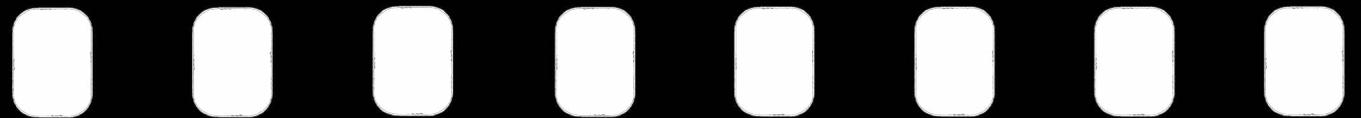


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EXTRA FINE 400 FILM PRO



TIME TO GET ROLLING:
**GROWING THE SCREEN
INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA**



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Alberta
Federation
of Labour



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“ The screen industry provides a prime opportunity to not only diversify but grow Alberta's economy by providing quality jobs for Albertans. ”

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A properly supported screen industry can be an economic driver that diversifies and builds economies. A jurisdictional scan of screen industries across North America demonstrates several key factors that Alberta's current system is lacking. To develop a robust screen industry in Alberta, the government must focus on attracting screen productions with a user-friendly, tax-incentive system that is competitive with other jurisdictions, driving both job creation and training opportunities for Alberta workers. Research has shown that for every \$1 Alberta invested in the screen industry, \$3.50 returned to the Alberta economy. A robust Alberta screen industry also has a positive impact on tourism and the transfer of skilled jobs for Alberta. The screen industry provides a prime opportunity to not only diversify but grow Alberta's economy by providing quality jobs for Albertans. As with other jurisdictions, this will only happen with government action.

Introduction

The first film shot in Alberta was in 1917. Since then, hundreds of film and television productions have been shot and produced in Alberta. Alberta productions are now regularly nominated and win awards from the Emmys to the Oscars (the Academy Awards). Alberta is regularly singled out for its great crews, its great locations, and its friendly, welcoming attitude. Our locations, our crews, and our ability to deliver all the supports needed has made Alberta a sought-after area for film and TV production. Still, these unique and positive features cannot be relied upon to grow Alberta's screen industry alone.

One of the key factors to incentivizing production companies to come to Alberta has been government investments. Yet, Alberta's investments and programs have fallen starkly behind the programs offered in other North American jurisdictions. Recent legislative changes introduced a tax-credit system to replace the former grants-based system. However, the competitiveness of the new Alberta tax credit compared to other jurisdictions is disappointing and will result in a smaller funding commitment over the coming years.

Alberta has an incredible opportunity to further develop its screen industry and continue to build off of the fantastic reputation Alberta has for production quality. What is missing is the provincial government investment to fully realize the benefits this industry can bring to Alberta. The screen industry is a manufacturing industry that produces cultural products, and similar to other manufacturing sectors, government has a key role to engage industry investment. This is an industry that can help diversify the economy; creating high-quality jobs and training opportunities. Additionally, a booming screen industry is linked to spin-off revenue streams including provincial tourism.

Despite recent legislative changes, more must be done to ensure this industry thrives here in Alberta. Without quick action to address these issues, we risk losing Alberta's great reputation and with that our talented and skilled workforce in this sector.

Economic Impact of the Industry

The screen industry can be an economic driver that diversifies and builds economies. A properly supported industry creates good jobs, stimulates the local economy and adds revenue to the government coffers.

Alberta's screen industry directly employs 1,850 people and created over 5,300 spin off jobs for 2017/2018.¹ That same year, film and television productions in Alberta amounted to \$255 million.² For 2017/2018, B.C.'s screen industry was able to directly employ 28,140 people with productions in that province amounting to \$3.5 billion.³ Manitoba reported 2017/2018 as their "Best Year Ever" with production values increasing \$29 million because of their competitive film-incentive programs.⁴ Alberta could benefit the same way as other provinces if they used the right tools to grow our screen industry.

One cautionary tale of how a reliable tax-credit program boosted the screen industry and its subsequent removal decimated it overnight is in Saskatchewan. In 2007, the operating revenue generated in Saskatchewan by this industry was at \$42.2 million, and now without the credit the industry only contributed \$21 million in 2017.⁵ Over the course of the tax credit, the province spent \$108.8 million, which created \$623.4 million in economic activity.⁶ Annually, the industry accounted for 851 full-time jobs on average when the tax-credit program existed.⁷ Saskatchewan currently operates on a grant system, similar to what Alberta previously had, which does not deliver the same return on investment compared to other jurisdictions with tax-credit systems.

Ontario's screen industry created 37,000 quality jobs in 2018 alone and added \$1.9 billion to Ontario's economy,⁸ while providing an estimated \$250 million in tax credits.⁹ A study commissioned by the Canadian Media Producers Association, found the production *Pyewacket*, filmed in Sault Ste. Marie in 2016, resulted in approximately \$2.8 million in production-related spending and an additional estimated \$2.6 million in indirect and induced spending.¹⁰

1. [Alberta Screen Industry Action Committee \(ASIAC\)](#).

2. [Ibid.](#)

3. [Ibid.](#)

4. [Ibid.](#)

5. [Ibid.](#)

6. [Six years after tax credit cut, Sask. film industry on 'life support' but not beyond saving, December 31, 2017.](#)

7. [Ibid.](#)

8. [Ontario Film and Television Production 2016-2018.](#)

9. [Ontario Tax Credit Statistics for 2017-18.](#)

10. [Case Study – Economic Impacts of Pyewacket, December 2017.](#)

Pyewacket generated \$9 million in federal, provincial and municipal taxes and 47 full-time jobs in Ontario.¹¹ Overall, this project received \$1.1 million in incentives from the federal and provincial governments,¹² which is approximately \$37.41 for every \$1 of federal government incentives and \$11.63 for every \$1 of provincial government incentive.¹³

B.C.'s local economy has also benefitted from their ability to attract film and television productions including the television show *Riverdale*, which resulted in an estimated \$60.4 million in spending and created over 1,000 jobs over the first two seasons of the show.¹⁴ Season three of the television show also added over \$43 million to B.C.'s economy and created another 744 full-time jobs.¹⁵

Texas's moving image incentive program is credited with attracting an estimated \$1.399 billion in production spending and over 153,000 production jobs since the program was created in 2007.¹⁶ This incentive program has resulted in \$5.33 spent in Texas for every \$1 in incentive.¹⁷

Film and television have a key interaction with the tourism industry, colloquially called film-induced tourism, which includes tourists travelling to see where a project was made and also participating in film-related experiences.

For example, film-induced tourism has increased substantially in New Mexico since 2008 which is largely credited with the popularity of *Breaking Bad* and *Better Call Saul*.¹⁸ A review of the New Mexico tax-credit program estimates the industry has contributed between \$301.6 and \$776.8 million in tourism spending, creating between 4,412 and 11,363 jobs and collecting between \$30.7 and \$79.3 million in state and local taxes.¹⁹

North American Jurisdictional Scan

Conducting a jurisdictional scan demonstrates how out-of-step Alberta's current programs and funding levels are within North America. Examining the programs in Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba, along with the Canadian government programs as well as New Mexico, Texas, and Georgia, provides for a wide cross-section of comparable jurisdictions.



ONTARIO

Ontario has one of the simplest incentive programs of straight labour tax credits. The Ontario Film and Television Tax Credit (OFTTC) is available to eligible Ontario-based corporations for 35% of Ontario labour expenses.²⁰ There are certain bonus clauses for productions mainly shot outside the GTA, a 10% bonus credit for labour; as well as a first-time producer credit, where the first \$240,000 is eligible for a 40% tax credit rather than 30%.²¹ The Ontario Production Services Tax Credit (OPSTC) is provided to Ontario-based Canadian and foreign-controlled corporations for 21.5% of Ontario production expenditures.²² Lastly, there is the Ontario Computer Animation and Special Effects Tax Credit (OCASE) for Ontario-based Canadian and foreign controlled corporations for 18% of Ontario labour expenditures.²³

The Ontario credits are available for up to two years ahead of principle photography. This allows pre-production and script-development labour expenses to be eligible for a tax credit at the outset.

Labour expenses must be paid in the taxation year to be eligible.²⁴ The tax rebate will first be applied to any outstanding taxes owed, then the remainder be reimbursed directly to the production company.

11. [Ibid.](#)

12. [Ibid.](#)

13. [Ibid.](#)

14. [Warner Bros. Television's Riverdale is a hit for British Columbia's economy, spending over \\$60 million and creating over 1,000 jobs in two seasons of production, November 29, 2017.](#)

15. [Economic Impacts of Riverdale – Update, March 2019.](#)

16. [The Moving Image Industry of Texas at a Glance.](#)

17. [Ibid.](#)

18. [New Mexico Film Production Tax Incentive Study, July 2016.](#)

19. [Ibid.](#)

20. [Ontario Film & Television Tax Credit.](#)

21. [Ibid.](#)

22. [Ontario Production Services Tax Credit.](#)

23. [Ontario Computer Animation & Special Effects Tax Credit.](#)

24. [Ontario Film & Television Tax Credit.](#)



“ Film and television have a key interaction with the tourism industry, colloquially called film-induced tourism, which includes tourists travelling to see where a project was made and also participating in film-related experiences. ”

TAX CREDIT STATISTICS FOR 2018-19²⁵

Tax Credit	Products/Productions Received	Products/Productions Reviewed	Eligible Products/Productions Certified	Total Value of Estimated Tax Credits	Project Value
OFTTC	339	407	394	\$251,631,003	\$1,417,459,483
OPSTC	221	336	330	\$414,990,323	\$15,954,879,106
OCASE	307	328	283	\$32,848,783	\$364,819,732
OIDMTC	799	1658	1182	\$138,588,402	\$457,540,637
OBPTC	593	448	443	\$3,120,288	\$10,741,939
Total*	2268	3183	2637	\$841,361,786	\$18,206,768,746

OCASE and Ontario Interactive Digital Media Tax Credit (OIDMTC) applications are based on the applicant's fiscal year of activity and may include multiple productions. Total Value of Estimated Tax Credits reflects certifications issued in the fiscal year, NOT production activity in that period.. The Ontario Book Publishing Tax Credit (OBPTC) is also included as part of the Ontario Creates Fund.

*Totals include a small number of Ontario Sound Recording Tax Credit (OSRTC) applications/certifications. OSRTC was discontinued as of the 2015 Ontario Budget, however a company may still claim the OSRTC for sound recordings that commenced before April 23, 2015, but can only calculate the tax credit on expenditures incurred before May 1, 2016. Total estimated value of OSRTC in 18/19 is \$182,986 with project value of \$1,327,850.

Ontario also has a grant program, including the Ontario Creates Film Fund that has three cycles each year and two streams, documentary and drama.²⁶ The dramatic stream funding is capped on a tiered basis (labour and non-labour).²⁷

Ontario Spend	Maximum Request
\$5M and up	\$400,000
\$3M to \$4.999M	\$300,000
\$1M to \$2.999M	\$250,000

Funding for the documentary stream is capped at \$150,000. The Film Fund Production stream is a last-in participant financing – in order to be considered for this funding 70% of the production financing must be in place at the time of the application.²⁸

Ontario also has a number of boutique grants capped at \$25,000 per applicant and a set percentage of costs for other activities such as film development, marketing and distribution, development activities to support company growth, and industry outreach events.²⁹

25. [Ontario Creates Tax Credit Statistics 2018-19.](#)

26. [Ontario Film Fund - Production.](#)

27. [Ibid.](#)

28. [Ibid.](#)

29. [Ontario Film & TV Funding.](#)

MANITOBA

The Manitoba Film and Video Production Credit offers a choice, either a labour-based tax credit or a total cost of production tax credit. Depending on production budgets, locations, and Manitoba labour used, producers may choose the stream that works best for them.

The labour-based tax credit starts at a 45% base cost of labour credit. There are a variety of add-on credit programs, such as frequent filming incentives, rural and northern incentives, and local producer incentives that can be combined. If a producer takes advantage of all available incentives, they can reach a total labour-based tax credit of 65%.³⁰

The Total Cost of Production credit is a 30% tax credit based on production costs incurred in Manitoba for labour and goods and services.³¹

Manitoba's programs do not have a cap.³²

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The British Columbia screen tax credit program is divided into two streams as well, both being labour based.³³

Film Incentive B.C.: This program is a labour-based incentive program where productions must meet Canadian content requirements to be eligible. Once a company has met the requirements for eligibility, they can receive the following tax credits:

Basic credit – 35% labour-based tax credit, to a maximum of 60% of total cost of production with other added incentive credits.³⁴

Regional credit – This labour-based credit of 12.5% is for principal photography that takes place outside the Vancouver area.³⁵

Distant location – Another 6% is available for productions where principal photography takes place outside of regional urban centres. Maps are available to show the remote and northern areas that are covered.³⁶



30. [Manitoba Cost-of-Salaries Tax Credit.](#)

31. [Ibid.](#)

32. [Filming in Manitoba.](#)

33. [Creative B.C. Financial Incentives.](#)

34. [Film Incentive B.C. Tax Credit.](#)

35. [Ibid.](#)

Training – This credit is for a B.C.-based person in an approved training program and is capped at 3% of the qualified B.C. labour expenditure.³⁷

Digital Animation, Visual Effects and Post-Production (DAVE) – A 16% tax credit is available for labour directly related to digital animation, visual effects, and post-production work.³⁸

Scriptwriting – A new category added in 2018 that provides a 35% labour tax credit for B.C. based scriptwriting.³⁹

Each of these credits can be combined, giving the possibility of attaining close to 70% tax credit for production related labour.

Production Services Tax Credit: This program is a labour-based tax credit as well. The difference with this incentive is there are no Canadian content requirements and it is open to all productions, regardless of country of origin, produced in B.C. There is no limit on the amount that can be claimed under this program.⁴⁰

Basic credit – 28% for qualifying B.C. labour.⁴¹

Regional credit – Up to an additional 6% for principal photography in B.C. outside of the Vancouver area.⁴²

Distant Location credit – Another 6% is available for principal photography in remote and northern parts of British Columbia.⁴³

DAVE – This credit is worth an additional 16% for digital animation, visual effects, and post-production labour.⁴⁴

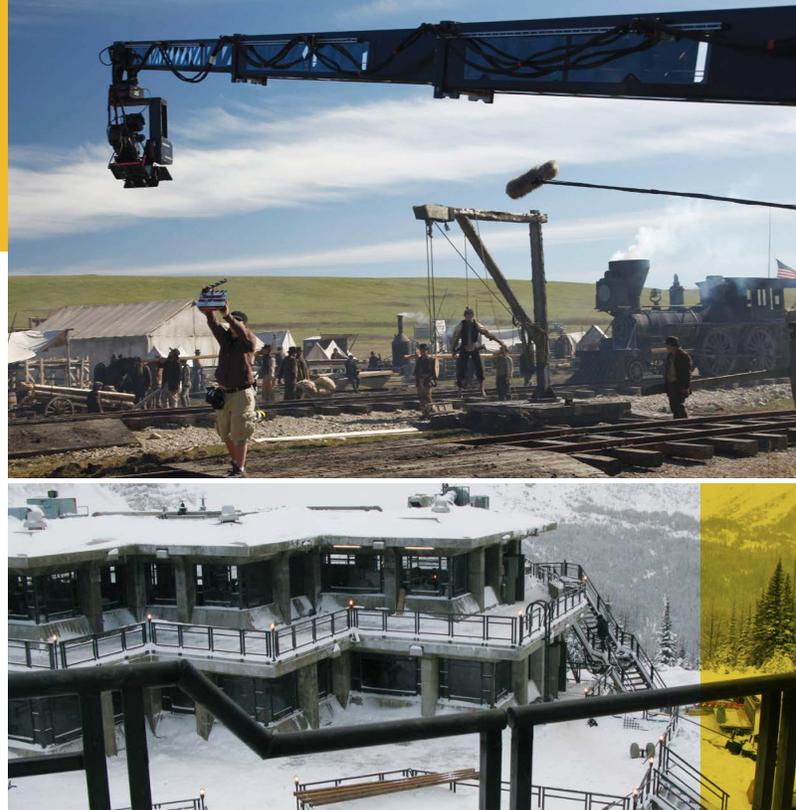
In addition to the various tax credits, B.C. also offers a number of small boutique funds.

CANADA

The Government of Canada also has two successful labour-based tax credit programs: the Canadian Film or Video Production Tax Credit and the Film or Video Production Services Tax Credit.⁴⁵

Canadian Film or Video Production Tax Credit (CPTC) – This program is a 25% tax credit for qualified labour expenditures. The total of qualified labour costs must not exceed 60% of total production costs.⁴⁶

Film or Video Production Services Tax Credit (PSTC) – This tax credit is applied to Canadian labour expenditures and provides a 16% refundable tax credit.⁴⁷



The provincial tax credit programs are generally administered by the Canada Revenue Agency. The federal tax credits take advantage of this in order to streamline the process and ensure the federal credits are applied to expenses not already reimbursed by the provincial credits.

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico also offers a 25-30% tax credit for eligible expenditure projects.⁴⁸ There are no minimum levels of spending, and no minimum resident hire requirement for this tax credit.⁴⁹ This tax credit applies to feature and independent films, television, documentaries, student films, short films, animation, video games, webisodes, music videos, content-based mobile apps, VR, and standalone post production among others.⁵⁰

New Mexico offers a 15% tax credit for wages for non-New Mexico Residents and up to 20% credit for wages for New Mexico residents who are crew members.⁵¹ There are also specific financial incentives for on-the-job training programs for New Mexico residents looking to add a new skill or further develop a skill, similar to the B.C. model, which provides a 50% reimbursement of wages up to a specific amount.⁵² In 2019, this program added over \$525,000,000 directly into the New Mexico economy, created over 300,000 worker days for the projects⁵³, and offered training opportunities for over 250 workers.⁵⁴

36. [Ibid.](#)

37. [Creative B.C. Film Incentive B.C.](#)

38. [Film Incentive B.C. Tax Credit.](#)

39. [Ibid.](#)

40. [Creative B.C. Production Services Tax Credit.](#)

41. [Ibid.](#)

42. [Ibid.](#)

43. [Ibid.](#)

44. [Ibid.](#)

45. [Film and Video Tax Credits – CAVCO.](#)

46. [Canadian Film or Video Production Tax Credit.](#)

47. [Film or Video Production Services Tax Credit.](#)

48. [New Mexico Raises Annual Cap on Refundable Film and TV Tax Credit, April 26, 2019.](#)

49. [New Mexico Film Office – Eligibility.](#)

50. [Ibid.](#)

51. [New Mexico Film Office – Non-Resident Crew Exceptions.](#)

52. [Ibid.](#)

53. [New Mexico's 25% to 30% Refundable Film Production Tax Credit.](#)

54. [New Mexico Film Crew Advancement Program.](#)



Current State of Alberta's Screen Industry Incentives

TEXAS

The Texas Moving Image Industry Incentive Program provides cash rebates up to 22.5% based on a percentage of a project's eligible Texas expenditures.⁵⁵ The rebates vary by budget level and the types of productions; they are issued after a complete review of the project's Texas expenditures.⁵⁶ The base incentive rate is 5-20% depending on how much is spent within Texas with an additional 2.5% for working in underutilized or economically distressed areas in Texas.⁵⁷ The first \$1 million of qualified labour from a Texas resident is also covered as long as 70% of the paid crew and 70% of paid cast members, including extras, are Texas residents and 60% of total production days are completed in Texas.⁵⁸

Film and Television Project Incentives

5%	\$250,000 - \$1 million
10%	\$1 million - \$3.5 million
20%	\$3.5 million +

Texas also has the Media Production Development Zone Act that allows tax exception for construction and renovation costs associated with a moving image production site. Lastly, Texas offers an up-front, sales-tax exception for most rented or purchased items for production, refunds of the state occupancy tax on hotel rooms, and refunds on their fuel tax for off-road use.⁵⁹

GEORGIA

Georgia is another jurisdiction which offers tax credits for eligible screen projects. Georgia offers a 20% base tax credit that includes materials, services, and labour paid for in Georgia with a \$500,000 annual minimum expenditure.⁶⁰ Georgia's incentives include rebates for wages of both residents and nonresident workers. An additional 10% is available if a project includes an embedded Georgia logo and link to ExploreGeorgia.org/Film on the project's promotional website.⁶¹

Georgia's tax credit can be used against any income tax liability in Georgia or it can be sold or transferred to another taxpayer in Georgia.⁶²

Alberta recently stood in stark contrast to the other jurisdictions reviewed in this report, as Alberta had a granting system instead of a tax-based system. In fact, Alberta was only one of two provinces that did not have a film tax credit.⁶³

Alberta Budget 2019 and Bill 20: *Fiscal Measures and Taxation Act*, 2019, proposed to develop an Alberta Film and Television Tax Credit. The government announced a tax credit that will cover 22% (30% for Alberta owned productions) of eligible spending to a cap of \$10 million per production. The funds for this tax credit are capped at \$15 million for 2020, \$30 million for 2021 and \$45 million for 2022. The cap will constitute a 67% funding cut for 2020 putting Alberta's film industry at risk.

While the tax-credit structure is a welcome change from the previous grants-based programs, the percentage covered by the tax credit and the yearly investment limits fall well short of what is currently offered in comparable jurisdictions. The annual funding limit is particularly surprising as the current Minister of Culture, Multiculturalism, and Status of Women recently spoke in the legislature about how every \$1 Alberta invested in the screen industry resulted in \$3.50 returned to the Alberta economy, the impact the industry has on tourism, and the transfer of skilled jobs for Alberta.

The recent changes do not address the lack of Alberta-specific data when it comes to government investment in the screen industry. Measuring the direct economic impacts in Alberta is fairly limited and is only tracked for the direct spend around the subsidization of the production. In other words, what has previously been measured is how the Alberta Media Fund grant was leveraged into total production spends. There are other presumed impacts, such as increased tourism due to international exposure to Alberta, but neither Alberta Tourism nor Tourism Calgary gathers and tracks that information.

At a time when the Canadian dollar gives us the competitive advantage, we are not seeing the expected growth and benefits of the screen sector. Changing the Government of Alberta granting process was only one step in making Alberta competitive with other jurisdictions in Canada and other comparable locations. Still the limited funding being invested in the screen industry will increase Alberta's competitive disadvantage.

55. [Texas Film Commission – Production Incentives Overview.](#)

56. [Ibid.](#)

57. [Texas Film Commission – Texas Moving Image Industry Incentive Program.](#)

58. [Ibid.](#)

59. [Texas Film Commission – Production Incentives Overview.](#)

60. [Georgia – Incentives and Applications.](#)

61. [Ibid.](#)

62. [Ibid.](#)

63. [‘Heartbreaking’: Sask. film industry's operating revenue slashed in half over last decade. March 21, 2019/64](#)

SUCCESSFUL MOVING PICTURE JURISDICTIONS

This jurisdictional scan and review of the screen industry's impact is clear evidence that Alberta is out of step with other jurisdictions and is currently not attracting productions at the level it could be. This is putting Alberta's screen industry at risk. Even with Alberta's new tax credit, there are several recommendations that could help improve the system.

An ideal tax credit system should focus on incentivizing job creation for Albertans by rewarding production companies who hire Alberta residents. Labour-based tax credit systems have had great success in other jurisdictions to ensure that residents are receiving the majority of economic gains from government investments and therefore supporting their local economies. Alberta must also move their tax-based funding program away from any functional resemblances to their previous granting program. This change includes removing the annual cap for funding, as well as the use of juries selecting which projects receiving tax credits and which do not – picking winners and losers. The annual cap and use of juries negate any benefits the switch from a grant system to a tax-credit system has, as it creates uncertainty for investors who will simply choose other locations that have a true tax-based funding system. The creation of stackable perks, such as using remote locations, offering additional training opportunities to workers, and even helping advertise Alberta tourism are all options other jurisdictions have had success with and Alberta should consider such perks to help diversify the economy and create a thriving screen industry.

The following are traits of successful moving picture jurisdictions:

Tax Credit Systems:

- 1 Labour-based usually covering close to 30-35% of costs;
- 2 Year-round application periods;
- 3 Easy coordination with the federal tax credit to stack programs;
- 4 No annual or project caps;
- 5 Sufficient government investment to attract a number of projects and ensure critical resources and infrastructure stay in the jurisdiction.

Successful jurisdictions also have coordinated tracking of their moving picture industry with other key industries including:

- 1 Tracking of tourism and moving pictures productions to capture tourism impact, ancillary spending of tourists and moving picture workers;
- 2 Tracking of technical program graduates related to moving picture industry and current workers in the industry;
- 3 Review panels that include representation from culture and tourism, moving picture industry, moving picture unions, and government to assess the impact of government investment in the industry and respond quickly with needed changes;
- 4 Have ongoing consultations and reviews with relevant partners to ensure the industry is thriving under current programs, regulations and legislation.



Call to Action

The screen industry provides good quality jobs, helps to diversify and stimulate the economy, and has an echoing impact throughout communities. The manufacturing of cultural products can be invaluable for local and remote communities when governments provide effective incentives.

Effective tax incentives help attract productions to Alberta, which provide good jobs and create training opportunities for workers. However, those tax incentives must be competitive compared to other North American jurisdictions.

Without swift action to correct the lack of competitiveness with the new Film and Television Tax Credit, Alberta risks facing the loss of investment, revenue and diversification --similar to what was experienced in Saskatchewan when they cut their funding.

Alberta's screen industry provides a prime opportunity to not only diversify but also grow the provincial economy and provide quality jobs for Albertans. In order for Alberta's screen industry to grow the provincial government must act.

Appendix: List of Alberta Productions⁶⁴

Alberta's film and television production history dates back to the 1940s with films like *Springtime in the Rockies* starring Betty Grable, Carmen Miranda and Cesar Romero, and *River of No Return* starring Marilyn Monroe. The following productions were filmed in Alberta. These are the kinds of projects that have employed thousands of Albertans which could be lost if the government doesn't put the proper incentives in place:

12 Days of Christmas Eve

40 Below and Falling

100 Days in the Jungle

A Matter of Family

A Problem With Fear

Across the Great Divide

After the Harvest

Agent of Influence

Almost America

Amber Waves

American Harvest

An Unforgettable Weekend in Canada

Anash and the Legacy of the Sun-Rock

Anatomy

Angel Flight Down

Angel Square

Angels Crest

Angels Fall

Anthrax

Ararat

Asylum

At the End of my Leash

Atomic Dog

Bad Faith

Bad Money

Below Zero

Betrayed

Big City

Birds of Prey

Black Fox

Blackstone

Blood Clan

Blood Money

Blood River

Blue Mountain

Blue Smoke

Boardlords

Body of Evidence

Boot Camp

Border The Marshall

Braving Alaska

Bridge to Terabithia

Brokeback Mountain

Broken Trail

Buffalo Bill and the Indians

Burn Up

Burn Your Maps

Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee

Bush Pilot

Bye Bye Blues

C F Lady

Caitlin's Way

Call Me: The Rise and Fall of Heidi Fleiss

Canadian Dreams

Carolina Moon

Caution: May Contain Nuts

Changing Places

Chataouqua Girl

Chicks With Sticks

Child of Mine

Children of Fortune

Children of the Dust

Christmas Blessing

Christmas In Wonderland

Comeback Season

Connections

Convict Cowboy

Cool Runnings

Cover Story

Cowboy Dad

Cowboys Don't Cry

Crossfire Trail

Dante's Inferno

Daughter of the Bride

David

Dawn Anna

Days of Heaven

Dead Bang

Dead Simple

Death Hunt

Death Target

Decoys II

Delmer and Marta	Fugitives	Honey I Shrank the Kids: The TV Show
Destiny Ridge	Getting Married in Buffalo Jump	Hooked Up Reality Television Series
Dinosapiens	Ghostkeeper	House of America
Doctor Zhivago	Ginger Snaps The Prequel	How the West Was Fun
Don't Cry Now	Ginger Snaps The Sequel	Hush Little Baby
Draw	Golden Harvest	Hyper Sapien
Dream Storm	Goldenrod	I Dream of Murder
Due South	Good Luck Chuck	I'll be Home for Christmas
Eastern Condor	Good Times at the Rainbow & Grill	I'm Going to Get You Elliott Boy
Easton Meets West	Grace	Identity Theft
Eat, Shrink and Be Merry	Grizzly Falls	In Cold Blood
Ebenezer	Gunfighter	In the Blue Ground
Exchanging Vows	Gunfighters	In the Valley of Wild Roses
Everest	Gunsmoke	Inception
Far Country	Hamilton's Quest	Inhabitants of Venus
Fargo	Hand in Hand	Into The West
Fast Company	Hank William's First Nation	Interstellar
Finders Keepers	Harry Tracy Desperado	Isaac Littlefeathers
Fighting the Odds: The Marilyn Gambrall Story	Harvest of Lies	It's Not My Fault and I Don't Care Anyway
Firebird 2000	Heart Full of Rain	Jake and the Kid
First Hello	Heart of the Sun	Jerico
Flirting with Forty	Heartland	Jesuit Joe
For All Time	Heartland Christmas Movie	Jet Boy
For the Love of My Daughter	Heartland Ghost	Johnson County War
For The Love of a Child	Heaven and Earth	Just My Luck
Forsthaus Falkenau	Hell on Wheels	Kadokawa
Fourth War	High Noon	Karrol's Christmas
Framed	Hired Heart	Kelly
Friend of the Family	Hitcher II	Killer Image
Friends	Holiday In Handcuffs	Klondike
Freezer Burn	Hollywood & Vines	Landslide
From Spirit to Spirit	Hollywood Wives	Last of the Dogmen
Fubar I and II	Homefront	Latitude 55

Lazarus Child	Mystery Alaska	Rad
Leaving Normal	Mythquest	Radiant City
Legends of the Fall	Naked Flame	Rat Race
Les Ruffians	Nicki, Wild Dog of the North	Rat Tales
Lies My Mother Told Me	Noah	Raven Tales
Little Big Man	Nora Roberts	Ray Bradbury Theater
Little House On The Prairie	North of 60	Red River
Little Vampires	North of 60 - Distant Drumming	Reflecting Skin
Locusts	Oklahoma City	Resurrecting the Champ
Lonesome Dove: The Outlaw Years	On Home Ice	Rich and Strange
Lost and Found	One More Mountain	River of No Return
Lost Holiday	One of Our Own	Road to Saddle River
Loyalties	Open Range	Rosehill
Magic of Ordinary Days	Ordeal in the Arctic	Roughing It
Man in the Mirror - The Michael Jackson Story	Out of Nowhere	Running Brave
Mania	Papa's Angels	RV
Marie Anne	Paper Marriage	Samurai Cowboy
Mary Christmas	Paralles	Santa's Slay
Mayerthorpe	Passchendaele	Saskatchewan
Medicine River	Personal Exemptions	Savage Land
Memory	Picking Up, Dropping Off	Scar
Mentors	Pioneer Woman	Selling Innocence
Millionaire Express	Playboy	September Dawn
Mixed Blessings	Portraits of Canada	Shanghai Noon
Money Honey	Portraits of Innocence	Shoebox Zoo
Monkey House	Powderheads	Shooting Stars
Moondance Alexander	Prime Cut	Show Tiger
Montana Sky	Primo Baby	Silence of the North
Mountain Men	Pure Escape	Silent Cradle
Mr. Wizard	Quest for Fire	Silver Streak
Mustang Country	Question of Privilege	Six Figures

Ski Lift to Death	The Edge	Trojan Horse
Sleepless	The Emperor Waltz	True Confessions of a Go-Go Girl
Slipstream	The Haunting of Hamilton High	Tucker and Dale vs Evil
Small Sacrifices	The Incredible Mrs. Ritchie	Twelve Mile Road
Snow 2: Santa Who	The Investigation	Undercover Christmas
Snow Day	The Jack Bull	Unforgiven
Snow Dogs	The Journey of Natty Gann	Vanishing Act
Snowballs	The Last Rites of Ransom Pride	Viper
Snowbound	The Last Season	Viva Canada
Speaking of Sex	The Legend of Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid	War Bride
Spice of Life	The Littlest Detective	Wasted
Spring Time in the Rockies	The Magic Ring	Way Downtown
Stingray	The Mountain	When Trumpets Fade
Stonefox	The Other Woman	Whitecoats
Strangers in a Small Town	The Ranch	Why Shoot the Teacher
Strikers Mountain	The Reckoning	Wild America
Summer of '45	The Revenant	Wild Horse Hank
Superman I, II, III	The Ron Clark Story	Wild Pony
Surviving Love	The Ruby Silver	Wildcat
Sylvan Lake	The Secret Of The Nutcracker	Wings of Chance
T-Rex	The Sheldon Kennedy Story	Wings of Courage
Taken Away	The Truth Below	Word of Honor
Texas Rangers	The Virginian	Wolfboy
Tiny Plastic Men	The Walter Gretzky Story	X-Weighted
The 19th Wife	The Wars	X2: The Last Stand
The Albertans	The Wild Roses	You Know My Name
The Arrangement	There's Always Next Year	
The Assassination of Jesses James by the Coward Robert Ford	Tom Stone	
The Boy Who Talked to Badgers	Touch the Wind	
The Claim	Touch the Top of the World	
The Clinic	Touched by Love	
The Detectives	Trial by Fire	

