more recently involved in the Fishing Industry Research and Development Council and the Committee of Review of Fisheries Division CSIRO.

Dr Christine Sharp

Dr Sharp has a PhD in environmental philosophy and methodology and has served on the Authority for four years. A former shire councillor and South West Development Committee member, Dr Sharp is also involved in a tree farming consultancy and nursery.

Mr Chris Rowe

Mr Rowe is a lawyer with experience in commercial, mining and resources law. Mr Rowe, an ex officio member of the Council of the National Trust , is manager of a petroleum and mining industry consultancy. Holding positions in several national and international mineral and petroleum exploration companies, My Rowe has a particular interest in environmental and conservation issues.

Dr Brian Logan

Dr Logan is a reader in geology at the University of Western Australia. Over 38 years, he has done extensive research projects on many parts of the West Australian environment, often focusing on resource development and conservation. Between 1972 and 1975 he provided technical advice to the State government's Conservation Through Reserves Committee.

Allison Clark, Senior Environmental Officer (Legal)
Vaughn Cox, Environmental Officer
Department of Environmental Protection (WA)

QUEENSLAND

NATIVE TITLE (QUEENSLAND) ACT 1993

The *Native Title (Queensland) Act* 1993 received Royal Assent on 17 December 1993. The Queensland Act complements the Commonwealth legislation and is similar in design and content.

Part 2 of the NTQA provides a general validation of past acts attributable to the State of Queensland, drawing upon the validating powers of section 19 of the Commonwealth Act. Part 3 confirms the State of Queensland's ownership or other rights in respect of:

- natural resources
- use, control and regulation of water
- fishing.

It also confirms existing public access rights to beaches and waterways.

Part 4 establishes the Queensland Native Title Tribunal and the office of the Queensland Native Title Registrar. Part 6 contemplates that native titles established by Tribunal determination will be held by prescribed bodies corporate. Part 7 deals with applications to the Tribunal, contains standing provisions identical to the Commonwealth Act, and includes "right to negotiate" provisions.

The Queensland Native Title Register is established in Part 10 of the Act. The purpose of the Register is to keep details of claims to Mabo-style title as well as details of actual determinations made concerning Mabo-style native title. In particular, the Register will contain the following information about claims:

- whether the claim was made to the Registrar, the national Registrar or another entity;
- the entity to whom the claim was made;
- the date when the claim was made;
- the name and address for service of the person who is taken to be claimant;
- the area of land or waters covered by the claim; and
- a description of the persons who it is claimed hold the native title.

The Register will also contain the following information about determinations concerning native title:

- approved native title determinations about areas of land or waters within the limits of Queensland;
- other determinations and decisions by courts and tribunals about native title to areas of land or waters within Queensland;
- the name of the entity that made the determination or decision;
- the date when the determination or decision was made;
- the area of land or waters covered by the determination; and
- that matters decided, including the name and address of the body corporate that is to hold the native title rights and interests concerned.

The Register is to be open for public inspection, but there is provision in the NTQA for parts of the Register to be kept confidential, if this is in

accordance with the cultural and customary concerns of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Part 11 contains a catch-all "compensation on just terms" provision which should ensure the validity of the State legislation vis-a-vis the compensation provisions of the Commonwealth legislation.

Brian Conrick & Professor C. Gilbert
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VICTORIA

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (STORAGE AND TRANSFER OF VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUIDS) REGULATIONS 1984

The *Environment Protection (Storage and Transfer of Volatile Organic Liquids) Regulations* 1984 (the "Regulations") were revoked on 1 March 1994. This was brought about by s3A(1)(d) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act* 1962 which provides that regulations made after 1 July 1982 are revoked exactly 10 years after they commence.

The Regulations were designed to prevent the emission of vapours from premises storing prescribed organic liquids in tanks with a capacity of 150 kilolitres or more. Essentially, the Regulations aimed to ensure that the oil industry did not adversely affect air quality within the Port Phillip Bay Air Quality Control Region.

The Environment Protection Authority has no immediate plans to replace the Regulations. This is because they are presently negotiating with the oil industry for a form of self-regulation. However, the EPA has stated that if those negotiations break down, the Regulations will be reintroduced.

REFORM OF COASTAL MANAGEMENT

The Victorian Government recently released a discussion paper on Coastal Management in Victoria (the "Paper").

The Paper follows a commitment by the coalition in its 1992 election policy to create a new coastal management authority. The Paper was prepared by the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and is considered by the Government to be consistent with the recommendations of the 1993 Coastal Zone Inquiry of the Resource Assessment Commission.

Approximately 96% of Victoria's 2000km coastline is in public ownership and is managed by individual committees of management, local councils, port authorities, the departments of Conservation and Natural Resources, Planning and Development and Transport. In addition, there is input from the Environment Protection Authority, the Land Conservation Council and the Coastal Management and Co-ordination Committee. In total, the coast is currently managed by 160 separate committees and agencies operating under 29 separate Acts of Parliament.

It is considered that the current arrangements lack strategic direction and limit the opportunities for public participation. Accordingly, the Paper proposes to improve coastal planning and management by:

- creating a state wide Coastal and Bay Management Council;
- establishing arrangements for coordinated strategic planning for the coast;
- simplifying the approvals process for use and development on coastal Crown land with clearly defined roles and responsibilities; and
- clarifying management responsibilities on coastal crown land.

The Paper notes that new legislation will be introduced to establish the Coastal and Bay Management Council and amendments to the Crown Lands (Reserves) Act 1978 will be required to abolish the existing Coastal Management and Co-ordination Committee. The Council will consist of:

- an independent chair;
- five independent representatives chosen from the fields of conservation, tourism, commerce (e.g. fishing, ports) and the general community; and
- four representatives of Government agencies (conservation, planning, transport, EPA).

The Paper notes that persons appointed by the Governor-in-Council to the Coastal and Bay Management Council would be expected to have a range of relevant skills which may include coastal expertise, business knowledge and a sound