manitoba, appointed in accordance with the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the Act, are:

Chairperson: Madam Justice Diana M. Cameron
Justice of the Court of Appeal of Manitoba

Member: Dr. Kelly Saunders
Associate Professor, Political Science, Brandon University

Member: Dr. Paul Thomas
Professor Emeritus, Political Studies, University of Manitoba

The Commission was established by Order in Council on November 1, 2021, and proclaimed on November 24, 2021. In accordance with section 13 of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer presented the Chairperson with the return of the Chief Statistician of Canada, confirming the population of the Province of Manitoba stated to be 1,342,153, as established by the census of Canada, taken in the year 2021.

In accordance with section 14(1) of the Act, the Chief Electoral Officer advised the Chairperson that fourteen (14) members in the House of Commons would continue to be assigned to Manitoba. The electoral quota (the population average per riding) was calculated to be 95,868.

Based on the above information, the Commission proceeded to review the boundaries of the 14 electoral districts, also known as ridings or constituencies, pursuant to the directions contained in the Act.

In accordance with subsection 19(2) of the Act, a notice of the places and times fixed for the hearing of representations was published in the *Canada Gazette* on June 25, 2022, and in each of the *Winnipeg Sun* (June 20, 2022), *La Liberté* (June 22, 2022), *Grassroots News* (June 22, 2022), *Brandon Sun* (June 23, 2022), *Winnipeg Free Press* (June 23, 2022) and *The Globe and Mail* (June 24, 2022). It was also published in the provincial weeklies between July 26 and 29, 2022. The notice was posted on our website on June 16, 2022. See https://redecoupage-redistribution-2022.ca/com/mb/index_e.aspx.

The notice included the recommendations of the Commission, comprising the names of the ridings and maps illustrating their boundaries (the initial proposal). Also published was a statement that all representations were to be lodged with the Secretary of the Commission by August 30, 2022.

The Commission set the following dates for the hearing of representations:

Location	Date of Hearing	Time of Hearing
Winnipeg	September 7, 2022	7 p.m.
Brandon	September 8, 2022	7 p.m.
Virtual hearing	September 20, 2022	7 p.m.
Steinbach	September 21, 2022	7 p.m.
Virtual hearing	September 22, 2022	7 p.m.

We advised that representations could be made concerning any of the electoral districts at any of the meetings, regardless of the location of the meeting.

In view of the small number of requests to appear (only two), and pursuant to our rules, the meeting on September 21, 2022, in Steinbach was cancelled. Each of the individuals who had given notice of their intention to make a representation was advised of the cancellation and was offered the opportunity to make a virtual representation, a teleconference representation or a written submission. One of the individuals subsequently made a virtual representation at our meeting on September 22, 2022.

At the four public hearings, we heard a total of 28 presentations. We also received 43 written submissions. Some of the oral presentations were made by the same persons who had made written submissions. Having said that, the oral presentations were greatly appreciated by the Commission and gave context to the written submissions.

Transcripts of the oral presentations will be posted on our website as well as all written submissions.

The Commission would like to take this opportunity to say thank you to all the Manitobans who made the effort and took the time to contribute to the important democratic exercise of determining fair and reasonable boundaries for Manitoba's 14 electoral districts. These boundaries will be implemented for the next federal election, scheduled to take place in October 2025.

We learned a great deal from these submissions and have referenced many of them in this report. While we did not accept all the suggestions, the information provided was valuable, and it enriched our understanding of both the diversity of some communities and the similarities and ties among others.

Members of Parliament (MPs) have intimate knowledge of the communities they serve and the challenges of effective representation. Thus, we were interested and grateful to receive their opinions and recommendations. We received written or oral submissions (in some cases, both) from 11 of Manitoba's 14 MPs. Dan Mazier, Candace Bergen, James Bezan, Raquel Dancho, Ted Falk, Larry Maguire and Marty Morantz forwarded a joint letter. Larry Maguire, Dan Mazier, James Bezan and Daniel Blaikie made submissions in writing and orally. Ted Falk and Leah Gazan forwarded submissions in writing, and Niki Ashton made an oral presentation.

Given the MPs' in-depth knowledge of their individual constituencies, it was appropriate that the Commission consider the perspectives they presented in their written and oral submissions. However, it is important to recall that the Commission is an independent body, with the responsibility of making the final determination of the boundaries of the electoral districts. With this in mind, we adhered to a non-partisan approach, governing ourselves by the rules set out in the Act when preparing the initial proposal and this report.

Thanks to all the presentations and submissions, the Commission came to a greater appreciation of the value of continuity in constituency boundaries. Changes to boundaries to reflect growth and shifts in populations must occur. Nevertheless, whenever possible, those changes should not be so extensive as to risk the organizational arrangements and processes that provide a basis for effective representation.

In addition to our advance consultation and the notice required by the Act, we reached out to a number of organizations in Manitoba to advise them of the work of the Commission. These organizations included Indigenous organizations and governments, francophone and bilingual organizations, municipal organizations, ethnocultural organizations, current and former MPs and members of the Legislative Assembly, the Faculty of Law at the University of Manitoba and all the political studies or political science departments at the provincial universities, unions and organizations centred on persons with disabilities.

In order to promote involvement and constructive advice, the Commission drafted and posted online a Guide to Participation. It also announced that written submissions and transcripts of the hearings would be posted online. These steps were meant to support transparency in how individuals and organizations were communicating with the Commission and the arguments and the evidence that they were presenting.

To better facilitate public participation and better inform the submissions, in our initial round of public consultation we set forth the following three guiding principles:

1. In order to give effect to the principle of relative parity of voting power, we strove to achieve populations in each electoral district that would correspond, as closely as reasonably possible, to the electoral quota for the province. In this regard, we set a tolerance goal of plus or minus 5% from the provincial average (for a total variance range of 10%).
2. We took into account population growth projections to reasonably ensure that the population of each riding would remain within the plus or minus 5% range.
3. We tried to respect the integrity of different entities and communities, such as municipalities, Indigenous communities and Manitoba's designated bilingual communities.

A more detailed document explaining our guiding principles can be found on our website. See https://redecoupage-redistribution-2022.ca/com/mb/index_e.aspx.

After carefully reviewing all the presentations and submissions and considering their cumulative effect, the Commission made significant modifications to our initial proposal—especially to the riding of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski. Of course, changes to one boundary will also affect the population and communities of interest represented in other ridings.

Results of Deliberations Following Public Consultation

Among all Manitoba's 14 constituencies, the constituency of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski has posed the greatest challenge to successive boundaries commissions: to balance the primary principle of voter parity with the need to support effective representation.

Our initial proposal was aimed at bringing the population variance down to 7.02% below the average by adding territory and population to Churchill—Keewatinook Aski, mostly from the riding of Dauphin—Swan River—Neepawa.

The Commission heard many concerns about our initial proposal from MPs, rural municipalities, municipalities and towns from the ridings of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski, Dauphin—Swan River—Neepawa and Brandon—Souris.

After hearing and reading all the presentations, we were convinced to remove the majority of the territory that we had added to Churchill—Keewatinook Aski. We are aware that the resulting population variation will be in the range of 15%, well above our stated guideline of plus or minus 5%. However, we believe the variation is justified, for the following reasons.

The constituency of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski is one of the largest in the country in terms of territorial expanse. As presently configured, it covers 515,467 square kilometres, or just under 80% of the total land mass of the province. Pursuant to our current proposal, it will cover approximately 515,087 square kilometres. In her oral presentation to the Commission, the MP for Churchill—Keewatinook Aski described how this vast expanse presents her with transportation and communications challenges for being in touch with citizens and communities in all parts of the constituency. There is also the added challenge of the extra time required to commute to Ottawa, with fewer flight options.

The Commission notes that there is a wide range of communities to be contacted, serviced and represented. There are concentrations of population in four urban centres, numerous towns and villages situated within rural municipalities and many small, remote communities. Fifteen communities are accessible by automobile, for only part of the year, by winter ice roads.

While in our initial proposal we alluded to the ongoing communications revolution, involving the use of the Internet, satellites and cell phones, we acknowledge that such services are often not available in the north or are of poor quality.

All the above challenges affect the constituents' right to effective representation, including their ability to have a voice in the deliberations of government and their right to bring their grievances and concerns to their MP. To exercise these rights, they must be able to access their MP.

In terms of keeping communities together, the Commission notes that there are 22 First Nations communities in Churchill—Keewatinook Aski, most of which fall under Treaties 4, 5, 6 and 10 and belong to Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak. Taking into consideration voter parity, population average and the size of the community to be served, the Commission also notes that, for a number of reasons, the census process has resulted in a significant population undercount for some of these communities. See <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/iers-repd-eng.cfm>.

A number of other MPs recognized the challenges faced in effectively representing the electoral district of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski and supported the recommendation that we not add further territory to it.

In addition, several presenters submitted that the territory that we proposed to be transferred from the Dauphin—Swan River—Neepawa constituency did not match the geography, economy, trading or communications patterns of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski and would, therefore, not respect the principle of community of interest.

The Commission was generally aware of these fundamental features of the Churchill—Keewatinook Aski constituency, but the detailed input that we received brought them into higher, clearer relief.

In determining that we would substantially retain the current boundaries, the Commission has decided not to accept the recommendation of a presenter that we invoke the “exceptional circumstances” clause found in subsection 15(2)(b) of the Act to make Churchill—Keewatinook Aski a special case, allowing for a variation above 25% of the provincial average. After hearing from the current MP, in detail, about how she and her staff represent and provide service to this admittedly large and diverse constituency, we are not convinced that the existing circumstances are extraordinary as provided for in the Act.

For the above reasons, we decided to, for the most part, leave the existing boundaries of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski intact. While this puts us over our guideline, the population variation of roughly 15% is well below the plus-or-minus 25% variance from the electoral quota of the province allowed for in subsection 15(2)(b) of the Act. In our view, allowing the variation of 15% represents a realistic compromise, one that balances the principles of reasonable voter parity with the need to support effective representation.

At the request of local representatives, we made a minor change to the riding of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski. We moved the communities of Homebrook and Peonan Point back to the electoral district of Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman.

As well, under the existing boundaries, the territory of the Little Saskatchewan Reserve No. 48 is divided: a portion of it is in the electoral district of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski, and a portion is in Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman. In observance of our goal of keeping communities together, we have moved the area of the entire reserve to Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman.

In light of our decision to substantially maintain the existing boundaries of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski, we were able to give effect to the submissions made by MPs, individuals and communities from the riding of Dauphin—Swan River—Neepawa and move the area we had proposed to relocate to Churchill—Keewatinook Aski back to Dauphin—Swan River—Neepawa.

The above relocation further allowed the Commission to reunite the town of Virden, the western half of the Rural Municipality of Wallace-Woodworth and the Sioux Valley Dakota Nation, a First Nation reserve, with the riding of Brandon—Souris, in accordance with a number of presentations and submissions that we had received.

We heard from numerous presenters and received many written submissions, requesting that we reconsider our decision to add the Rural Municipalities of St. François Xavier and Cartier and part of the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie to the Charleswood—St. James—Assiniboia—Headingley riding. Based on those submissions, we have decided to remove that territory from our proposal and have reunited these rural municipalities with Portage—Lisgar.

We accepted suggestions that the Rural Municipality of Rosser be moved to Charleswood—St. James—Assiniboia—Headingley to increase the population of that riding. In his presentation, the MP from Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman indicated that he had discussed this move with the MPs from Charleswood—St. James—Assiniboia—Headingley and Portage—Lisgar and that each had accepted it.

The movement of the Rural Municipality of Rosser to Winnipeg allowed us to address the concerns raised about our initial proposal to move the Rural Municipality of Woodlands to Portage—Lisgar. We were convinced that the Rural Municipality of Woodlands shares much in common, including important flooding concerns, with the communities in the Interlake region. Thus, we removed the Rural Municipality of Woodlands from Portage—Lisgar and returned it to the riding of Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman.

We accepted the submission that there was a close relationship between the Rural Municipality of Whitemouth and the Whiteshell region. We heard that the relationship was so close, in fact, that if we were to move the Rural Municipality of Whitemouth to Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman, we should migrate the Whiteshell region there as well. The Commission is of the opinion that it is in the best interest of these two areas to remain together, and, thus, we have moved the Rural Municipality of Whitemouth back into Provencher.

We also received a number of submissions concerning our initial proposal to move the Rural Municipalities of De Salaberry and Montcalm to Portage—Lisgar. There was concern that these French-language communities should remain in their historical riding of Provencher, along with the other designated bilingual communities in the riding. In consideration of our guideline to maintain the integrity of these communities, we have been persuaded to return these rural municipalities to the electoral district of Provencher.

However, the removal of these rural municipalities from the riding of Portage—Lisgar left the population variance in Provencher too high. To balance the population shift, we moved part of the Rural Municipality of Springfield from Provencher to the electoral district of Kildonan—St. Paul. This area includes the communities of Oakbank, Pine Ridge and West Pine Ridge.

We also added territory to the riding of Elmwood—Transcona, including the community of Dugald, in order to balance it with the population of the electoral district of Provencher.

In making the above revisions, we were cognizant of the concerns raised about the inclusion of part of the Rural Municipality of Springfield in Elmwood—Transcona. However, we were also aware of the position that if the size of Provencher had to be adjusted, it would be preferable to

reassign some territory from the Rural Municipality of Springfield as the residents in that area have social, familial and economic connections with the neighborhoods in that area. Our compromise was to add the territory around and including the community of Dugald, which is close to and has links with Transcona.

In the end, the driving force behind the Commission's decision to transfer territory from Provencher to Kildonan—St. Paul and Elmwood—Transcona was our desire to keep the designated bilingual communities united with the other designated bilingual communities in their historical riding of Provencher, while maintaining reasonable voter parity. This driving force also led us to re-examine the designated bilingual communities within Portage—Lisgar, specifically the Rural Municipality of Lorne, which had been moved to Brandon—Souris. As it was our goal to keep these designated bilingual communities together, we reunited the Rural Municipality of Lorne with Portage—Lisgar.

While we did not accept the submissions opposing the transfer of portions of the Rural Municipality of Springfield to Elmwood—Transcona, we did accept other submissions from that constituency. For example, we accepted the submission that Harbour View South be reunited with Elmwood—Transcona and returned it to that riding from the riding of Kildonan—St. Paul.

We also received a number of submissions opposing our proposed move of the St. Boniface Industrial Park and the area known as “East Mint” to the Elmwood—Transcona electoral district. We were persuaded to return those two areas to St. Boniface—St. Vital, and we did so.

Finally, in our proposal we had moved a portion of the community of Bridgewater to Winnipeg South Centre. Compelling presentations were made that persuaded us to keep the community together, and we decided to undo the move and reunite that portion of Bridgewater with the Winnipeg South riding.

Name Changes

After careful consideration, the Commission is of the view that the names of two ridings should be changed. In renaming these ridings, we considered geographical features, the history of each riding and the communities of interest represented in them.

In our initial proposal, the Commission proposed to rename the riding of Charleswood—St. James—Assiniboia—Headingley to Winnipeg West. We had a number of submissions supporting such a change, although there were some dissenters, who were concerned that the proposed name did not accurately reflect the heritage of the area.

While the new electoral district will now include the Rural Municipality of Rosser, and not the Rural Municipalities of St. François Xavier and Cartier or a small portion of the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie, as initially proposed, we decided to maintain the name Winnipeg West.

Given the addition of the Rural Municipality of Rosser, the current name will no longer accurately reflect the composition of the redrawn electoral district. Moreover, the addition of any further community descriptors to recognize the additional communities in the proposed redistricting would not be advisable. For practical reasons, riding names must be clear and concise to allow for ease of use in a variety of settings, such as Parliament, the media, maps

and print. The Commission again notes that the name Winnipeg West is consistent with the names of other electoral divisions in the Winnipeg area, such as Winnipeg South. It is clear, concise and practical.

The Commission also decided to rename the electoral district of Dauphin—Swan River—Neepawa to Riding Mountain. We received two written submissions suggesting this, and the MP for that riding also spoke in favour of such a name change. The MP submitted that Riding Mountain National Park is unique to Canada, situated precisely in the centre of the riding and surrounded entirely by people and communities. He stated that constituents from the entire riding access the park from different locations and for different reasons. He submitted that the name Riding Mountain would better represent the hundreds of communities throughout the electoral district. The Commission was convinced by all the submissions made and renamed the riding of Dauphin—Swan River—Neepawa to Riding Mountain.

Table 1 – Population and Variance of the Proposed Ridings

Riding Name	2021 Population	Variance from Average
Brandon—Souris	93,930	-2.02%
Churchill—Keewatinook Aski	81,152	-15.35%
Elmwood—Transcona	99,504	3.79%
Kildonan—St. Paul	99,467	3.75%
Portage—Lisgar	94,840	-1.07%
Provencher	100,332	4.66%
Riding Mountain	90,962	-5.12%
St. Boniface—St. Vital	99,975	4.28%
Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman	100,209	4.53%
Winnipeg Centre	96,951	1.13%
Winnipeg North	95,082	-0.82%
Winnipeg South	99,793	4.09%
Winnipeg South Centre	95,882	0.01%
Winnipeg West	94,074	-1.87%
Total Population	1,342,153	

Next Steps

This report will be submitted to the Speaker of the House of Commons (subsection 20.1(1)(a) of the Act), who will then refer it to the Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs (subsection 21(1)). If the House is not meeting at the time, the report will be published in the *Canada Gazette* and sent to all 14 MPs from Manitoba (subsection 21(2)).

Written objections to the report (including the maps) may be filed with the Standing Committee. Those objections must specify the provisions of the report being objected to and the reasons for the objection (subsection 22(1)).

In order for the Standing Committee to consider a written objection, it must be signed by 10 or more MPs (not necessarily from the province in question) (subsection 22(2)).

If a written objection (signed by at least 10 MPs) is filed with the Standing Committee, the committee must consider the objection and return the report and the objection to the Speaker, along with a copy of the minutes of proceedings of the Standing Committee wherein the objection was considered (section 22(1)). Each of those items, along with any evidence of the Committee, is then forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer and the Commission (subsection 22(3)).

Upon receipt of the above, the Commission must consider and dispose of each objection (section 23(1)). The Commission is not bound by law to accept or implement objections.

After considering and disposing of the objections, the Commission must submit its final report to the Speaker of the House of Commons (section 23(1)). That report provides the foundation for the boundaries to be used in the next general election.

If there are no objections filed, the report that was initially submitted forms the foundation for the boundaries.

Dated at Winnipeg, Manitoba, this 2nd day of December, 2022.

Diana Cameron

The Honourable Justice Diana M. Cameron, Chair

Kelly Saunders

Kelly Saunders, Member

Paul G. Thomas

Paul G. Thomas, Member

Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Manitoba

Acknowledgments and Thanks

The Commissioners were honoured to be part of the important democratic exercise of drawing constituency boundaries based on provisions in law, submissions by elected representatives and citizens, and the conduct of objective analysis balancing a range of considerations.

The information and advice received through written submissions and oral presentations was crucial to the enrichment of our understanding of Manitoba's diverse geographical, economic, community, social and cultural ties. The Commission wishes to repeat the thanks and gratitude, expressed earlier in this report, to all the Manitobans who took the time and made the effort to enhance our understanding and contribute to this important democratic process.

Mr. Kevin Young served in a highly professional, competent and dedicated manner as Secretary to the Commission. The job title does not adequately convey the initiative and range of responsibilities that the Secretary performs. Mr. Young liaised with Elections Canada, found office space and furnishings, established and maintained many communications channels, managed the flow of documents, handled the logistics for the hearings and carried out directions from the Commission. Having served previously a number of times as secretary to federal and provincial commissions, Mr. Young brought not only organizational skills but also knowledge of the issues involved in the work of the Commission. The Commission thanks him sincerely for his valuable contribution.

Mr. Eric Diotte is a Geography Specialist assigned by Elections Canada to support the work of the Commission. From our first meeting at the orientation for the Commission, we realized the essential technical support that he could provide. Mr. Diotte was able to expertly manipulate the computer-based, interactive maps of the 14 constituencies to offer the Commission options to achieve the appropriate population for each. He interpreted and translated proposals contained in submissions into maps and numbers so that the Commission could make better-informed assessments. Based out of province, he travelled to Manitoba several times to be present at Commission meetings, and he attended the two in-person public hearings. Simply put, the Commission could not have completed its work without his specialized knowledge, skills and dedicated work. We thank him sincerely.

APPENDIX – Maps, Boundaries and Names of Electoral Districts

There shall be in the Province of Manitoba fourteen (14) electoral districts, named and described as follows, each of which shall return one member of Parliament. The following applies to all descriptions in this publication:

(a) reference to “road,” “street,” “avenue,” “highway,” “boulevard,” “drive,” “way,” “railway,” “bay,” “lake” or “river” signifies its centre line unless otherwise described;

(b) 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;

(c) all villages, cities, towns, rural municipalities, municipalities and Indian reserves lying within the perimeter of an 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) the translation of the terms “street,” “avenue” and “boulevard” follows Treasury Board standards, while the translation of all other public thoroughfare designations is based on commonly used terms but has no official recognition;

(f) 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 E 1 or W 1; 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.

Brandon—Souris

(Population: 93,930)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly boundary of said province with the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Wallace-Woodworth; thence easterly along said limit to the east boundary of R 26 W 1; thence south along said boundary to 150 Road West; thence southerly along said road to 60 Road North; thence easterly along said road and its production to a point at approximate latitude 49°53'14"N and longitude 100°52'36"W; thence northerly in a straight line to an unnamed creek at approximate latitude 49°53'15"N and longitude 100°52'36"W; thence generally easterly along said creek to a point at approximate latitude 49°53'13"N and longitude 100°52'24"W; thence southerly in a straight line to the intersection of Highway 259 and 150 Road West; thence southerly along said road and its intermittent productions to 56 Road North; thence southerly in a straight line to the production of 150 Road West; thence generally southerly along said road to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Wallace-Woodworth; thence easterly along said limit to the westerly boundary of the Sioux Valley Dakota Nation Indian Reserve; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Whitehead; thence generally easterly along the northerly limits of said rural municipality, the Rural Municipality of Cornwallis and the City of Brandon to the intersection of the easterly limit of said city, the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Cornwallis and Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence easterly, northeasterly and easterly along said highway to Highway 351; thence generally easterly along said highway to 85 Road West; thence southerly along said road to the westerly production of 56 Road North; thence generally easterly along said production and 56 Road North to Highway 5; thence southerly along said highway to the northerly limit of the Municipality of Glenboro-South Cypress; thence easterly, southerly and easterly along the northerly limit of said municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Victoria; thence northerly, easterly and generally southerly along the westerly, northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Municipality of Lorne; thence westerly, southerly and generally easterly along the northerly, westerly, and southerly limits of said municipality to the northerly limit of the Municipality of Pembina; thence easterly, southerly, easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said municipality to the southern boundary of said province; thence west and northerly along the southern and westerly boundaries of said province to the point of commencement; and

(b) that part of the City of Brandon located in the Rural Municipality of Elton known as the Brandon Municipal Airport.

Churchill—Keewatinook Aski

(Population: 81,152)

(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Manitoba lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly boundary of said province with the 53rd parallel north; thence easterly along said parallel of latitude to the east boundary of Tp 46 R 19 W 1; thence south along said boundary to the south boundary of Tp 45; thence east along said boundary to the easterly shoreline of Lake Winnipegosis; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to the south boundary of Tp 36; thence east along said boundary to the west boundary of R 14 W 1; thence south along said boundary to the south boundary of Tp 35; thence east along said boundary to the west boundary of R 14 W 1; thence south along said boundary to the southerly shoreline of Lake Manitoba; thence generally southeasterly along the westerly shorelines of said lake to Provincial Trunk Highway 68; thence southeasterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of West Interlake; thence generally easterly and northerly along the westerly limits of said rural municipality and the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale (easterly shorelines of Lake Manitoba and Portage Bay) to the westerly limit of Fairford Indian Reserve No. 50 on the shoreline of Portage Bay; thence generally northerly, generally westerly and generally southerly along said shoreline to the southerly tip of the shoreline into Lake Manitoba; thence generally northerly along said shoreline to a point at approximate latitude 51°42'10"N and longitude 99°05'27"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 51°47'54"N and longitude 99°05'20"W; thence easterly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 51°47'53"N and longitude 98°52'38"W; thence southerly in a straight line to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale; thence generally easterly, southerly and generally southwesterly along the northerly, easterly and southeasterly limits of said rural municipality to the intersection of the northerly limit of the Little Saskatchewan Reserve No. 48 with Lake St. Martin; thence generally southwesterly, westerly and northerly along the easterly (shoreline of Lake St. Martin), southerly and westerly limits of said Indian Reserve to the southeasterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale; thence generally southwesterly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of Fairford Indian Reserve No. 50 on the shoreline of Portage Bay; thence southerly along said limit and Portage Bay to the limit of the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale; thence generally southeasterly and easterly along the limit of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Fisher; thence generally northerly and easterly along the limit of said rural municipality and the northerly limit of the Municipality of Bifrost-Riverton to the westerly shoreline of Washow Bay in Lake Winnipeg; thence generally southwesterly and northeasterly along said shoreline to the northeastern most point of Anderson Point; thence northeasterly in a straight line across Lake Winnipeg to a point on the easterly shoreline of said lake at latitude 51°26'36"N; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to the northerly limit of the Fort Alexander Indian Reserve No. 3; thence southwesterly in a straight line across Traverse Bay to the intersection of the shoreline of said bay with the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Alexander; thence generally southerly and easterly along the limit of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Town of Powerview-Pine Falls; thence generally northerly and easterly along the limit of said town to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Alexander; thence generally easterly and southerly along the limit of said rural municipality to

the north limit of Tp 16; thence east along said limit to the easterly boundary of the Province of Manitoba; excluding Manitou Island and Gunnlaugsson Island in the Lake Manitoba Narrows, belonging to the Rural Municipality of West Interlake.

Elmwood—Transcona

(Population: 99,504)

(Map 2)

Consists of:

(a) that part of the City of Winnipeg described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Red River with the northwesterly production of Leighton Avenue; thence southeasterly along said production and Leighton Avenue to Watt Street; thence southwestly along said street to Roberta Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Raleigh Street; thence northeasterly along said street to McLeod Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue and Grassie Boulevard to Lagimodière Boulevard; thence northerly along said boulevard to Springfield Road; thence easterly along said road to the easterly limit of said city; thence generally southerly, easterly and westerly along said city limit to Plessis Road; thence northerly along said road to Camiel Sys Street; thence westerly along said street to De Baets Street; thence generally northwesterly along said street to Beghin Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue and Bournais Drive to the Canadian National Railway; thence westerly along said railway to Lagimodière Boulevard; thence southerly along said boulevard to the easterly production of Mission Street; thence westerly along said production and Mission Street to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northerly and westerly along said railway to the Red River; thence generally northerly along said river to the point of commencement; and

(b) that part of the Rural Municipality of Springfield lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said rural municipality and Springfield Road; thence easterly along said road, its easterly production and Springfield Road to Deacon Road; thence southerly along said road to Springfield Road; thence easterly along said road to Spruce Road; thence southerly along said road to Dugald Road; thence westerly along said road to Spruce Road; thence southerly along said road to Mission Road; thence westerly along said road and its westerly production to the Red River Floodway; thence generally southerly and southwestly along said floodway to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Springfield.

Kildonan—St. Paul

(Population: 99,467)

(Map 2)

Consists of:

(a) the rural municipalities of East St. Paul and West St. Paul;

(b) that part of the Rural Municipality of Springfield lying northerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said rural municipality (Wenzel Street) and Springfield Road; thence easterly along said road, its easterly production and Springfield Road to Deacon Road; thence southerly along said road to Springfield Road; thence easterly along said road to Spruce Road; thence northerly along said road to the northerly limit of said rural municipality (Boundary Road); and

(c) that part of the City of Winnipeg lying northerly and northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of said city with Springfield Road; thence westerly along said road to Lagimodière Boulevard; thence generally southerly along said boulevard to Grassie Boulevard; thence westerly and northwesterly along said boulevard and McLeod Avenue to Raleigh Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Roberta Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue and its northwest production to Watt Street; thence northeasterly along said street to Leighton Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue and its northwesterly production to the Red River; thence southerly along said river to the southeasterly production of McAdam Avenue; thence northwesterly along said production, McAdam Avenue and its intermittent production to Main Street; thence southerly along said street to Inkster Boulevard; thence northwesterly along said boulevard to McPhillips Street; thence northeasterly along said street to Storie Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Pipeline Road; thence northerly along said road to the westerly limit of said city (near Mollard Road).

Portage—Lisgar

(Population: 94,840)

(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of said province with the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Stanley; thence generally northerly along said limit to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Thompson; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to the southerly limit of the Municipality of Lorne; thence generally westerly, northerly and easterly along the southerly, westerly and northerly limits of said municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Dufferin; thence generally northerly along said limit and the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Grey to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie; thence easterly along said limit to 40 Road West; thence northerly along said road to 60 Road North; thence westerly along the production of said road to the Assiniboine River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the

northerly boundary of the Long Plain No. 6 Indian Reserve; thence westerly along the boundary of said Indian reserve to 43 Road West; thence northerly along said road to 60 Road North; thence generally westerly along said road to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie; thence generally northerly, easterly, southerly and easterly along the westerly, northerly (Lake Manitoba) and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of St. François Xavier; thence generally easterly, southeasterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality and the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Cartier to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Macdonald; thence generally easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Morris; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Montcalm; thence generally westerly and generally southerly along the northerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to the southern boundary of said province; thence west along said boundary to the point of commencement.

Provencher

(Population: 100,332)

(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of said province with the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Montcalm; thence generally northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of De Salaberry; thence northerly along said limit to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Ritchot; thence westerly, generally northerly and generally northeasterly along the southerly, westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Springfield; thence northerly along said limit to the Red River Floodway at approximate latitude 49°47'56"N and longitude 97°01'35"W; thence northeasterly and generally northerly along said floodway to the westerly production of Mission Road; thence easterly along said production and Mission Road to Spruce Road; thence northerly along said road to Dugald Road; thence easterly along said road to Spruce Road; thence northerly along said road to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Springfield; thence easterly, southerly and easterly along the northerly limit of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Reynolds; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Whitemouth; thence northerly and generally easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the intersection of the easterly limit of said rural municipality with the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lac du Bonnet (on the southern shoreline of Eleanor Lake); thence northerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality and the easterly limit of the Local Government District of Pinawa to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lac du Bonnet (on the northern shoreline of Eleanor Lake); thence northerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Alexander; thence easterly and generally northerly along the southerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the north

limit of Tp 16; thence east along said limit to the easterly boundary of said province; thence south and west along the easterly and southern boundaries of said province to the point of commencement.

Riding Mountain

(Population: 90,962)

(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly boundary of the Province of Manitoba with the 53rd parallel north; thence east along said parallel of latitude to the east boundary of R 19 W 1; thence south along said boundary to the south boundary of Tp 45; thence east along said boundary to the easterly shoreline of Lake Winnipegosis; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to the north boundary of Tp 35; thence east along said boundary to the west boundary of R 14 W 1; thence south along said boundary to the southerly shoreline of Lake Manitoba; thence generally southeasterly along the westerly shoreline of said lake to the easterly limit of the Municipality of WestLake-Gladstone; thence southerly along said limit and the easterly limit of the Municipality of North Norfolk to 60 Road North; thence generally easterly along said road to 43 Road West; thence southerly along said road to the northerly boundary of Long Plain Indian Reserve No. 6; thence easterly along said boundary and its production to the Assiniboine River; thence generally northeasterly along said river to the westerly production of 60 Road North; thence easterly along said production to 40 Road West; thence southerly along said road to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Grey; thence westerly along said limit to the easterly limit of the Municipality of Norfolk Treherne; thence southerly, generally westerly and generally northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said municipality to the southerly limit of the Municipality of North Norfolk; thence westerly along said limit to the easterly limit of the Municipality of North Cypress-Langford; thence southerly, westerly, northerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said municipality to Highway 5; thence northerly along said highway to 56 Road North; thence westerly along said road and its production to 85 Road West; thence northerly along said road to Highway 351; thence generally westerly along said highway to Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence westerly and southwesterly along said highway to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Elton; thence generally westerly along said limit and the southerly limit of the Municipality of Riverdale to the easterly boundary of Sioux Valley Dakota Nation Indian Reserve; thence westerly and southerly along the northerly and westerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Wallace-Woodworth; thence westerly along said limit to 150 Road West; thence northerly along said road to an unnamed road situated north of Highway 1 (Trans-Canada Highway); thence northerly in a straight line to the intersection of 56 Road North and 150 Road West; thence northerly along 150 Road West and its intermittent productions to Highway 259; thence northerly in a straight line to an unnamed creek at approximate latitude 49°53'13"N and longitude 100°52'24"W; thence generally westerly along said creek to a point at approximate latitude 49°53'15"N and longitude 100°52'36"W; thence southerly in a straight line to the easterly production of 60 Road North at approximate latitude 49°53'14"N and longitude 100°52'36"W; thence westerly along said production and 60 Road North to 150 Road West; thence northerly along said road to the east boundary of R 26 W 1; thence north along said

boundary to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Wallace-Woodworth; thence westerly along said limit to the westerly boundary of said province; thence north along said boundary to the point of commencement; excluding that part of the City of Brandon located in the Rural Municipality of Elton known as the Brandon Municipal Airport.

St. Boniface—St. Vital

(Population: 99,975)

(Map 2)

Consists of that part of the City of Winnipeg described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Red River with the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence easterly, southeasterly and southerly along said railway to Mission Street; thence easterly along said street and its easterly production to Lagimodière Boulevard; thence northerly along said boulevard to the Canadian National Railway; thence easterly along said railway to Bournais Drive; thence southerly along said drive and Beghin Avenue to De Baets Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Camiel Sys Street; thence easterly along said street to Plessis Road; thence southerly along said road to the easterly limit of said city (south of St. Boniface Road); thence southerly, westerly and southwesterly along said limit to the Seine River; thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point on Four Mile Road at approximate latitude 49°47'22"N and longitude 97°03'20"W; thence southwesterly along said road to St. Anne's Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Bishop Grandin Boulevard; thence southwesterly along said boulevard to St. Mary's Road; thence southerly along said road to River Road; thence southwesterly along said road and its production to the Red River at approximate latitude 49°49'00"N and longitude 97°07'22"W; thence generally northerly along said river to the point of commencement.

Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman

(Population: 100,209)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) the Municipality of Bifrost-Riverton and the rural municipalities of Alexander, Armstrong, Brokenhead, Coldwell, Fisher, Gimli, Grahamdale, Lac du Bonnet, Rockwood, St. Andrews, St. Clements, St. Laurent, Victoria Beach, West Interlake and Woodlands;

(b) the Local Government District of Pinawa;

(c) the City of Selkirk; the towns of Arborg, Beausejour, Lac du Bonnet, Powerview-Pine Falls, Stonewall, Teulon and Winnipeg Beach; and the Village of Dunnottar;

(d) the Indian reserves of Brokenhead No. 4, Dog Creek No. 46, Little Saskatchewan No. 48 and Obushkudayang;

(e) that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of the Municipality of Bifrost-Riverton with the southerly shoreline of Washow Bay in Lake Winnipeg; thence generally northeasterly along said shoreline to the northeasternmost point of Anderson Point; thence northeasterly in a straight line across Lake Winnipeg to the easterly shoreline of said lake at latitude 51°26'36"N; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to the northerly limit of Fort Alexander Indian Reserve No. 3; thence southwesterly in a straight line across Traverse Bay to the intersection of the shoreline of said bay with the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Alexander; thence generally westerly and northerly along the shoreline of Lake Winnipeg to the northerly limit of the Municipality of Bifrost-Riverton at approximate latitude 51°07'36"N; thence westerly and northerly along the limit of said municipality to the point of commencement;

(f) that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale and the northerly shoreline of Portage Bay; thence generally easterly, southerly and northerly along the shoreline of Portage Bay and Lake Manitoba to a point at approximate latitude 51°42'10"N and longitude 99°05'27"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 51°47'54"N and longitude 99°05'20"W; thence easterly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 51°47'53"N and longitude 98°52'38"W; thence southerly in a straight line to the northwestern most point of the limit of the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale; and

(g) Manitou Island and Gunnlaugsson Island in the Lake Manitoba Narrows, belonging to the Rural Municipality of West Interlake.

Winnipeg Centre

(Population: 96,951)

(Map 2)

Consists of that part of the City of Winnipeg described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Red River with the Assiniboine River; thence generally westerly along the Assiniboine River to the southerly production of Ferry Road; thence northerly along said production, Ferry Road and its intermittent productions to a point at approximate latitude 49°53'59"N and longitude 97°13'01"W; thence easterly in a straight line to a point at latitude 49°53'59"N and longitude 97°12'54"W; thence northeasterly in a straight line to a point at latitude 49°53'59"N and longitude 97°12'53"W; thence easterly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 49°53'59"N and longitude 97°12'47"W; thence northerly in a straight line to Wellington Avenue at approximate latitude 49°54'06"N and longitude 97°12'48"W; thence generally easterly along said avenue to the southerly production of Sherwin Road; thence northerly along said production and Sherwin Road to Dublin Avenue; thence westerly along the production of said avenue to the southerly production of Airport Road; thence northerly along said production and Airport Road to Notre Dame Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue to the westerly limit of said city (Brookside Boulevard); thence northerly along said limit to the main

line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southeasterly along said railway to Arlington Street; thence northeasterly along said street to Burrows Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue and its production to the Red River; thence generally southerly along said river to the point of commencement.

Winnipeg North

(Population: 95,082)

(Map 2)

Consists of that part of the City of Winnipeg described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city with Pipeline Road; thence southerly along said road to Storie Road; thence southeasterly along said road to McPhillips Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Inkster Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to Main Street; thence northerly along said street to McAdam Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue and its intermittent productions to the Red River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the southeasterly production of Burrows Avenue; thence northwesterly along said production and Burrows Avenue to Arlington Street; thence southwesterly along said street to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northwesterly along said railway to the westerly limit of the City of Winnipeg (Brookside Boulevard); thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said city to the point of commencement.

Winnipeg South

(Population: 99,793)

(Map 2)

Consists of that part of the City of Winnipeg lying westerly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Seine River with the easterly limit of said city; thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point on Four Mile Road at approximate latitude 49°47'22"N and longitude 97°03'20"W; thence southwesterly along said road to St. Anne's Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Bishop Grandin Boulevard; thence southwesterly along said boulevard to St. Mary's Road; thence southerly along said road to River Road; thence southwesterly along said road and its production to the Red River at approximate latitude 49°49'00"N and longitude 97°07'22"W; thence generally westerly and northerly along said river to Bishop Grandin Boulevard; thence generally southwesterly along said boulevard to a point at approximate latitude 49°48'36"N and longitude 97°11'28"W; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the westerly limit of said city (Brady Road) at latitude 49°48'02"N and longitude 97°13'10"W.

Winnipeg South Centre

(Population: 95,882)

(Map 2)

Consists of that part of the City of Winnipeg described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the Assiniboine River and Kenaston Boulevard (at St. James Bridge); thence southerly along said boulevard to the Canadian National Railway; thence westerly along said railway to Shaftesbury Boulevard; thence southerly along said boulevard and McCreary Road to the southerly limit of the City of Winnipeg (Wyper Road); thence generally easterly and southerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said city to a point on Brady Road at approximate latitude 49°48'02"N and longitude 97°13'10"W; thence northeasterly in a straight line to Bishop Grandin Boulevard at approximate latitude 49°48'36"N and longitude 97°11'28"W; thence generally northeasterly along said boulevard to the Red River; thence generally northerly along said river to the Assiniboine River; thence generally westerly along said river to the point of commencement.

Winnipeg West

(Population: 94,074)

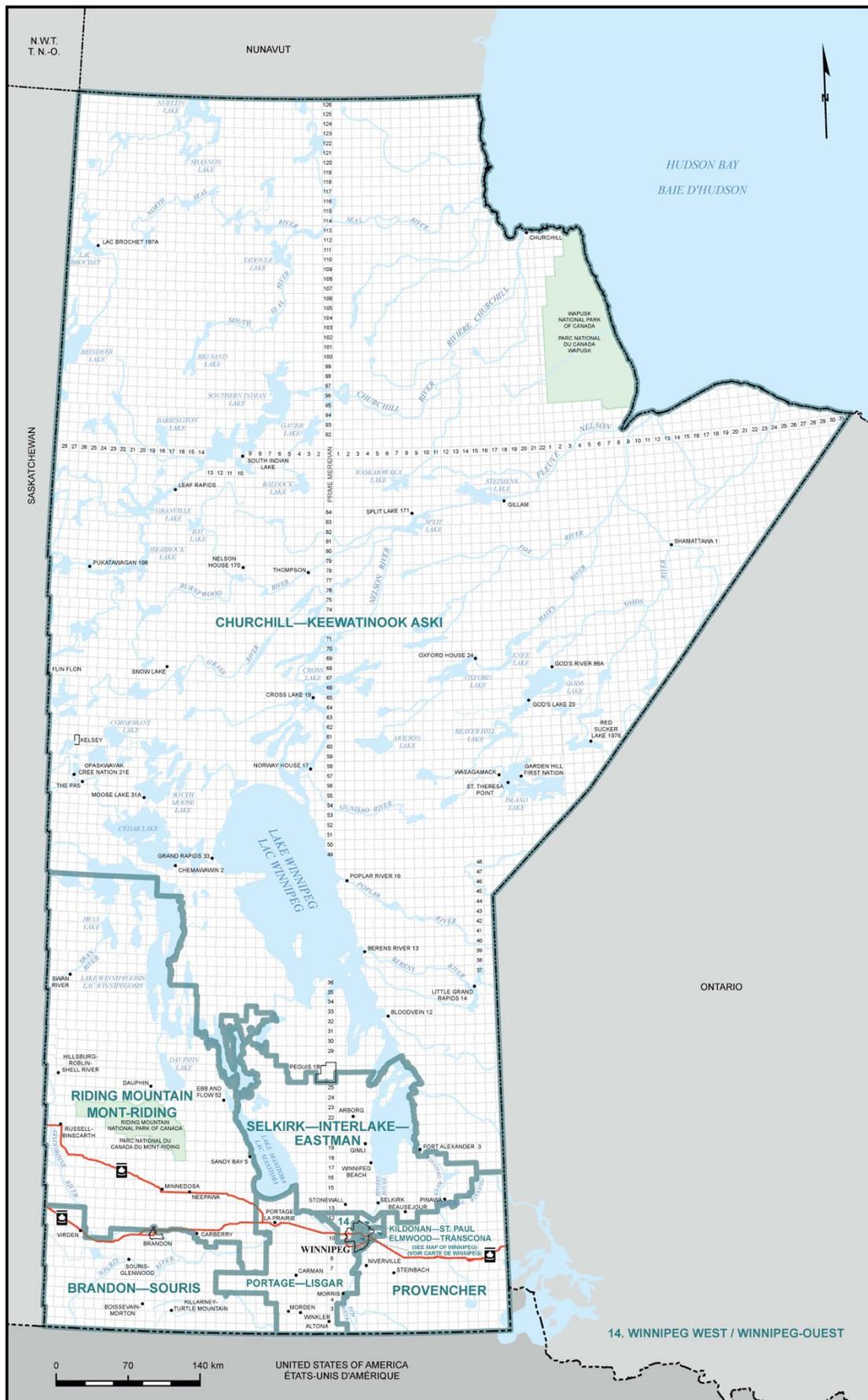
(Map 2)

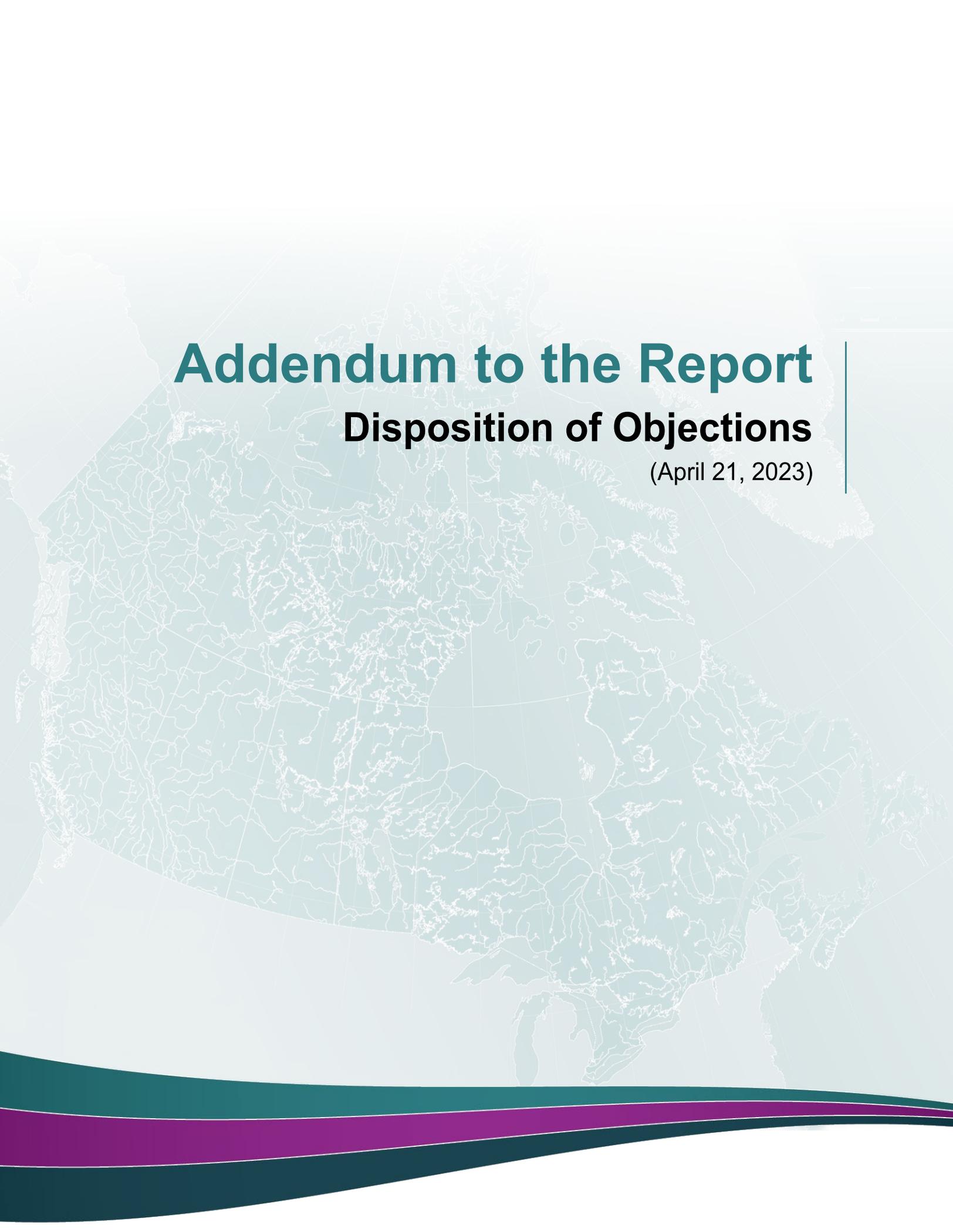
Consists of:

(a) the rural municipalities of Headingley and Rosser; and

(b) that part of the City of Winnipeg lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city (Brookside Boulevard) and Notre Dame Avenue; thence easterly along said avenue to Airport Road; thence generally southerly along said road and its production to the westerly production of Dublin Avenue; thence easterly along said production to Sherwin Road; thence southerly along said road and its production to Wellington Avenue; thence generally westerly along said avenue to a point at approximate latitude 49°54'06"N and longitude 97°12'48"W; thence southerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 49°53'59"N and longitude 97°12'47"W; thence westerly in a straight line to a point at latitude 49°53'59"N and longitude 97°12'53"W; thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point at latitude 49°53'59"N and longitude 97°12'54"W; thence westerly in a straight line to the northerly production of Ferry Road at latitude 49°53'59"N; thence southerly along said road and its intermittent productions to the Assiniboine River; thence generally easterly along said river to Kenaston Boulevard (at St. James Bridge); thence southerly along said boulevard to the Canadian National Railway; thence westerly along said railway to Shaftesbury Boulevard; thence southerly along said boulevard and McCreary Road to the southerly limit of said city (Wyper Road).

Manitoba





Addendum to the Report

Disposition of Objections

(April 21, 2023)

Introduction

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission (the Commission) for the Province of Manitoba received two objections to its 2022 *Report of the Federal Boundaries Commission for the Province of Manitoba* (the 2022 Report). The objections are contained in the *Report on the Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Manitoba, 2022* of the Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs, 44th Parliament, First Session.

The Chief Electoral Officer, Mr. Stéphane Perrault, transmitted the Standing Committee's report as well as the minutes and the transcript of the hearing of the objections before the Standing Committee to the Commission on March 23, 2023. The Commission is therefore required by the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* to consider and dispose of these objections, and return its disposition and possible amendments to its 2022 Report by April 22, 2023.

The Commission met on March 29, 2023, and carefully considered each of the two objections contained in the Standing Committee's report. The following brief addendum explains the Commission's decisions regarding each of these objections and the amendments necessary to this Final Report.

Objections

1. Proposed transfer of the Little Saskatchewan Reserve No. 48.

In its Proposal, the Commission did not suggest any changes to the riding of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski that would have involved Little Saskatchewan Reserve No. 48. As a result of representations made at one of our public hearings, in our 2022 Report, we decided to move two small communities from the riding of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski to the electoral district of Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman. In examining the area, the Commission noted that the Little Saskatchewan Reserve No. 48 was divided, with a portion of it being in Churchill—Keewatinook Aski and portion of it being in Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman. The Commission therefore moved the territory of the Little Saskatchewan Reserve No. 48 to the riding of Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman.

Having considered the objections contained in the Standing Committee's report, the Commission has decided to move the Little Saskatchewan Reserve No. 48, in its entirety, as well as a territory that is a recent community development by Lake St. Martin Reserve (which is currently in Churchill—Keewatinook Aski) called Obushkudayang, from Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman to Churchill—Keewatinook Aski. The Commission was persuaded by the joint representation made by the members of Parliament (MPs) for those two ridings that to locate these First Nation communities in Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman would have the effect of separating them from a number of other communities with whom they have shared interests and a shared identity. They are two of seven interrelated First Nations in the area. As well, we understand the concern raised by the MPs about disenfranchisement and the importance of continuity in constituency boundaries as one component of the promotion and protection of effective representation.

Therefore, we have implemented changes based on the map suggested by the MPs and approved by the nearby and affected Rural Municipality of Grahamdale. These changes will place the population of the riding of Churchill—Keewatinook Aski at 82,741 with a variance of -13.69% of the electoral quota. The population of Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman will be 98,620 with a variance of 2.87%.

2. Proposed transfer of area in the Rural Municipality of Springfield to the electoral district of Elmwood—Transcona.

In its Proposal, the Commission was faced with the challenge of reducing the population of the riding of Provencher, which, as of the 2021 Census, had a variance of 14.16% above the electoral quota. We initially proposed moving the French-language communities of the rural municipalities of De Salaberry and Montcalm to the riding of Portage—Lisgar. However, based

on submissions made that these communities should be kept with other designated bilingual communities in the riding we were persuaded to keep these communities in the electoral district of Provencher. This resulted in a high population variance in Provencher. Thus, we moved part of the Rural Municipality of Springfield from Provencher to the ridings of Kildonan—St. Paul and Elmwood—Transcona.

The MP for Elmwood—Transcona objected to the inclusion of a portion of the Rural Municipality of Springfield in the riding of Elmwood—Transcona. In his view, the effect of the proposal would be to convert Elmwood—Transcona from an urban riding into a mixed urban-rural riding. He submitted that this would create communities with divergent interests and priorities in the same riding. He also stated that it would significantly alter the workload of the MP for that riding, including having to develop relationships with rural members of the Legislative Assembly, health authorities and council for the Rural Municipality of Springfield.

The MP for Elmwood—Transcona suggested that the Commission increase the geographic size of Kildonan—St. Paul to include the area from the Rural Municipality of Springfield that it had assigned to Elmwood—Transcona. He noted that Kildonan—St. Paul is already made up of urban and rural communities. In order to offset the decrease in population in Elmwood—Transcona, he suggested that the boundaries of that riding be expanded to include a larger portion of the neighbourhood of North Kildonan.

The Standing Committee endorsed the objection, with there being four dissenting members.

The dissenters submitted that the extension of Elmwood—Transcona into part of the Rural Municipality of Springfield in and around and including the area of Dugald is reasonable. They observed that the area is proximate to Transcona; the driving distance is less than 15 minutes and the main transportation route that runs through Dugald is Dugald Road, which connects Dugald to Transcona. They maintained that Dugald and the surrounding area is more closely connected to Transcona than the northeast Winnipeg neighbourhoods situated in Kildonan—St. Paul. Finally, the dissenters commented that, when asked, the MP for Elmwood—Transcona had stated that he had not heard from anyone who had expressed concern about the Commission's Report regarding this issue. The dissenters stated that there were submissions in support of connecting all of the Rural Municipality of Springfield with Elmwood—Transcona and that no other Manitoba MP signed on to the objection.

After considering the objection and dissent in the Standing Committee's report, the Commission is of the view that the boundary of Elmwood—Transcona should not be altered from the 2022 Report. We remain of the view that there are social and economic ties between Elmwood—Transcona and Dugald and its surrounding area. Similarly, we are not persuaded by the argument against ridings comprised of both urban and rural components. The Commission notes that, as a result of the continuing ex-urban sprawl, many developed, concentrated population centres just outside of cities have become semi-urban dormitory communities with much in common with city dwellers. While there may be diverse and sometimes competing interests between such communities, this is also the case within urban communities as well.

Conclusion

The Commission has accepted one of the two objections received from the Standing Committee and amends its report to correspond with the resulting changes. The revised map and descriptions of the ridings are contained in the following pages.

Dated at Winnipeg, Manitoba, this 21st day of April, 2023.



The Honourable Justice Diana M. Cameron, Chair



Kelly Saunders, Member



Paul G. Thomas, Member

Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Manitoba

APPENDIX – Modified Map and Boundary Descriptions

Churchill—Keewatinook Aski

(Population: 82,741)
(Map 1)

Consists of that part of the Province of Manitoba lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly boundary of said province with the 53rd parallel north; thence easterly along said parallel of latitude to the east boundary of Tp 46 R 19 W 1; thence south along said boundary to the south boundary of Tp 45; thence east along said boundary to the easterly shoreline of Lake Winnipegosis; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to the south boundary of Tp 36; thence east along said boundary to the west boundary of R 14 W 1; thence south along said boundary to the south boundary of Tp 35; thence east along said boundary to the west boundary of R 14 W 1; thence south along said boundary to the southerly shoreline of Lake Manitoba; thence generally southeasterly along the westerly shoreline of said lake to Provincial Trunk Highway 68; thence southeasterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of West Interlake; thence generally easterly and northerly along the westerly limits of said rural municipality and the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale (easterly shorelines of Lake Manitoba and Portage Bay) to the westerly boundary of Fairford Indian Reserve No. 50 on the shoreline of Portage Bay; thence generally northerly, generally westerly and generally southerly along said shoreline to the southerly tip of the shoreline into Lake Manitoba; thence generally northerly along said shoreline to a point at approximate latitude 51°42'10"N and longitude 99°05'27"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 51°47'54"N and longitude 99°05'20"W; thence easterly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 51°47'53"N and longitude 98°52'38"W; thence southerly in a straight line to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale; thence generally easterly, southerly and generally westerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly boundary of the Obushkudayang Indian Reserve; thence northerly, westerly and southerly along the easterly, northerly and westerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Provincial Road 513; thence westerly along said road to the northerly boundary of the Little Saskatchewan Indian Reserve No. 48; thence westerly along said boundary to the westerly boundary of said Indian reserve; thence southerly along said boundary, its southerly production, the westerly boundary of the Little Saskatchewan Indian Reserve No. 48 (Kostelnyk Road) and Fairford Road to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale; thence generally westerly and generally southwestly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to the westerly boundary of Fairford Indian Reserve No. 50 on the shoreline of Portage Bay; thence southerly along said limit and Portage Bay to the limit of the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale; thence generally southeasterly and easterly along

the limit of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Fisher; thence generally northerly and easterly along the limit of said rural municipality and the northerly limit of the Municipality of Bifrost-Riverton to the westerly shoreline of Washow Bay in Lake Winnipeg; thence generally southwesterly and northeasterly along said shoreline to the northeastern most point of Anderson Point; thence northeasterly in a straight line across Lake Winnipeg to a point on the easterly shoreline of said lake at latitude 51°26'36"N; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to the northerly boundary of the Fort Alexander Indian Reserve No. 3; thence southwesterly in a straight line across Traverse Bay to the intersection of the shoreline of said bay with the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Alexander; thence generally southerly and easterly along the limit of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Town of Powerview-Pine Falls; thence generally northerly and easterly along the limit of said town to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Alexander; thence generally easterly and southerly along the limit of said rural municipality to the north limit of Tp 16; thence east along said limit to the easterly boundary of the Province of Manitoba; excluding Manitou Island and Gunnlaugsson Island in the Lake Manitoba Narrows, belonging to the Rural Municipality of West Interlake.

Selkirk—Interlake—Eastman

(Population: 98,620)

(Map 1)

Consists of:

(a) the Municipality of Bifrost-Riverton and the rural municipalities of Alexander, Armstrong, Brokenhead, Coldwell, Fisher, Gimli, Lac du Bonnet, Rockwood, St. Andrews, St. Clements, St. Laurent, Victoria Beach, West Interlake and Woodlands;

(b) the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale, excluding that part lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of said rural municipality with the southerly boundary of the Obushkudayang Indian Reserve; thence generally westerly along the southerly boundary of said Indian reserve to Provincial Road 513; thence westerly along said road to the easterly boundary of Little Saskatchewan Indian Reserve No. 48; thence southerly and generally westerly along the easterly and southerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the westerly boundary of Little Saskatchewan Indian Reserve No. 48; thence southerly along the production of said boundary, the westerly boundary of the Little Saskatchewan Indian Reserve No. 48 (Kostelnyk Road) and Fairford Road to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale;

(c) the Local Government District of Pinawa;

(d) the City of Selkirk; the towns of Arborg, Beausejour, Lac du Bonnet, Powerview-Pine Falls, Stonewall, Teulon and Winnipeg Beach; and the Village of Dunnottar;

(e) the Indian reserves of Brokenhead No. 4 and Dog Creek No. 46;

(f) that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of the Municipality of Bifrost-Riverton with the southerly shoreline of Washow Bay in Lake Winnipeg; thence generally northeasterly along said shoreline to the northeasternmost point of Anderson Point; thence northeasterly in a straight line across Lake Winnipeg to the easterly shoreline of said lake at latitude 51°26'36"N; thence generally southerly along said shoreline to the northerly boundary of Fort Alexander Indian Reserve No. 3; thence southwesterly in a straight line across Traverse Bay to the intersection of the shoreline of said bay with the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Alexander; thence generally westerly and northerly along the shoreline of Lake Winnipeg to the northerly limit of the Municipality of Bifrost-Riverton at approximate latitude 51°07'36"N; thence westerly and northerly along the limit of said municipality to the point of commencement;

(g) that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly shoreline of Lake Manitoba (the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Alonsa) with Provincial Trunk Highway 68; thence generally southerly, easterly and northerly along the shoreline of said lake to Provincial Trunk Highway 68; thence northwesterly along said highway to the point of commencement;

(h) that part of the Province of Manitoba described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale and the northerly shoreline of Portage Bay; thence generally easterly, southerly and northerly along the shoreline of Portage Bay and Lake Manitoba to a point at approximate latitude 51°42'10"N and longitude 99°05'27"W; thence northerly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 51°47'54"N and longitude 99°05'20"W; thence easterly in a straight line to a point at approximate latitude 51°47'53"N and longitude 98°52'38"W; thence southerly in a straight line to the northwesternmost point of the limit of the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale; thence southerly along said limit to the point of commencement; and

(i) Manitou Island and Gunnlaugsson Island in the Lake Manitoba Narrows, belonging to the Rural Municipality of West Interlake.

Manitoba

