

Explanatory note

This explanatory note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament.

Overview of Bill

The object of this Bill is to constitute the Sydney Catchment Authority and to confer and impose on it certain functions with respect to certain matters, including in particular the management and protection of catchment areas, the supply of bulk water, and the regulation of certain activities in catchment areas.

Outline of provisions

Part 1 Preliminary

Clause 1 sets out the name (also called the short title) of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.

Clause 3 defines certain words and expressions used in the proposed Act.

Clause 4 makes it clear that the proposed Act will not affect the operation of the *Catchment Management Act 1989* or any other Act, except where the proposed Act otherwise provides.

Clause 5 provides for the proposed Act to bind the Crown in all its capacities.

Part 2 Constitution of Sydney Catchment Authority

Clause 6 constitutes a corporation known as the Sydney Catchment Authority (the *Authority*), which is to be a statutory body representing the Crown.

Clause 7 establishes a Sydney Catchment Authority Board (the *Board*) comprising a Chief Executive and between 4 and 7 ministerial appointees with the expertise necessary for the Authority to achieve its objectives.

Clause 8 gives the Board the function, within certain parameters, of efficiently and economically determining the policies of the Authority.

Clause 9 provides for the appointment of the Chief Executive of the Authority.

Clause 10 states that the affairs of the Authority are to be managed and controlled by the Chief Executive.

Clause 11 subjects the Authority to ministerial directions, with certain exceptions in relation to reports and recommendations. However, provision is made for reimbursement from the public revenue to be made to the Authority for directions that are not in the commercial interests of the Authority.

Clause 12 allows the Authority to employ staff.

Part 3 Role, objectives and functions of Authority

Division 1 Role and objectives

Clause 13 provides that the role of the Authority is to manage and protect the catchment areas and the catchment infrastructure works, to be a supplier of bulk water, and to regulate activities within or affecting the catchment areas.

Clause 14 sets out the principal and special objectives of the Authority, which emphasise the protection of public health and public safety and the protection of the environment.

Division 2 Functions

Clause 15 is a general provision conferring and imposing functions on the Authority, subject to the Authority's operating licence.

Clause 16 sets out the specific functions of the Authority, which include the supply, management, protection and enhancement of the quality of water, as well as a research role and an educative role.

Clause 17 empowers the Authority to exercise concurrence and other roles under environmental planning instruments.

Clause 18 empowers the Authority to exercise concurrence and other roles conferred or imposed on it by the regulations in connection with the grant of licences under other legislation.

Clause 19 provides for regulations to confer or impose on the Authority certain functions by reference to powers under other legislation relevant to activities carried out in the catchment areas.

Division 3 Area of operations

Clause 20 provides for the area of operations of the Authority. Initially, this will be so much of the area of operations of Sydney Water Corporation Limited (the *Corporation*) as is specified in the operating licence of the Authority. Provision is also made for the variation of the area of operations by way of orders.

Clause 21 makes transitional arrangements in relation to such orders.

Division 4 Arrangements with Sydney Water Corporation

Clause 22 requires the Authority to enter into arrangements with the Corporation regarding the supply of water by the Authority to the Corporation, and outlines the process of altering such arrangements.

Clause 23 requires the Authority and the Corporation to enter into negotiations with regard to the arrangements, and provides a mechanism for resolving disagreements.

Clause 24 provides a role for the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal in relation to the arrangements. The Tribunal is given the oversight of the arrangements and may report to the Minister. The clause also contains a provision making it clear that the supply of water can be declared a government monopoly service for the purposes of the *Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal Act 1992*.

Part 4 Control and accountability of Authority

Division 1 Operating licences

Clause 25 allows the grant of an operating licence to enable the Authority to provide. construct, operate, manage or maintain systems or services for the purpose of the exercise of its functions in accordance with the proposed Act, whether within or outside the area of operations. The operating licence has the effect of authorising the Authority to exercise, on behalf of the Water Administration Ministerial Corporation, rights to the use and flow and control of water.

Clause 26 provides that the terms and conditions of the operating licence are to be as determined by the Governor, but must include certain types of terms and conditions specified in the clause.

Clause 27 enables the Governor to amend the operating licence.

Clause 28 provides for the duration and renewal of the operating licence.

Clause 29 enables the Minister to require the Authority to rectify a contravention by it of the operating licence, and provides for the imposition of a monetary penalty for such a contravention.

Clause 30 sets out a process for the cancellation of the operating licence.

Division 2 Licence Regulator

The Licence Regulator constituted under the *Water Board (Corporatisation)*Act 1994 is given additional functions under the proposed Act.

Clause 31 outlines the functions of the Licence Regulator under the proposed Act, in terms of auditing, monitoring and reporting to the Minister.

Clause 32 provides for the Licence Regulator to make a report to the Minister on each operational audit prepared in relation to the Authority.

Clause 33 requires such reports to be presented to Parliament.

Division 3 Statement of financial framework

Clause 34 requires the Minister and the Treasurer to enter into arrangements for a statement of financial framework, which is to include a statement of financial purpose and provisions for the payment by the Authority of dividends, tax-equivalents and guarantee fees.

Division 4 Memoranda of understanding

Clause 35 contains a definition of *regulatory agencies*, which include various government departments, government agencies, and local authorities.

Clause 36 requires the Authority to enter into memoranda of understanding with the Director-General of the Department of Health, the Water Administration Ministerial Corporation and the Environment Protection Authority as soon as practicable after the granting of the operating licence to the Authority.

Clause 37 enables the Minister to direct the Authority to enter memoranda of understanding with other regulatory agencies.

Clause 38 requires public consultation to be undertaken in relation to proposed memoranda of understanding and proposed amendments of memoranda of understanding.

Division 5 Reports to Parliament

Clause 39 requires the Authority to prepare reports for presentation to Parliament on subjects and at times specified by the operating licence.

Part 5 Catchment areas

Division 1 Catchment areas

Clause 40 empowers the Governor to declare that an area of land is part of the inner catchment area or the outer catchment area of the Authority.

Division 2 Special areas

Clause 41 contains definitions of expressions used in the proposed Division.

Clause 42 empowers the Governor, on the recommendation of the Minister, to declare land to be a special area where it is necessary to do so in order to protect water and the ecological integrity of land.

Clause 43 restricts the transfer or lease of, or other dealings with, land in a special area.

Clause 44 restricts the way in which Crown land in a special area is to be dealt with.

Clause 45 restricts the exercise by public agencies of their functions in relation to land within a special area. This involves the requirement for notice to be given to the Authority of the proposed exercise of such functions.

Clause 46 empowers the making of regulations regarding special areas.

Clause 47 makes provision for plans of management in connection with special areas, involving joint action by the Authority and the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the respective Ministers.

Clause 48 requires the Authority to comply with the plans of management prepared for special areas.

Division 3 Controlled areas

Clause 49 allows the declaration of controlled areas by the Governor. A controlled area can only cover land owned by or vested in the Authority.

Clause 50 provides for the making of regulations regarding controlled areas.

Part 6 Provisions relating to works and land

Clause 51 places ownership in the Authority of works installed by the Authority, and gives the Authority power to deal with such works.

Clause 52 allows certain persons connected with the Authority to enter and occupy land for a number of specified purposes.

Clause 53 provides for the issue of certificates of authority to such persons.

Clause 54 sets out limitations and restrictions on the powers of entry under the proposed Part.

Clause 55 relates to compensation payable by the Authority for damage caused by it in the exercise of functions under the proposed Part.

Clause 56 relates to compensation payable to the Authority by persons for loss or damage caused by those persons in certain circumstances.

Clause 57 provides for the acquisition of land by the Authority.

Clause 58 allows the Minister to approve the carrying out of certain activities in the area of operations of the Authority provided they are certified to be required for the protection of water quality, and required in the interests of public health or public safety, and required to be carried out urgently. Such an approval obviates the need for approval under other legislation.

Clause 59 applies certain specified provisions of the *Water Board (Corporatisation) Act 1994* to the Authority relating to the opening of roads, the alteration of the position of conduits, and the protection of works.

Part 7 Offences

Clause 60 creates an offence of illegally taking water or altering a meter.

Clause 61 creates an offence of discharging any substance into a work of the Authority.

Clause 62 provides a system of penalty notices for offences under the proposed Act and under other legislation, being offences identified under the regulations for the purpose of the clause.

Clause 63 maintains the Authority's right to take civil proceedings against persons who have been prosecuted for offences under the proposed Act.

Clause 64 makes it an offence to cause the commission of an offence in a number of ways.

Clause 65 states that proceedings for offences under the proposed Act are to be dealt with summarily before a Local Court or the Supreme Court.

Clause 66 provides that proceedings for an offence under the proposed Act may be brought within 2 years after the commission of the alleged offence or within 2 years after the alleged offence first came to the attention of any authorised officer of the Authority.

Part 8 Miscellaneous

Clause 67 gives effect to a Schedule containing provisions for the transfer of staff, assets, rights and liabilities of the Corporation to the Authority.

Clause 68 gives effect to a Schedule of amendments to the Water Board (Corporatisation) Act 1994.

Clause 69 gives effect to a Schedule of amendments to other Acts.

Clause 70 gives effect to a Schedule containing savings, transitional and other provisions.

Clause 71 creates a general regulation-making power.

Clause 72 provides for the proposed Act to be reviewed after 5 years.

Schedule 1 Constitution and procedure of Board

Schedule 1 provides for the constitution and procedure of the Board.

Schedule 2 Provisions relating to Chief Executive

Schedule 2 provides for the employment of the Chief Executive, and the appointment of an acting Chief Executive.

Schedule 3 Transfer of staff, assets, rights and liabilities to Authority

Schedule 3 provides for the transfer of staff, assets, rights and liabilities of the Corporation to the Authority by way of order of the Governor.

Schedule 4 Amendment of Sydney Water Act

Schedule 4 amends the *Water Board (Corporatisation) Act 1994* to insert certain provisions consequential on the enactment of the proposed Act.

Schedule 4 [1] and [5]–[10] omit provisions that are to be replaced by provisions in the proposed Act.

Schedule 4 [2] and [3] enable the operating licence of the Corporation to be amended to adjust the functions of the Corporation in consequence of the conferral of functions on the Authority.

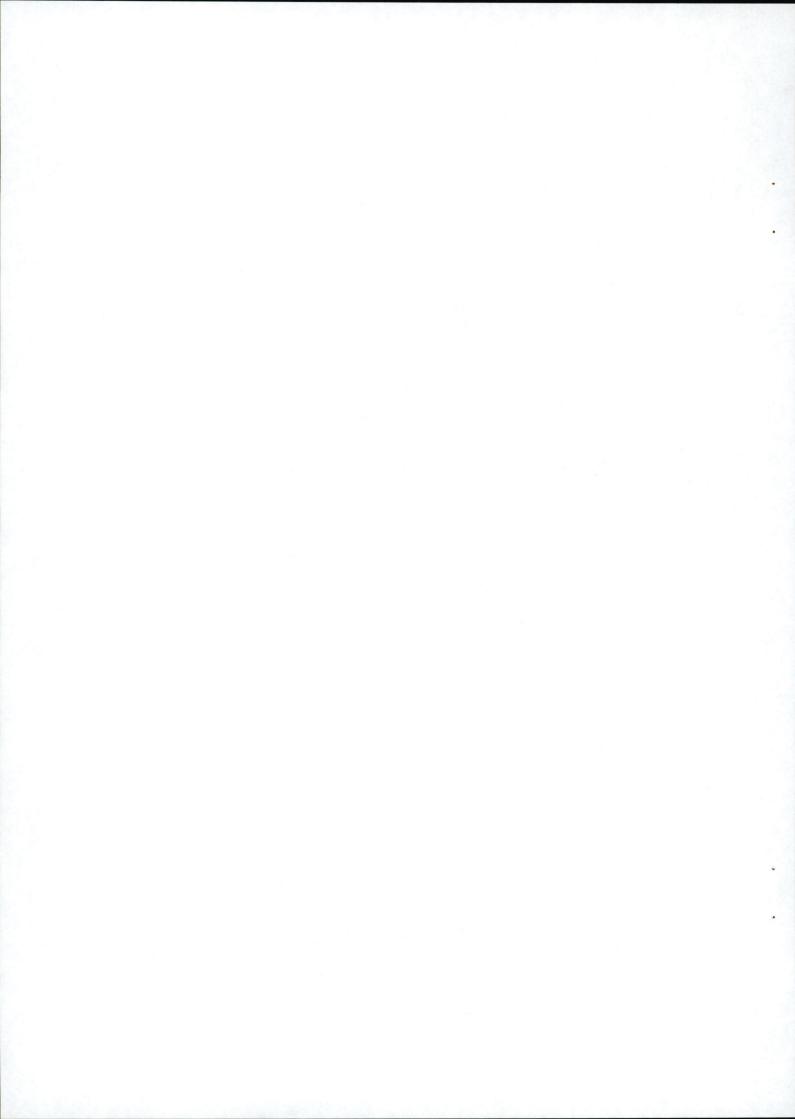
Schedule 4 [4] allows the Minister to approve the carrying out of certain activities in the area of operations of the Corporation provided they are certified to be required for the protection of water quality, and required in the interests of public health or public safety, and required to be carried out urgently. Such an approval obviates the need for approval under other legislation.

Schedule 5 Amendment of other Acts

Schedule 5 makes amendments to a number of other Acts.

Schedule 6 Savings, transitional and other provisions

Schedule 6 makes provision for regulations of a savings or transitional nature, and makes a number of savings and transitional provisions consequent on the enactment of the proposed Act.





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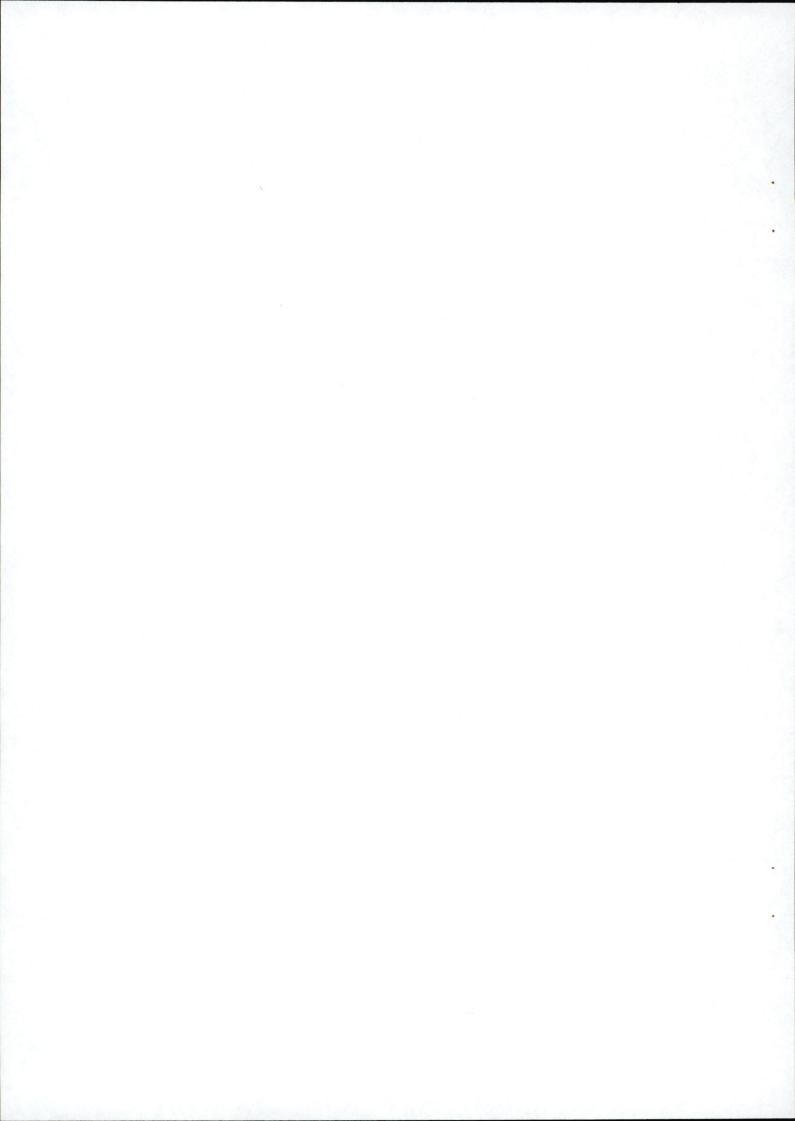
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No , 1998

A Bill for

An Act to constitute the Sydney Catchment Authority and to confer and impose on it certain functions with respect to the protection and management of certain catchment areas, with respect to the supply of water to Sydney Water Corporation Limited and other bodies, and with respect to other matters: to make provision for the protection of public health and public safety and for the protection of the environment: to make consequential amendments to the *Water Board (Corporatisation) Act 1994* and certain other Acts: and for other purposes.

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Part 1

Preliminary

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the Sydney Water Catchment Management Act 1998.

2 Commencement

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This Act commences on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.

3 Definitions

In this Act:

area of operations means:

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- in relation to the Authority—the area of operations of the Authority under this Act, or
- (b) in relation to the Sydney Water Corporation—the area of operations of the Sydney Water Corporation under the Sydney Water Act.

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Authority means the Sydney Catchment Authority constituted under this Act.

Board means the Sydney Catchment Authority Board constituted under this Act.

catchment area means the inner catchment area or the outer catchment area.

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catchment infrastructure works means:

- (a) water storages, water mains, or connected or associated works, or
- (b) monitoring devices in, under, over or near any works 25 referred to in paragraph (a), or
- (c) any works ancillary or antecedent to any works referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

and include	es anything	prescribed	by the	regulations	as being
within this	definition.	but exclude	es anyth	ing prescribe	ed by the
regulations	as being or	utside this	definitio	n.	

Chief Executive means the Chief Executive of the Authority.

controlled area means an area of land for the time being declared under this Act to be a controlled area.

county council means a county council under the Local Government Act 1993.

exercise a function includes perform a duty.

function includes a power, authority or duty.

inner catchment area means land for the time being declared under this Act to be or to be part of the inner catchment area of the Authority.

lease includes a licence or permit.

Licence Regulator means the Sydney Water Corporation Licence Regulator constituted by section 30 of the Sydney Water Act.

local council means a council within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1993.

operating licence means the operating licence granted under section 25 or any renewal of it, and as in force for the time being.

operational audit means an operational audit of the Authority that is required to be prepared under the operating licence.

outer catchment area means land for the time being declared under this Act to be or to be part of the outer catchment area of the Authority.

owner, in relation to land, includes every person who jointly or severally at law or in equity:

- (a) is entitled to the land for an estate of freehold in possession, or
- (b) is a person to whom the Crown has contracted to sell the land under the *Crown Lands Act 1989* or any other Act relating to alienation of land of the Crown. or

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Part 1

(c)	is entitled	d to r	eceive, or	receives.	or if the	land were l	et to
	a tenant	woul	d receive.	the rents	and pro	fits of the l	and.
	whether	as	beneficial	owner.	trustee.	mortgagee	in
	possessio	n or	otherwise				

and, in relation to land of the Crown, means the Crown, but does not include a person who, or a class of persons that, is declared by the regulations as being outside this definition, either generally or in a particular case or class of cases.

public authority includes a corporation that is incorporated by or under an Act. but does not include:

a company within the meaning of the Corporations Law, or

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- (b) a society within the meaning of the Co-operation Act 1923 or a co-operative within the meaning of the Co-operatives Act 1992, or
- (c) an association incorporated under the Associations 15 Incorporation Act 1984, or
- (d) a body prescribed by the regulations as not being a public authority for the purposes of this definition.

special area means an area of land for the time being declared under this Act to be a special area.

specified includes referred to.

Sydney Water Act means the Water Board (Corporatisation) Act 1994. and includes that Act with any altered citation.

Sydney Water Corporation means Sydney Water Corporation Limited referred to in the Sydney Water Act, or, if Sydney Water Corporation is constituted as a corporation under the Sydney Water Act. means Sydney Water Corporation.

water storages means dam walls, pumps and other works used for or with respect to the extraction, and storage, of:

- (a) water in rivers and lakes, and
- (b) water occurring naturally on the surface of the ground, and
- (c) sub-surface waters.

water supply authority means a Water Supply Authority under the Water Supply Authorities Act 1987.

works. in relation to the Authority, includes catchment infrastructure works vested in or under the control of the Authority.

4 Other Acts not affected

Except so far as is expressly or impliedly provided by this or any other Act. nothing in this Act affects the operation of the *Catchment Management Act 1989* or any other Act.

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5 Act to bind Crown

This Act binds the Crown in right of New South Wales and, in so far as the legislative power of the Parliament of New South Wales permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.

Part 2 Constitution of Sydney Catchment Authority

6 Constitution of Authority

(1) There is constituted by this Act a corporation with the corporate name of the Sydney Catchment Authority.

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(2) The Authority is, for the purposes of any Act, a statutory body representing the Crown.

7 Board

- (1) There is to be a Sydney Catchment Authority Board.
- (2) The Board is to consist of:
 - (a) the Chief Executive, and
 - (b) not fewer than 4 and not more than 7 members appointed by the Minister.
- (3) The persons appointed by the Minister must each or together have such expertise as the Minister considers necessary in order to realise the objectives of the Authority.
- (4) Schedule 1 has effect with respect to the constitution and procedure of the Board.

8 Board to determine policies

- The Board has the function of determining the policies of the Authority.
- (2) In exercising that function, the Board is, as far as practicable and consistently with public health and public safety, required to ensure that the activities of the Authority are carried out efficiently and economically and in accordance with sound commercial principles.

9 Chief Executive

- (1) The Governor may appoint a Chief Executive of the Authority.
- (2) Schedule 2 has effect with respect to the Chief Executive.

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10 Chief Executive to manage Authority

- (1) The affairs of the Authority are to be managed and controlled by the Chief Executive.
- (2) Any act, matter or thing done in the name of, or on behalf of, the Authority by the Chief Executive, or with the authority of the Chief Executive, is taken to have been done by the Authority.

11 Ministerial directions

- (1) The Authority is subject to the control and direction of the Minister, except in relation to the contents of any report or recommendation made by the Authority.
- (2) Subject to this section, the Board and the Chief Executive must ensure that the Authority complies with any direction given to the Authority by the Minister.
- (3) If the Board considers that:
 - (a) the Authority would suffer a significant financial loss as a result of complying with any such direction, and
 - (b) the direction is not in the commercial interests of the Authority.

the Board may request the Minister to review the direction.

- (4) A request for a review must be made within 7 days after the direction is given or within such other reasonable period as the Minister determines.
- (5) If the Board requests a review, the Authority is not required to comply with the direction until notified of the Minister's decision following the review.
- (6) Following the review the Minister may confirm or revoke the direction, but the Minister must not confirm the direction unless:
 - (a) the Minister has estimated the financial loss concerned from information supplied by the Authority or from other sources, and
 - (b) the Minister has referred the matter to the Treasurer, and
 - (c) the Treasurer has approved of the financial loss being reimbursed from public revenue.

Constitution of Sydney Catchment Authority

(7) The amount to be reimbursed to the Authority is to be paid, from money advanced by the Treasurer or appropriated by Parliament for that purpose, at such times and in such amounts as the Treasurer determines after receiving advice from the Minister on the estimated financial loss incurred by the Authority from time to time.

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(8) For the purposes of this section, the amount of the financial loss that the Authority suffers as a result of complying with a direction includes the amount of expenditure that the Authority incurs, and the amount of revenue that the Authority forgoes, as a result of complying with the direction which it would not otherwise incur or forgo.

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12 Staff

The Authority may employ such staff as may be necessary to assist it in the exercise of its functions. Part 2 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1988* does not apply to or in respect of any such staff.

Part 3 Division 1

Part 3 Role, objectives and functions of Authority

Division 1 Role and objectives

13 Role

The role of the Authority is, subject to and in accordance with this Act:

(a) to manage and protect the catchment areas and catchment infrastructure works, and

(b) to be a supplier of bulk water, and

(c) to regulate certain activities within or affecting the outer catchment area as well as the inner catchment area.

14 Objectives

- (1) The principal objectives of the Authority are as follows:
 - (a) to ensure that the catchment areas and the catchment infrastructure works are managed and protected so as to promote water quality, the protection of public health and public safety, and the protection of the environment.

(b) to ensure that water supplied by it complies with appropriate standards of quality.

- (c) where its activities affect the environment, to conduct its operations in compliance with the principles of ecologically sustainable development contained in section 6 (2) of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991*.
- (d) to manage the Authority's catchment infrastructure works efficiently and economically and in accordance with sound commercial principles.
- (2) In implementing its principal objectives, the Authority has the following special objectives:
 - (a) to minimise risks to human health.

(b) to prevent the degradation of the environment.

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(3) Nothing in this section gives rise to, or can be taken into account in, any civil cause of action.

Division 2 Functions

15 General functions

The Authority has and may exercise the functions conferred or imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, to the extent to which the operating licence enables the Authority to exercise those functions.

16 Specific functions

- (1) The Authority has the following specific functions:
 - (a) to supply water to the Sydney Water Corporation,
 - (b) to supply water to water supply authorities, prescribed local councils or prescribed county councils.

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- (c) to supply water to other persons and bodies, but under terms and conditions that prevent the person or body concerned from supplying the water for consumption by others within the State unless the person or body is authorised to do so by or under an Act.
- (d) to manage and protect the catchment areas and the catchment infrastructure works vested in or under the control of the Authority.
- (e) to protect and enhance the quality of water controlled by the Authority.
- (f) to undertake research on catchments generally, and in particular on the health of the Authority's catchment areas. 25
- (g) to undertake an educative role within the community.
- (2) The Authority is required, and has power, to comply with the requirements imposed by or under any other Act in relation to any of its activities.

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17 Concurrence and other roles under environmental planning instruments

- (1) The Authority has such functions as are necessary or convenient to carry out any concurrence or other role conferred or imposed on it by or under any environmental planning instrument in relation to a catchment area.
- (2) This section does not affect the generality of any other provision of this or any other Act.

18 Concurrence and other roles under licensing legislation

- (1) The Authority has such functions as are necessary or convenient to carry out any concurrence or other role conferred or imposed on it by the regulations under this Act in relation to the grant of licences under any Act or instrument under any Act so far as they relate to:
 - a) activities carried out or proposed to be carried out within a 15 catchment area, or
 - (b) activities carried out or proposed to be carried out outside a catchment area but being of such a nature as affect or may affect a catchment area.
- (2) The regulations under this Act may, on the recommendation of the Minister and with the approval of the Minister administering the Act concerned, make provision for or with respect to:
 - requiring the Authority to be notified of applications for the grant of specified classes of licences, and
 - (b) preventing the grant of specified classes of licences 25 without the concurrence of the Authority.
- (3) Such a concurrence may be given on conditions, including conditions as to the terms and conditions to be included in or otherwise attached to such a licence.
- (4) This section does not affect the generality of any other provision of this or any other Act so far as it confers or imposes functions on the Authority, but otherwise has effect despite anything in any other Act.

- (5) This section does not apply in relation to:
 - (a) the grant of licences (as referred to in section 18), or
 - (b) activities carried on by the Authority.

Division 3 Area of operations

20 Area of operations

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- (1) The area of operations of the Authority is to be so much of the area of operations that the Sydney Water Corporation had immediately before the commencement of this section as is specified in the initial operating licence of the Authority.
- (2) The Governor may, by order published in the Gazette, vary the area of operations of the Authority.
- (3) Nothing in this section prevents the operating licence from empowering the Authority to exercise functions in or in respect of an area outside the area of operations of the Authority.
- (4) Nothing in this section affects the area of operations of the Sydney Water Corporation.

21 Facilitating provisions of orders

- (1) An order of the Governor for the purposes of this Division may include such provisions as are necessary or convenient for giving effect to the order, including provisions for or with respect to the following:
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- (a) the transfer of staff.
- (b) the transfer or apportionment of assets, rights and liabilities.
- (c) the delivery or retention of records.

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- (d) the termination, cessation, dissolution or abolition of anything existing before the order takes effect.
- (e) the preservation or continuance of anything existing before the order takes effect.

(6)	The	arrangements	are	to	be	reviewed	as	required	by
(0)	1110	arrangements	arc	w		ic vic wed	as	required	Uy

- (a) the terms of the arrangements. or
- (b) the terms of the operating licence, or
- (c) the Minister.
- (7) The arrangements are to be amended or replaced at times specified by:
 - (a) the terms of the arrangements, or
 - (b) the terms of the operating licence, or
 - (c) the Minister.
- (8) Nothing in this Division limits the matters that may be included in the operating licence or limits the terms of the operating licence.

23 Negotiations

- (1) The Authority and the Sydney Water Corporation are required to enter into negotiations for the purpose of entering into, amending or replacing the arrangements as and when required by or under this Division.
- (2) If it appears to the Minister that negotiations are unable to be finalised, the arrangements are to be entered into, amended or replaced in accordance with the procedures determined by the Minister or are taken to be entered into, amended or replaced in such terms as are determined by the Minister.

24 Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal

- (1) In this section:
 - *Tribunal* means the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal of New South Wales established under the *Independent Pricing* and Regulatory Tribunal Act 1992.
- (2) An arrangement under this Division is not to be entered into, amended or replaced except after consultation with the Tribunal and after the Tribunal has furnished a report on the proposed arrangement or amendment to the Minister, the Authority and the Sydney Water Corporation.

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- (3)The Tribunal may investigate the adequacy and operation of the arrangements under this Division at any time, and may furnish a report on any aspect of the arrangements, or their adequacy or operation, to the Minister.
- (4)Without limiting the generality of any provisions of the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal Act 1992, the supply of water by the Authority to the Sydney Water Corporation is capable of being declared to be a government monopoly service within the meaning of that Act.

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(5) The provisions of this Division and of the arrangements have 10 effect subject to the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal Act 1992.

Part 4 Division 1

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Part 4 Control and accountability of Authority

Division 1 Operating licence

25 Grant of operating licence

- (1) The Governor may grant an operating licence to enable the Authority, subject to any limitations specified in the operating licence, to provide, construct, operate, manage or maintain systems or services for the purpose of the exercise of any of its functions in accordance with this Act, whether within or outside the area of operations of the Authority.
- While the operating licence is in force, the Authority is authorised to exercise, on behalf of the Water Administration Ministerial Corporation, the right to the use and flow, and to the control, of water conferred on the Water Administration Ministerial Corporation by section 12 of the Water Administration Act 1986 for the purposes referred to in subsection (1) of this section and for the purposes of extraction and transportation of water.
- (3) The authorisation given by subsection (2) in relation to the operating licence has effect only until such time as the Authority is granted a licence or permit by the relevant authority for the purposes referred to in that subsection and the Minister, by certificate published in the Gazette, certifies that such a licence or permit has been granted.
- (4) The authorisation given by subsection (2) in relation to the operating licence applies only so far as is relevant to the ambit of the operating licence and is subject to the terms and conditions of the operating licence.
- (5) This section has effect despite anything in the *Water Administration Act* 1986.

26 Terms and conditions of operating licence

(1) The operating licence is subject to the terms and conditions determined by the Governor, but must include terms or conditions under which the Authority is required:

Control and accountability of Authority

Clause 26

Part 4

Page 18

(2) If, in the opinion of the Minister, the Authority contravenes the operating licence, and whether or not a notice has been served under subsection (1) or the period specified in the notice has ended, the Governor may direct that the Authority is to pay a monetary penalty in an amount to be determined by the Governor.

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(3) The fact that the Governor has directed that action be taken under this section does not prevent the Governor directing that the same or other action under this section be taken if the contravention continues or a fresh contravention occurs.

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- (4) The operating licence may make provision for advice to be furnished to the Minister in connection with the exercise of the Minister's functions under this section.
- (5) A penalty imposed under this section may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction as if it were a debt due to the Crown.

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30 Cancellation of operating licence

(1) The operating licence may be cancelled by the Governor, but only if:

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(a) the Authority ceases, otherwise than as authorised by the operating licence, to carry out its responsibilities in accordance with the operating licence or any of them in the area of operations of the Authority for any reason, or

(b) the Authority:

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- (i) is, in the opinion of the Minister, in material default in compliance with the operating licence, viewed in terms of the operation of the operating licence as a whole, and

(ii) has not, within the time specified by the Minister in a notice to the Authority, either rectified the default or shown cause, to the satisfaction of the Minister, why the operating licence should not be cancelled, or

planning instrument.

(2)The regulations may make provision for or with respect to conferring other functions on the Licence Regulator, including. for example, monitoring and reporting on the activities of public authorities in and in relation to the catchment areas. (3)The Licence Regulator must: inform the Minister about any failure of the Authority to (a) meet operational standards or any other requirements imposed on the Authority under the operating licence, and provide advice to the Minister about any penalties or (b) remedial action required as a result of the Authority's 10 performance under the operating licence. (4)The Licence Regulator has such other functions as may be conferred or imposed on it by the operating licence. (5)The Licence Regulator is to report annually to the Minister in accordance with the requirements of this Division. 15 The Licence Regulator is not subject to the control and direction (6)of the Minister in respect of the contents of any report or advice given to the Minister. (7)In this section: identified means identified by the Minister by order in writing 20 communicated to the Licence Regulator. Report on operational audit The Licence Regulator is to present to the Minister a report on

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each operational audit within one month after its receipt of the audit.

33 Presentation of report to Parliament

- The Minister is to lay the report (or cause it to be laid) before (1)both Houses of Parliament within one month after the Minister receives the report.
- (2)If a House of Parliament is not sitting when the Minister seeks to 30 furnish a report to it, the Minister may present copies of the report to the Clerk of the House concerned.
- (3)The report:
 - on presentation and for all purposes is taken to have been laid before the House, and

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Clau	se 33	Sydney Water Catchment Management Bill 1998	
Part Divis	4 sion 2	Control and accountability of Authority	
		 (b) may be printed by authority of the Clerk of the House, and (c) if printed by authority of the Clerk, is for all purposes taken to be a document published by or under the authority of the House, and 	
		 (d) is to be recorded: (i) in the case of the Legislative Council—in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. and 	5
		(ii) in the case of the Legislative Assembly—in the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly.on the first sitting day of the House after receipt of the report by the Clerk.	10
Div	ision	3 Statement of financial framework	
34	State	ement of financial framework	
	(1)	The Minister and the Treasurer are to enter into arrangements for the adoption of a statement of financial framework, which is to be complied with by and in relation to the Authority, and may from time to time amend or replace the arrangements.	15
	(2)	The statement of financial framework is to include, but is not limited to: (a) a statement of financial purpose, and (b) provisions for or with respect to the payment by the Authority of dividends, tax-equivalents and guarantee fees, as respectively defined in the statement of financial framework.	20
	(3)	Nothing in this section or any other provision of this Act affects the application of section 59B of the <i>Public Finance and Audit Act 1983</i> to the Authority.	
Divi	sion	4 Memoranda of understanding	
35	Defin	uition	30
		In this Division:	
		regulatory agencies means:	
		(a) the Director-General of the Department of Health, the Water Administration Ministerial Corporation, and the Environment Protection Authority, and	35

Clause 33

(b) the Director-General of National Parks and Wildlife, the Director-General of the Department of Agriculture, local councils, county councils, and any persons, bodies or agencies for the time being nominated by order of the Minister communicated to the Authority.

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36 Requirement to enter into certain memoranda of understanding

(1) The Authority is required to enter into memoranda of understanding respectively with the regulatory agencies referred to in paragraph (a) of the definition of *regulatory agencies* in section 35. The following subsections of this section apply in relation to such a memorandum of understanding, and do not apply to memoranda of understanding with other regulatory agencies.

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(2) A memorandum of understanding is to be of the nature referred to in the operating licence.

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(3) The Authority is to enter into a memorandum of understanding with each regulatory agency as soon as practicable (but within 6 months) after the Authority is granted the operating licence.

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(4) A memorandum of understanding is to be reviewed, and amended or replaced, at such times and in such circumstances as are agreed on between the Authority and the regulatory agency concerned or as are determined by the Minister.

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(5) If the Authority and a regulatory agency are not able to enter into, or agree on a term of, a memorandum of understanding, the memorandum is to be entered into in accordance with the procedures determined by the Minister or is taken to be entered into in such terms as are determined by the Minister.

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37 Direction to enter into certain memoranda of understanding

(1) The Minister may, from time to time, direct the Authority to enter into memoranda of understanding with such regulatory agencies referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of the *regulatory agencies* in section 35 as the Minister determines. This section does not apply to a memorandum of understanding referred to in section 36.

Sydney Water Catchment Management Bill 1998

Clause 37

Part 4 Division 4

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(6) The requirements of this section apply to an amendment to a memorandum of understanding in the same way as they apply to a memorandum of understanding.

Division 5 Reports to Parliament

39	Reports		

- (1) In addition to its statutory annual report, the Authority must furnish reports to the Minister, for presentation to Parliament, on subjects and at times specified in the operating licence.
- (2) The Minister is to lay such a report (or cause it to be laid) before both Houses of Parliament within one month after the Minister receives the report.
- (3) If a House of Parliament is not sitting when the Minister seeks to furnish a report to it, the Minister may present copies of the report to the Clerk of the House concerned.
- (4) The report:
 - (a) on presentation and for all purposes is taken to have been laid before the House, and
 - (b) may be printed by authority of the Clerk of the House, and
 - (c) if printed by authority of the Clerk, is for all purposes taken to be a document published by or under the authority of the House, and
 - (d) is to be recorded:
 - in the case of the Legislative Council—in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, and
 - (ii) in the case of the Legislative Assembly—in the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. on the first sitting day of the House after receipt of the report by the Clerk.

Clause 40

Sydney Water Catchment Management Bill 1998

Part 5 Division 1 Catchment areas

Part 5 Catchment areas

Division 1 Catchment areas

40 Declaration of catchment areas

- (1) The Governor may, by order published in the Gazette, declare an area of land specified in the order to be or to be part of the inner catchment area of the Authority.
- (2) The Governor may, by order published in the Gazette, declare an area of land specified in the order to be or to be part of the outer catchment area of the Authority.

Division 2 Special areas

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41 Definitions

In this Division:

joint sponsors means the Director-General of National Parks and Wildlife and the Authority.

Ministers means the Minister and the Minister for the 15 Environment.

public agency means the Governor, a Minister, or a public authority.

42 Special areas

- (1) The Governor may, on the recommendation of the Minister, by order published in the Gazette, declare an area of land specified in the order to be a special area.
- (2) The Minister may not recommend the making of such an order unless the Minister certifies that the Minister is satisfied that the making of the order is necessary for either or both of the 25 following purposes:
 - (a) protecting the quality of stored waters, whether intended for use for drinking or other purposes,
 - (b) maintaining the ecological integrity of an area of land to be declared to be a special area in a manner that is consistent with the Authority's objectives.

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- (3) The Minister must cause a copy of an order made under this section, including an order amending an order, to be tabled in each House of Parliament within 14 sitting days of that House after the order has been published in the Gazette.
- (4) A special area must not be reduced in size, and an order declaring an area of land to be a special area must not be repealed, unless authorised by an Act of Parliament.

43 Restriction on alienation of land in special areas

- (1) The Authority must not alienate, mortgage, charge or demise land in a special area that is owned by or vested in the Authority unless:
 - (a) to or in favour of the Minister administering the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, or
 - (b) authorised by an Act of Parliament.
- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) operates:
 - (a) to extinguish or otherwise affect any existing lease or other interest in the land in a special area, or
 - (b) to prevent the renewal of any such lease or other interest.
 - (c) to prevent the grant of a lease or other interest in the land in accordance with any plan of management prepared in relation to the land under this Act.

44 Crown land in special areas

- (1) Action may not be taken under the *Crown Lands Act 1989* in relation to land in a special area unless the Authority has given written approval and any conditions to which the approval is subject are complied with.
- (2) The Authority may, in a special area, exercise the functions of a person or body appointed to manage the affairs of a reserve trust under Part 5 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989* without being appointed as such.

45 Exercise of functions by public agencies in special areas

(1) A public agency may not, in relation to land within a special area, exercise functions other than functions under this Act unless notice is first given to the Authority.

Authority thinks fit.

(2)

On receiving a notice referred to in this section, the Authority

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may make such representations to the public agency as the

- (3) A public agency may not exercise functions contrary to any such representations unless, before the exercise of the functions, not less than 28 days' notice has been given to the Authority of the functions intended to be exercised.
- (4) If a public agency has functions with regard to a development application or an application for a complying development certificate relating to land within a special area to which an environmental planning instrument applies, the forwarding of the application or a copy of it to the Authority, whether by the public agency or the applicant, is taken also to be the giving of notice for the purposes of this section.
- (5) This section does not apply to a public agency's functions with regard to the making of an environmental planning instrument in relation to land within a special area.
- This section does not apply to a public agency's functions with regard to a development application, if an environmental planning instrument applying in the special area prevents the development application from being determined by the granting of consent without the concurrence of the Authority.

46 Regulations concerning special areas

- (1) The regulations may make provision for or with respect to special areas, including charges or payments for abstraction of water and the regulation or prohibition of abstracting, using, polluting or contaminating waters or polluting or contaminating land within such areas.
- (2) A regulation made under this Division prevails to the extent of any inconsistency with an instrument made under another Act. 30 including an environmental planning instrument.

47 Plans of management

(1) The joint sponsors are jointly required to cause a plan of management to be prepared for each special area as soon as practicable after it has been declared to be a special area.

When a plan of management has been prepared, the joint (2)sponsors must give notice of the plan in a newspaper circulating throughout New South Wales and must, in that notice: specify the address of the place at which copies of the plan of management may be inspected, and 5 specify the address to which representations concerning (b) the plan of management may be forwarded. Any person may, within 30 days or such longer period as may be (3)specified in the notice, make representations to the joint sponsors concerning the plan of management. 10 The joint sponsors must, on the expiration of the period referred (4)to in subsection (3), and before submitting the plan of management to the Ministers, consider any representations made under this section. The Ministers may adopt a plan of management without (5)15 alteration or with such alterations as the Ministers think fit or may refer it back to the joint sponsors for further consideration. (6)If the Ministers refer a plan of management back for further consideration, the joint sponsors must resubmit it after considering it further and making any appropriate alterations. 20 (7)The Ministers may: (a) amend or alter a plan of management from time to time. or (b) cancel a plan of management, or cancel a plan of management and substitute a new plan. (c) Before doing any of the things referred to in subsection (7). the 25 (8)Ministers may consult with any person or body (including persons or bodies other than the joint sponsors) that the Ministers think fit. Subsections (2)-(4) apply to an amendment or alteration of a (9)plan of management in the same way as they apply to a plan of 30

48 Operations under plan of management

management.

(1) A plan of management adopted under this Act for a special area must be carried out and given effect to by the Authority.

Clause 48	Sydney Water Catchment Management Bill 1998
Part 5 Division 2	Catchment areas

(2) Subject to the requirements of any other Act or any instrument under any other Act, no operations are to be undertaken by the Authority in relation to the lands within the special area unless the operations are in accordance with the plan.

Division 3 Controlled areas

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49 Controlled areas

- (1) The Governor may, on the recommendation of the Minister, by order published in the Gazette, declare an area of land specified in the order to be a controlled area.
- (2) An order under this section applies to land only while it is owned by or vested in the Authority.

50 Regulations concerning controlled areas

- (1) The regulations may make provision for or with respect to controlled areas, including the regulation or prohibition of abstracting, using, polluting or contaminating waters or polluting or contaminating land within such areas.
- (2) A regulation made under this Division prevails to the extent of any inconsistency with an instrument made under another Act, including an environmental planning instrument.

Clause 51

Part 6 Provisions relating to works and land

51 Ownership of works

- (1) The Authority is the owner of all works installed by the Authority in or on land, in rivers and other waterways and in or on the beds of rivers and waterways and of all works in or on land or in water vested in or transferred to the Authority (whether or not the land is owned by the Authority).
- (2) The Authority may, subject to this Act, operate, repair, replace, maintain, remove, extend, expand, connect, disconnect, improve or do any other things that are necessary or appropriate to any of its works to ensure that, in the opinion of the Authority, the works are used in an efficient manner for the purposes for which they were installed.
- (3) The Authority may sell or otherwise deal with works that it owns.

52 Entry on to land

- (1) The Authority may, by persons issued with certificates of authority under section 53, enter and occupy land or a building in accordance with this Part for any one or more of the following purposes:
 - (a) to operate, repair, replace, maintain, remove, extend, expand, connect, disconnect, improve or do any other things that the Authority considers are necessary or appropriate to any of its works or to construct new works and, for these purposes, to carry out any work on, below or above the surface of the land.
 - (b) to ascertain the character and condition of the land or a building to enable the Authority to operate, repair, replace, maintain, remove, extend, expand, connect, disconnect or improve, or do any other thing to, the Authority's systems and services for the purposes of carrying out the terms and conditions of the operating licence.
 - (c) to ascertain whether:
 - (i) an offence against this Act or the regulations has been committed, or

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Sydney Water Catchment Management Bill 1998

(e)

Clause 52

The Minister may, if the Minister thinks fit, by order published in (4)the Gazette, impose conditions or restrictions on certificates of authority issued under this Act, either generally or in particular cases, including restrictions on the purposes for which and the circumstances in which a power of entry may be exercised.

Exercise of powers of entry

(3)

(1)Before a person enters any land or building under a power conferred by this Part, the Authority or a person must serve on the owner or occupier of the land or building notice in writing of the intention to enter the land or building on a day or days specified in the notice unless:

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entry to the land or building is made with the consent of (a) the owner or occupier of the land or building, or

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(b) entry is required urgently and the case is one in which the Board has authorised in writing (either generally or in the particular case) entry without notice, or

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the giving of notice would defeat the purpose for which the (c) power is to be exercised.

A power conferred by this Part to enter any land or building may (2)not be exercised unless the person proposing to exercise the power:

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is in possession of a certificate of authority issued under (a) section 53, and

exercises the power at a reasonable time during daylight. (b) unless this would defeat the purpose for which the power is to be exercised or the power is exercised in an emergency, and

- produces the certificate of authority if required to do so by (c) the occupier of the land, and
- uses no more force than is reasonably necessary to effect (d)the entry. Nothing in this section authorises the use of force to enter a
- dwelling-house or any enclosed part of a building occupied as a dwelling or authorises the entry of such premises at night without the consent of the owner or occupier of the premises unless entry

is required urgently and the case is one in which the Board has authorised (in writing, and either generally or in the particular case) entry without notice.

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55 Compensation by Authority for damage

- (1) The Authority, in exercising its functions under this Part, is to do as little damage as practicable and is, subject to this Part, to compensate all persons who suffer damage by the exercise of the functions.
- (2) Compensation may be made by reinstatement, repair, construction of works or payment.

56 Compensation to Authority for damage

- (1) Without limiting the provisions referred to in section 59 (1) (c), a person who, without the consent of the Authority, carries out any activity that causes destruction of, damage to or interference with any work owned by the Authority in circumstances in which the person should have known that the destruction, damage or interference would result from the carrying out of the activity, is liable to compensate the Authority for all loss or damage suffered by the Authority as a result.
- (2) The Authority is not entitled to compensation both under this section and another provision of this Act for the same destruction, damage or interference.
- (3) A reference in this section to a person extends to any person:
 - (a) who caused the carrying out of the activity, or
 - (b) by whose order or direction the activity was carried out, or
 - (c) who aided, assisted, counselled or procured the carrying out of the activity.
- (4) The Authority may proceed against a person for recovery of its loss or compensation for its damage under this section whether or not the Authority has proceeded against the person principally responsible for the loss or damage or any other person involved in the carrying out of the activity that caused the loss or damage.

57 Acquisition of land for purposes of this Act

(1) The Authority may acquire land (including an interest in land) for the purposes of this Act. 35

(2)	Land that the Authority is authorised to acquire under this section
	may be acquired by agreement or by compulsory process in
	accordance with the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation)
	Act 1991 for the purposes of this Act.

(3) The Authority may not give a proposed acquisition notice under the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991* without the approval of the Minister.

58 Approval of infrastructure activities in area of operations

- (1) In this section:
 - infrastructure activity means any development or other activity
 of any kind:
 - (a) that is proposed to be carried out within the area of operations of the Authority:
 - (i) on land owned or leased by, or leased to, the Authority, or
 - (ii) on other land but under a contract to which the Authority is a party, and
 - (b) that, but for this section, would be subject in any respect to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, the *Local Government Act 1993* or any instrument in force under either of those Acts.
- (2) The Minister may approve the carrying out of an infrastructure activity, if the Minister certifies in the instrument of approval that the carrying out of the activity is:
 - (a) required to protect the quality of water supplied by the Authority, and
 - (b) required in the interests of public health or public safety.
 - (c) required to be carried out urgently.
- (3) If the Minister has given such an approval, the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and the *Local Government Act 1993* and any instruments in force under either of those Acts do not apply to or in respect of:

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Clause 58

Part 7 Offences

60 Illegal diversion of water

A person must not:

- (a) wrongfully take, use or divert any water that is available for supply by the Authority or that is in any pipe or work used for supply by the Authority, or
- (b) wrongfully alter the index of a meter or prevent a meter from duly registering the quantity of water supplied by the Authority.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units (or 200 penalty units in the case of a corporation).

61 Offence to discharge into works

(1) A person must not discharge any substance into a work owned by or under the control of the Authority except with the written agreement of the Authority.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units (or 200 penalty units in the case of a corporation).

(2) This section does not apply to the use of a work by a person in accordance with a contract or arrangement between the Authority and a person.

62 Penalty notices

- 1) An authorised person may serve a penalty notice on a person if it appears to the authorised person that the person has committed:
 - (a) an offence against this Act or the regulations, or
 - (b) an offence against another Act or regulations under another Act committed within a catchment area.

being an offence prescribed by the regulations.

(2) A penalty notice is a notice to the effect that, if the person served does not wish to have the matter determined by a court, the person may pay, within the time and to the person specified in the notice, the penalty prescribed by the regulations for the offence if dealt with under this section.

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(3)A penalty notice may be served personally or by post. (4)If the amount of the penalty prescribed for the alleged offence is paid under this section, no person is liable to any further proceedings for the alleged offence. (5)Payment under this section is not an admission of liability for the purposes of, and does not affect or prejudice, any civil claim, action or proceeding arising out of the same occurrence. (6)The regulations may: prescribe an offence for the purposes of this section by specifying the offence or by referring to the provision 10 creating the offence, and (b) prescribe the amount of penalty for the offence if dealt with under this section, and prescribe different amounts of penalty for different offences or classes of offences. 15 (7)The amount of penalty prescribed under this section for an offence may not exceed the maximum amount of penalty which could be imposed for the offence by a court. (8)This section does not limit the operation of any other provision

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- of, or made under, this or any other Act relating to proceedings which may be taken in respect of offences.
- (9)In this section:

authorised person means a person appointed in writing by the Minister as an authorised person for the purposes of this section.

Payment of penalty does not affect other proceedings

- Prosecution or conviction of a person for an act or omission that is an offence against this Act does not affect any right of the Authority to take civil proceedings or any other action to recover from the person:
 - an amount in respect of loss or damage caused by the act (a) or omission, or
 - (b) the expenses incurred by the Authority in remedying the loss or damage, or
 - the value of water lost to the Authority because of the act or omission.

	(2)	Payment of a penalty for an offence against this Act does not affect any right of the Authority to institute any other action or proceeding.
64	Pers	ons causing offences
	(1)	A person:
		(a) who causes the commission of an offence against this Act or the regulations, or
		(b) by whose order or direction an offence against this Act or the regulations is committed, or
		(c) who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of an offence against this Act or the regulations.
		is guilty of an offence against this Act or the regulations and liable to a penalty in the same way as the principal offender.
	(2)	A person may be proceeded against for an offence under subsection (1) whether or not the principal offender has been prosecuted or convicted.
65	Disp	osal of proceedings for offences
	(1)	Proceedings for an offence against this Act or the regulations are to be disposed of summarily before:
		(a) a Local Court constituted by a Magistrate sitting alone, or(b) the Supreme Court in its summary jurisdiction.
	(2)	The maximum penalty that may be imposed by a Local Court in proceedings for an offence against this Act is 100 penalty units or the maximum penalty for the offence, whichever is the lesser.

Time within which proceedings may be commenced

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- Proceedings for an offence against this Act or the regulations may be commenced within but not later than 2 years after the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.
- Proceedings for an offence against this Act or the regulations (2)may also be commenced within but not later than 2 years after the date on which evidence of the alleged offence first came to the attention of any authorised officer.

Offences

(3) If subsection (2) is relied on for the purpose of commencing proceedings for an offence, the information or application must contain particulars of the date on which evidence of the offence first came to the attention of any authorised officer and need not contain particulars of the date on which the offence was committed. The date on which evidence first came to the attention of any authorised officer is the date specified in the information or application, unless the contrary is established.

(4) This section applies despite anything in the *Justices Act 1902* or any other Act.

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(5) In this section:

authorised officer means any officer of the Authority who is designated by the Authority as an authorised officer for the purposes of this section or whose official duties are concerned with the enforcement of this Act or the regulations or with the investigation or prosecution of offences or alleged offences against this Act or the regulations, and includes any class of persons prescribed by the regulations.

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evidence of an offence means evidence of any act or omission constituting the offence.

Sydney Wa	ater Catchmen	t Management	Bill	1998
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Miscellaneous

Part 8

Part 8 Miscellaneous

67 Transfer of staff, assets, rights and liabilities to Authority

Schedule 3 has effect.

68 Amendment of Sydney Water Act

The Sydney Water Act is amended as set out in Schedule 4.

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69 Amendment of other Acts

The Acts specified in Schedule 5 are amended as set out in that Schedule.

70 Savings, transitional and other provisions

Schedule 6 has effect.

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71 Regulations

(1) The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for or with respect to any matter that by this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed or that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

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- (2) A regulation may create an offence punishable by a penalty for a breach of the regulation not exceeding:
 - (a) 200 penalty units in the case of an offence by a corporation, or
 - (b) 100 penalty units in any other case.

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72 Review of Act

- (1) The Minister is to review this Act to determine whether the policy objectives of the Act remain valid and whether the terms of the Act remain appropriate for securing those objectives.
- (2) The review is to be undertaken as soon as possible after the period of 5 years from the date of assent to this Act.
- (3) A report on the outcome of the review is to be tabled in each House of Parliament within 12 months after the end of the period of 5 years.

Schedule 1 Constitution and procedure of Board

(Section 7)

1 Definitions

In this Schedule:

appointed member means a member of the Board other than the Chief Executive.

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Chairperson means the Chairperson of the Board.

member means a member of the Board.

2 Chairperson of Board

- (1) Of the appointed members, one is, in and by the member's instrument of appointment as a member or in and by another instrument executed by the Minister, to be appointed as Chairperson of the Board.
- (2) The Minister may remove a member from the office of Chairperson at any time.

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- (3) A person who is a member and Chairperson vacates office as Chairperson if the person:
 - (a) is removed from that office by the Minister, or
 - (b) resigns that office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister, or

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(c) ceases to be a member.

3 Deputies

(1) The Chief Executive may, from time to time, appoint a person to be his or her deputy, and the Chief Executive or the Minister may revoke any such appointment.

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(2) The Minister may, from time to time, appoint a person to be the deputy of an appointed member, and the Minister may revoke any such appointment.

	(3)	In the	e absence of a member, the member's deputy:	
		(a)	is, if available, to act in the place of the member, and	
		(b)	while so acting, has all the functions of the member and is taken to be a member.	
	(4)		deputy of a member who is Chairperson does not have the per's functions as Chairperson.	5
	(5)	paid allow	rson while acting in the place of a member is entitled to be such remuneration (including travelling and subsistence ances) as the Minister may from time to time determine in ct of the person.	10
4	Terms	of o	ffice of appointed members	
		such memb	period (not exceeding 3 years) as may be specified in the per's instrument of appointment, but is eligible (if wise qualified) for re-appointment.	15
5	Remu	nerati	on of appointed members	
		(inclu	ppointed member is entitled to be paid such remuneration ading travelling and subsistence allowances) as the Minister from time to time determine in respect of the member.	
6	Vacan	cy in	office of appointed member	20
	(1)	The memb	office of an appointed member becomes vacant if the per:	
		(a)	dies. or	
		(b)	completes a term of office and is not re-appointed, or	
		(c)	resigns the office by instrument in writing addressed to the Minister. or	25
		(d)	is removed from office by the Minister under this clause or by the Governor under Part 8 of the <i>Public Sector Management Act 1988</i> . or	

	(e)	is absent from 4 consecutive meetings of the Board of which reasonable notice has been given to the member personally or in the ordinary course of post, except on leave granted by the Board or unless, before the expiration of 4 weeks after the last of those meetings, the member is excused by the Board for having been absent from those meetings, or	5
	(f)	becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounds with his or her creditors or makes an assignment of his or her remuneration for their benefit, or	10
	(g)	becomes a mentally incapacitated person, or	
	(h)	is convicted in New South Wales of an offence that is punishable by penal servitude or imprisonment for 12 months or more or is convicted elsewhere than in New South Wales of an offence that, if committed in New South Wales, would be an offence so punishable.	15
(2)	The Many t	Minister may remove an appointed member from office at ime.	
Discl	osure	of pecuniary interests	20
(1)	If:		
	(a)	a member has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter being considered or about to be considered at a meeting of the Board, and	
	(b)	the interest appears to raise a conflict with the proper performance of the member's duties in relation to the consideration of the matter.	25
	have	nember must, as soon as possible after the relevant facts come to the member's knowledge, disclose the nature of interest at a meeting of the Board.	30
(2)	A dis	closure by a member at a meeting of the Board that the per:	
	(a)	is a member, or is in the employment, of a specified company or other body, or	

conditions.

	(b)	is a partner, or is in the employment, of a specified person, or	
	(c)	has some other specified interest relating to a specified company or other body or to a specified person.	
	matte that r	sufficient disclosure of the nature of the interest in any er relating to that company or other body or to that person may arise after the date of the disclosure and that is required a disclosed under subclause (1).	5
(3)	recor book	culars of any disclosure made under this clause are to be ded by the Board in a book kept for the purpose and that is to be open at all reasonable hours to inspection by any on on payment of the fee determined by the Board.	10
(4)	matte	a member has disclosed the nature of an interest in any er, the member must not, unless the Minister or the Board wise determines:	15
	(a)	be present during any deliberation of the Board with respect to the matter, or	
	(b)	take part in any decision of the Board with respect to the matter.	
(5)	under	ne purposes of the making of a determination by the Board subclause (4), a member who has a direct or indirect mary interest in a matter to which the disclosure relates not:	20
	(a)	be present during any deliberation of the Board for the purpose of making the determination, or	25
	(b)	take part in the making by the Board of the determination.	
(6)		ntravention of this clause does not invalidate any decision e Board.	
(7)	memby th	clause does not apply to or in respect of an interest of a per (being the provision of goods or services to the member e Authority) if the goods or services are, or are to be, able to members of the public on the same terms and	30

8 Filling of vacancy in office of appointed member

If the office of any appointed member becomes vacant, a person is, subject to this Act, to be appointed to fill the vacancy.

9 Effect of certain other Acts

- (1) The *Public Sector Management Act 1988* does not apply to the appointment of an appointed member, and an appointed member is not, as a member, subject to that Act (except Part 8).
- (2) If by or under any Act provision is made:
 - (a) requiring a person who is the holder of a specified office to devote the whole of his or her time to the duties of that office, or

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(b) prohibiting the person from engaging in employment outside the duties of that office.

the provision does not operate to disqualify the person from holding that office and also the office of an appointed member or from accepting and retaining any remuneration payable to the person under this Act as such a member.

(3) The office of an appointed member is not, for the purposes of any Act. an office or place of profit under the Crown.

10 General procedure

The procedure for the calling of meetings of the Board and for the conduct of business at those meetings is, subject to this Act and the regulations, to be as determined by the Board.

11 Quorum

The quorum for a meeting of the Board is a majority of the members for the time being.

12 Presiding member

- (1) The Chairperson or, in the absence of the Chairperson, another member elected to chair the meeting by the members present is (subject to subclause (2)) to preside at a meeting of the Board.
- (2) If the Chief Executive is not the Chairperson, the Chief Executive (if present) is to preside in the absence of the Chairperson at a meeting of the Board.

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(3) The person presiding at any meeting of the Board has a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, has a second or casting vote.

13 Voting

A decision supported by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present is the decision of the Board.

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14 Transaction of business outside meetings or by telephone or other means

(1) The Board may, if it thinks fit, transact any of its business by the circulation of papers among all the members for the time being, and a resolution in writing approved in writing by a majority of those members is taken to be a decision of the Board.

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- (2) The Board may, if it thinks fit, transact any of its business at a meeting at which members (or some members) participate by telephone, closed-circuit television or other means, but only if any member who speaks on a matter before the meeting can be heard by the other members.
- (3) For the purposes of:
 - (a) the approval of a resolution under subclause (1), or

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(b) a meeting held in accordance with subclause (2).

the Chairperson and each member have the same voting rights they have at an ordinary meeting of the Board.

- (4) A resolution approved under subclause (1) is, subject to the regulations, to be recorded in the minutes of the Board. 25
- (5) Papers may be circulated among members of the Board for the purposes of subclause (1) by facsimile or other transmission of the information in the papers concerned.

15 First meeting

The Minister is to call the first meeting of the Board in such manner as the Minister thinks fit.

Schedule 2 Provisions relating to Chief Executive

(Section 9)

1 Employment of Chief Executive

The employment of the Chief Executive is subject to Part 2A of the *Public Sector Management Act 1988*, but is not subject to Part 2 of that Act.

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2 Acting Chief Executive

(1) The Minister may, from time to time, appoint a person to act in the office of Chief Executive during the illness or absence of the Chief Executive, and the person, while so acting, has all the functions of the Chief Executive and is taken to be the Chief Executive.

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(2) The Minister may, at any time, remove any person from an office to which the person was appointed under this clause.

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(3) A person while acting in the office of Chief Executive is entitled to be paid such remuneration (including travelling and subsistence allowances) as the Minister may from time to time determine in respect of the person.

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(4) For the purposes of this clause, a vacancy in the office of Chief Executive is taken to be an absence from office of Chief Executive.

Schedule 3 Transfer of staff, assets, rights and liabilities to Authority

(Section 67)

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(1) In this Schedule:

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assets means any legal or equitable estate or interest (whether present or future and whether vested or contingent) in real or personal property of any description (including money), and includes securities, choses in action and documents.

Corporation means the Sydney Water Corporation or any of its subsidiaries.

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instrument means an instrument (other than this Act) that creates, modifies or extinguishes rights or liabilities (or would do so if lodged, filed or registered in accordance with any law), and includes any judgment, order or process of a court.

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liabilities means any liabilities, debts or obligations (whether present or future and whether vested or contingent).

rights means any rights, powers, privileges or immunities (whether present or future and whether vested or contingent).

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(2) In this Schedule, the person or body from which any staff, assets, rights or liabilities are transferred is called the *transferor*, and the person or body to which they are transferred is called the *transferee*.

Order for transfer of staff, assets, rights and liabilities from Sydney Water Corporation

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- (1) The Governor may, by order in writing, direct that such staff, assets, rights and liabilities of the Corporation:
 - (a) as are specified in the order, and
 - (b) as are certified in the order as:
 - (i) relating exclusively or principally to the inner catchment area, or

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(ii) being appropriate to be transferred to enable the Authority to exercise its functions efficiently and economically.

be transferred to the Authority or to a subsidiary of the Authority.

- (2) An order under this clause may be made on such terms and conditions as are specified in the order.
- (3) For the purposes of or incidental to the transfer of any staff, assets, rights or liabilities under this clause, the Corporation is, in the exercise of its functions, subject to the control and direction of the Minister.

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3 Order for transfer of other staff, assets, rights and liabilities

- (1) The Governor may, by order in writing, direct that such other staff, assets, rights or liabilities used by or attaching to the Corporation for the supply of water and associated purposes, and belonging to the State or an authority of the State:
 - (a) as are specified in the order, and
 - (b) as are certified in the order as:
 - (i) relating exclusively or principally to the inner catchment area, or
 - (ii) being appropriate to be transferred to enable the Authority to exercise its functions efficiently and economically.

be transferred to the Authority or to a subsidiary of the Authority.

- (2) An order under this clause may be made on such terms and conditions as are specified in the order.
- (3) For the purposes of or incidental to the transfer of any staff, assets, rights or liabilities under this clause from an authority of the State, the authority of the State is, in the exercise of its functions, subject to the control and direction of the Minister.

4 Facilitating provisions of orders

- (1) An order under this Schedule may include such provisions as are necessary or convenient for giving effect to the order, including provisions for or with respect to the following:
 - (a) the transfer of staff.
 - (b) the transfer or apportionment of assets, rights and liabilities,

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(c) the delivery or retention of records	(c)	the	delivery	or	retention	of	records.
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- (d) the termination, cessation, dissolution or abolition of anything existing before the order takes effect,
- (e) the preservation or continuance of anything existing before the order takes effect.

(2) Such an order may:

- (a) apply generally or be limited in its application by reference to specified exceptions or factors, or
- (b) apply differently according to different factors of a specified kind, or
- (c) authorise any matter or thing to be from time to time determined, applied or regulated by any specified person or body.

or may do any combination of those things.

5 Transfer of staff

A member of staff who is transferred by an order under this Schedule is (until other provision is duly made under any Act or law) to be employed in accordance with any relevant statutory provisions, awards, agreements and determinations that would have applied to the person had the person not been transferred but remained a member of the staff of the transferor.

6 Transfer of assets, rights and liabilities

- (1) When any assets, rights or liabilities are transferred by an order under this Schedule, the following provisions have effect (subject to the order):
 - the assets vest in the transferee by virtue of this Schedule and without the need for any conveyance, transfer, assignment or assurance.
 - (b) the rights and liabilities become by virtue of this Schedule the rights and liabilities of the transferee.
 - (c) all proceedings relating to the assets, rights and liabilities commenced before the transfer by or against the transferor or a predecessor of the transferor and pending immediately before the transfer are taken to be proceedings pending by or against the transferee.

(d)	any act, matter or thing done or omitted to be done in
	relation to the assets, rights and liabilities before the
	transfer by, to or in respect of the transferor is (to the
	extent that the act. matter or thing has any force or effect)
	taken to have been done or omitted by, to or in respect of
	the transferee.

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(e) a reference in any Act. instrument or document of any kind to the transferor or a predecessor of the transferor is (to the extent to which it relates to the assets, rights and liabilities, and subject to regulations under clause 1 (1) of Schedule 6) to be read as, or as including, a reference to the transferee.

7 Operation of Schedule

- (1) The operation of this Schedule is not to be regarded:
 - (a) as a breach of contract or confidence or otherwise as a civil wrong, or
 - (b) as a breach of any contractual provision prohibiting, restricting or regulating the assignment or transfer of assets, rights or liabilities, or
 - or as causing or permitting the termination of any instrument, because of a change in the beneficial or legal ownership of any asset, right or liability.
- (2) The operation of this Schedule is not to be regarded as an event of default under any contract or other instrument.
- (3) No attornment to the transferor by a lessee from the transferee is required.
- (4) No compensation is payable to any person or body in connection with a transfer under this Schedule except to the extent (if any) to which the order giving rise to the transfer so provides.
- (5) Subclause (4) does not affect the rights of any member of staff who is the subject of a transfer under this Schedule.
- (6) The operation of this Schedule includes the making of an order under this Schedule.

8 Date of transfer

An order under this Schedule takes effect on the date specified in the order.

9 Stamp duty

Duty is not chargeable in respect of:

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- (a) the transfer of assets, rights and liabilities by an order under this Schedule, or
- (b) anything certified by the Minister as having been done in consequence of such a transfer (for example, the transfer or registration of an interest in land).

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10 Confirmation of vesting

- (1) The Minister may, by notice in writing, confirm a transfer of particular assets, rights and liabilities by operation of this Schedule.
- (2) Such a notice is conclusive evidence of that transfer.

Schedule 4 Amendment of Sydney Water Act

(Section 68)

[1] Section 3 Definitions

Omit the definitions of *outer catchment area* and *special area* from section 3 (2).

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[2] Section 3A

Insert after section 3:

3A Sydney Water Catchment Management Act 1998

(1) This Act has effect subject to the Sydney Water Catchment Management Act 1998.

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- (2) The Governor may amend or substitute any operating licence in consequence of the enactment of the *Sydney Water Catchment Management Act 1998*.
- (3) Any such amended or substituted operating licence may, without limitation:

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- (a) divest the Corporation of functions for the which the Sydney Catchment Authority becomes or is to become responsible, and
- (b) make provision for or with respect to the receipt by the Corporation of water supplied by the Sydney Catchment Authority, and

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(c) make such necessary or consequential modifications to the operation of any of the provisions of this Act as are specified in the operating licence.

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(4) Accordingly, and despite anything in this Act. the Corporation ceases to have those functions or to have any responsibilities in relation to them as from the time the amendment or substitution takes effect, except so far as an operating licence otherwise provides, and this Act operates with those modifications.

[3]	Section	16	Amendment	of	operating	licences
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Insert after section 16 (3):

(4) The other provisions of this section do not apply to the amendment or substitution of an operating licence under section 3A.

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[4] Section 46A

Insert after section 46:

46A Approval of infrastructure activities in area of operations

(1) In this section:

infrastructure activity means any development or other activity of any kind:

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- (a) that is proposed to be carried out within the area of operations of the Corporation:
 - (i) on land owned or leased by, or leased to, the Corporation, or

(ii) on other land but under a contract to which the Corporation is a party, and

(b) that, but for this section, would be subject in any respect to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, the *Local Government Act 1993* or any instrument in force under either of those Acts.

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(2) The Minister may approve the carrying out of an infrastructure activity, if the Minister certifies in the instrument of approval that the carrying out of the activity is:

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- (a) required to protect the quality of water supplied by the Corporation. and
- (b) required in the interests of public health or public safety, and

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(c) required to be carried out urgently.

	(3)	Envi	the Minister has given such an approval, the fronmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and Local Government Act 1993 and any instruments in e under either of those Acts do not apply to or in ect of:	5
		(a)	the approval of the Minister to the carrying out of that activity, or	
		(b)	the carrying out of that activity, or	
l		(c)	the use at any time of the works with which that activity is concerned, or	10
		(d)	the land on which that activity is carried out or proposed to be carried out or on which those works are used or proposed to be used, so far as is relevant to that activity or those works.	
[5]			consent authority to notify Corporation of and building applications	15
	Omit "or	a spec	cial area" from section 78 (1).	
[6]	Section 7	8 (1)	(e)	
	Omit the p	paragr	aph.	
[7]	Part 6, Di	vision	n 10 (sections 80-87)	20
	Omit the l	Divisi	on.	
[8]	Schedule	9 Sav	vings, transitional and other provisions	
	Omit claus	se 7.		
[9]	Schedule	9, cla	ause 8	
	Omit the	clause	•	25
[10]	Schedule	9, cla	ause 14	
	Omit the	clause		

Schedule 5 Amendment of other Acts

(Section 69)

5.1 Public Authorities (Financial Arrangements) Act 1987 No 33

Schedule 1 Authorities

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Insert "Sydney Catchment Authority." in alphabetical order.

5.2 Public Finance and Audit Act 1983 No 152

Schedule 2 Statutory bodies

Insert "Sydney Catchment Authority." in alphabetical order.

5.3 Public Sector Management Act 1988 No 33

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Schedule 3A Chief executive positions

Insert "Chief Executive of the Sydney Catchment Authority" in alphabetical order of public authorities in Part 3.

5.4 Sydney Water Catchment Management Act 1998

Section 25 Grant of operating licence

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Omit section 25 (2)–(5). Insert instead:

Except to the extent to which this Act expressly provides, nothing in the operating licence limits the requirements imposed by or under any other Act or law with respect to the provision, construction, operation, management or maintenance of any system or service referred to in subsection (1).

5.5	Wate	er Act	1912	No 44
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[1] Schedule 2 Savings and transitional provisions

Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):

Sydney Water Catchment Management Act 1998

[2] Schedule 2, Part 5

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Insert in appropriate order:

Part 5 Provisions consequent on enactment of Sydney Water Catchment Management Act 1998

12 Definition

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In this Part, amending Act means the Sydney Water Catchment Management Act 1998.

13 Part 9 Licence for Sydney Catchment Authority

- (1) On the commencement of this clause, an application is taken to have been made by the Sydney Catchment Authority for the grant of a water management licence under Part 9 for all water management works owned or operated by it.
- (2) Part 9 applies to an application that is taken to have been made, as referred to in subclause (1), in the same way as it applies to an application referred to in section 188.

[3] Schedule 3 Water management authorities

Insert "Sydney Catchment Authority" at the end of the Schedule.

Schedule 6 Savings, transitional and other provisions

(Section 70)

Part 1 General

1	R	eau	ılat	io	ns

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- (1) The regulations may contain provisions of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of the following Acts:
 - Sydney Water Catchment Management Act 1998
- (2) Any such provision may, if the regulations so provide, take effect from the date of assent to the Act concerned or a later date.
- (3) To the extent to which any such provision takes effect from a date that is earlier than the date of its publication in the Gazette. the provision does not operate so as:

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- (a) to affect, in a manner prejudicial to any person (other than the State or an authority of the State), the rights of that person existing before the date of its publication, or
- (b) to impose liabilities on any person (other than the State or an authority of the State) in respect of anything done or omitted to be done before the date of its publication.

Part 2 Provisions consequent on enactment of this Act

2 Definition

In this Act:

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former Act means the Sydney Water Act as in force before the commencement of amendments made to it by this Act.

3 References to Sydney Water Corporation

(1) Without limiting clause 1, the regulations may provide that a specified reference in any Act, instrument or document of any kind to the Sydney Water Corporation is to be read as a reference to the Authority, either generally or in relation to any class of acts, matters or things.

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(2) Without limiting clause 1, the regulations may provide that a specified reference in any Act, instrument or document of any kind to the Sydney Water Corporation includes a reference to the Authority, either generally or in relation to any class of acts, matters or things.

4 References to Sydney Water Act

- (1) Without limiting clause 1, the regulations may provide that a specified reference in any Act, instrument or document of any kind to the Sydney Water Act or a provision of that Act is to be read as a reference to this Act or a specified provision of this Act, either generally or in relation to any specified class of acts, matters or things.
- (2) Without limiting clause 1, the regulations may provide that a specified reference in any Act, instrument or document of any kind to the Sydney Water Act or a provision of that Act includes a reference to this Act or a specified provision of this Act, either generally or in relation to any specified class of acts, matters or things.

5 Special areas and outer catchment areas

- (1) An area of land within any special area (as referred to in the former Act) immediately before the commencement of section 42 of this Act is taken to be the subject of an order declaring it to be a special area under this Act.
- (2) An area of land within the outer catchment area (as referred to in the former Act) immediately before the commencement of section 40 (2) of this Act is taken to be the subject of an order declaring it to be part of the outer catchment area under this Act.
- (3) An order referred to in this clause is taken to be an order made under the section concerned, and accordingly may be amended or repealed by an order of the Governor.

6 Memoranda of understanding

A memorandum of understanding entered into by the Sydney Water Corporation under the former Act is, to the extent that it relates to a special area and subject to the regulations and any order under Schedule 3, taken to be a memorandum of understanding entered into by the Authority.

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7 Plans of management

(1) A plan of management in force under the former Act at the commencement of section 47 of this Act is taken to be adopted under that section.

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- (2) The Minister may, by order in writing, designate a draft plan of management prepared before the commencement of section 47 as being a plan of management to which this subclause applies.
- (3) A draft plan of management to which subclause (2) applies is taken to be adopted under section 47.

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8 Environmental planning instruments: concurrence role

A reference in an environmental planning instrument as in force at the commencement of this clause to the Sydney Water Corporation (including a reference to the Water Board), in the context of the granting of its concurrence to the granting of consent to a development application in relation to lands within a special area, is to be read as a reference to the Authority.