
**Regulations under the Building and Services Ordinance
1924-1934.**

IN pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by the *Building and Services Ordinance 1924-1934, I*, Thomas Paterson, Minister of State for the Interior, hereby make the following Regulations.

Dated this nineteenth day of February, 1936.

T. PATERSON
Minister of State for the Interior.

**AMENDMENTS OF THE CANBERRA ELECTRIC SUPPLY
REGULATIONS.**

Definitions.

1. Regulation 2 of the Canberra Electric Supply Regulations is amended—

(a) by omitting from the definition of “Electrical Engineer” the words “in the City Area”;

(b) by inserting after the definition of “Officer” the following definition:—

“‘Rural Area’ means any area not being within the City Area;”;

- (c) by omitting from the definition of "Supply Area" the words "from the Canberra Power Station"; and
- (d) by omitting the definition of "The City Area" and inserting in its stead the following definition:—

"The City Area' means the area the boundaries of which are the arcs of, and tangents to, two circles, each having a radius of 10,000 feet and their centres being the centres of Capital Place and City Hill respectively, as marked with a thick firm line on the plan set out in the Third Schedule to these Regulations;".

2. Regulation 6 of the Canberra Electric Supply Regulations is amended—

Charges for lighting and power.

- (a) by omitting from sub-regulation (1.) the word "continuous" (second occurring); and
- (b) by omitting the words and figures "3d. per unit" and inserting in their stead the following words:—

"4s. 6d. per month (including the unexpired portion of a month in cases where the electricity is used for less than a month) for each 100 watts consumed by heating elements in continuous use and in accordance with the rates prescribed by the next succeeding regulation for electricity consumed by heating elements not in continuous use".

3. Regulation 6A of the Canberra Electric Supply Regulations is repealed and the following regulation inserted in its stead:—

"6A.—(1.) The provisions of this regulation shall apply notwithstanding anything contained in regulation 6 of these Regulations.

Charges for domestic, commercial, rural and motion picture premises.

(2.) Subject to sub-regulation (5.) of this regulation, the charges for the supply to commercial premises of all electricity recorded by any reading of the meter or meters used for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of electricity supplied to those premises shall be as follows:—

For electricity used for lighting purposes—6d. per unit for all primary units, 5d. per unit for all secondary units, and 4d. per unit for all additional units used during the month to which the reading relates.

For electricity used for power purposes—1½d. per unit.

(3.) For each meter (not exceeding two) installed on any commercial premises a rental of 6d. per month shall be charged:

Provided that where the supply of electricity is commenced or terminated after the commencement of any month, a rental of 6d. for each meter shall be charged in respect of the portion of that month during which the meter is installed.

(4.) Subject to sub-regulation (5.) of this regulation, the charges for the supply to domestic premises and to rural premises of all electricity recorded by any reading of the meter or meters used for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of electricity supplied to those premises shall be at the rate of 6d. per unit for all primary units, and at the rate of 1½d. per unit for all additional units, used during the quarter to which the reading relates.

(5.) Where the charge for electricity supplied to any commercial premises, domestic premises or rural premises is less than nine shillings in any quarter, a minimum amount of nine shillings in respect of that quarter shall be charged.

(6.) The charges for the supply of electricity to motion picture premises shall be in accordance with either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this sub-regulation, at the option of the consumer, exercised within one month after the commencement of this sub-regulation, or after the commencement of the supply of electricity to those premises, whichever is the later:—

- (a) For electricity used for lighting purposes—6d. per unit.
For electricity used for power purposes—1½d. per unit.
For electricity used in connexion with a projection machine—3d. per unit.

For each meter (not exceeding two)—a rental of 6d. per month:

Provided that where the supply of electricity is commenced or terminated after the commencement of any month, a rental of 6d. for each meter shall be charged in respect of a portion of that month during which the meter is installed.

(b) A charge of 23s. 4d. per month per kilowatt of the maximum demand during that month, together with a charge of 1½d. per unit for all electricity consumed.

(7.) For the purpose of this regulation, the number of units in respect of any commercial premises which may be charged for as primary units during any month, and the number of units in respect of those premises which may be charged for as secondary units during any month, shall be ascertained by multiplying the number of squares comprised in the floor area of the premises by two.

(8.) For the purposes of this regulation, the number of units in respect of any domestic premises or rural premises which may be charged for as primary units during any quarter shall be ascertained by multiplying the number of squares comprised in the floor area of the premises by three:

Provided that where the floor area of any premises exceeds 2,500 square feet the number of squares comprised in the floor area of those premises shall be deemed to be 25:

Provided further that in any case where electricity is charged for in respect of any period less than a quarter, the number of units which may be charged for as primary units shall be—

(a) for a period not exceeding one month—a number of units equal to the number of squares comprised in the floor area of the premises;

(b) for a period exceeding one month but not exceeding two months—a number of units ascertained by multiplying the number of squares comprised in the floor area of the premises by two; and

(c) for a period exceeding two months but not exceeding three months—the same number of units as in the case of a complete quarter.

(9.) For the purposes of this regulation—

‘commercial premises’ means any premises used as a hotel, boarding house, hospital, social or sporting club, church, public hall, school, educational establishment, dairy, garage or service station, factory, shop, office, or other premises used for industrial or commercial purposes, and includes the Government Printing Office, and all premises other than domestic premises, but does not include Parliament House or any premises used by the Commonwealth as public offices or for any like purpose, or any rural premises or motion picture premises;

‘domestic premises’ means any premises used solely for residential or domestic purposes, or purposes incidental thereto, or partly for residential or domestic purposes and partly for medical or dental purposes, or purposes incidental thereto, but does not include any rural premises;

‘floor’ includes a basement but does not include a cellar;

‘floor area’ means—

(a) in the case of commercial premises—the total area of the floors covered by roofs of any building, and in the case of a building with more than one floor, means the sum of the areas of the several floors; and

(b) in the case of domestic premises—the total area of the floors covered by roofs of any building, and includes the areas of verandahs and the like, but does not include the area of any detached garage or other small detached building; and

(c) in the case of rural premises—the total area of the floors covered by roofs of all buildings on those premises which are used for residential purposes and in which electricity is installed, and includes the areas of verandahs and the like, but does not include the area of any other building on those premises;

‘maximum demand’ means the highest rate in kilowatts at which electricity is supplied to any premises during any period of thirty minutes;

‘motion picture premises’ means any theatre used for the projection of motion pictures;

‘quarter’ means three months;

‘rural premises’ means premises situated within the Rural Area;

‘square’ means one hundred square feet;

‘unit’ means kilowatt-hour.”

4. Regulation 22 of the Canberra Electric Supply Regulations is repealed and the following regulation inserted in its stead:—

“22. Where the proper authority receives an application or applications for the supply of electricity to any premises, and that supply necessitates the extension of an electric line, the proper authority may require the applicant or applicants to guarantee that the gross annual revenue received by reason of the extension (if made) shall not be less than—

- (a) in the case of any extension of a low tension electric line wholly within the City Area—20 per centum of the cost of and incidental to that extension; or
- (b) in the case of any extension of a high tension electric line within a rural area, or partly within the City Area and partly within a rural area—10 per centum of the cost of and incidental to the extension of that high tension line and of the extension of any low tension line from the high tension line,

and the applicant or applicants shall pay on demand the amount (if any) by which the gross annual revenue in any year is less than the amount specified in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this regulation, as the case may be.”

5. Regulation 28 of the Canberra Electric Supply Regulations is amended by omitting the word “direction” and inserting in its stead the words “direct and continuous supervision”.

Unlicensed wiremen not to carry out work.

6. The Canberra Electric Supply Regulations are amended by adding at the end thereof the following Schedule:—

“THE THIRD SCHEDULE.
PLAN OF CITY AREA.

