

2022

**THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**

**REPORT NO.10 OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PLANNING, TRANSPORT AND
CITY SERVICES
INQUIRY INTO ANNUAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTS 2020-21 - GOVERNMENT
RESPONSE**

**Presented by
Mr Andrew Barr MLA
Chief Minister**

Introduction

On 16 September 2021, the Legislative Assembly passed an amendment to the 2 December 2020 Resolution of Establishment (clause 3(A)), referring the Annual and Financial Reports 2020-21 to the seven Standing Committees (the Committees) for inquiry and report by 31 May 2022.

The 2020-21 Annual and Financial Reports were reviewed by the relevant Standing Committees, and each Committee held hearings and reported separately.

The below Government Response addresses the recommendations which relate to the 2020-21 Annual and Financial Reports.

The following Annual and Financial Reports or sections of annual reports, were referred to the Standing Committee on Planning, Transport and City Services (the Committee):

- Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate;
- Suburban Land Agency;
- City Renewal Authority;
- Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate; and
- Major Projects Canberra.

Response to Committee Recommendations

Recommendation 1

The Committee recommends the ACT Government publish the ecological assessments and studies around ecological values on the Western Edge and release results of the tenders for ecological assessments.

Government Response – Agreed

Completed ecological studies for the Western Edge Investigation Area have been placed on EPSDD's website. Consistent with the Government Procurement Act 2001, any contract with a supplier to undertake an ecological study will be uploaded to the Contracts Register within 21 days of the execution of the contract, if the value of the contract is above \$25,000.

Recommendation 2

The Committee recommends the ACT Government consider new ways of providing reliable, renewable power to new suburbs such as solar panels, community grids and local batteries, in order to provide climate-resilient power sources that are less vulnerable to the impacts of storms and that cause less environmental damage and community concern than traditional power lines.

Government Response – Agreed

Sustainability initiatives in SLA sites are aligned with:

- The SLA Sustainability Strategy 2021 – 2025, endorsed by the SLA board in early 2021, sets out a vision for how to embed sustainability into our core business while contributing to the broader ambitions of the ACT Government with zero emissions suburbs as one of the key themes.
- The PAGA (10th ACT Legislative assembly): the future stages of Greenfield residential developments in the ACT in 2021-22 will not have a new reticulated gas mains network, this includes Whitlam stages 3 and 4 and Jacka 2.
- SLA is supporting the electrification of the developments via inclusion of renewable energy assets, battery storage options and other sustainability measures as part of the development with a focus to assist with network reliability, energy security and putting downward pressure on electricity prices for the end consumer. SLA is catering for the network congestion and energy load impact for the current and future scenarios of our developments and has built a positive relationship with the Evoenergy to provide better development outcomes.
- SLA's Sustainability initiatives to support ACT's renewable energy target, energy reliability and grid stability in new suburbs:
 - Whitlam –
 - Stages 1 and 2 – SLA offers an Energy Rebate of \$10,000 to incentivise residents to transition away from gas. The rebate requires the residents

to build an all-electric home with a light-coloured roof, install energy efficient appliances and a solar PV system.

- Stages 3 and 4 – SLA will offer Energy Rebate of \$10,000 with similar requirements as Whitlam stages 1 and 2.
- Jacka stage 2 –
 - Exploring the opportunity to include energy systems related requirements, for example through development of housing design guidelines
 - Jacka Community-Scale Battery Storage Initiative – SLA is investigating an opportunity for delivering community-scale battery storage in Jacka stage 2, and recently undertook a market sounding process to engage with industry representatives and explore barriers and risks in more details. A summary report will be presented to the SLA executives shortly to determine next steps.
- Ginninderry Joint Venture –
 - Ginninderry is a joint venture with SLA and Riverview Projects and led the way on gas-free developments in ACT
 - Strathnairn – No gas development with mandated Housing Development Guidelines including mandating solar PV systems, and home energy demand management systems. Trialling residential scale battery programs in collaboration with Evoenergy. Also, enabled locations for community-scale batteries including one battery project soon to be launched.
 - Macnamara – No gas development with mandated Housing Development Guidelines including mandating solar PV systems, home energy demand management systems and minimum 7-star NatHERS rating for homes.

Recommendation 3

The Committee recommends the ACT Government advocate at the national level for standards related to emission reduction and climate-resilient building standards such as passive design, lighter coloured roofs, energy efficiency, permeable surfaces, low-embedded emissions building materials and insulation in the new national construction code.

Government Response – Agreed in-principle

The Government recognises the importance of building standards in delivering health, safety, amenity, and sustainability outcomes and in maintaining our quality of life. This can be seen through the extensive work undertaken to date to improve the ACT's building regulatory system and lift practices across the construction industry. The ACT Government will continue to advocate for changes at the national level to improve minimum building standards. The ACT Government maintains its position that regulation of building materials and building products is a national issue and should be addressed nationally.

The Building Code of Australia (BCA) along with the Plumbing Code of Australia (PCA) make up the National Construction Code (NCC) which is the primary framework in place to set minimum standards for new buildings in the ACT. The NCC is given legal effect by relevant legislation in each state and territory, in the ACT this is the Building Act 2004.

The NCC is reviewed on a triennial cycle with update to be released in 2022. The ACT Government is working at the national level on updated residential energy efficiency provisions for NCC 2022. This builds on other reforms to the NCC in relation to energy efficiency of residential buildings in 2003 and 2010 and for commercial buildings in 2006 and 2019.

Increasing the minimum residential energy efficiency standards in the NCC is an important step. The new requirements proposed for NCC 2022 will see the standard for residential buildings go from 6 to 7 stars. Territory, State and Commonwealth Building Ministers will decide on the final changes in mid-2022.

The Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) Office is also undertaking work on building the resilience of the NCC to address future weather events and climate risks. The BCA provides that materials, products, and systems used in a building must meet relevant requirements, including those used for external weatherproofing and internal waterproofing.

In addition to the BCA, the ACT's *Building Act 2004* and *Building (General) Regulation 2008* require building materials to meet certain standards and be used in acceptable ways.

Both the BCA and the Building Act also require documentation and evidence of suitability to confirm that products are 'fit for purpose'.

The ACT Government will continue to engage with and contribute to national discussions on standards related to emissions reduction and climate-resilient buildings.

Recommendation 4

The Committee recommends the ACT Government advocate for implementation of national product stewardship for recycling solar panels to commence by June 2023 as currently scheduled.

Government Response – Agreed in-principle

The ACT Government will advocate for the implementation of a national product stewardship scheme for solar panels to commence by June 2023, where appropriate.

Recommendation 5

The Committee recommends the ACT Government set a firm timeframe on national product stewardship for receiving electrical appliances and explore local options for recycling these goods under the circular economy and waste reduction policy.

Government Response – Noted

The ACT Government supports a national approach for product stewardship arrangements for electrical and electronic appliances and will continue to monitor work at the national level to develop recycling pathways for these waste streams. The ACT Government is developing a draft Circular Economy Strategy which will consider the ACT Government's role in product stewardship schemes in the future.

Recommendation 6

That Government extend tools such as geofencing to ensure it is not mowing no-mow areas that have been planted by local Landcare groups and conservation areas.

Government Response – Noted

TCCS is currently reviewing the existing land management plans for public unleased land, which will consider how particular areas should be maintained including any mowing activities. Currently mowing occurs within designated areas of conservation significance as deemed by the Conservator of Flora and Fauna and these areas are usually marked with conservation bollards. The mowing regularity, timing and height have been determined to be what is best for the flora and fauna within the site.

The Conservator provides a report to City Presentation to identify conservation sites that are considered as part of the mowing program design. City Presentation has a close relationship between its Urban Parks and Places Volunteer Groups and Catchment Groups and work collaboratively with those groups to achieve the best outcomes for city maintenance and urban conservation. The mowing program is balanced against a number of priorities including public safety, infrastructure, culturally significant sites, environmental outcomes and amenity.

A draft Open Space Land Management Plan is being developed which will consider the best options.

The Significant Species, Vegetation Communities and Registered Trees Map (ACTMAPi) contains information on the location of important habitat and plants within Canberra's footprint that assists in decision making around mowing practices.

Mowing maintains the presentation of the city. Mowing also reduces the risk to suburbs if there is a bushfire by reducing fire fuel, maintains open spaces for access and recreation, increases safety by ensuring line of sight for motorists, and supports the environment by reducing weeds, creating habitat for endangered species (e.g. Golden Sun Moth) and promoting growth of native grass species.

Recommendation 7

The Committee recommends the ACT Government make all new government fleet purchases zero-emissions wherever possible, including for garbage trucks. Where technology does not yet allow a suitable zero-emissions option, that the ACT Government should ensure procurement and contracts are drafted in such a way as to allow a zero-emissions upgrade during the course of the contract.

Government Response – Noted

The ACT Government committed in 2018 to ensuring all newly leased passenger vehicles are zero emissions where fit for purpose. This transition is on track, with the ACT Government now having one of the largest zero emissions fleets in Australia. The ACT Zero Emissions Vehicles Strategy 2022-30 includes a commitment to explore opportunities to replace government commercial and heavy vehicles with ZEVs as models become available. The Government will consider options for the use of zero emission vehicles when entering into new waste collections contracts through the competitive tender process. This will include assessment of the suitability of available technology options and consideration of cost impacts.

Recommendation 8

The Committee recommends the ACT Government explore waste audit opportunities to track the recycling rate on packaging used as a substitute for single-use plastics.

Government Response – Noted

The ACT Government is working with contractors to deliver waste audits which utilise the best approach to monitoring the recycling rate of single use plastic alternatives. The 2022 audits are currently in-progress. They include a number of categories for the household audits related to single use plastics, however the list was not exhaustive. While some alternatives to single-use plastics (e.g. those made from paper and cardboard) may be recyclable, there may also be alternative products that are reusable (e.g. stainless steel) or compostable (e.g. sugarcane).

The waste audit contractor advised that there was a very high number of individual categories for all of the items and alternatives listed for plastics bans and would require a forensic audit. The contractor advised that the sample size which could be achieved within the current project and budget was not adequate to find statistically useful results across all these categories. Where possible, TCCS will work with the contractor and Industry, to develop a methodology which can deliver the information which can practically be gathered through the audits.

Recommendation 9

The Committee recommends the ACT Government clarify its position as to whether blocks and new suburbs are scraped by Suburban Land Agency and private developers prior to development and if so, whether the topsoil is restored or not, and what its policy is in relation to both block scraping and topsoil utilisation, what environmental protection measures are taken and what the environmental implications are for the waterways, topsoil, deep soil, tree canopy and climate resilience in standard block scraping practices.

Government Response – Agreed

Land development and construction activities are regulated by the *Environment Protection ACT 1997* (the Act). The Act is administered by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA).

The EPA Environment Protection Guidelines for Land Development and Construction (the Guidelines) already provide guidance on construction and land management practices to protect the environment from erosion and sediment discharges. A review and update of the Guidelines is currently being finalised.

Developers, including the Suburban Land Agency, who undertake land development on sites greater than 0.3ha in the ACT are required to hold an Environmental Protection Agreement (the Agreement) under the Environment Protection Act 1997 (Schedule 1 B).

The Agreement sets out matters which are to be considered when planning and developing major sites. During the design stage, the Agreement requires the Developer to consider the physical characteristics of the site to determine how it can be developed with the lowest risk of environmental damage and minimise the land reshaping by using existing topography wherever possible.

Matters included in the Agreement include that where land clearing and shaping is required, steep slopes, highly erodible soils and wetlands should be avoided. Further, when clearing takes place, works should be staged to minimise the area disturbance and maximise the area of natural vegetation cover.

In addition, the Agreement holder agrees to take responsibility for the management of erosion and sediment from their sites for all stages of the development until the site is fully stabilised or handed over to another developer. Full stabilisation means 85% of the disturbed ground within the site is stabilised.

The Agreement does not set requirements for the management of topsoil specifically, but through the responsibilities outlined above it aims to minimise disturbance and ensure appropriate controls are in place to manage environmental impacts from these developments. Topsoil is a valuable commodity and is normally stockpiled for reuse on site. If not retained, it is routinely sold or reused on another site either by the developer or a third party.

SLA minimises stripped area as much as possible as per the EPA's Environment Protection Guidelines for Construction and Land Development in the ACT. Once stripped, site won topsoil

is stockpiled in a location as per the EPA approved erosion and a sediment control plan. Site won topsoil stockpile is then sampled and tested for re-use suitability e.g. for grass, planter beds, tree pits etc. Once tested, the site won topsoil is ameliorated, re-tested and re-used on site.

At the estate design stage, the Estate Development Code in the Territory Plan contains a requirement that the extent of earthworks is minimised, with the proposed street and block layout for the estate minimising the extent of earthworks.

There is also a requirement for any earthworks to be managed in accordance with an Environmental Management Concept Plan that is endorsed by the Environment Protection Authority.

For the construction of single dwellings, the Territory Plan contains a rule in the Single Dwelling Housing Development Code that the total change in ground level within 1.5m of a side or rear boundary does not exceed 1.5m

Refer to Environment Protection Guidelines for Construction and Land Development in the ACT. Current practice is to stockpile, test, ameliorate, re-test and re-use site won topsoil. Refer to Municipal Infrastructure Technical Specifications 09.

Recommendation 10

The Committee recommends the ACT Government include climate-resilient building standards in the ACT appendix to the Building Code, where these are not included in the National Construction Code.

Government Response – Noted

The ACT Government is committed to shifting to an adaptive and proactive response to climate resilience and sustainable building design and construction that situates, designs and builds new housing to anticipate and protect inhabitants from weather extremes, and is comfortable and affordable to live in. The ACT Government will continue to actively participate in national discussions and advocate for how the NCC and building standards can contribute to the building and design of climate resilient buildings.

The Building Code of Australia (BCA) along with the Plumbing Code of Australia (PCA) make up the National Construction Code (NCC) which is the primary framework in place to set minimum standards for new buildings in the ACT. The NCC is given legal effect by relevant legislation in each state and territory, in the ACT this is the Building Act 2004. Jurisdictions may make variations to the NCC which are referred to as Appendices to the BCA. In the ACT this is achieved through a disallowable instrument. This allows for amendments outside the NCC amendment cycle.

The 2022 edition of the NCC was agreed to at the recent Building Ministers Meeting in August 2022. NCC 2022 will see the minimum energy efficiency rating for new residential buildings

increase from 6 to 7 stars. The resolution of this work provides the baseline with respect to building fabric and whole of home energy.

In implementing NCC 2022 in the ACT, consideration will be given to whether any variations to these standards need to be included in the ACT Appendix to the Building Code of Australia. A number of government policies and programs in relation to improving sustainability standards in the built-environment are being progressed. As part of implementation of these policies and programs, consideration will be given to whether any amendments are required to the ACT Appendix to the Building Code of Australia to support their successful implementation.

In early 2019, the COAG Energy Council agreed to a Trajectory for Low Energy Buildings (the Trajectory). The Trajectory proposes a pathway towards achieving zero energy (and carbon) ready buildings, primarily through ongoing incremental changes to the energy efficiency provisions in the NCC at each triennial amendment cycle until the provisions result in buildings being zero energy (and carbon) ready.

The Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) Office is also undertaking work on building the resilience of the NCC to address future weather events and climate risks.

For the ACT Government, developing climate-resilient buildings is part of a broader government agenda that recognises the important role of the built environment in reaching its targets of net zero emissions and the phase out of fossil fuel-gas in the ACT by 2045. Through its Parliamentary and Government Agreement, the ACT Government has committed to developing a new 10-year pathway to achieving world's best practice climate ready and sustainable buildings that references 'expanding the ACT Appendix to the Building Code of Australia'. This is one possible tool available within the ACT's Building Regulatory System to set minimum standards for buildings. In addition, there are other planning and living infrastructure targets and measures to ensure Canberra responds to climate change. Further improving the energy performance of the built environment provides a key opportunity to contribute to emission reduction targets as well as realise the many widely acknowledged co-benefits of improved energy efficiency. These include ensuring that homes are affordable to heat and cool during both changed seasonal conditions and weather extremes.

In progressing these initiatives, the ACT Government will continue to:

- deliver initiatives in a fair and reasonable manner with appropriate lead in times;
- balance the need for changes to our built environment with current pressures (supply chain, workforce shortages) being faced by the building and construction industry;
- balance reforms with cost of living pressures; and
- work collaboratively with the building and construction industry and the community to strive to deliver high quality buildings and a building regulatory system that supports quality of life through building standards aimed at health, safety, amenity and sustainability.

Recommendation 11

The Committee recommends the ACT Government explore opportunities to avoid the production of construction and demolition waste, rather than simply recycling construction and demolition waste, through the upcoming circular economy strategy.

Government Response – Agreed in-principle

The ACT Government intends to identify opportunities to avoid the production of construction and demolition waste for the built environment through the development of the upcoming draft Circular Economy Strategy.

Recommendation 12

The Committee recommends the ACT Government develop more transparent ways to report public transport patronage and fare income and expense disclosures, including the split between bus and light rail.

Government Response – Noted

The ACT Government is committed to providing timely, transparent and accurate public transport data to the ACT Community, where able to do so. Given the integrated nature of Canberra's public transport, that is bus and light rail network integrated within a single MyWay fare system, there are design limitations restricting the level of detail that can be accurately reported against some attributes, including public transport mode. Whilst use of MyWay cards does provide far greater detail based on tap on and tap off data, cash tickets are less meaningful. Cash tickets (currently only available at Ticket Vending Machines) data, are accounted against the specific issuing machine - with assumptions made as to the mode patronised based on the location of the machine (it is at a bus interchange or a light rail stop?) and therefore the percentage share to a given mode. Attributing modal share income accurately is therefore impractical in the current framework of tickets and fares.

Paper tickets issued from vending machines currently account for approximately 1% of total transport transactions. The Next Generation Ticketing System currently being procured by the ACT Government will likely gather more comprehensive and complete data than is currently available, however at this time it is not clear whether the new system will be able to more accurately differentiate mode for paper tickets as the system architecture has not yet been developed with the preferred vendor.

Recommendation 13

The Committee recommends the ACT Government review resourcing to the Active Travel office or Disruption Taskforce to deliver the behaviour change programs to switch people into active travel, and consider increasing resources where needed.

Government Response – Noted

The Active Travel Office was established in 2015 to co-ordinate active travel functions across Government And associated community and private organisations. There are two FTE allocated to the Active Travel office. In addition, there are a number of other officers across TCCS including in development coordination, infrastructure planning, infrastructure delivery and Roads ACT teams who work collaboratively with these officers to deliver active travel outcomes. The Active Travel Office seeks to position the ACT Government as a national and international leader in cycling and walking by:

- Conducting research and analysis of trends in active travel policy and initiatives;
- Applying international best practice to Canberra by developing policy, programs, and design guidance;
- Working with private sector, community organisations and across government directorates to deliver on ACT Government active travel commitments that go beyond business as usual (e.g. bike share, bike hub, cycle tourism);
- Serving at the first point of contact within government for active travel;
- Provide cycling and walking expertise to:
 - achieve better gender balance and social inclusion in cycling and walking;
 - create places and design infrastructure for people from 8 to 80 years old; and
 - incorporate life course/ inclusion approaches to policy and programs to ensure participation in walking and cycling for people from diverse backgrounds and life experience.

This role of the Active Travel Office is crucial in supporting ACT Government’s vision to make Canberra the Cycling Capital and most walkable city in Australia.

Recommendation 14

The Committee recommends the ACT Government measure and report against any changes to transport mode share over the life of construction of Light Rail and the work of the Disruption Taskforce.

Government Response – Agreed in-principle

The Disruption Taskforce is currently considering tools to evaluate and report changes to transport mode share during the construction of Raising London Circuit (RLC) and Light Rail Stage2a (LRS2a). This includes current pedestrian and cyclists counts on key routes around the disruption area. Public transport patronage data will also be used to measure change of patronage during construction. The level of evaluation will be subject to data availability (before

and during construction) on the current walking and cycling routes, and MyWay ticketing system.

Recommendation 15

The Committee recommends the ACT Government release quantitative data of footpath conditions by district, informed by the full footpath and shared path/ Community Path audit, with effect as soon as practicable and in light of Cabinet and Government deliberations.

Government Response – Agreed in-principle

The 2021 community path audit was undertaken with the intent to inform: TCCS preventative maintenance and renewal works for asphalt paths; renewal works for concrete paths; and the routine maintenance program (defect rectification).

The audit results represent a snapshot in time. For example, defects identified through the 2021 audit are loaded into the TCCS Asset Management System, which contains the live list of works identified from the community and staff inspections. TCCS will examine how it might make this information available.

Recommendation 16

The Committee recommends that once ACT Government has procured a package of footpath and shared path repairs or works through the capital works team, this is published on a website and possibly linked through to *Fix My Street* so community know this work is coming and do not need to continually report the problem.

Government Response – Agreed in-principle

Within TCCS the Infrastructure Delivery team delivers new, upgrades or replacement paths funding as capital works initiatives whilst the Road Maintenance team undertakes path repairs / defect rectification as a recurrent maintenance program. Capital works initiatives are loaded onto the City Services website at <https://www.cityservices.act.gov.au/Infrastructure-Projects>. TCCS aims to improve the link through *fix my street*.

Recommendation 17

The Committee recommends the ACT Government set an aggregate accountability indicator for share of footpaths and share paths maintained in good conditioned following consideration of current condition audits.

Government Response – Agreed in-principle - Complete

TCCS considered the introduction of a path condition indicator during the 2022-23 budget process. An alternative path indicator has been implemented from 2022-23 measuring customer satisfaction with maintenance of community paths.

Recommendation 18

The Committee recommends the ACT Government assess the value of the mountain biking trails and walking trails in Territory forests in dollar figures, report against it and develop indicators and methods to weigh up what is the higher economic value of each section of our forest between tourism, trails, and logging.

Government Response – Noted

The ACT Government recognises that our forestry and tourism industries both have direct and indirect benefits for the economy.

The past couple of years have been atypical years for both the forestry and tourism markets in Canberra. Projections based on recent trends would therefore be unrepresentative of the long-term outlook for these industries.

It is important that we balance the needs of commercial forestry and recreational users in our plantations. We also need to consider the wider impacts of plantation use. For example, a strong conservation benefit of the plantation estate is it provides space for high impact recreational uses, alleviating the pressure for such activities in high value conservation areas such as Namadgi and Canberra Nature Park.

Recommendation 19

The Committee recommends the ACT Government progress consultation as soon as possible with the school community and general community on the future recreational uses for the Florey dryland oval.

Government Response – Agreed

TCCS is currently reviewing the existing land management plans for public unleased land, which includes dryland ovals. As part of that review, consideration will be given to the future management of dryland ovals. The Education Directorate met with the school Principal in April 2022 to recommence communication and engagement activities. Over coming months this will include engagement with staff, students, and the school community; exploration and discussion with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representatives; as well as seeking feedback from the Florey and Belconnen communities. Following the community engagement activities Education will work with TCCS to determine pathways to achieving outcomes.

Recommendation 20

That Committee recommends the ACT Government consider reviewing data disclosure in TCCS annual reporting and recommends that greater segmented detail is shown on the nature and variation of traffic fines and these changes be in the relevant annual report.

Government Response – Noted

Information about a range of traffic camera offences and fines, and parking infringement notices issued, is already available to the community through the ACT Government Open Data Portal at <https://www.data.act.gov.au/>. The data in the portal can be interrogated to provide information on several aspects of offences, fines and infringement notices which can be filtered and visualised to obtain more detailed information. This provides a greater flexibility for the community than can be included in an annual report.

Recommendation 21

The Committee recommends the ACT Government consider reviewing data disclosure in TCCS annual reporting and recommends utilisation levels for Canberra’s public transport system be more transparent and include monthly boarding numbers for both ACTION Bus services and for Canberra Metro services in either graphic or numerical form.

Government Response – Agreed in-principle

TCCS currently reports total public transport network patronage as an indicator, however a modal split on patronage is able to be achieved. Whilst this was not considered as an Accountability Indicator or a Strategic Indicator for 2022-23, this will be considered in the 2023-24 Budget process.

Recommendation 22

The Committee recommends the ACT Government consider reviewing data disclosure in the TCCS annual reporting and recommends great detail on Fix My Street complaints and service delivery results be provided in detail. This disclosure be displayed in the next annual report and have this communicated to the relevant Directorate (possibly CMTEDD in the context of Access Canberra).

Government Response – Agreed in-principle

As Fix My Street is redesigned and transitioned to a new operating platform, consideration will be given to differentiating service requests from complaints and the ability to extract more detailed reporting.

Access Canberra regularly reports through the ACT Government open data website - <https://www.data.act.gov.au/>. Information includes parking and traffic activities, location of our mobile speed vans, data on infringements and other information for our community.