



**THE FEDERAL
REDISTRIBUTION
TASMANIA**

Submission CS3

Bradley

Tasmanian Federal Redistribution – Public Feedback Submission

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Part 1 – Overview of Public Submissions

A total of 24 public suggestions were received by the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) for the Tasmanian federal redistribution. These proposals range from minor technical corrections to full structural redraws. Across this spectrum, two distinct and internally consistent approaches emerge as the most logical, data-aligned and geographically coherent options. These form the basis of this feedback: Option A and Option B.

- **Option A – Minimal Change, Clark West of the Derwent River**

Option A aligns with the majority of professional and community submissions favouring limited adjustment, primarily between Clark, Franklin and Lyons. It maintains Clark entirely west of the Derwent River, moves northern Kingborough (Kingston–Huntingfield) from Franklin to Clark, and rebalances Franklin via Sorell from Lyons and Bass via Northern Midlands. This structure is supported by submissions S1, S2, S7, S10, S12, S14, S16, S17, S19, S20, S21 and S24.

- **Option B – Franklin Reconstituted East of the Derwent River**

Option B builds upon Option A but fully resolves the long-standing split of Franklin by realigning the division entirely to the east of the Derwent River. Clark would gain Kingborough north, while the remainder of Franklin west of the Derwent (Huon and Channel) would move to Lyons. Franklin would regain its numbers through eastern growth areas including Sorell, the Tasman Peninsula and surrounding regions. This approach, echoed by submissions S2, S8, S10, S12, S14, S16, S17 and S24, balances quotas while creating enduring geographic clarity.

Both models are statistically viable within the 2030 projected enrolment band (81,598–87,516 electors). Each satisfies AEC criteria for enrolment equality, community of interest, and minimal disruption, making them the two most practical directions arising from the 24 submissions.

Part 2 – Feedback on Equivalent Submissions (Option A)

Option A represents a carefully targeted redistribution that keeps Clark wholly west of the Derwent River. It focuses on numerical balance through minimal corridor adjustments, aligning with many of the more credible submissions received. This option is effectively equivalent to ideas found in Submissions S1, S2, S7, S10, S12, S14, S16, S17, S19, S20, S21 and S24.

Movement	Approx. Electors (2030 Projection)
Franklin → Clark	≈ 9,000
Lyons → Franklin	≈ 6,300
Lyons → Bass	≈ 2,300

Option A ensures compliance with quota projections and clear, logical geography. It is consistent with the reasoning in multiple submissions that highlight the Derwent River as a durable and meaningful boundary. The adjustments address projected under-enrolment in Clark and Bass while maintaining community integrity. This structure avoids major upheaval and keeps all five divisions within the statutory range for projected enrolments.

Part 3 – Feedback on Equivalent Submissions (Option B)

Option B develops the concept further to fully correct the geographical misalignment of Franklin. This model creates a clear east–west separation by moving all Franklin territory west of the Derwent River into Clark and Lyons, and by rebuilding Franklin exclusively from the eastern side of the Derwent including Sorell and the Tasman Peninsula. It is consistent with the intent expressed in Submissions S2, S8, S10, S12, S14, S16, S17 and S24.

Step	Movement	Approx. Electors
1	Franklin → Clark (northern Kingborough)	≈ 9,000
2	Franklin → Lyons (Huon + remaining Kingborough west)	≈ 31,000
3	Lyons → Bass (Perth–Evandale corridor)	≈ 2,300
4	Lyons → Franklin (Sorell + Tasman Peninsula + surrounds)	≈ 36,000

This configuration would produce the following projected 2030 enrolments, each within the $\pm 3.5\%$ tolerance band: Clark $\approx 84,700$, Franklin $\approx 83,100$, Lyons $\approx 85,800$, Bass $\approx 83,100$, Braddon $\approx 86,000$. It provides long-term stability, clear regional representation, and an opportunity to permanently resolve the historical Derwent divide issue.

Part 4 – Fixing Franklin: No Better Time Than Now

The Tasmanian redistribution offers a unique opportunity to fix the long-standing misalignment of Franklin and clarify the division boundaries south of Hobart. Both Option A and Option B achieve compliance, respect natural geography, and reflect projected population trends. Option A provides the most straightforward, minimal-change correction, while Option B offers a complete east–west realignment that permanently simplifies the state’s electoral geography.

In either case, Tasmania’s representation can be improved without disruption, guided by clear logic and public consensus. The data, geography and community feedback are aligned: there is no better time than now to fix Franklin and strengthen the integrity of Tasmania’s five-division structure.