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## **Proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory into electoral divisions** SEPTEMBER 2015

Report of the Redistribution Committee for the  
Australian Capital Territory

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*Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*

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ISBN: 978-1-921427-34-3

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The report should be cited as *Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory, Proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory into electoral divisions.*

The Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory (the Redistribution Committee) has undertaken a proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory. In developing and considering the impacts of the redistribution proposal, the Redistribution Committee has satisfied itself that the proposed boundaries meet the requirements of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act). The Redistribution Committee commends its redistribution proposal for the Australian Capital Territory.

This report is prepared to fulfil the requirements of sections 66 and 67 of the Electoral Act.

Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory, Canberra

Mr Tom Rogers  
**Chair**

Mr Andrew  
Kristjanson  
**Member**

Dr Maxine Cooper  
**Member**

Mr Jeff Brown  
**Member**

September 2015

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# About this report

This report outlines the proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory electoral divisions and the Redistribution Committee's reasons supporting this proposal.

The report consists of the following sections:

- **Executive summary**

- **Chapter 1: Background and context**

This chapter outlines the legislative requirements of the redistribution, ranging from the initial triggering of the process to the release of the proposed redistribution by the Redistribution Committee. The chapter explains how these requirements were met during the redistribution process, and provides relevant information about the Australian Capital Territory.

- **Chapter 2: Proposed redistribution and reasons for proposal**

This chapter outlines the Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution and the reasons for this proposal. Also included is the Redistribution Committee's approach to formulating the proposed boundaries and the names of electoral divisions.

- **Chapter 3: What's next?**

This chapter outlines the legislative requirements to be met following the release of the proposed redistribution, through to the final determination of the names and boundaries of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory.

- **Appendices**

## Abbreviations and glossary

Word or acronym	Meaning
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
augmented Electoral Commission for the Australian Capital Territory	The Electoral Commission, augmented by the members of the Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory
City	The Division of City is commonly referred to as 'Civic'. While those making suggestions and comments on suggestions have used the latter term, this report uses the official term of 'City'
current enrolment quota	(Number of electors enrolled in a state or territory on the day the redistribution commences)/(Number of members of the House of Representatives the state or territory is entitled to)  The current enrolment quota for this redistribution is 134 812
District	A region defined for land administration and the legal description of land parcels. In urban areas districts contain divisions, sections and blocks. In rural areas they contain blocks only. The boundaries of districts are defined on Deposited Plans by sub-section 5(2) in the <i>Districts Act 2002 (ACT)</i> , and can be changed by means of registering a replacement Deposited Plan

Word or acronym	Meaning
EBMS	Electoral Boundary Mapping System – a modification of commercially available mapping software which automatically calculates the revised actual and projected enrolments when boundaries are moved
Electoral Act	<i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i>
Electoral Commission	The Electoral Commission is headed by a Chairperson, who must be an active or retired judge of the Federal Court of Australia. The other members are the Electoral Commissioner and a non-judicial member, currently the Australian Statistician
Gazette	<i>Commonwealth Government Notices Gazette</i> – gazette notices contain a range of information about legislation, including proclamations and notices of Commonwealth government departments and courts, and other notices required under Commonwealth law
general election	a general election of the members of the House of Representatives
guidelines	Guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions
Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters	Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters – the role of this Committee of the Australian Parliament is to inquire into and report on such matters relating to electoral laws and practices and their administration as may be referred to it by either House of the Parliament or a Minister
projected enrolment quota	(Number of electors projected to be enrolled in a state or territory at the projection time)/(Number of members of the House of Representatives the state or territory is entitled to)  The projected enrolment quota for this redistribution is 144 447
projection time	The projection time is generally the end of the period of three years and six months after the final determination of electoral division boundaries and names are published in the Gazette. There are circumstances where this time may be varied  The projection time for this redistribution is 28 July 2019
redistribution	A redistribution of electoral divisions is the process where electoral divisions and their boundaries are reviewed, and may be altered, to ensure, as near as practicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ each state and territory gains representation in the House of Representatives in proportion to their population, and</li> <li>▪ there are a similar number of electors in each electoral division for a given state or territory</li> </ul>
Redistribution Committee	Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory
Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory	The Electoral Commissioner, senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory, Surveyor-General of the Australian Capital Territory and Australian Capital Territory Auditor-General
SA1	Statistical Area 1 – SA1s are the smallest unit at which the ABS makes available disaggregated Census data
SA2	Statistical Area 2 – SA2s consist of one or more SA1s and wherever possible are based on officially gazetted state/territory suburbs and localities. In urban areas, SA2s largely conform to whole suburbs but can be a combination of suburbs
suburb	In the Australian Capital Territory, suburbs are known officially as ‘Divisions’ under the <i>Districts Act 2002 (ACT)</i> . To avoid confusion, the term ‘suburb’ has been used in this report

# Executive summary

This report provides the Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory's (the Redistribution Committee) proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory into two electoral divisions.

The Redistribution Committee proposes:

- altering the boundaries of both electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory, and
- altering the name of one of the electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory.

## Background

A redistribution is a redrawing of electoral boundaries to ensure, as near as practicable:

- each state and territory gains representation in the House of Representatives in proportion to its population, and
- there are a similar number of electors in each electoral division for a given state or territory.

The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act) indicates when a redistribution is to be conducted and the processes and timelines to be following in doing so, including how and when public consultation is to occur.

A redistribution of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory was required as more than seven years have elapsed since the last redistribution was determined.

The redistribution process commenced with a direction from the Electoral Commission on Monday 1 December 2014. A notice published in the *Commonwealth Government Notices Gazette* (the Gazette) on Wednesday 29 April 2015 and in *The Canberra Times* and in *The Weekend Australian* on Saturday 2 May 2015 invited interested individuals and parties to make written suggestions and written comments on suggestions relating to the redistribution. Eight suggestions were made available for public perusal on Monday 1 June, with two written comments on suggestions also made available on Monday 15 June.

In developing its proposal, the Redistribution Committee carefully considered all matters in each of these suggestions and comments on suggestions. The redistribution proposal has been informed by these matters, and complies with all relevant provisions of the Electoral Act.

# Proposed redistribution

The redistribution proposal covers:

- where to draw the boundary between the two proposed electoral divisions, and
- the names of the two proposed electoral divisions.

## Boundaries of proposed electoral divisions

In making its proposed redistribution, the Electoral Act requires the Redistribution Committee to ensure that enrolment numbers for each proposed electoral division remain within both current and projected enrolment parameters.

At the end of Monday 1 December 2014, the day on which the redistribution commenced, 269 624 electors were enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory. The current enrolment quota was therefore 134 812. As the Electoral Act requires proposed electoral divisions to be within plus or minus 10 per cent of this quota, the Redistribution Committee was required to construct electoral divisions which contain between 121 330 and 148 293 electors.

The Redistribution Committee is also required to ensure that the number of electors in each proposed electoral division will be within 3.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota at the projection time of Sunday 28 July 2019. As the number of electors projected to be enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory at this time is 288 894 and the projected enrolment quota is 144 447, the Redistribution Committee was required to construct electoral divisions which are projected to contain between 139 391 and 149 503 electors on Sunday 28 July 2019.

While the Australian Capital Territory's entitlement to members of the House of Representatives remains at two, the Redistribution Committee was required to alter the divisional boundaries as neither electoral division fell within the acceptable numerical range for projected electors as at Sunday 28 July 2019. As a consequence, the Redistribution Committee was obligated to alter the current divisional boundaries until this requirement could be met.

In moving the area immediately adjacent to the northern shore of Lake Burley Griffin, together with portions of the inner north, into the Division of Canberra, the Redistribution Committee sought to redraw the boundaries such that electors from the division with high projected enrolment supplemented the division which had to grow to satisfy the numerical requirements of the Electoral Act. In doing this, the Redistribution Committee was mindful to consider:

- community of interests in the proposed electoral divisions,
- means of communication and travel in the proposed electoral divisions, and
- the physical features and area of the proposed electoral divisions.

The Redistribution Committee considers the proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory will result in electoral divisions which:

- can accommodate ongoing growth in the north of the Australian Capital Territory, while allowing for future growth in the south,
- maintains the existing community of interest between Braddon and City, and
- uses strong boundaries of major roads where possible.

This proposal is also consistent with:

- the five suggestions and one comment on suggestions which proposed changing the electoral divisions and boundaries to include the City area in the Division of Canberra, and
- parts of the four suggestions which proposed incorporating all or part of the suburbs or districts of Acton, Braddon, Campbell, Molonglo Valley, Reid and Turner into the Division of Canberra.

## **Naming of electoral divisions**

Seven of the eight suggestions, together with the two comments on suggestions received, advocated changing the name of one or both of the current electoral divisions. Consideration was given by the Redistribution Committee as to whether there were very strong reasons to change the name of the current electoral divisions, in accordance with the 'Guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions' (the guidelines, which are contained in [Appendix G](#) of this report).

With respect to the Division of Canberra, the Redistribution Committee was divided on this question, with two members considering there were strong reasons to change the name and two members considering there were not. The question was resolved after the presiding member, being one who considered there were not strong reasons to change, made a casting vote, thus resulting in the Division of Canberra retaining its current name. This was respected by all members of the Redistribution Committee as being due process. While this is the case, the name proposed for the Division of Canberra by those who considered there were very strong reasons to change was 'Churcher' in recognition of Betty Churcher AO.

The Redistribution Committee was unanimous in its proposal to rename the Division of Fraser to 'Fenner', in honour and recognition of the contribution of the distinguished scientist Professor Frank Fenner AC, CMG, MBE, FAA, FRS, FRACP, FRCP. Professor Fenner was a renowned virologist whose major achievements, the eradication of smallpox, control of Australia's rabbit plague through the use of the myxoma virus and his work on malaria in Papua New Guinea, have helped reduce human suffering.

The Redistribution Committee's proposed electoral division names have been offered for the reasons set out in Chapter 2 of this report.

## Electoral movements

Overall, 10 226 electors enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory (or 3.79 per cent of all electors enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory on Monday 1 December 2014) will change their federal electoral division as a result of the proposed redistribution.

## Chapter 1

# Background and context

This chapter outlines the legislative requirements of the redistribution, ranging from the initial triggering of the process to the release of the proposed redistribution by the Redistribution Committee. The chapter explains how these requirements were met during the redistribution process, and also provides relevant information about the Australian Capital Territory.

1. A redistribution is a redrawing of electoral boundaries to ensure, as near as practicable:
  - each state and territory gains representation in the House of Representatives in proportion to its population, and
  - there are a similar number of electors in each electoral division for a given state or territory.

## Compliance with legislative requirements

2. The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act) specifies that a redistribution process should be undertaken when:
  - the number of members of the House of Representatives to which a state or territory is entitled has changed (population change),
  - the number of electors in more than one-third of the electoral divisions in a state (or one of the electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory) deviates from the average divisional enrolment by over ten per cent for a period of more than two months, or
  - a period of seven years has elapsed since the last redistribution process was determined.
3. The procedures to be followed in conducting a redistribution process are also specified in the Electoral Act. [Appendix A](#) summarises the legislative requirements which have been followed in conducting this redistribution. Each of these requirements is discussed in further detail in this chapter.

## Requirement to conduct a redistribution of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory

4. Paragraph 59(2)(c) of the Electoral Act requires that a redistribution process commence when a period of seven years has elapsed since the last redistribution. As the last redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory was determined on Friday 9 December 2005, a redistribution process was required to commence within 30 days of Saturday 8 December 2012.

5. The federal redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory was delayed on two separate occasions for the following reasons:
  - proximity of the commencement date to the expiration of the House of Representatives, and
  - possible change to the number of members of the House of Representatives.

### **Proximity of the commencement date to the expiration of the House of Representatives**

6. Sub-section 59(9) of the Electoral Act provided for the deferral of the redistribution process of the Australian Capital Territory as:
  - the redistribution process was required because it had been seven years since the last redistribution was determined on Friday 9 December 2005, and
  - the commencement date was within one year before the date of expiry of the House of Representatives in the 43rd Parliament on Friday 27 September 2013.
7. Following this deferral, the redistribution process was required to commence within 30 days of the first meeting day of the new House of Representatives in the 44th Parliament.

### **Possible change to the number of members of the House of Representatives**

8. As the 44th Parliament met for the first time on Tuesday 12 November 2013, the redistribution process was due to commence by Thursday 12 December 2013.
9. Sub-section 59(9A) of the Electoral Act provided the redistribution process could again be deferred if:
  - the direction to commence the redistribution process was required to be made at any time within 13 months after the first meeting of a House of Representatives, and
  - the determination of the number of members of the House of Representatives had not yet been made, and
  - the Electoral Commission was of the opinion that the next determination would or may result in an alteration of the number of members of the House of Representatives for the Australian Capital Territory to be chosen at a general election.
10. On Thursday 5 December 2013, in accordance with sub-section 59(9A), the Electoral Commission directed that the redistribution process be deferred until after the next determination of the number of members of the House of Representatives on the basis that the number of electoral divisions could increase to three.

### **Determination of the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in states and territories**

11. On Thursday 13 November 2014, the then acting Electoral Commissioner made a determination under sub-section 48(1) of the Electoral Act of the number of members of the House of Representatives each state and territory would be entitled to at the next general election.
12. As a result of this determination, the Australian Capital Territory's entitlement remained at two members of the House of Representatives.

# Direction for a redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory electoral divisions

13. In accordance with sub-section 59(1) of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commission published a notice in the *Commonwealth Government Notices Gazette* (the Gazette) on Monday 1 December 2014 directing that a redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory into two electoral divisions commence.

## Projection time for equality of enrolments

14. Section 63A of the Electoral Act establishes that the projection time in relation to a redistribution process is the end of the period three years and six months after the final determination of electoral division boundaries and names will be published in the Gazette. Calculating the projection time is an important part of the redistribution process as the Redistribution Committee is required to consider the number of electors projected to be enrolled in each proposed electoral division at this time.
15. The starting time from which the projection time is calculated, as defined by sub-section 63A(5), is the date at which the augmented Electoral Commission determines the boundaries and names of electoral divisions via publication of a notice in the Gazette. The starting time for the redistribution process for the Australian Capital Territory is Thursday 28 January 2016 as this is the date when the augmented Electoral Commission for the Australian Capital Territory will cause the boundaries and names of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory to be published in the Gazette.
16. On Monday 1 December 2014, the Electoral Commission noted that to calculate the projection time for equality of enrolments in the redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory:
  - the starting time is Thursday 28 January 2016,
  - the 'standard' period of three years and six months will apply,<sup>1</sup> and
  - the projection time is Sunday 28 July 2019.

## Current enrolment quota

17. Section 65 of the Electoral Act requires the Electoral Commissioner, as soon as practicable after the redistribution process commences, to determine the current enrolment quota or average divisional enrolment using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of electors enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory as at the end of the day on which the redistribution commenced (Monday 1 December 2014)}}{\text{Number of members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled}}$$

<sup>1</sup> Section 63A of the Electoral Act provides for this period to be varied where the Electoral Commission is of the opinion a redistribution process will or may be required to be undertaken as a result of a change in the number of electoral divisions a state or territory is entitled to sooner than seven years after the starting time.

18. In calculating this quota, sub-section 65(2) of the Electoral Act provides that:
- where the result is less than 0.5, the number is rounded down to the nearest whole number, or
  - where the result is equal to or greater than 0.5, the number is rounded up to the nearest whole number.
19. [Table A](#) shows the figures used to calculate the current enrolment quota and the resultant range of the permissible maximum and minimum number of electors in an electoral division (discussed further in the section titled 'Statutory requirements for the making of a proposed redistribution').

**Table A: Current enrolment quota and permissible range for the Australian Capital Territory**

Number of electors enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory as at the end of the day on which the redistribution commenced (Monday 1 December 2014)	269 624
Number of members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled	2
Current enrolment quota for the Australian Capital Territory	134 812
Permissible maximum number of electors in an electoral division (current enrolment quota + 10 per cent)	148 293
Permissible minimum number of electors in an electoral division (current enrolment quota – 10 per cent)	121 330

20. The then acting Electoral Commissioner signed a written instrument on Monday 8 December 2014, as required by sub-section 65(1) of the Electoral Act, determining the quota of electors for the purposes of the redistribution to be 134 812.
21. As part of the redistribution process, the Redistribution Committee is required to ensure that the number of electors in a proposed electoral division does not vary by more than or less than 10 per cent from the current enrolment quota (see [Appendix B](#)).

## Enrolment projections and projected enrolment quota

22. When making a proposed redistribution, the Redistribution Committee is required by paragraph 66(3)(a) to ensure, as far as practicable, that the number of electors enrolled in the proposed electoral division at the projection time will not vary by more than or less than 3.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota. This quota is calculated using the following formula:

Estimated total number of electors enrolled in the Australian  
Capital Territory at the projection time (Sunday 28 July 2019)

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Number of members of the House of Representatives  
to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled

23. [Table B](#) shows the figures used to calculate the projected enrolment quota and the resultant range of the permissible maximum and minimum number of electors in an electoral division at the projection time (discussed further in the section titled ‘Statutory requirements for the making of a proposed redistribution’).

**Table B: Projected enrolment quota and permissible range for the Australian Capital Territory**

Estimated total number of electors enrolled in the Australian Capital Territory at the projection time (Sunday 28 July 2019)	288 894
Number of Members of the House of Representatives to which the Australian Capital Territory is entitled	2
Projected enrolment quota for the Australian Capital Territory	144 447
Permissible maximum number of electors in an electoral division at the projection time (projected enrolment quota + 3.5 per cent)	149 503
Permissible minimum number of electors in an electoral division at the projection time (projected enrolment quota – 3.5 per cent)	139 391

## Appointment of the Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory

24. Sub-section 60(1) of the Electoral Act specifies that a Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory is required to be appointed by the Electoral Commission, via a written instrument, as soon as practicable after the commencement of the redistribution process. Section 60 also specifies the membership of the Redistribution Committee.
25. The Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory differs to the redistribution committees for all other states and territories due to the absence of an Australian Electoral Officer for the Australian Capital Territory at any time other than an election.<sup>2</sup> Instead, the Electoral Act provides that, for the purposes of the redistribution, the Electoral Commission must determine in writing which of the Divisional Returning Officers in the Australian Capital Territory will be the senior Divisional Returning Officer.<sup>3</sup>
26. Following the determination in writing of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory on Saturday 11 April 2015, in accordance with sub-section 60(7B) of the Electoral Act, the Redistribution Committee was appointed by written instrument on Saturday 11 April 2015.
27. The membership of the Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory is outlined in [Table C](#).

<sup>2</sup> Sub-section 30(1) of the Electoral Act provides that, for the purposes of each election, the Electoral Commission shall appoint an Australian Electoral Officer for the Australian Capital Territory with the appointment terminating at the completion of the election.

<sup>3</sup> Paragraph 60(7A)(b) provides for references to ‘the Australian Electoral Officer for the State’ to be read as a reference to ‘the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory’.

**Table C: Membership of the Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory**

Position on Redistribution Committee	Name	Basis for membership
Chair	Mr Tom Rogers	Electoral Commissioner
Member	Mr Andrew Kristjanson	Senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory
Member	Mr Jeff Brown	Surveyor-General of the Australian Capital Territory
Member	Dr Maxine Cooper	Australian Capital Territory Auditor-General

28. The Redistribution Committee met on:

- Wednesday 17 June 2015
- Wednesday 24 June 2015
- Tuesday 7 July 2015
- Friday 10 July 2015
- Tuesday 14 July 2015
- Monday 20 July 2015

## Invitation for interested parties to submit suggestions and comments on suggestions

29. The Electoral Commissioner is required by sub-sections 64(1) and 64(2) of the Electoral Act to invite written suggestions relating to the redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory and written comments on suggestions via:
- a notice published in the Gazette on a Wednesday, and
  - a notice published in two newspapers circulating throughout the Australian Capital Territory.
30. The notice in the Gazette was published on Wednesday 29 April 2015 and notices were published in *The Canberra Times* and *The Australian* on Saturday 2 May 2015.<sup>4</sup>
31. These notices included information about the steps followed in conducting a redistribution, how to participate in the process and where to find further information. [Table D](#) presents information on the options for making a suggestion or comment on a suggestion, and the extent to which these options were used.

<sup>4</sup> Sub-section 64(2) of the Electoral Act notes that the newspaper notices do not need to be published on the same day as the Gazette notice.

Table D: Options to make a suggestion or comment on a suggestion

Options	Suggestions		Comments on a suggestion	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Form upload on AEC website	5	62.50	2	100.00
Email	3	37.50	0	0.00
Mail	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fax	0	0.00	0	0.00
In person	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.00</b>

32. Interested parties were able to submit written suggestions from Wednesday 29 April 2015 until 6pm (AEST) on Friday 29 May 2015, the 5th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice. During this time, eight suggestions were received by the Redistribution Committee (see [Appendix C](#)).
33. As required by paragraph 64(3)(b) of the Electoral Act, copies of these suggestions were made available to the public for perusal at the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory in Canberra from Monday 1 June 2015. The suggestions were also made available on the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) website from this date.
34. Interested parties were able to submit written comments on suggestions received from Monday 1 June 2015 until 6pm (AEST) on Friday 12 June 2015, the 7th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice. During this time, two comments on suggestions were received by the Redistribution Committee (see [Appendix D](#)).
35. From Monday 15 June 2015, interested parties were able to view these comments on suggestions on the AEC website.

## Redistribution Committee's consideration of suggestions and comments on suggestions

36. The Redistribution Committee is required by sub-section 64(4) to consider all suggestions and comments on suggestions which were received by the required specified lodgement times.
37. In formulating its proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory, the Redistribution Committee considered each of the eight suggestions and two comments on suggestions. [Appendix E](#) outlines the key themes contained in these suggestions and comments on suggestions, and how the Redistribution Committee responded to them, having regard to the requirements of the Electoral Act.

## Statutory requirements for the making of a proposed redistribution

38. Section 66 of the Electoral Act required the Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory to adhere to specific criteria in forming the proposed boundaries.
39. The Redistribution Committee endeavoured to ensure that the number of electors in each proposed Australian Capital Territory electoral division would:
  - not be less than 90 per cent or more than 110 per cent of the current enrolment quota (see [Table A](#) for the permissible maximum and minimum number of electors at this time), and

- not be less than 96.5 per cent or more than 103.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota at the projection time of Sunday 28 July 2019 (see [Table B](#) for the permissible maximum and minimum number of electors at this time).
40. The Redistribution Committee also gave due consideration to:
- community of interests in the proposed electoral divisions including economic, social and regional interests,
  - means of communication and travel in the proposed electoral division,
  - the physical features and area of the proposed electoral divisions, and
  - the boundaries of existing electoral divisions.
41. Further details regarding these requirements are in [Appendix B](#).
42. [Appendix F](#) outlines the mechanics of constructing proposed electoral divisions.

## Population and enrolment in the Australian Capital Territory

43. The periodic redrawing of electoral boundaries is required to:
- address changes in the population of a state or territory, which may result from natural increase, natural decrease, net overseas migration or net interstate migration, and/or
  - address changes in the distribution of electors in the state or territory.

### The population of the Australian Capital Territory

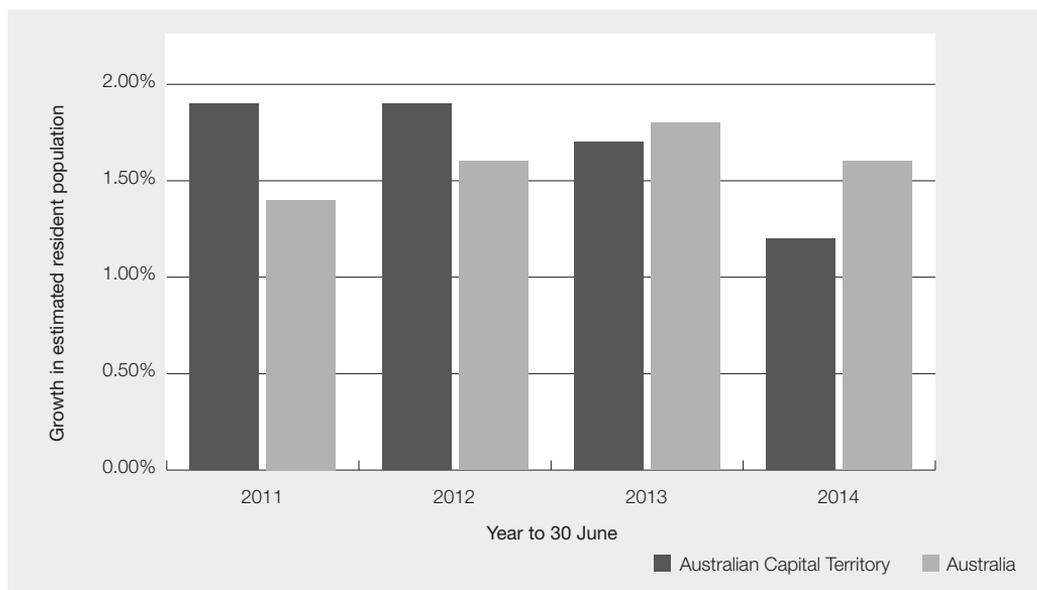
44. On Thursday 13 November 2014, the then acting Electoral Commissioner ascertained the Australian Capital Territory's population was 386 092.<sup>5</sup> This represents growth of 6.53 per cent in population since the previous ascertainment of the population on 29 September 2011.
45. Similarly, [Figure A](#) shows the estimated resident population of the Australian Capital Territory has grown annually over this period.<sup>6 7</sup> However, from [Figure A](#) it is also evident that:
- growth of the estimated resident population of the Australian Capital Territory has slowed, and
  - unlike in the 12 months to 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2012, the estimated resident population for Australia as a whole is growing at a greater rate than the estimated resident population of the Australian Capital Territory.

5 This ascertainment was made using statistics supplied to the then acting Electoral Commissioner by the then acting Australian Statistician on Wednesday 22 October 2014 in accordance with section 47 of the Electoral Act and published in Table 8 of 3101.0 – Australian Demographics Statistics, Mar 2014 on Thursday 25 September 2014. Under sub-section 4(1) of the Electoral Act, the Jervis Bay Territory is taken to be part of the Australian Capital Territory. Under sub-section 46(2) of the Electoral Act, a Norfolk Island resident who is enrolled in a territory under sub-section 95AA(3) of the Electoral Act is also included in the count of the population of the territory for the purposes of this determination.

6 Estimated resident population is the ABS official estimate of the Australian population, which links people to a place of usual residence in Australia. Usual residence in Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for six months or more in a given reference year. Estimates of the resident population are based on Census counts by place of usual residence (excluding short-term overseas visitors in Australia), with an allowance for Census net undercount, to which are added the estimated number of Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. For further information, see the explanatory notes in 3218.0 – Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013–14, available at: [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)

7 Please note that the estimated resident population differs from the population ascertained on Thursday 13 November 2014.

Figure A: Growth of estimated resident population of the Australian Capital Territory and Australia in the 12 months to 30 June, 2011 to 2014



Source: ABS, 3218.0 – Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013–14  
 ABS, 3218.0 – Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012–13  
 ABS, 3218.0 – Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2011–12  
 ABS, 3218.0 – Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2010–11

### Where is population growth in the Australian Capital Territory located?

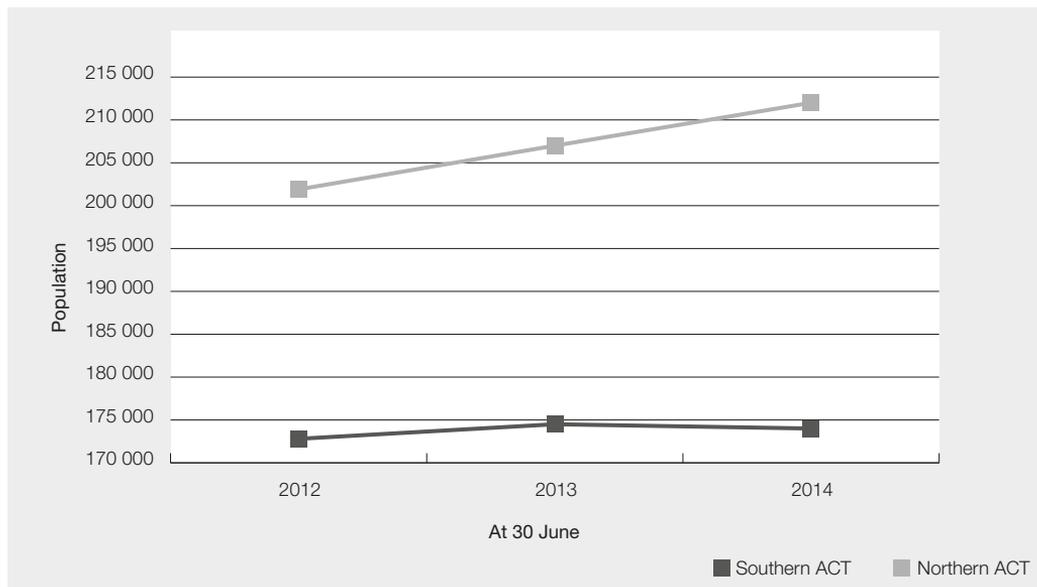
46. At June 2014, 54.92 per cent of the estimated resident population of the Australian Capital Territory resided in the northern part of the territory.<sup>8</sup> [Figure B](#) shows that not only is there a significantly higher portion of residents living in the north, but that much of the population growth has occurred in this part of the Australian Capital Territory. In contrast, the estimated resident population in the southern part of the Australian Capital Territory has remained comparatively stable.
47. Much of the growth in the northern part of the Australian Capital Territory is the result of an increase in high- and medium-density dwellings in and around the City and Belconnen business centres. Growth has also occurred in new suburbs located in the south-western area of the Australian Capital Territory.<sup>9</sup>
48. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has observed that, in the ten years to 2014, the centre of population in the Australian Capital Territory has moved 1.6 kilometres north to the banks of Lake Burley Griffin, in the suburb of Yarralumla. This reflects population growth in the northern suburbs, especially in the suburbs of Gungahlin.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> ABS, 3218.0 – Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013–14

<sup>9</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> *ibid.*

Figure B: Location of growth in the Australian Capital Territory, 2011 to 2014



Source: ABS, 3218.0 – Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2013–14  
 ABS, 3218.0 – Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2012–13  
 ABS, 3218.0 – Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2011–12

### Enrolment in the Australian Capital Territory

49. When the redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory commenced on Monday 1 December 2014, 269 624 electors were enrolled to vote. By the projection time of Sunday 28 July 2019, it is projected that the size of the federal electoral roll for the Australian Capital Territory would have grown by 7.15 per cent to 288 894 electors.
50. [Table E](#) shows that while both current electoral divisions are expected to grow in the period Monday 1 December 2014 to Sunday 28 July 2019, the Division of Fraser is expected to grow at a faster rate than the Division of Canberra.<sup>11</sup> This aligns with the trends in population growth in the Australian Capital Territory discussed previously.
51. Faster growth in the Division of Fraser is also consistent with enrolment trends in recent years. [Figure C](#) illustrates that not only are more electors enrolled in the Division of Fraser, but that the level of enrolment has grown more rapidly than in the Division of Canberra.

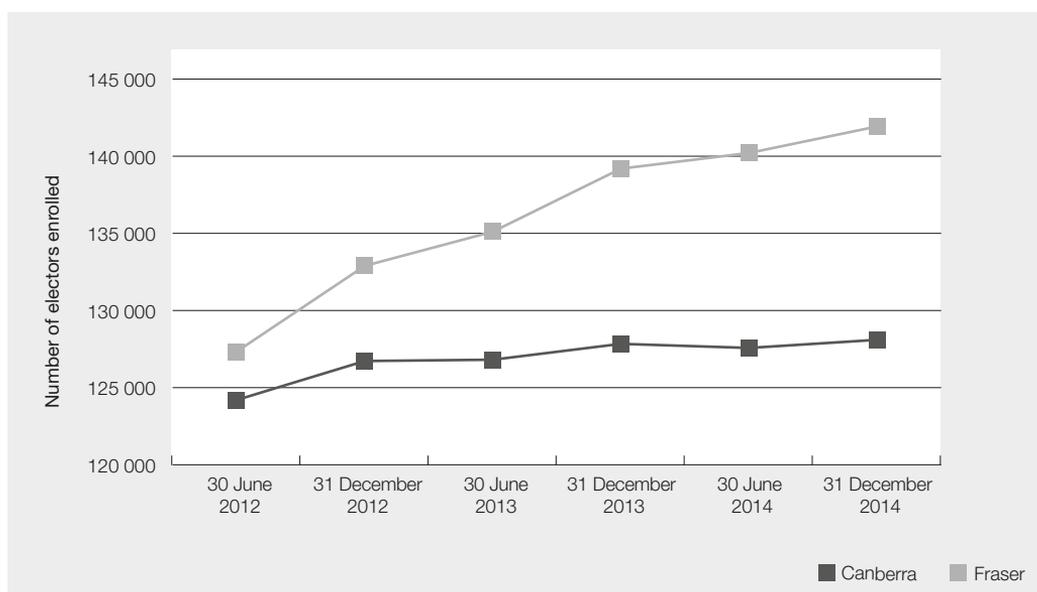
11 The current boundary between the electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory is the Murrumbidgee River, the Molonglo River, Lake Burley Griffin and the Queanbeyan River – the Division of Fraser is located to the north of this line (supplemented by Jervis Bay, which is located on the south coast of New South Wales) and the Division of Canberra is located to the south of this line (see [Figure I](#)).

Table E: Projected growth of current electoral divisions

Current division	Enrolment as at Monday 1 December 2014	Projected enrolment as at Sunday 28 July 2019	Percentage growth
Canberra	128 007	135 838	6.12
Fraser	141 617	153 056	8.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>269 624</b>	<b>288 894</b>	<b>7.15</b>

52. As discussed previously, in making a proposed redistribution, the Electoral Act requires the Redistribution Committee to ensure the number of electors in each proposed Australian Capital Territory electoral division would:
- not be less than 90 per cent or more than 110 per cent of the current enrolment quota, and
  - not be less than 96.5 per cent or more than 103.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota at the projection time of Sunday 28 July 2019.

Figure C: Enrolment in the Divisions of Canberra and Fraser, 30 June 2012 to 31 December 2014

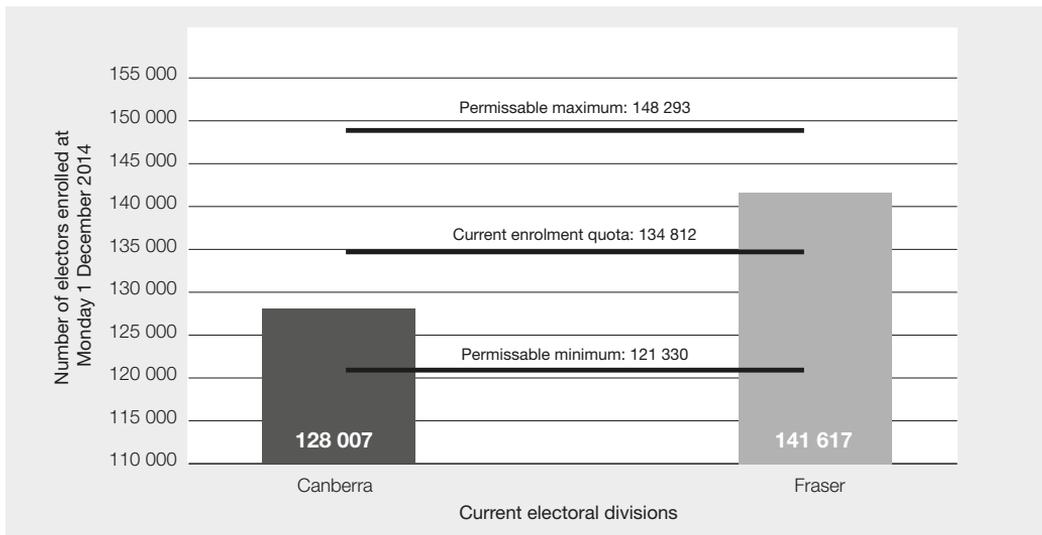


Source: Enrolment statistics available from [www.aec.gov.au](http://www.aec.gov.au)

53. [Figure D](#) shows that, on the current boundaries, the number of electors enrolled in both the Divisions of Canberra and Fraser meet the requirement to be not less than 90 per cent or more than 110 per cent of the current enrolment quota. However, [Figure E](#) indicates that neither electoral division meets the second requirement as:
- the Division of Canberra is less than 96.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota at the projection time of Sunday 28 July 2019, and
  - the Division of Fraser is more than 103.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota at the projection time of Sunday 28 July 2019.

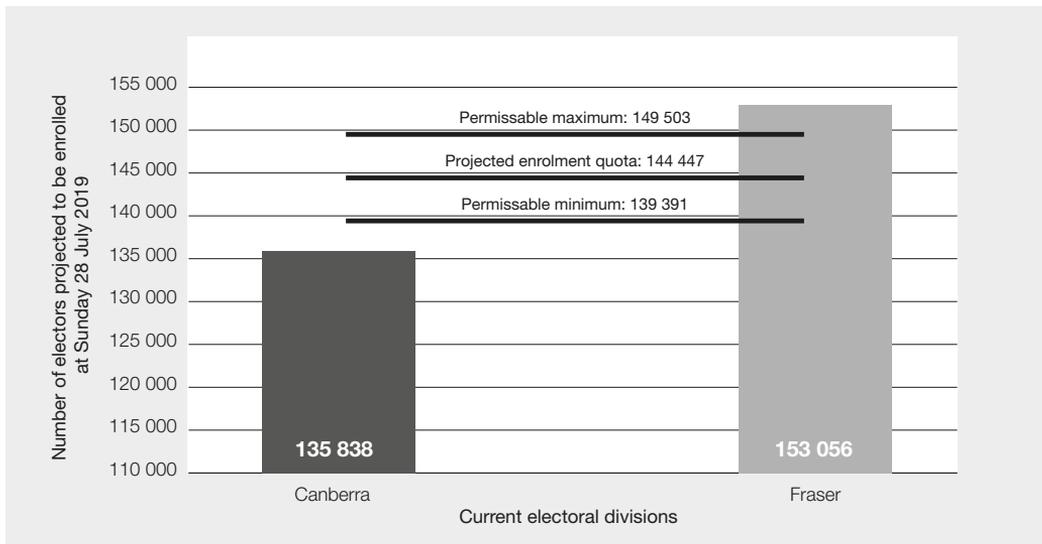
54. As a consequence, the Redistribution Committee was required to adjust the boundaries of both current electoral divisions to meet the requirements of the Electoral Act.

Figure D: Current Divisions of Canberra and Fraser – enrolment as at Monday 1 December 2014, current enrolment quota and permissible range of electors



Source: Available from [www.aec.gov.au/act-redistribution](http://www.aec.gov.au/act-redistribution)

Figure E: Current Divisions of Canberra and Fraser – projected enrolment as at Sunday 28 July 2019, projected enrolment quota and permissible range of electors



Source: Available from [www.aec.gov.au/act-redistribution](http://www.aec.gov.au/act-redistribution)

## Chapter 2

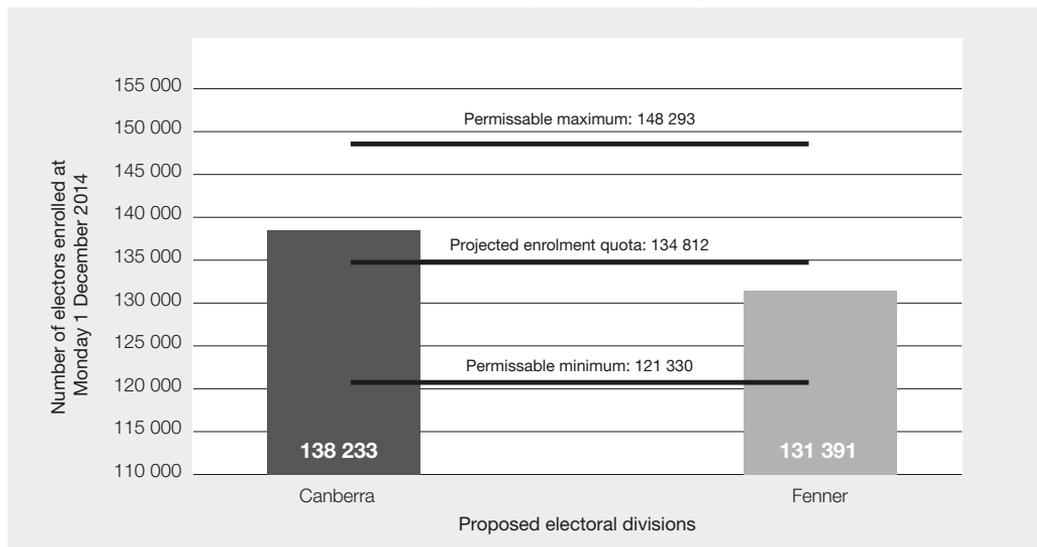
# Proposed redistribution and reasons for proposal

This chapter outlines the Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution and the reasons for this proposal. Also included is the Redistribution Committee's approach to formulating the proposed boundaries and the names of electoral divisions.

## Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution

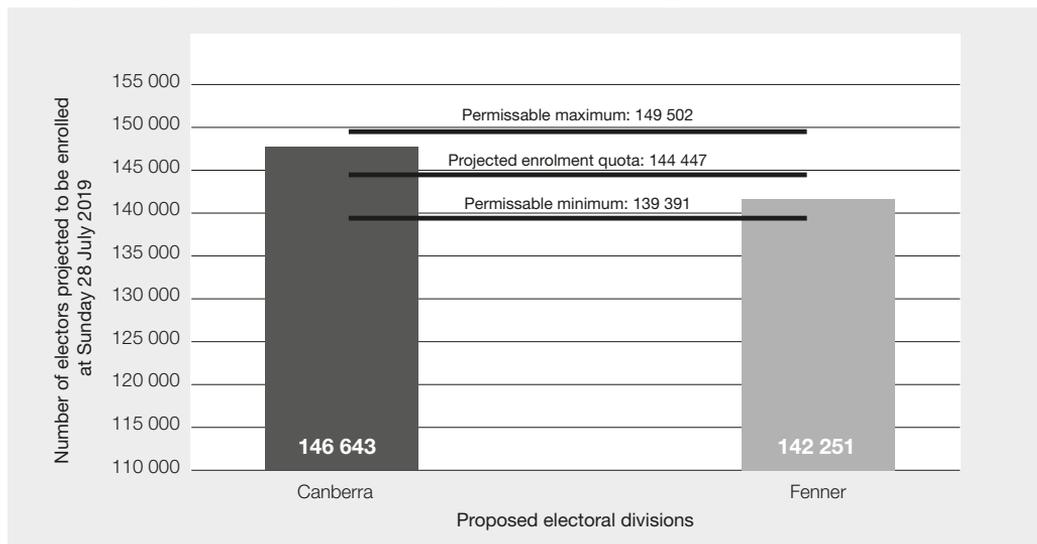
55. There are two components to the Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution:
  - where to draw the boundary between the two proposed electoral divisions, and
  - the names of the two proposed electoral divisions.
56. The Redistribution Committee notes, as demonstrated in [Figure E](#), that the current electoral divisions do not satisfy the projected enrolment criterion and therefore must change. To meet this criterion, the Redistribution Committee proposes transferring the following areas from the Division of Fraser to the Division of Canberra:
  - Acton
  - Black Mountain Nature Reserve
  - Campbell
  - City
  - Reid
  - Russell
  - parts of Barton, Braddon, Parkes, Pialligo, Turner, the District of Molonglo Valley and the District of Majura.
57. [Figure F](#) shows that, on the proposed boundaries, the number of electors enrolled in both proposed electoral divisions meet the requirement to be not less than 90 per cent or more than 110 per cent of the current enrolment quota. [Figure G](#) shows that, on the proposed boundaries, the number of electors projected to be enrolled in both proposed electoral divisions meet the requirement to be not less than 96.5 per cent or more than 103.5 per cent of the projected enrolment quota at the projection time of Sunday 28 July 2019.

Figure F: Proposed Divisions of Canberra and Fenner – enrolment as at Monday 1 December 2014, current enrolment quota and permissible range of electors



Source: Available from [www.aec.gov.au/act-redistribution](http://www.aec.gov.au/act-redistribution)

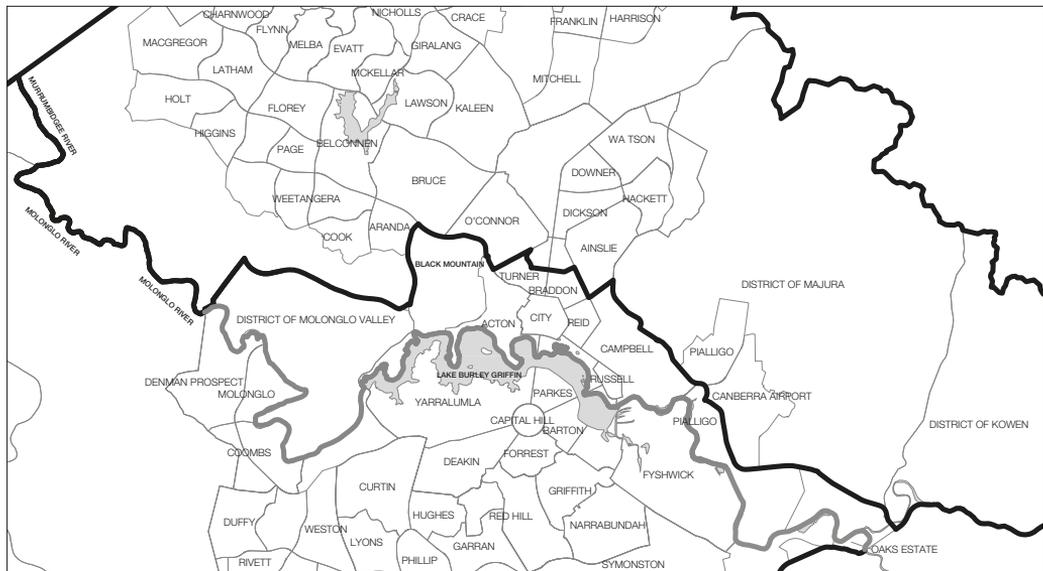
Figure G: Proposed Divisions of Canberra and Fenner – projected enrolment as at Sunday 28 July 2019, projected enrolment quota and permissible range of electors



Source: Available from [www.aec.gov.au/act-redistribution](http://www.aec.gov.au/act-redistribution)

58. The external boundary of the two proposed electoral divisions, the Australian Capital Territory/New South Wales border, is retained. Figures H and I show the difference between the proposed and current boundaries for the two electoral divisions.
59. The Redistribution Committee considers that these movements will result in electoral divisions which:
- can accommodate ongoing growth in the north of the Australian Capital Territory, while allowing for future growth in the south,
  - maintains the existing community of interest between Braddon and the City, and
  - uses strong boundaries of major roads where possible.
60. This proposal is also consistent with parts of the five suggestions and one comment on suggestions which proposed changes to the electoral divisions and boundaries. While each of these proposed including City in the Division of Canberra, <sup>12</sup> there was variation as to whether all or part of those suburbs immediately surrounding City should be included in the Division of Canberra or the Division of Fraser. The Committee notes that four suggestions proposed incorporating all or part of the suburbs or districts of Acton, Braddon, Campbell, Molonglo Valley, Reid and Turner into the Division of Canberra.

Figure H: Comparison of current and proposed electoral division boundaries



Note: — proposed boundary between the proposed Divisions of Canberra and Fenner  
 — current boundary between the current Divisions of Canberra and Fraser  
 This map shows selected locations, suburbs and districts of the Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>12</sup> The five suggestions which proposed boundary changes are: S1 – Martin Gordon; S4 – Jeff Waddell; S5 – Warrick Gzric; S6 – Mark Mulcair; S7 – Darren McSweeney (see [Appendix C](#)). Proposed boundary changes are also found in CS1 – Mark Mulcair (see [Appendix D](#)).

61. The proposed boundary is the same as the current boundary from the point at which the Murrumbidgee River intersects the western territory/state border, continuing along the river as it turns into the Molonglo River up until the point it meets the north-western border of the District of Molonglo Valley. From this junction, the proposed boundary differs from the current boundary.
62. The proposed boundary follows the north-western border of the District of Molonglo Valley to William Hovell Drive, where it continues east along this road to the intersection of William Hovell Drive and Caswell Drive. From this intersection, the proposed boundary encompasses Black Mountain Reserve by continuing north along Caswell Drive to the intersection of Belconnen Way, at which point the proposed boundary heads in an east/south-easterly direction along Belconnen Way and Barry Drive to the point at which Barry Drive intersects Frith Road. The proposed boundary proceeds east along Frith Road to the intersection with Dryandra Street. The proposed boundary proceeds in a south-easterly direction along Dryandra Street to the intersection of David Street, where it proceeds along David Street until it meets Sullivan's Creek. The proposed boundary then follows Sullivans Creek in a south-easterly direction to the northern boundary of Haig Park.
63. The proposed boundary continues along the northern side of Haig Park along Greenway Street and Henty Street to Limestone Avenue. From this junction, the boundary proceeds in a south-easterly direction along Limestone Avenue to the border of the suburb of Campbell. The proposed boundary proceeds in a north-eastern and then south-eastern direction along the borders of the suburb of Campbell to the point at which it intersects with Fairbairn Avenue. From this point, the proposed boundary follows Fairbairn Avenue to the point at which it intersects with Pialligo Avenue. The proposed boundary follows Pialligo Avenue in an east/south-easterly direction until the intersection with Yass Road. It then follows Yass Road in a south-easterly direction until it meets the territory/state border.
64. The Redistribution Committee decided to retain the current name of the Division of Canberra and proposes the Division of Fraser should be renamed 'Fenner', in recognition of Professor Frank Fenner. This proposal is consistent with those suggestions received which advocated changing the name of the Division of Fraser, although it should be noted that the name adopted is not one which was contained in the suggestions or comments on suggestions which were made.<sup>13</sup>

13 Changing the name of the Division of Fraser was advocated in: S2 – Michael Hedger; S4 – Jeff Waddell; S5 – Warrick Gzric; S6 – Mark Mulcair; S7 – Darren McSweeney; CS1 – Mark Mulcair (see [Appendix C](#) and [Appendix D](#)).

Figure I: Proposed Divisions of Canberra and Fenner



Note: — proposed boundary between the proposed Divisions of Canberra and Fenner  
 — current boundary between the current Divisions of Canberra and Fraser  
 Shading indicates the proposed Division of Fenner  
 The Jervis Bay Territory, which is included in current Division of Fraser and in the proposed Division of Fenner, is located on the south coast of New South Wales.  
 This map shows the districts of the Australian Capital Territory.

## Redistribution Committee's approach to formulating proposed electoral boundaries

65. The Redistribution Committee's strategy for formulating the proposed electoral boundaries was based on, and conforms to, the requirements of the Electoral Act.
66. The Redistribution Committee acknowledged the importance of the principle of relative equality of the number of electors in electoral divisions and the flexibility provided by the numerical tolerances contained in the Electoral Act. The Redistribution Committee considered that, where necessary, the use of these tolerances allowed it to construct electoral divisions which addressed all other criteria.
67. Within the limits imposed by the numerical criteria and the other considerations, the Redistribution Committee acknowledged that it is also highly desirable that electoral boundaries be readily recognisable. Locality boundaries, main roads, waterways and other linear features able to be used as boundaries, guided the Redistribution Committee, where appropriate.
68. In formulating the redistribution proposal, the Redistribution Committee noted that, in order to meet the requirements of the Electoral Act, it was required to move electors from the current Division of Fraser to the current Division of Canberra. [Table F](#) outlines the extent of elector movements resulting from the proposed boundaries.

**Table F: Summary of movement of electors between proposed electoral divisions**

	Number	Percentage
Electors remaining in their existing electoral division	259 398	96.21
Electors transferred to another electoral division	10 226	3.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>269 624</b>	<b>100.00</b>

69. In making this proposal, the Redistribution Committee also notes that sub-section 66(4) of the Electoral Act requires the whole of the Jervis Bay Territory be included in one proposed electoral division of the Australian Capital Territory. The Redistribution Committee decided to retain the Jervis Bay Territory in the proposed Division of Fenner (the current Division of Fraser).

## Redistribution Committee's approach to naming electoral divisions

70. The naming of federal electoral divisions has been the subject of a number of recommendations from parliamentary committees. The 'Guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions' (the guidelines) were developed by the AEC from recommendations made by the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters in 1995 in its *Report on the Effectiveness and Appropriateness of the Redistribution Provisions of Parts III and IV of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*. The guidelines were offered to interested persons when this redistribution was advertised, and are publicly available on the AEC website (see [Appendix G](#)).

## Renaming of electoral divisions

71. With the exception of one suggestion, each of the suggestions and comments on suggestions received by the Redistribution Committee advocated:
- changing the name of the current Division of Canberra,<sup>14</sup>
  - changing the name of the current Division of Fraser, and/or
  - co-naming the Division of Fraser.<sup>15</sup>
72. The decision to alter the name of an electoral division is not one which is taken lightly, with the guidelines noting that the names of electoral divisions should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons. The Redistribution Committee notes that ‘Canberra’ and ‘Fraser’ have been used as the names of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory since the establishment of the two electoral divisions in 1974.
73. [Table G](#) displays the two alternative names proposed in suggestions and comments on suggestions for the current Division of Canberra and the five alternative names proposed for the current Division of Fraser. While noting the contribution to Australian society of those individuals submitted for its consideration and the general relevance of all names submitted, the Redistribution Committee considered it was first required to determine whether the name of each current electoral division should be changed or retained.

**Table G: Proposed new names for the Division of Canberra and Division of Fraser**

Current name of electoral division	Proposed new name
Canberra	<p><b>Namadgi</b> – is an established name in the south of Canberra from the former Division of Namadgi (1994–1997)</p> <p><b>Whitlam</b> – in honour of the late Prime Minister, the Hon. Edward Gough Whitlam AC QC (1916–2014) and his father Harry Frederick Whitlam (1884–1961)</p>
Fraser	<p><b>Burley Griffin</b> – in honour of Walter Burley Griffin (1876–1937) and Marion Mahony Griffin (1871–1961), the distinguished architects and designers of the city plan of Canberra</p> <p><b>Molonglo</b> – the river that forms much of the boundary between the existing Divisions of Canberra and Fraser</p> <p><b>Ngunnawal</b> – after the local indigenous inhabitants of the Canberra area</p> <p><b>Canberra</b> – A locality name derived from an Aboriginal word which is held to mean ‘meeting place’</p> <p><b>Overall</b> – in honour of the late Sir John Wallace Overall (1913–2001)</p>

74. With respect to the current Division of Canberra, the Redistribution Committee considered the guidelines and observed:
- the current electoral division is not named after a deceased Australian who has rendered outstanding service to their country but is named after a locality,
  - ‘Canberra’ is not the name of an original federation electoral division, and

14 S3 – David Ray (see [Appendix C](#))

15 S6 – Mark Mulcair, S8 – David Wedgwood and CS2 – David Wedgwood (see [Appendix C](#) and [Appendix D](#))

- 'Canberra' is not itself an Aboriginal word, but is derived from an Aboriginal word which is held to mean 'meeting place'.<sup>16</sup>
75. Consideration was then given by the Redistribution Committee as to whether there were very strong reasons to change the name of the Division of Canberra. The Redistribution Committee was divided on this question, with two members considering there were strong reasons to change the name and two members considering there were not. The question was resolved after the presiding member, being one who considered there were not strong reasons to change, made a casting vote.<sup>17</sup> This decision, which resulted in the Division of Canberra retaining its current name, was respected by all members of the Redistribution Committee as being due process.
  76. While this is the case, the name proposed for the Division of Canberra by those who considered there were very strong reasons to change was 'Churcher' to recognise the significant contribution made by Betty Churcher AO to the arts, particularly in the field of arts administration and education, and to the community through her service as Director of the National Gallery of Australia. During her seven year tenure as the National Gallery's first female Director, Ms Churcher presided over 12 international exhibitions. Ms Churcher was an administrator, painter, teacher of art and art history, author and television presenter who in 2003 was made an Honorary Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities.
  77. With respect to the current Division of Fraser, the Redistribution Committee was unanimous in deciding:
    - the Division of Fraser should not be co-named in honour of both the former member for the Australian Capital Territory, James Fraser, and the former Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. John Malcolm Fraser AC CH, and
    - the Division of Fraser should be renamed.
  78. In deciding to rename the Division of Fraser, the Redistribution Committee was mindful of the suggestions and comments on suggestions which proposed altering the name of the Division of Fraser to enable the name 'Fraser' to be used as the name of a Victorian federal electoral division in honour of the former Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. John Malcolm Fraser AC CH, in the future. The Redistribution Committee notes that such an approach would be consistent with the guideline that consideration should be given to naming electoral divisions after former Prime Ministers. By making this change, the Redistribution Committee has made this option available to future Redistribution Committees.
  79. The Redistribution Committee would like to recognise and acknowledge the significant contribution made by the former member for the Australian Capital Territory, James Fraser, to the community, including as:
    - member of the Australian Capital Territory Advisory Council (1949–51),
    - the Member for the Australian Capital Territory in the House of Representatives (1951–70), and
    - Vice-Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Australian Capital Territory (1957–70).

<sup>16</sup> The National Capital Authority factsheet *The Early History of the ACT* (available at: [www.nationalcapital.gov.au](http://www.nationalcapital.gov.au)), notes: The local Aboriginal people were referred to by early white writers as the 'Kamberra', 'Kghambury', 'Ngnabra' and 'Gnabra', all of which share some resemblance to 'Canberra' – the name of the capital announced at the Foundation Stone Ceremony by Lady Denman on 12 March 1913. There is little doubt that 'Canberra' is an anglicised version of the Aboriginal words, which is said to mean 'meeting place'.

<sup>17</sup> Sub-section 62(7) of the Electoral Act provides that the member presiding at a meeting of a Redistribution Committee has a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, also has a casting vote.

80. In addition to the five names in [Table G](#), the Redistribution Committee considered using the name of one of the individuals identified in [Appendix H](#) as the new name for the current Division of Fraser. The Redistribution Committee unanimously proposes renaming the Division of Fraser to ‘Fenner’ in honour and recognition of the contribution of the distinguished scientist Professor Frank Fenner AC, CMG, MBE, FAA, FRS, FRACP, FRCP. Professor Fenner was a renowned virologist whose major achievements, the eradication of smallpox, control of Australia’s rabbit plague through the use of the myxoma virus and his work on malaria in Papua New Guinea, have helped reduce human suffering.
81. The Redistribution Committee also considers that ‘Fenner’ is an appropriate name for a division located in the Australian Capital Territory, given Professor Fenner’s long association with the Australian National University. In 1949 he was appointed Foundation Professor of Microbiology at the John Curtin School of Medical Research, becoming Director of the school in 1967, and was the foundation Director of the Centre for Resources and Environmental Studies in 1973.
82. Professor Fenner received many prestigious awards during his lifetime acknowledging his contributions to science, including:
- Copley Medal of the Royal Society (1995)
  - Japan Prize (1988)
  - Albert Einstein World Award for Science (2000)
  - Centenary Medal (2001)
  - Clunies Ross Lifetime Contribution National Science and Technology Award (2002)
  - Prime Minister’s Prize for Science (2002).

## Proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory – by electoral division

83. The Redistribution Committee has examined each proposed electoral division, giving due consideration to the requirements of the Electoral Act. For each of the proposed electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory, [Table H](#) presents:
- initial enrolment based on enrolment figures as at Monday 1 December 2014,
  - percentage variation from the current enrolment quota,
  - projected enrolment as at Sunday 28 July 2019,
  - percentage variation from the projected enrolment quota, and
  - the approximate area of each proposed electoral division.

**Table H: Summary of proposed electoral divisions**

Proposed electoral division	Enrolment as at Monday 1 December 2014	Percentage variation from the current enrolment quota	Projected enrolment as at Sunday 28 July 2019	Percentage variation from the projected enrolment quota	Approximate area (sq. kms)
Canberra	138 233	2.54	146 643	1.52	1 967.24
Fenner	131 391	-2.54	142 251	-1.52	458.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>269 624</b>		<b>288 894</b>		<b>2 425.74</b>

84. Statistical summaries of the proposed electoral divisions are provided in [Appendix J](#).

### **Proposed Division of Canberra**

85. Projected enrolment in the existing Division of Canberra is 135 838. The Division of Canberra must gain at least 3 553 electors, or up to 13 665, to fall within the acceptable numerical tolerances.
86. The Redistribution Committee proposes the current boundary of the electoral division be adjusted such that electors resident in the area immediately adjacent to the northern side of Lake Burley Griffin and the inner north are no longer included in the proposed Division of Fenner but are instead included in the proposed Division of Canberra, as shown in Figures H and I.
87. This results in a projected enrolment for the proposed division of 146 643 or a variation from the projected enrolment quota of plus 1.52 per cent.

### **Proposed Division of Fenner**

88. Projected enrolment in the existing Division of Fraser is 153 056. A net reduction of at least 3 553 electors, or up to 13 665, is required for this division to fall within the acceptable numerical tolerances.
89. The Redistribution Committee proposes altering the current boundary of the electoral division such that electors resident in the area immediately adjacent to the northern side of Lake Burley Griffin and the inner north are no longer included in the proposed Division of Fenner but are instead included in the proposed Division of Canberra.
90. This results in a projected enrolment for the proposed division of 142 251 or a variation from the projected enrolment quota of minus 1.52 per cent.

## Chapter 3

# What's next?

This chapter outlines the legislative requirements following the release of the proposed redistribution, through to the final determination of the names and boundaries of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory.

91. This report sets out the Redistribution Committee's proposed boundaries and names of electoral divisions for the Australian Capital Territory, together with the Redistribution Committee's reasons for this proposed redistribution. Interested individuals and organisations are able to consider this proposal and provide their thoughts prior to the final determination of electoral division boundaries and names by the augmented Electoral Commission for the Australian Capital Territory on Thursday 28 January 2016.
92. [Appendix I](#) sets out the timetable for the remainder of this redistribution.

### Invitation for objections

93. Written objections to any aspect of the proposed redistribution must be lodged with the Electoral Commission by 6pm (AEDT) on Friday 9 October 2015. Any objections received after this time will not be able to be considered.

### Invitation to provide comments on objections

94. All objections received will be made available for public inspection from Monday 12 October 2015 on the AEC website and at the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory.
95. Interested individuals and organisations can then lodge written comments on the objections with the Electoral Commission up until 6pm (AEDT) on Friday 23 October 2015. Comments received after this time will not be able to be considered.
96. All comments received will be made available for public inspection from Monday 26 October 2015 on the AEC website and at the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory.

## What happens with objections and comments on objections?

97. Written objections and comments on objections are considered by the augmented Electoral Commission. The augmented Electoral Commission is comprised of the:
  - members of the Electoral Commission – the Chairperson, the Electoral Commissioner and a non-judicial member, currently the Australian Statistician, and
  - members of the Redistribution Committee.
98. As part of its considerations, the augmented Electoral Commission may hold an inquiry into any objection or comment on objection.

## The second redistribution proposal

99. At the conclusion of its considerations, the augmented Electoral Commission will announce its own proposed redistribution. If the augmented Electoral Commission considers that this proposal is significantly different from the Redistribution Committee's proposal, the augmented Electoral Commission will invite further objections. Advice will be provided should this prove necessary.

## Final determination of boundaries and names for electoral divisions

100. The augmented Electoral Commission will make a final determination of boundaries and names of the electoral divisions for the Australian Capital Territory by notice published in the Gazette on Thursday 28 January 2016.
101. Copies of the augmented Electoral Commission's determination and reasons for that determination, together with the work of the Redistribution Committee, will be tabled in both houses of the Parliament of Australia. Once this has occurred, this material will be made available to the public via the AEC website.

## How to lodge an objection or comment on an objection

102. Objections and comments on objections should be lodged via the AEC website at [www.aec.gov.au/act-redistribution](http://www.aec.gov.au/act-redistribution). Objections and comments on objections can also be submitted:
  - by email to: [Fedredistribution-ACT@aec.gov.au](mailto:Fedredistribution-ACT@aec.gov.au)
  - in person during business hours to: The Australian Electoral Commission (Att: Redistribution Secretariat), 50 Marcus Clarke Street, Canberra
  - by mail to: The Australian Electoral Commission (Att: Redistribution Secretariat), PO Box 6172, Kingston ACT 2604
  - by fax to: 02 6293 7660

## Further information

103. A wide range of information is available on the AEC's website, including:

- Further information about the federal redistribution process in the Australian Capital Territory, including an indicative timetable and background information – [www.aec.gov.au/act-redistribution](http://www.aec.gov.au/act-redistribution)
- Information about current electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory – [www.aec.gov.au/profiles](http://www.aec.gov.au/profiles)
- Guidelines for making a public submission – [www.aec.gov.au/redistribution](http://www.aec.gov.au/redistribution)
- Guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions – [www.aec.gov.au/redistribution](http://www.aec.gov.au/redistribution)
- The legal requirements for a federal redistribution as outlined in Part IV of the Electoral Act – [www.aec.gov.au/Elections/australian\\_electoral\\_system/Electoral\\_Legislation.htm](http://www.aec.gov.au/Elections/australian_electoral_system/Electoral_Legislation.htm)
- General information about the redistribution process – [www.aec.gov.au/redistribution](http://www.aec.gov.au/redistribution)

# Appendices

## Appendix A: Summary of compliance with legislative requirements

Provision of the Electoral Act	Requirement	Compliance
para 59(2)(c)	Basis for conducting redistribution	More than seven years had elapsed since the last redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory was determined on 9 December 2005
s.59(1)	Direction to commence redistribution via notice published in the Gazette	Gazette notice published on Monday 1 December 2014
s.63A(4)	Projection time for equality of enrolments	The Electoral Commission noted on Monday 1 December 2014 that the projection time is 28 July 2019
s.65	Determination of current enrolment quota by written instrument	The then acting Electoral Commissioner determined the quota by signing the written instrument on Monday 8 December 2014
s.60(7B)	Determination in writing of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory	The Electoral Commission made a written determination on Saturday 11 April 2015
s.60(1)	Appointment of the Redistribution Committee by written instrument	The Electoral Commission signed the written instrument on Saturday 11 April 2015
s.64(1) and (2)	Invitation to make written suggestions and written comments on suggestions	Gazette notice published on Wednesday 29 April 2015  Notice published in <i>The Canberra Times</i> and <i>The Australian</i> on Saturday 2 May 2015
para 64(1)(a)	Suggestions close at 6pm on the 5th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice	Suggestions closed at 6pm (AEST) on Friday 29 May 2015
s.64(3)	Suggestions made available for public perusal on the 5th Monday after publication of the Gazette notice	Suggestions were made available in the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory on Monday 1 June 2015
para 64(1)(b)	Comments on suggestions close at 6pm on the 7th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice	Comments closed at 6pm (AEST) on Friday 12 June 2015
s.64(4)	Consideration of all suggestions and comments on suggestions received by the statutory timeframe	The Redistribution Committee considered each of the eight suggestions and two comments on suggestions received at their meetings
s.66(1)	The Redistribution Committee shall make a proposed redistribution	The Redistribution Committee's proposed redistribution is stated in Chapter 2 of this report

Provision of the Electoral Act	Requirement	Compliance
s.66(4)	In a proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory, the whole of the Jervis Bay Territory shall be included in one proposed electoral division	The Redistribution Committee has decided to include the Jervis Bay Territory in the proposed Division of Fenner
s.67	Reasons for the proposed redistribution are stated in writing	The Redistribution Committee's reasons are stated in Chapter 2 of this report

## Appendix B: Operation of statutory requirements for the making of a proposed redistribution

Section 66 of the Electoral Act requires the Redistribution Committee for the Australian Capital Territory to abide by the following requirements:

- make a proposed redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory,
- the number of electoral divisions the Australian Capital Territory is to be divided into equal the number of members of the House of Representatives to be chosen in the Australian Capital Territory at a general election, and
- abide by the following requirements:

(3) *In making the proposed redistribution, the Redistribution Committee:*

- (a) *shall, as far as practicable, endeavour to ensure that, if the State or Territory were redistributed in accordance with the proposed redistribution, the number of electors enrolled in each Electoral Division in the State or Territory would not, at the projection time determined under section 63A, be less than 96.5% or more than 103.5% of the average divisional enrolment of that State or Territory at that time; and*
- (b) *subject to paragraph (a), shall give due consideration, in relation to each proposed Electoral Division, to:*
  - (i) *community of interests within the proposed Electoral Division, including economic, social and regional interests;*
  - (ii) *means of communication and travel within the proposed Electoral Division;*
  - (iv) *the physical features and area of the proposed Electoral Division; and*
  - (v) *the boundaries of existing Divisions in the State or Territory;*

*and subject thereto the quota of electors for the State or Territory shall be the basis for the proposed redistribution, and the Redistribution Committee may adopt a margin of allowance, to be used whenever necessary, but in no case shall the quota be departed from to a greater extent than one-tenth more or one-tenth less.*

(3A) *When applying subsection (3), the Redistribution Committee must treat the matter in subparagraph (3)(b)(v) as subordinate to the matters in subparagraphs (3)(b)(i), (ii) and (iv).*

These statutory requirements are expressed in a hierarchical order.

The purpose of paragraph 3(a) is suggested by its history. It has undergone some transformation since the *Commonwealth Electoral Legislation Amendment Act 1983* stipulated that boundaries were to be drawn, as far as practicable, to achieve equal numbers of electors in each of a state's electoral divisions three-and-a-half years after a redistribution. By 1984 'it was observed that the three-and-a-half year rule had in some areas forced the adoption, on purely numerical grounds, of boundaries which took little account of perceived community of interest'.<sup>18</sup> Therefore, in 1987, the

<sup>18</sup> Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters *Report on the Effectiveness and Appropriateness of the Redistribution Provisions of Parts III and IV of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (December 1995), paragraph 4.3

rule was relaxed to permit a measure of tolerance to plus or minus two percent from average projected enrolment. Subsequently, the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters concluded that:

*the numerical criteria do not allow “due consideration”, in the words of the Act, to be given to the qualitative factors. Rather, the political parties and others attempting to frame electoral boundaries essentially find themselves engaged in a mathematical modelling exercise. In order to relax the enrolment requirements to that extent necessary to allow a realistic degree of flexibility the Committee recommends ... that subsections 66(3)(a) and 73(4)(a) of the Electoral Act be amended, so as to extend the variation from average divisional enrolment allowed three-and-a-half years after a redistribution from two to 3.5 percent.*<sup>19</sup>

The Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters also, in the same report, refers to its recommended amendment as one that ‘would maintain substantial restrictions on malapportionment [and] would allow other legitimate policy objectives to be more effectively met’.

Paragraph 3(a) follows this recommendation. The terms of the recommendation, and the discussion which preceded it, make clear the purpose of paragraph 3(a), as it now stands, and how it was intended to interact with the other criteria set out in the sub-paragraphs of paragraph (b), to which also ‘due consideration’ must be given. The Redistribution Committee has considered the suggestions and comments and made its proposed redistribution on this basis.

In summary, the primary criteria are to:

- endeavour to ensure that the number of electors in the proposed electoral divisions are within a range of 3.5 per cent below or above the projected enrolment quota at the projection time, and
- ensure that current enrolments are within 10 per cent below or above the current enrolment quota.

The secondary criteria are community of interests, means of communication and travel, and physical features and area. The Redistribution Committee also considers the boundaries of existing electoral divisions; however this criterion is subordinate to the others.

<sup>19</sup> *ibid.*, paragraph 4.11

## Appendix C: Suggestions for the Australian Capital Territory redistribution

Eight written suggestions were received.

No.	Submitted by
S1	Martin Gordon
S2	Michael Hedger
S3	David Ray
S4	Jeff Waddell

No.	Submitted by
S5	Warren Grzic
S6	Mark Mulcair
S7	Darren McSweeney
S8	David Wedgwood

## Appendix D: Comments on suggestions for the Australian Capital Territory redistribution

Two written comments on suggestions were received.

No.	Submitted by
CS1	Mark Mulcair

No.	Submitted by
CS2	David Wedgwood

## Appendix E: Redistribution Committee response to themes contained in suggestions and comments on suggestions

Suggestions and comments on suggestions recommend...	Submission		The Redistribution Committee has...
	No.	Submitted by	
the location of particular areas in the Division of Canberra	S1	Martin Gordon	for reasons of community of interests, proposed the following areas be moved from the current Division of Fraser to the proposed Division of Canberra:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acton</li> <li>▪ Black Mountain Nature Reserve</li> <li>▪ Campbell</li> <li>▪ City</li> <li>▪ Reid</li> <li>▪ Russell</li> <li>▪ parts of Barton, Braddon, Parkes, Pialligo, Turner, the District of Molonglo Valley and the District of Majura</li> </ul>
	S4	Jeff Waddell	
	S5	Warrick Gzric	
	S6	Mark Mulcair	
	S7	Darren McSweeney	
	CS1	Mark Mulcair	
not altering the name of the Division of Fraser	S7	Darren McSweeney	proposed altering the name of the Division of Fraser to the Division of Fenner
	CS2	David Wedgwood	
the Division of Fraser be co-named in honour of both the former member for the Australian Capital Territory, James Fraser, and the former Prime Minister, the Rt Hon. John Malcolm Fraser AC CH	S1	Martin Gordon	proposed the Division of Fraser not be co-named
	S6	Mark Mulcair	
	S7	Darren McSweeney	
	C2	David Wedgwood	
	CS1	Mark Mulcair	
the name of the Division of Fraser be changed	S2	Michael Hedger	proposed the name of the Division of Fraser be changed to the Division of Fenner
	S4	Jeff Waddell	
	S5	Warrick Gzric	
	S6	Mark Mulcair	
	S7	Darren McSweeney	
	CS1	Mark Mulcair	
	CS2	David Wedgwood	
	the name of the Division of Canberra be changed	S6	
S8		David Wedgwood	
CS2		David Wedgwood	

Suggestions and comments on suggestions recommend...	Submission		The Redistribution Committee has...
	No.	Submitted by	
the Australian Capital Territory should be entitled to three seats in the House of Representatives, not two	S3	David Ray	formed the opinion that the suggestion was not based on a ground that could be considered by the Redistribution Committee in making a proposed redistribution of electoral boundaries. The Redistribution Committee came to this conclusion because the Australian Capital Territory remains entitled to two seats in the House of Representatives as determined by the then acting Electoral Commissioner on Thursday 13 November 2014

S = suggestion received and CS = comment on suggestion received (refer to [Appendix C](#) and [Appendix D](#) for full list)

## Appendix F: Constructing proposed electoral boundaries

The AEC maintains the electoral roll on the basis of alignment to Statistical Area 1s (SA1s),<sup>20</sup> and is able to provide data on enrolments and projected enrolments at this level. Accordingly, in formulating its proposals, the Redistribution Committee used SA1s as its basic building blocks. The SA1s have defined boundaries and are of differing sizes and shapes. In cases where the Redistribution Committee considered that a particular SA1 boundary was inappropriate for use as an electoral division boundary, the SA1 was split to provide a more meaningful boundary.

The indicative area of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory has been calculated by aggregating the area of:

- all land-based SA1s;
- any parts of land-based SA1s; and
- any lakes, ponds, rivers, creeks, wetlands or marshes not already included in land-based SA1s, that are contained within the divisional boundary of each electoral division.

Areas are calculated on the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94) spheroid using the AEC's Electoral Boundary Mapping System (EBMS), developed within the 'MapInfo Professional' software package.

The Redistribution Committee used EBMS as an aid to modelling various boundary options. This system was also made available for public use at the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory in Canberra.

<sup>20</sup> SA1s are the smallest unit at which ABS makes available disaggregated Census data. There are currently 54 805 SA1s with populations in the range of 200 – 800. SA1s, which are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, are defined by the ABS and remain stable between censuses. The SA1s currently in use were defined for the 2011 Census.

# Appendix G: Guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions

Determining the names of federal electoral divisions is part of the process of conducting a federal redistribution within a state or territory.

The criteria used by redistribution committees to propose the names of electoral divisions, and used by augmented electoral commissions to determine the names of electoral divisions, have previously been the subject of recommendations from the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters. From these recommendations, a set of guidelines were developed as a point of reference only.

It should be noted that redistribution committees and augmented electoral commissions are in no way bound by the guidelines.

## **Naming after persons**

In the main, electoral divisions should be named after deceased Australians who have rendered outstanding service to their country.

When new electoral divisions are created the names of former Prime Ministers should be considered.

## **Federation Divisional names**

Every effort should be made to retain the names of original federation electoral divisions.

## **Geographical names**

Locality or place names should generally be avoided, but in certain areas the use of geographical features may be appropriate (e.g. Perth).

## **Aboriginal names**

Aboriginal names should be used where appropriate and as far as possible existing Aboriginal divisional names should be retained.

## **Other criteria**

The names of Commonwealth electoral divisions should not duplicate existing state districts.

Qualifying names may be used where appropriate (e.g. Melbourne Ports, Port Adelaide).

Names of electoral divisions should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons.

When two or more electoral divisions are partially combined, as far as possible the name of the new electoral division should be that of the old electoral division which had the greatest number of electors within the new boundaries. However, where the socio-demographic nature of the electoral division in question has changed significantly, this should override the numerical formula.

## Appendix H: Additional potential names of electoral divisions considered by the Redistribution Committee

Name	Lifespan	Occupation
Dr Coral Bell AO	1923–2012	Professor of International Relations
Olive Brown	1945–1993	Aboriginal health worker and activist
Charles Manning Hope Clark AC	1915–1991	Author
Isabel Coe	1951–2012	Campaigner for indigenous sovereignty
Helen Craven Crisp AM	1916–2002	Education
Betty Churcher AO	1931–2015	Arts director and educator, painter, television host, author
Sylvia Curley OAM	1890–1943	Nurse, advocate, farmer, local historian
Henrietta (Jessie) Shaw Daley	1890–1943	Community worker
Rosemary Dobson AO	1920–2012	Poet
Marian Eldridge	1936–1997	Author
Miles Franklin	1879–1954	Novelist
Professor Frank Fenner AC CMG MBE FAA FRS FRACP FRCP	1914–2010	Microbiologist and virologist
Kenneth Lionel 'Ken' Fry	1920–2007	Member of the House of Representatives for the Division of Fraser between 1974–84
Sir Robert Randolph Garran GCMG	1867–1957	Secretary of the Attorney-General's Department
Rosalie Norah King Gascoigne AM	1917–1999	Artist
Peter Firman Harrison	1918–1990	First chief planner of the National Capital Development Commission
A D (Alec Derwent) Hope AC OBE	1907–2000	Poet, critic, reviewer and editor
Joshua John Moore	1790–1864	First pastoralist to occupy land in Canberra
Mancell Gwenneth Pinner	1922–1998	Radiologist
Charles Robert Scrivener ISO	1855–1923	Surveyor
Betty Searle	1916–2003	Social justice advocate
Margaret Timpson AM	1941–1993	Statistician and advocate for women's participation in sport

## Appendix I: Timetable for the remainder of the redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory

Provision of the Electoral Act	Requirement	Date
s.68(2)	Invitation to make written objections and written comments on objections	Gazette notice to be published on Friday 11 September 2015
para 68(2)(a)	Objections close at 6pm on the 4th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice	Written objections must be received by 6pm (AEDT) on Friday 9 October 2015
s.69(2)	Objections made available for public perusal starting on the 5th Monday after publication of the Gazette notice	Objections will be made available in the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory and on the AEC website on Monday 12 October 2015
para 68(2)(b)	Comments on objections close at 6pm on the 6th Friday after publication of the Gazette notice	Comments on objections must be received by 6pm (AEDT) on Friday 23 October 2015
s.69(4)	Comments on objections made available for public perusal starting on the 7th Monday after publication of the Gazette notice	Comments on objections will be made available in the office of the senior Divisional Returning Officer for the Australian Capital Territory and on the AEC website on Monday 26 October 2015
s.72(1)	Consideration of all objections and comments on objections received by the statutory timeframe	The augmented Electoral Commission will consider objections and comments on objections during October and November 2015
s.72(3)	Public inquiry/inquiries into objections and comments on objections held (if required)	Date(s) to be advised <sup>1</sup>
para 72(10)(b)	The augmented Electoral Commission announces the proposed redistribution	Date to be advised
s.72(12) and (13)	Further objection period – if required	Date(s) to be advised
s.73(1)	Determination of names and boundaries of electoral divisions published in the Gazette	Thursday 28 January 2016
s.75(2)	Redistribution report laid before both Houses of Parliament	Date to be advised
	Redistribution report and maps available to the public	Date to be advised

1.A public inquiry, if required, would be held in early November 2015.

## Appendix J: General description of how proposed electoral divisions are constituted

The following tables show how each proposed electoral division has been constructed from existing electoral divisions. The unit to display this construction is Statistical Area 2s (SA2s).<sup>21</sup> Each SA2 comprises a number of SA1s. The SA1s and SA2s which applied at the 2011 Census of Population and Housing have been used.

Proposed electoral divisions are displayed in alphabetical order.

### Proposed Division of Canberra

Proposed division make up	Enrolment as at 1 December 2014	Projected enrolment as at 28 July 2019
Electors retained from the current Division of Canberra		
ACT – East	558	561
ACT – South West	790	790
Banks	3 537	3 933
Bonython	2 836	3 060
Calwell	4 274	4 664
Chapman	2 215	2 309
Chifley	1 785	1 900
Chisholm	3 858	4 097
Conder	3 663	4 054
Curtin	3 958	4 101
Deakin	2 303	2 373
Duffy	2 372	2 543
Fadden	2 438	2 566
Farrer	2 580	2 608
Fisher	2 260	2 417
Forrest	1 307	1 377
Garran	2 317	2 388
Gilmore	2 026	2 196
Gordon (ACT)	5 670	6 171
Gowrie (ACT)	2 391	2 566
Greenway	1 242	1 367
Griffith (ACT)	3 291	3 483
Holder	2 080	2 214
Hughes	2 174	2 138
Hume	15	15
Isaacs	1 922	1 982
Isabella Plains	3 042	3 393
Kambah	11 645	12 443
Kingston – Barton	4 083	4 323
Lake Burley Griffin	0	0

<sup>21</sup> SA2s are an area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, and consist of one or more whole SA1s. Wherever possible, SA2s are based on officially gazetted state/territory suburbs and localities. In urban areas SA2s largely conform to whole suburbs and combinations of whole suburbs, while in rural areas they define functional zones of social and economic links. Geography is also taken into account in SA2 design.

Proposed division make up	Enrolment as at 1 December 2014	Projected enrolment as at 28 July 2019
Lyons (ACT)	2 058	2 164
Macarthur	1 172	1 264
Mawson	2 234	2 425
Monash	4 329	4 466
Mount Taylor	1	1
Namadgi	35	35
Narrabundah	4 298	4 401
O'Malley	725	725
Oxley (ACT)	1 318	1 451
Parkes (ACT)	0	0
Pearce	1 942	2 056
Phillip	1 506	1 660
Red Hill (ACT)	2 330	2 308
Richardson	2 212	2 411
Rivett	2 465	2 642
Stirling	1 449	1 532
Theodore	2 753	2 998
Torrens	1 697	1 815
Tuggeranong	23	23
Wanniassa	5 836	6 254
Waramanga	1 976	2 080
Weston	2 572	2 621
Yarralumla	2 444	2 474
<b>Total electors retained from the current Division of Canberra</b>	<b>128 007</b>	<b>135 838</b>
<b>Electors transferred from another electoral division into the proposed Division of Canberra</b>		
Electors transferred from the current Division of Fraser		
Acton	602	604
Braddon	1 528	1 629
Campbell	3 623	3 843
Civic	1 722	1 799
Majura	82	82
Molonglo	5	5
Reid	1 159	1 212
Turner	1 505	1 631
<b>Total transferred from the existing Division of Fraser</b>	<b>10 226</b>	<b>10 805</b>
<b>Total electors transferred from another electoral division into the proposed Division of Canberra</b>	<b>10 226</b>	<b>10 805</b>
<b>Total for proposed Division of Canberra</b>	<b>138 233</b>	<b>146 643</b>

## Proposed Division of Fenner

Proposed division make up	Enrolment as at 1 December 2014	Projected enrolment as at 28 July 2019
Electors retained from the current Division of Fraser		
Ainslie	3 990	4 146
Amaroo	3 659	4 149
Aranda	1 840	1 899
Belconnen	3 348	3 572
Bonner	2 874	3 108
Braddon	1 799	1 935
Bruce	4 003	4 325
Casey	2 207	2 362
Charnwood	2 115	2 321
Cook	2 202	2 320
Crace	1 751	1 944
Dickson	1 547	1 649
Downer	2 581	2 754
Dunlop	4 821	5 450
Evatt	3 878	4 216
Florey	3 593	3 883
Flynn (ACT)	2 601	2 821
Forde	2 382	2 631
Franklin	2 925	3 332
Fraser	1 584	1 707
Giralang	2 529	2 694
Gooromon	6	6
Gungahlin	3 467	3 928
Gungahlin – East	16	16
Gungahlin – West	100	100
Hackett	2 253	2 417
Hall	238	238
Harrison	3 583	3 995
Hawker	2 223	2 344
Higgins	2 240	2 362
Holt	3 460	3 716
Jervis Bay	161	167
Kaleen	5 532	5 901
Kowen	15	15
Latham	2 740	2 931
Lawson	0	0
Lyneham	3 810	3 966
Macgregor (ACT)	4 553	4 962
Macquarie	1 883	2 064
Majura	75	75
McKellar	2 113	2 245
Melba	2 402	2 536
Mitchell	3	3
Molonglo	17	17
Ngunnawal	6 186	7 008

Proposed division make up	Enrolment as at 1 December 2014	Projected enrolment as at 28 July 2019
Nicholls	5 023	5 516
O'Connor (ACT)	3 991	4 224
Page	1 939	1 882
Palmerston	3 901	4 308
Scullin	2 047	2 255
Spence	1 933	2 121
Turner	1 240	1 330
Watson	4 027	4 312
Weetangera	1 985	2 073
<b>Total electors retained from the current Division of Fraser</b>	<b>131 391</b>	<b>142 251</b>
Electors transferred from the current Division of Fraser to another proposed electoral division		
Electors transferred to the proposed Division of Canberra		
Acton	-602	-604
Braddon	-1 528	-1 629
Campbell	-3 623	-3 843
Civic	-1 722	-1 799
Majura	-82	-82
Molonglo	-5	-5
Reid	-1 159	-1 212
Turner	-1 505	-1 631
<b>Total transferred to the proposed Division of Canberra</b>	<b>-10 226</b>	<b>-10 805</b>
<b>Total electors transferred from the current Division of Fraser to another proposed electoral division</b>	<b>-10 226</b>	<b>-10 805</b>
<b>Total for proposed Division of Fenner</b>	<b>131 391</b>	<b>142 251</b>

