Submission to:

18 October 2012

Mr. Justice John E. Hall

Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for British Columbia

1095 West Pender Street, Suite 302 Vancouver, BC V6E 2ME

Please accept this submission to the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for British Columbia.

Yours truly,

Craig Henschel Past Member, BC Citizens' Assembly on Electoral Reform Suite #807 – 4160 Sardis Street, Burnaby, BC, V5H 1K2

604-837-0600 CraigHenschel@gmail.com In an ideal democracy, Every voter has an equal voice In deciding the laws and policies Which affect them.

Can an MP represent everyone in their District?

Each MP can only represent one point of view:

When they vote:

- To form Government and select the Prime Minister,
- On the budget, on taxation and spending,
- In the House, in Committee, in Caucus, or in Cabinet.

When they speak:

- In the House,
- In committees,
- In caucus,
- In their District.

No, each MP can only represent one point of view.

Who does an MP represent?

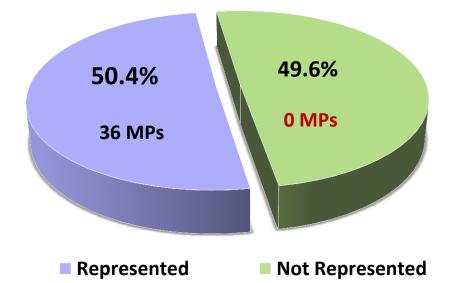
Each MP represents only those people who voted for them.

Who represents the other voters?

Nobody.

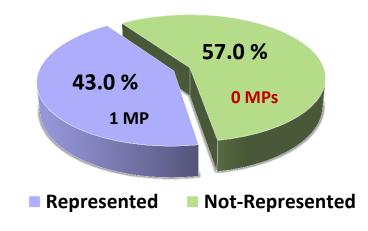
British Columbia – Represented or Not?

(2011 Federal Election)



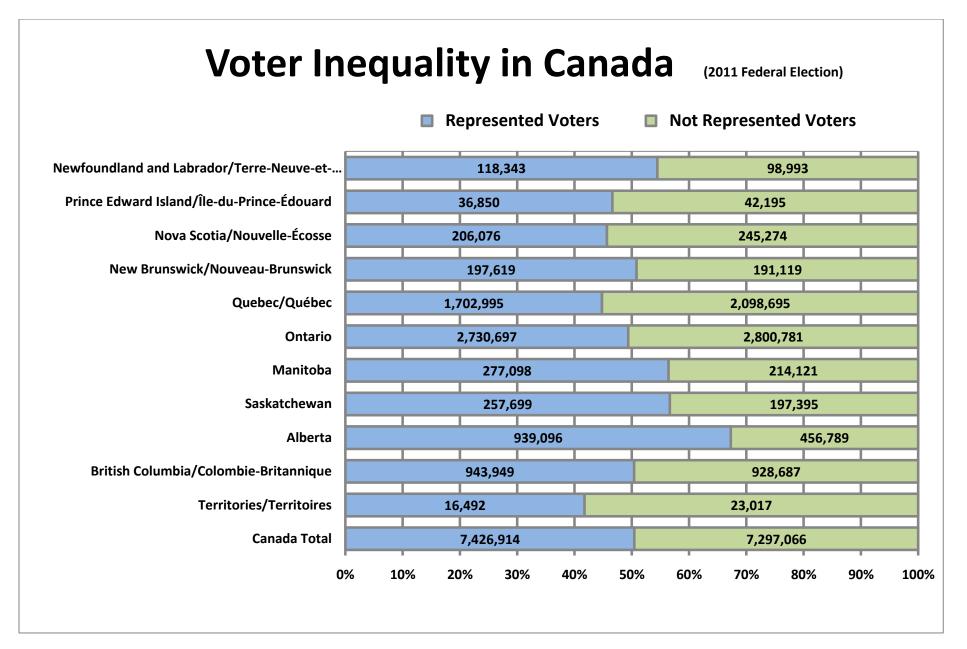
	Total	Av. / Dist.	
Population	4,113,487	114,264	
Electors	3,109,917	86,387	
Voters	1,872,636	52,018	
Districts	36	1	
-			
Represented	943,949	26,221	5
Not Represented	928,687	25,797	4

Burnaby – Douglas

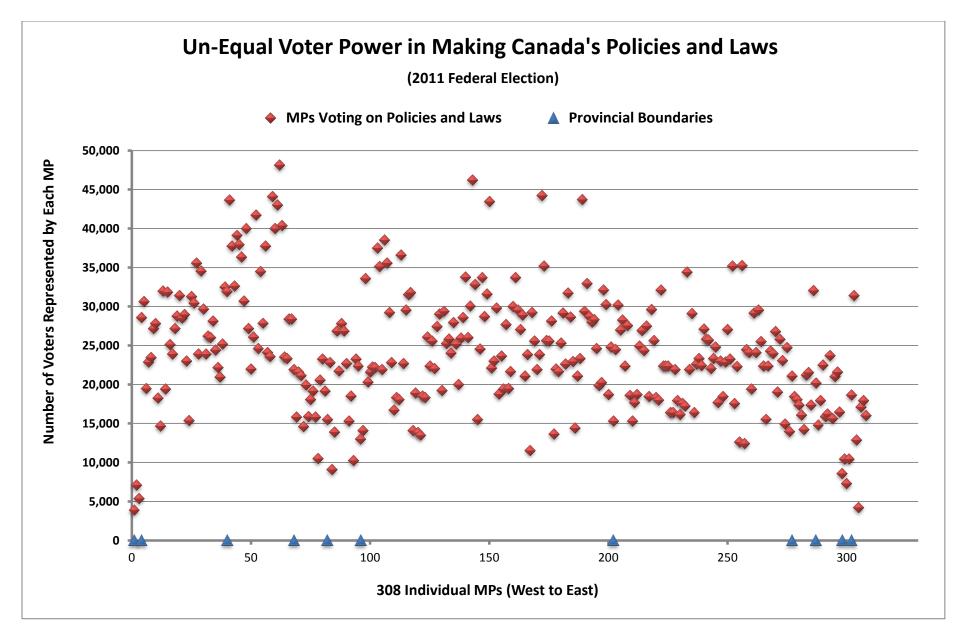


Voter Status	# Voters	% Voters	Candidate
Represented	20,943	43.0 %	A (New MP)
	19,932	40.9 %	В
	5,451	11.2 %	С
Not Represented	1,754	3.6 %	D
by Chosen Candidate	420	0.9 %	E
	153	0.3 %	F
	57	0.1 %	G
Not Represented	27,767	57.0 %	B to G

In Canada, almost half of voters don't have a voice in the House of Commons.



Almost 7.3 million Canadians, have been excluded from our democracy.

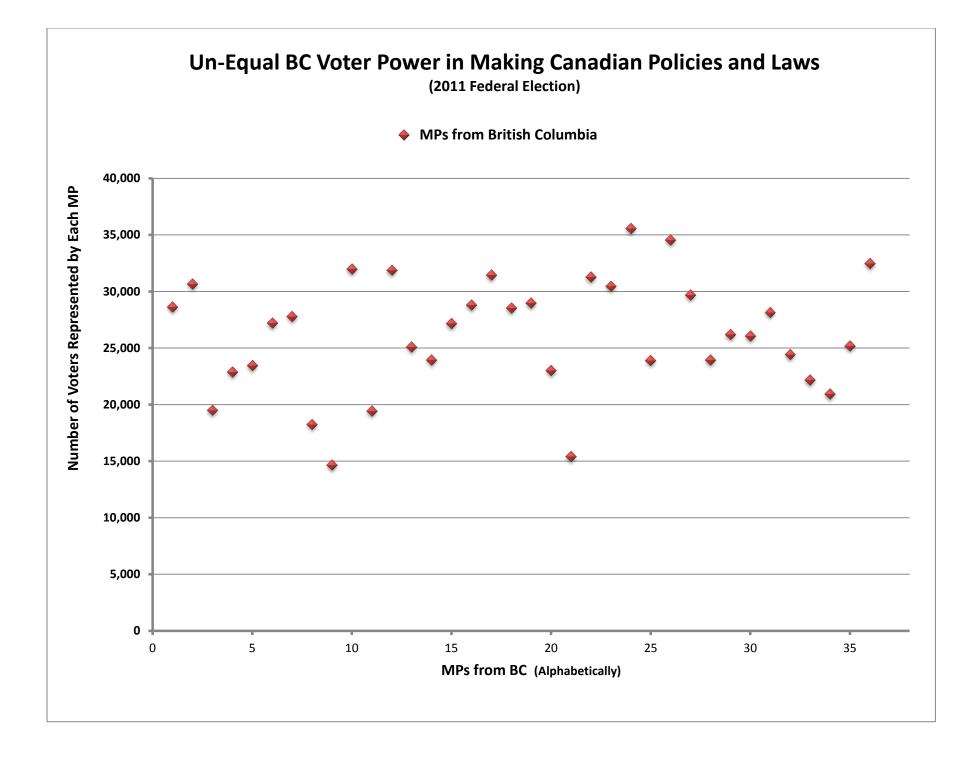


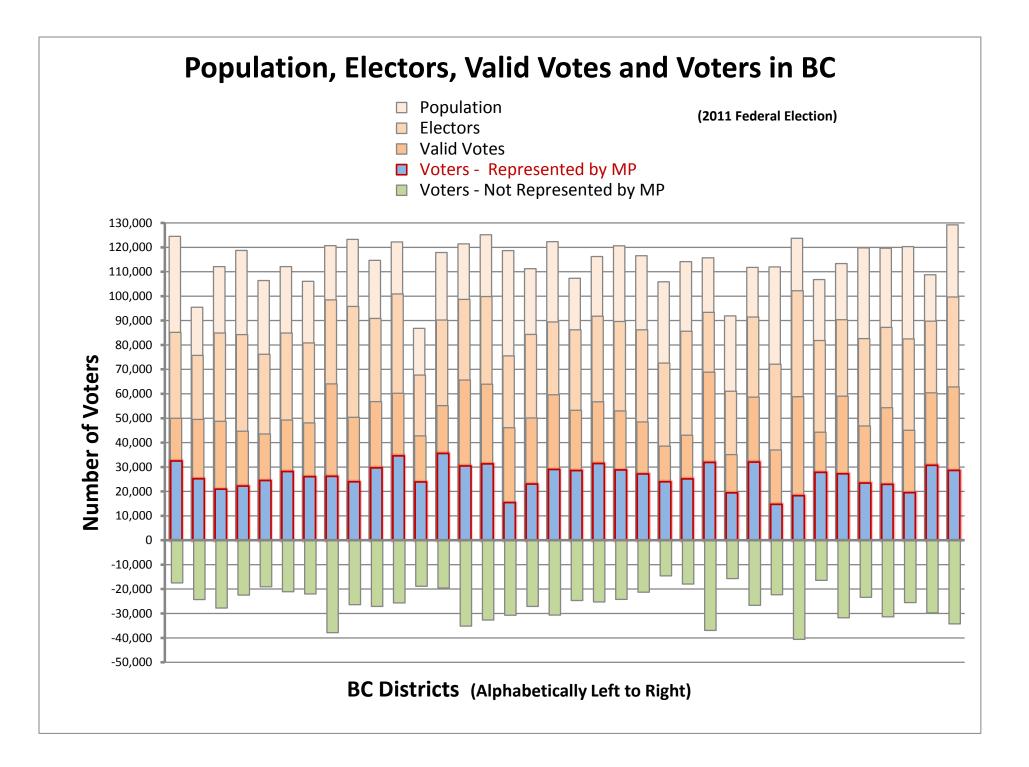
This illustrates the vast difference in the number of voters each MP represents in Parliament.

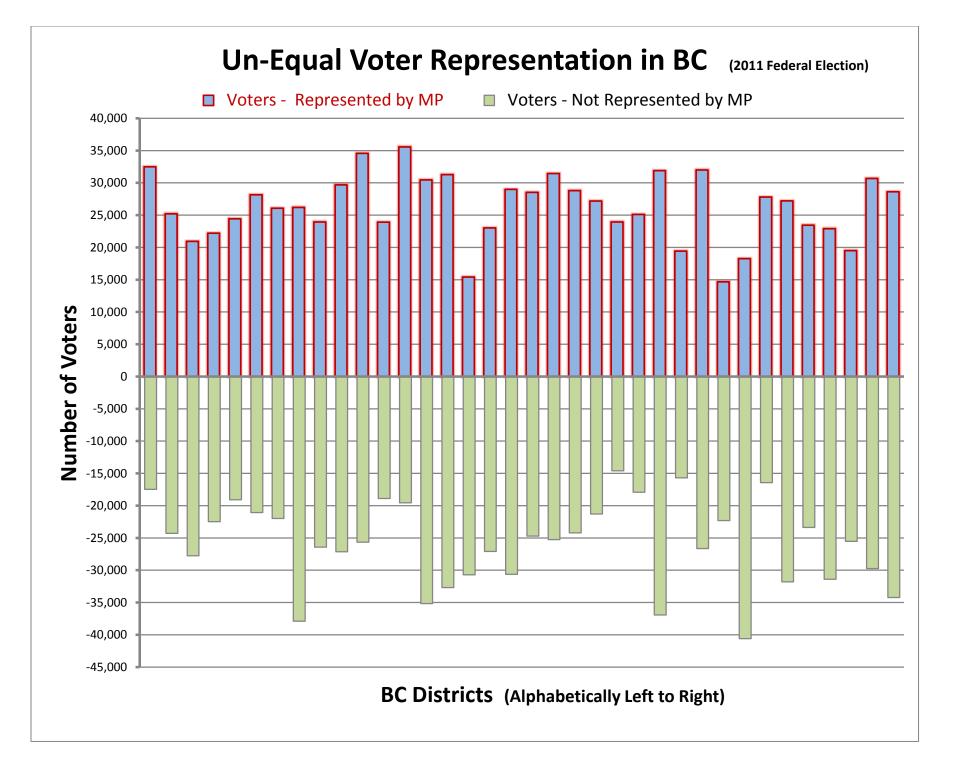
This is how <u>Legislative Power</u> is distributed (the more voters/MP, the lower the Legislative Power/voter).

However, this only shows the 50% of voters who voted for their MP.

Almost 50% of voters don't appear on this diagram at all. They have zero Legislative Power.







What's the problem?

Single-Member Districts.

What's the solution?

Multi-Member Districts.

Why would that work?

To represent <u>multiple points of view</u> in a district, <u>multiple MPs</u> would be needed

How can this be done?

Keep the same number of MPs, but group adjacent Districts together to form Multi-Member Districts.

Why should the Electoral Boundaries Commission worry about this?

- Because the <u>Canadian Charter</u>, Section 15, says that Canadians are to be treated equally. If there's any benefit to having an MP who represents you in Parliament, then some Canadians have that benefit and others do not.
- 2. Because the <u>Supreme Court of Canada</u> seems to think that voters should be treated equally as much as possible. In the 1991 Supreme Court of Canada Case, Reference re Prov. Electoral Boundaries (Sask.), Chief Justice McLachlin noted,

"What are the conditions of effective representation? The first is relative parity of <u>voting power</u>. A system which dilutes one citizen's vote unduly as compared with another citizen's vote runs the risk of providing inadequate representation to the citizen whose vote is diluted. The <u>legislative power</u> of the citizen whose vote is diluted will be reduced, as may be access to and assistance from his or her representative. The result will be uneven and unfair representation." [Underlines added]

- 3. Because the <u>Charter and Supreme Court of Canada probably take precedence</u> over the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act.
- 4. Because <u>there is a better way</u>, as recommended by the BC Citizens' Assembly on Electoral Reform.
- 5. Because the Commission is drawing the boundaries, and <u>it's in the "Community Interest"</u> for all voters to be represented by an MP they actually voted for.

Thanks for all your hard work.

Appendix 1

Using the Commission's Proposed boundaries, Here is what Multi-Member Districts might look like.

BC - North / Central		Surrey - Langley - Aldergrove	
Cariboo—Prince George	108,840	Fort Langley—Aldergrove	97,804
Prince George—Peace River	107,382	Langley—Cloverdale	101,526
Skeena—Bulkley Valley	89,998	North Surrey—Guildford	106,551
Total	306,220	South Surrey—White Rock	102,771
3 Member Quota	314,290	Surrey Centre	110,174
Variation	-8,070	Total	518,826
		5 Member Quota	523,816
BC - South East		Variation	-4,990
Central Okanagan—Coquihalla	107,929	RC Couth West	
Kamloops—Thompson—Cariboo	111,231	BC - South West	
Kelowna—Lake Country	111,577	Delta	100,588
Kootenay—Columbia	109,058	Richmond East	99,359
North Okanagan—Shuswap	112,399	Richmond West	98,239
South Okanagan—West Kootenay	114,676	West Surrey—Whalley	107,827
Total	666,870	Total	406,013
6 Member Quota	628,580	4 Member Quota	419,053
Variation	38,290	Variation	-13,040
BC - South Cental		Vancouver	
Abbotsford—Sumas	102,971	Vancouver Centre	104,142
Chilliwack—Fraser Canyon	102,619	Vancouver East	104,883
Mission—Matsqui	100,414	Vancouver Granville	101,879
Pitt Meadows—Maple Ridge	96,956	Vancouver Kingsway	100,918
Total	402,960	Vancouver Quadra	102,416
4 Member Quota	419,053	Vancouver South	103,610
Variation	-16,093	Total	617,848
		6 Member Quota	628,580
		Variation	-10,732

Vancouver Island - South Coast

BC - Burard Inlet

Burnaby North—Seymour	103,707	Esquimalt—Colwood	107,565
Burnaby South—Deer Lake	101,778	Nanaimo—Alberni	109,624
Coquitlam—Port Coquitlam	103,632	Nanaimo—Cowichan	110,413
New Westminster—Burnaby East	104,786	Saanich—Gulf Islands	108,244
North Vancouver	107,384	South Cowichan—Juan de Fuca	105,487
Port Moody—Coquitlam	97,621	Vancouver Island North	110,769
W Van—Sun Coast—Sea-Sky Country	106,174	Victoria	104,136
Total	725,082	Total	756,238
7 Member Quota	733,343	7 Member Quota	733,343
Variation	-8,261	Variation	22,895