

Electricity Supply Amendment (Emergency Management) Act 2017 No 59

[2017-59]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Repealed version for 23 November 2017 to 23 November 2017 (accessed 25 November 2024 at 10:38)

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The Act was repealed by sec 30C of the [Interpretation Act 1987 No 15](#) with effect from 24.11.2017.

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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Electricity Supply Amendment (Emergency Management) Act 2017 No 59



New South Wales

An Act to amend the *Electricity Supply Act 1995* to make provision with respect to the management of electricity supply emergencies; and for other purposes.

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Electricity Supply Amendment (Emergency Management) Act 2017*.

2 Commencement

This Act commences on the date of assent to this Act.

Schedule 1 Amendment of *Electricity Supply Act 1995 No 94*

[1] Long title

Insert “to make provision with respect to the management of electricity supply emergencies;” after “supply of electricity;”.

[2] Section 3 Objects

Insert at the end of section 3 (d):

, and

(e) to ensure that any significant disruption to the supply of electricity in an emergency is managed effectively.

[3] Part 7A

Insert after Part 7:

Part 7A Management of electricity supply emergencies

94A Declaration of electricity supply emergency

- (1) The Premier may, by order in writing, declare an electricity supply emergency if the Premier is satisfied:
 - (a) that the supply of electricity to all or any part of the State is disrupted to a significant degree, or
 - (b) that there is a real risk that the supply of electricity to all or any part of the State may be disrupted to a significant degree.
- (2) An order declaring an electricity supply emergency has effect immediately on the making of the order.
- (3) The declaration of an electricity supply emergency remains in force:
 - (a) for the period (if any) specified in the declaration, or
 - (b) until such time as the declaration is revoked by the Premier by order in writing.
- (4) As soon as practicable after making or revoking a declaration of an electricity supply emergency, the Premier must:
 - (a) cause notice of the declaration or revocation to be made public in such manner as the Premier considers appropriate, and
 - (b) cause a copy of the relevant order to be published in the Gazette or on the NSW legislation website.

94B Electricity supply emergency directions

- (1) While the declaration of an electricity supply emergency is in force, the Minister may give directions (referred to in this Part as **electricity supply emergency directions**) that the Minister considers are reasonably necessary to respond to the electricity supply emergency.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), electricity supply emergency directions may be given for any of the following purposes:
 - (a) to restrict the use of electricity in order to reduce demand,
 - (b) to require large users of electricity to wholly or partly turn off or shut down any plant or equipment for a specified period of time,
 - (c) to impose requirements relating to the carrying out of activities that may affect the production or supply of electricity,

- (d) to impose other requirements that relate directly to the production, use or supply of electricity.
- (3) An electricity supply emergency direction that is to apply to the general public or a specified sector of the community is to be given by means of a notice published in the Gazette.
- (4) An electricity supply emergency direction that is to apply to a particular person is to be given to the person verbally or by instrument in writing. If the direction is given verbally it must be confirmed by instrument in writing given to the person as soon as it is practicable to do so.
- (5) The Minister must, as soon as practicable after giving an electricity supply emergency direction that applies to a particular person, cause the direction to be published in the Gazette.
- (6) An electricity supply emergency direction:
 - (a) operates for such period as is specified in the direction (but only while the declaration of the electricity supply emergency is in force), and
 - (b) may be varied or revoked by a subsequent direction under this section.
- (7) In giving an electricity supply emergency direction, the Minister is to endeavour to act, so far as is reasonably practicable, in a way that is complementary to, and not inconsistent with, the operation and administration of the national electricity market within the meaning of the *National Electricity (NSW) Law*.

94C Requirement to comply with electricity supply emergency directions

- (1) A person who fails to comply with an electricity supply emergency direction applying to the person is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 2,000 penalty units in the case of a corporation or 100 penalty units in the case of an individual.
- (2) The requirement to comply with an electricity supply emergency direction has effect despite any other Act or law.

94D Requirement to provide information in connection with electricity supply emergency

- (1) The Minister may, by notice in writing given to a person (referred to in this Part as an **information notice**), require the person to provide such information as the Minister requires for any one or more of the following purposes:
 - (a) to determine whether the supply of electricity to all or any part of the State has been, or is likely to be, disrupted to a significant degree,

- (b) to plan and prepare for the exercise of powers under this Part in the event that the supply of electricity is disrupted to a significant degree,
 - (c) to otherwise administer or enforce this Part.
 - (2) Without limiting the information that an information notice may require to be provided, the information so required may include the following:
 - (a) information (including location and operational status) about electricity structures, electricity works and other electricity infrastructure such as transmission substations,
 - (b) information (including location and operational status) about non-electricity infrastructure such as gas pipelines, data storage or server facilities and telecommunications towers,
 - (c) information that may be relevant to the supply of electricity in an emergency, including information about the location and availability of the following:
 - (i) coal supplies and stockpiles,
 - (ii) gas and liquid fuel stocks,
 - (iii) water storage reserves,
 - (iv) any relevant infrastructure or facilities with back-up power generation.
 - (3) An information notice must specify:
 - (a) the manner in which the information required by the notice is to be provided to the Minister, and
 - (b) a reasonable time by which the information is to be provided.
 - (4) For the avoidance of doubt, an information notice may be given whether or not the declaration of an electricity supply emergency is in force.
 - (5) A person must not:
 - (a) without lawful excuse fail to comply with an information notice given to the person, or
 - (b) provide any information in purported compliance with an information notice that is false or misleading in a material respect.
- Maximum penalty: 2,000 penalty units in the case of a corporation or 100 penalty units in the case of an individual.
- (6) An information notice may be given to a person by any of the following

methods:

- (a) in the case of an individual—by personal delivery to the person,
- (b) by post to the address specified by the person for the giving of information notices,
- (c) in the case of an individual who has not specified such an address—by post to the residential or business address of the person last known to the Minister,
- (d) in the case of a corporation—by post to the registered office or any other office of the corporation or by leaving it at any such office with a person apparently over the age of 16 years,
- (e) by email to an email address specified by the person for the giving of information notices,
- (f) by any other method authorised by the regulations for the giving of information notices.

94E Disclosure of information provided to Minister

- (1) Any information provided to the Minister in accordance with an information notice may be divulged by the Minister:
 - (a) to any person with the consent of the person who provided the information, or
 - (b) to any person if the Minister is satisfied that the information is not confidential in nature, or
 - (c) to any person who is engaged in the administration of this Part, or
 - (d) to AEMO, or
 - (e) in accordance with a requirement under any Act or other law.
- (2) If the Minister divulges any information to a person that has been provided to the Minister in accordance with an information notice, the Minister may give the person a direction prohibiting or restricting the person from divulging the information if the Minister is satisfied that it is appropriate to give the direction because of the confidential nature of the information.
- (3) A person who contravenes a direction under subsection (2) is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

94F Provisions relating to requirement to provide information

- (1) A person is not guilty of an offence of failing to comply with an information notice unless the person was warned on that occasion that a failure to comply is an offence.
- (2) A person is not excused from the requirement under an information notice to provide information on the ground that the information might incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty.
- (3) However, any information provided by a natural person in compliance with an information notice is not admissible in evidence against the person in criminal proceedings (except proceedings for an offence under this Part) if:
 - (a) the person objected at the time to doing so on the ground that it might incriminate the person, or
 - (b) the person was not warned on that occasion that the person may object to providing the information on the ground that it might incriminate the person.

94G Appointment of authorised officers

- (1) The Minister may appoint any person (referred to in this Part as an **authorised officer**) as an authorised officer for the purposes of this Part.
- (2) An authorised officer is, in exercising the functions of an authorised officer, subject to the control and direction of the Minister.
- (3) The Minister is to cause each authorised officer to be issued with a means of identification in the form approved by the Minister.

94H Powers of authorised officers

- (1) An authorised officer may enter any premises at any reasonable time for the purposes of determining whether there has been a failure to comply with an electricity supply emergency direction.
- (2) However, an authorised officer is not empowered to enter any part of premises used only for residential purposes without the permission of the occupier of the premises.
- (3) An authorised officer may, at any premises lawfully entered, do anything that, in the opinion of the authorised officer, is necessary to be done for the purposes of determining whether there has been a failure to comply with an electricity supply emergency direction.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (3), the authorised officer may:

- (a) carry out such inspections on those premises as the authorised officer considers necessary, and
 - (b) examine and test any plant or equipment on the premises, and
 - (c) take such photographs, films, audio, video and other recordings as the authorised officer considers necessary.
- (5) A person must not:
- (a) prevent an authorised officer from exercising any function conferred or imposed on the authorised officer under this section, or
 - (b) hinder or obstruct an authorised officer in the exercise of any such function.
- Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units in the case of a corporation or 50 penalty units in the case of an individual.
- (6) A person is not guilty of an offence under subsection (5) because of any act of hindrance or obstruction unless it is established that the authorised officer identified himself or herself as an authorised officer.

94I Exclusion of personal liability

Any matter or thing done or omitted to be done by the Minister, an authorised officer or a person acting under the direction of the Minister does not, if the matter or thing was done or omitted in good faith for the purpose of executing this Part, subject the Minister, authorised officer or person so acting personally to any action, liability, claim or demand.

[4] Section 179A Compensation not payable

Insert after section 179A (1A):

- (1B) Compensation is not payable by or on behalf of the State:
- (a) because of the enactment, making or operation of Part 7A (including the giving of an electricity supply emergency direction under that Part), or
 - (b) because of any consequence of any such enactment, making or operation, or
 - (c) because of any statement or conduct relating to any such enactment, making or operation.

[5] Section 183 Delegation of Minister's functions

Insert "or functions under section 94B" after "delegation" in section 183 (1).

[6] Section 183 (2) (a1)

Insert after section 183 (2) (a):

(a1) any Public Service employee, or

[7] Dictionary

Insert “(except in Part 7A)” after “**authorised officer**”.

Schedule 2 Amendment of [Energy and Utilities Administration Act 1987 No 103](#)

[1] Section 24 Proclamation in respect of forms of energy other than electricity

Insert before section 24 (1):

(1A) This section applies in respect of a form of energy or energy resources other than electricity.

Note—

See Part 7A of the [Electricity Supply Act 1995](#) for the declaration and management of electricity supply emergencies.

[2] Section 24 (1)

Omit “any form of energy or energy resources”.

Insert instead “a form of energy or energy resources to which this section applies”.