

Health Services Regulation 2003

[2003-604]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Repealed version for 21 December 2007 to 31 August 2008 (accessed 18 July 2024 at 7:30)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Repeal**

The Regulation was repealed by sec 10 (2) of the [Subordinate Legislation Act 1989 No 146](#) with effect from 1.9.2008.

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

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Health Services Regulation 2003



New South Wales

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Health Services Regulation 2003*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 1 September 2003.

Note—

This Regulation replaces the *Health Services Regulation 1998* which is repealed on 1 September 2003 under section 10 (2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*.

3 Definitions

In this Regulation:

clinical privileges has the same meaning as it has in section 105 (2) of the Act.

Note—

Section 105 (2) of the Act defines **clinical privileges** to mean the kind of clinical work (subject to any restrictions) that a public health organisation determines a visiting practitioner is to be allowed to perform at any of its hospitals.

medical and dental appointments advisory committee, in relation to a public health organisation, means a committee:

- (a) established by the public health organisation, and
- (b) having the function of advising the public health organisation in relation to the appointment of persons as visiting practitioners to the public health organisation and the clinical privileges that should be allowed to those persons.

the Act means the *Health Services Act 1997*.

Note—

Terms defined in the Dictionary at the end of the Act and elsewhere in the Act include **appoint**, **chief executive** of a public health organisation, **Director-General** and **visiting practitioner**.

4 Notes

Notes in the text of this Regulation do not form part of this Regulation.

Part 2 Visiting practitioners

5 Advertising of available appointments as visiting practitioners

- (1) A public health organisation that decides to make available an appointment as a visiting practitioner must advertise the availability of the appointment in at least one newspaper circulating generally in New South Wales. The public health organisation may, in addition, advertise the availability in other ways.
- (2) An application for appointment as a visiting practitioner is to be made in writing to the public health organisation concerned and is to include:
 - (a) a statement setting out the clinical privileges sought by the applicant, and
 - (b) an authority for the medical and dental appointments advisory committee of the public health organisation to obtain information as to the applicant's past performance as a medical practitioner or dentist, as the case may be.
- (3) On receipt of the application, the public health organisation is to refer the application to that committee for advice.
- (4) Subclauses (1)–(3) do not apply:
 - (a) to an appointment as a visiting practitioner that is to be held as part of the duties of a person who is to be or has been appointed to a teaching position at a tertiary institution, or
 - (b) to an appointment as a visiting practitioner that is to be held by a person for a period of not more than 6 months, or
 - (c) to any appointment as a visiting practitioner, to the extent that the Director-General determines that the provisions of those subclauses are not to apply.
- (5) A determination under subclause (4) (c):
 - (a) may be made in respect of a particular appointment or in respect of appointments of any specified kind or description, and
 - (b) must be made in writing.

6 Appointment and conditions to be in written agreement

- (1) A person is to be appointed as a visiting practitioner to a public health organisation by written agreement between the person and the public health organisation.
- (2) The written agreement must specify the conditions to which the appointment is

subject, including the clinical privileges of the visiting practitioner.

- (3) However, subclause (2) does not require conditions prescribed by or under the Act to be included in the written agreement.

7 Term of appointment

- (1) The period for which a person may be appointed as a visiting practitioner is such period (not exceeding 5 years) as the public health organisation determines.
- (2) A person is, if otherwise qualified, eligible for re-appointment from time to time.
- (3) Despite subclause (1), a person may be appointed as a visiting practitioner for the duration of the person's appointment to a teaching position at a tertiary institution (or for such lesser period as the public health organisation may determine) if the public health organisation has first obtained the advice of the medical and dental appointments advisory committee about the length of the appointment.
- (4) Despite subclause (1), a person may be appointed as a visiting practitioner for a period exceeding 5 years, but not exceeding 10 years, if the Director-General, in the particular circumstances of the case, approves of the additional period of appointment.

8 Resignation

- (1) A person may resign an appointment as a visiting practitioner by giving 3 months' written notice of resignation to the public health organisation concerned.
- (2) However, a public health organisation may waive that requirement for notice or accept a lesser period of time for the giving of such notice if, in the opinion of the public health organisation, it is reasonable to do so.

Part 3 Transfer of accrued leave entitlements

9 Definitions

In this Part:

accrued leave means leave of any description that is owing to a person (but not taken), and includes any leave to which a person would have been entitled in the event of illness.

non-declared AHO means an affiliated health organisation that is not a declared affiliated health organisation within the meaning of section 62A of the Act.

10 Transfer of accrued leave—moving from non-declared AHO to NSW Health Service

- (1) **Period between employment must be continuous** This clause applies in relation to a person only if the person's employment in the NSW Health Service immediately follows the person's employment with a non-declared AHO. However, this clause does

apply in relation to a person's accrued long service leave entitlement if the break in employment is no longer than 2 months.

(2) **Transfer of existing leave balance** If a person:

- (a) ceases to be employed by a non-declared AHO, and
- (b) commences employment in the NSW Health Service in connection with a public health organisation,

the person is taken to have the amount of any accrued leave to which the person was entitled immediately before ceasing to be employed by the non-declared AHO.

(3) **Election to cash-out accrued annual or long service leave** In the case of any such accrued leave that comprises annual leave or long service leave, the person may, instead of retaining the entitlement to that accrued leave, elect to be paid the money value of that accrued leave.

(4) **Limit on how much accrued annual leave can be retained** The amount of any accrued annual leave that a person may retain under this clause cannot, except with the approval of the Director-General, exceed the amount of annual leave that the person was entitled to over a 2-year period as an employee of the non-declared AHO.

(5) **Liability for cost of existing annual or long service leave** The non-declared AHO is liable for the cost of any annual or long service leave entitlements in respect of the person concerned that have accrued up until the date on which the person ceases to be employed by the non-declared AHO.

(6) **Orders under section 64 of the Act** This clause does not apply in relation to a person who ceases to be employed by a non-declared AHO by the operation of an order under section 64 of the Act.

11 Transfer of accrued leave—moving from NSW Health Service to non-declared AHO

(1) **Period between employment must be continuous** This clause applies in relation to a person only if the person's employment with a non-declared AHO immediately follows the person's employment in the NSW Health Service. However, this clause does apply in relation to a person's accrued long service leave entitlement if the break in employment is no longer than 2 months.

(2) **Transfer of existing leave balance** If a person:

- (a) ceases to be employed in the NSW Health Service in connection with a public health organisation, and
- (b) commences employment with a non-declared AHO,

the person is taken to have the amount of any accrued leave to which the person was

entitled immediately before ceasing to be employed in the NSW Health Service.

- (3) **Election to cash-out accrued annual or long service leave** In the case of any such accrued leave that comprises annual leave or long service leave, the person may, instead of retaining the entitlement to that accrued leave, elect to be paid the money value of that accrued leave.
- (4) **Limit on how much accrued annual leave can be retained** The amount of any accrued annual leave that a person may retain under this clause cannot, except with the approval of the non-declared AHO, exceed the amount of annual leave that the person was entitled to over a 2-year period as a member of the NSW Health Service.
- (5) **Liability for cost of existing annual or long service leave** The Government of New South Wales is liable for the cost of any annual or extended leave entitlements in respect of the person concerned that have accrued up until the date on which the person ceases to be employed in the NSW Health Service.

12-37 (Repealed)

Part 4 Miscellaneous

38 Samaritan Funds

- (1) The Samaritan Fund of a public health organisation is to be kept as a separate account in its Special Purposes and Trust Fund.
- (2) The Minister may determine the manner in which the accounts for a Samaritan Fund are to be kept and the circumstances in which those accounts are to be audited.
- (3) Money is not to be withdrawn from the Samaritan Fund of a public health organisation except by, or with the written approval of, the chief executive (or person authorised in writing by the chief executive) of the public health organisation.
- (4) Money is not to be withdrawn from the Samaritan Fund of a public health organisation except for payment to, or for the purchase of items for, a necessitous patient or necessitous outgoing patient. The payment or purchase may be made only if it is essential to the well-being of the patient.
- (5) In this clause:

Samaritan Fund of a public health organisation means the Samaritan Fund of the organisation referred to in section 133 (2) of the Act.

Special Purposes and Trust Fund, in relation to a public health organisation, means the fund of that name established by the public health organisation.

38AA Provision of ambulance transport

For the purposes of section 67E (3) (e) of the Act, the Sydney West Area Health Service, in respect of services provided or operations conducted by the NSW newborn & paediatric Emergency Transport Service (**NETS**), is a person to whom section 67E does not apply.

38A Provisions with respect to administrators

- (1) On the expiration of a person's appointment or reappointment as administrator, the Governor may, by order published in the Gazette, reappoint the person as administrator for a further period or appoint another person as administrator.
- (2) The Governor may, by order published in the Gazette:
 - (a) remove from the office of administrator any person appointed to that office, or
 - (b) appoint a person to fill a vacancy in the office of administrator.
- (3) The Minister may appoint a person to act in the office of an administrator during the illness or absence of the administrator, and the person, while so acting, has and may exercise all the functions of the administrator and is taken to be administrator.
- (4) The Minister may remove from the office of administrator any person appointed to act in that office under subclause (3).
- (5)-(7) (Repealed)
- (8) If the administrator of a statutory health corporation was, immediately before his or her appointment under section 52 (1) (c) of the Act, the chief executive of the corporation, the person is declared to be an unattached officer of the corporation.
- (9) An unattached officer of a statutory health corporation continues to be employed by the corporation, in accordance with section 51 (6) of the Act, until the person ceases to be the administrator of the corporation.
- (10) In this clause:

administrator means an administrator of a statutory health corporation appointed under section 52 of the Act.

38B Appeals concerning appointment decisions

- (1) An appeal under section 106 of the Act may be withdrawn at any time before the determination of the appeal by the appellant giving written notice of the withdrawal to the Minister in the form and manner approved by the Minister from time to time.
- (2) The Committee is not required to determine an appeal that has been withdrawn.

39 Savings

- (1) Any act, matter or thing that, immediately before the repeal of the *Health Services Regulation 1998*, had effect under (or was done for the purposes of) that Regulation continues to have effect under (or is taken to have been done for the purposes of) this Regulation.
- (2) In any Act or instrument, whether enacted or made before or after the commencement of this subclause, a reference to the chief executive officer, or the office of chief executive officer, of an area health service, statutory health corporation or affiliated health organisation is taken to include a reference to the chief executive, or the office of chief executive, of that service, corporation or organisation, as the case requires.

39A Area health service descriptions (Schedule 1 to the Act)

- (1) A reference in column 2 of Schedule 1 to the Act to **Sydney (part)**, in relation to the Sydney South West Area Health Service, is a reference to all that western sector of the local government area of Sydney created by a boundary which commences at the most northerly point where the eastern boundary of CCD 1 402 003 intersects with the western boundary of CCD 1 400 114 and which then follows in a generally southerly direction the eastern boundaries of CCDs 1 400 205, 1 402 006, 1 402 013, 1 400 801, 1 400 810, 1 400 811, 1 400 901, 1 400 904, 1 400 905, 1 400 906, 1 400 907, 1 400 908, 1 400 914, 1 400 915, 1 400 706, 1 400 607, 1 400 615 and ending where CCD 1 400 613 intersects with the boundary of the local government area of Marrickville.
- (2) A reference in column 2 of Schedule 1 to the Act to **Sydney (part)**, in relation to the South Eastern Sydney and Illawarra Area Health Service, is a reference to all that eastern sector of the local government area of Sydney created by a boundary which commences at the most northerly point where the western boundary of CCD 1 400 114 intersects with the eastern boundary of CCD 1 402 003 and which then follows in a generally southerly direction the western boundaries of CCDs 1 402 018, 1 402 010, 1 402 017, 1 402 016, 1 402 008, 1 402 020, 1 401 212, 1 401 217, 1 401 215, 1 401 214, 1 401 211, 1 401 112, 1 401 113, 1 401 114, 1 401 008 until it meets the boundary of the local government area of Randwick, then generally westerly following the northern boundaries of CCDs 1 400 715, 1 400 606 and 1 400 608, ending at the most south westerly point of CCD 1 400 608 where it intersects with the boundary of the local government area of Botany Bay.
- (3), (4) (Repealed)
- (5) In this clause:

CCD means a Census Collection District determined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Schedule 1 (Repealed)