

South Australia

COVID-19 Emergency Response Act 2020

An Act to make various temporary modifications of the law of the State in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and for other purposes.

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Legislative history

The Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Short title

This Act may be cited as the *COVID-19 Emergency Response Act 2020*.

2—Commencement

- (1) Subject to this section, this Act comes into operation on the day on which it is assented to by the Governor.
- (2) Sections 7 to 9 (inclusive) will be taken to have come into operation on 30 March 2020.

3—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

instrument includes any document that affects legal rights or obligations;

relevant declaration means a declaration under Part 4 Division 3 of the *Emergency Management Act 2004* or a declaration under section 87 of the *South Australian Public Health Act 2011*.

4—Application of Act

It is the intention of the Parliament that this Act apply within the State and outside the State to the full extent of the extraterritorial legislative capacity of the Parliament.

5—Interaction with other Acts

Except as is provided in this Act, this Act is in addition to and does not limit, or derogate from, the provisions of any other Act or law.

6—Expiry of Act

- (1) The Minister—
 - (a) may, by notice in the Gazette, fix a day, or days, on which particular provisions of—
 - (i) Part 2; or
 - (ii) Schedule 1; or
 - (iii) Schedule 2,will expire; and
 - (b) must, by notice in the Gazette, fix a day on which—
 - (i) all provisions of Part 2 (other than section 7, section 10A(5) and (6) and section 20); and
 - (ii) all provisions of Schedule 1; and

- (iii) all provisions of Schedule 2,
will expire (if they have not previously expired in accordance with this section); and
 - (c) may, by notice in the Gazette, fix a day on which this Act will finally expire.
- (2) The day fixed by the Minister for the purposes of subsection (1)(b) must be—
 - (a) 28 days after the day on which all relevant declarations relating to the outbreak of the human disease named COVID-19 within South Australia have ceased; or
 - (b) 6 February 2021,whichever is the earlier.
- (2a) Section 7 will expire on 6 February 2021.
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt (and without derogating from section 16 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1915*), the expiry of a provision of this Act under this section does not affect the validity or operation of anything done in accordance with the provision before that expiry.

Note—

This means, for example, that a contract executed in accordance with any modified requirements under section 16 would remain validly executed even after the expiry of that section.

Part 2—General modifications

7—Provisions applying to commercial leases—regulations

- (1) The Governor may make such regulations as are necessary or expedient for the purposes of mitigating the adverse impacts on a party to, or any other person with an interest in, a commercial lease resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may provide for the following:
 - (a) the types or classes of commercial leases to which the regulations may apply;
 - (b) the types of disputes in relation to a commercial lease to which the regulations will apply;
 - (c) modification of the operation of this section or a relevant Act;
 - (d) modification of the operation of a relevant Act consequent on the regulations made under this section;
 - (e) modifying the provisions of a commercial lease or related agreement;
 - (f) the provision of rent relief for a lessee under a commercial lease;
 - (g) exempting a lessee, or a class of lessees, from the operation of a provision of an Act, commercial lease or related agreement;
 - (h) prohibiting or limiting the ability of a lessor to take specified action or seek specified orders or issue proceedings in court under the provisions of a commercial lease or related agreement, or any Act or law;

- (i) prohibiting or restricting the ability of a lessor to terminate a commercial lease;
- (j) the circumstances in which a lessor may terminate a commercial lease;
- (k) prohibiting, limiting or modifying the exercise or enforcement of the rights of a lessor under a commercial lease or other agreement or under any other Act or law or the common law;
- (l) the circumstances in which a person will be taken to be suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- (m) requiring the parties to a commercial lease or any other person with an interest in a commercial lease to have regard to particular matters or principles, or a prescribed standard, code or other document, in negotiating or disputing a matter under or in relation to the commercial lease;
- (n) provision for the regulations to be deemed to form part of a commercial lease;
- (o) imposing obligations on a party to a commercial lease, or any other person with an interest in a commercial lease, including—
 - (i) requiring them to negotiate and agree on modifications to terms and conditions of the commercial lease or a related agreement having regard to specified matters; and
 - (ii) requiring a party to a lease or other person with an interest in a commercial lease to pay a specified amount or give a specified benefit to another party to the lease or person with an interest in a commercial lease;
- (p) a requirement that parties to a commercial lease or any other persons with an interest in a commercial lease who are in dispute in relation to the commercial lease participate in mediation arranged by the Commissioner or a court;
- (q) the conduct of a mediation referred to in paragraph (p), including a requirement for the Commissioner to issue a certificate in respect of the mediation setting out specified matters in relation to the mediation;
- (r) conferring jurisdiction on a court to hear and determine disputes between the parties to a commercial lease or any other persons with an interest in a commercial lease;
- (s) the circumstances in which a party to a commercial lease or any other person with an interest in a commercial lease may or may not apply to a court for determination of a dispute relating to a commercial lease;
- (t) a requirement that a party to a commercial lease or any other person with an interest in a commercial lease who are in dispute in relation to the commercial lease to have a mediation certificate before commencing proceedings in a court in relation to the dispute;
- (u) the orders that a court may make in relation to a dispute relating to a commercial lease;

- (v) a requirement that the Commissioner or a court have regard to particular matters or principles, or a prescribed standard, code or other document, in mediating, conciliating, hearing or deciding a matter or proceeding relating to a commercial lease or a dispute between parties to a commercial lease or any other person with an interest in a commercial lease;
 - (w) provisions of a saving or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of this section or the making of any regulation under this section;
 - (x) fines, not exceeding \$10 000, for offences against the regulations;
 - (y) expiation fees, not exceeding \$5 000, for offences against the regulations;
 - (z) facilitation of proof of the commission of offences and other evidentiary matters;
 - (za) any other matter regulating the parties to a commercial lease or any other person with an interest in a commercial lease or the provisions of a commercial lease or related agreement.
- (3) Regulations made under this section may have retrospective effect to a day not earlier than 30 March 2020 and, to avoid doubt, any regulation that has retrospective effect to a particular day will be taken to have always had effect on or after that day.
- (4) The regulations may—
 - (a) be of general or limited application; and
 - (b) make different provision according to the circumstances or entities to which they are expressed to apply; and
 - (c) apply or incorporate, wholly or partially and with or without modification, a code, standard, policy or other document prepared or published by the Minister or another specified person or body; and
 - (d) provide that any matter or thing is to be determined, dispensed with, regulated or prohibited according to the discretion of the Minister, the Commissioner or any other specified body or person.
- (5) If a code, standard or other document is referred to or incorporated in the regulations—
 - (a) a copy of the code, standard or other document must—
 - (i) be kept available for public inspection, without charge and during ordinary office hours, at an office or offices specified in the regulations; or
 - (ii) be made available on a website determined by the Minister or Commissioner that is accessible to the public; and
 - (b) evidence of the contents of the code, standard or other document may be given in any legal proceedings by production of a document apparently certified by the Minister to be a true copy of the code, standard or other document.
- (6) Regulations made under this section do not limit or derogate from the ability of the Governor to make regulations under section 19.

(7) In this section—

business means an undertaking (whether or not carried on with a view to profit) involving the manufacture, sale or supply of goods or services;

commercial lease means—

- (a) a retail shop lease within the meaning of the *Retail and Commercial Leases Act 1995*; or
- (b) a lease under the *Landlord and Tenant Act 1936*, including a retail shop lease to which Part 4 of that Act applies; or
- (c) any other agreement under which a person grants or agrees to grant another person for value a right to occupy premises for carrying on a business—
 - (i) whether or not the right is a right of exclusive occupation; and
 - (ii) whether the agreement is expressed or implied; and
 - (iii) whether the agreement is oral or in writing, or partly oral and partly in writing,

but does not include—

- (d) a lease under the *Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act 1989*; or
- (e) a lease under the *Crown Land Management Act 2009*;

Commissioner means the person holding or acting in the office of Small Business Commissioner;

lessee means the person who has the right to occupy premises under a commercial lease;

lessor means the person who grants the right to occupy under a commercial lease;

party, to a commercial lease, means the lessor or the lessee under the commercial lease;

relevant Act means—

- (a) the *Real Property Act 1886*; and
- (b) the *Retail and Commercial Leases Act 1995*; and
- (c) the *Landlord and Tenant Act 1936*; and
- (d) any other Act in so far as it relates to or affects lessees and lessors in the State.

8—Provisions applying to residential tenancies

(1) Subject to this section, the operation of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995* is modified as follows:

- (a) the terms of any residential tenancy agreement will be taken to be modified to such extent necessary to give effect to the modifications made by this section;
- (b) the landlord must not increase the rent payable under a residential tenancy agreement (whether under section 55 of that Act or otherwise) if the tenant is suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;

- (d) despite any other provision of that Act, or any other Act or law, an act or omission of the tenant required under the laws of the State in response to the COVID-19 pandemic will be taken not to amount to a breach of a residential tenancy agreement or otherwise amount to grounds for termination of the agreement;
- (e) a tenant may have repairs carried out on the premises (in accordance with any agreement with the landlord relating to such repairs) without seeking prior approval (and section 68(3)(e) and (5) of that Act will be taken to apply to costs or compensation incurred by or owing to the tenant accordingly);
- (f) section 78A of that Act will be taken not to apply in respect of—
 - (i) a breach of a residential tenancy agreement consisting of a failure to pay rent where the tenant is suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; or
 - (ii) any act or omission of the tenant required under the laws of the State in response to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- (g) a residential tenancy cannot be terminated under that Act solely on the grounds of a breach of a residential tenancy agreement consisting of a failure to pay rent where the tenant is suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- (h) the Tribunal cannot terminate a residential tenancy or make an order for possession of the premises in respect of a breach of a residential tenancy agreement consisting of a failure to pay rent where the tenant is suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- (i) on an application under section 89 of that Act relating to financial hardship suffered as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Tribunal may, instead of or in addition to an order terminating the agreement, make such orders as the Tribunal thinks fit;
- (j) on an application under section 89 of that Act, as modified by paragraph (i), the Tribunal must have particular regard to the circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic (including the need to ameliorate the effects of the pandemic in the State and the need to avoid homelessness during such a public health emergency);
- (k) despite any other Act or law, the Tribunal may, on application or otherwise in proceedings under that Act, make any order it considers appropriate in the circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic (including an order that specified costs associated with the termination of a residential tenancy agreement be reduced or waived);
- (l) the Tribunal, on an application under section 93 of that Act (whether the application was made before or after the commencement of this section)—
 - (i) must have regard to the circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic (including the need to ameliorate the effects of the pandemic in the State and the need to avoid homelessness during such a public health emergency); and

- (ii) may, in a case where a tenant is suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, despite section 93(4)(a), suspend the operation of an order under that section for such period, and on such conditions, as the Tribunal thinks fit; and
 - (iii) may, in a case where a tenant is suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, despite section 93(4a), modify a residential tenancy agreement during such a period of suspended operation so as to reduce the tenant's immediate financial obligations under the agreement;
 - (m) the Tribunal may, in relation to an order made under section 93(4)(a) of that Act before the commencement of this section, on an application by a tenant or landlord, further suspend the operation of the order for possession if the tenant is suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - (n) the preceding paragraphs will be taken to apply in relation to a rooming house agreement under that Act (where a reference in a preceding paragraph to a provision of that Act will be taken to be a reference to a provision of a corresponding kind under Part 7 of that Act);
 - (o) despite any other Act or law, the Tribunal must not make an order requiring interest to be paid on an amount payable by a tenant under a residential tenancy agreement;
 - (p) despite a provision of any other Act or law, an order of the Tribunal contemplated by a preceding paragraph may have retrospective effect;
 - (q) section 99(4) of that Act does not apply in circumstances where the tenant, or another person lawfully residing in the premises, is self-isolating because they have, or may have, COVID-19;
 - (r) section 115 of that Act will be taken not to apply to an agreement or arrangement required by this section or otherwise required to give effect to this section;
 - (s) the following matters must not be recorded on a residential tenancies database:
 - (i) a matter consisting of, or relating to, a failure to pay rent due where the tenant is suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - (ii) any other matter that the Tribunal orders not to be so recorded;
 - (iii) any other matter prescribed by the regulations.
- (2) A purported termination or other action in contravention of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995* (as modified by this section) will be taken to be void and of no effect.
- (3) A provision of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995* not referred to in a preceding subsection will be taken to be modified to the extent necessary to give effect to the modifications set out in this section.

- (4) The Tribunal may, on application by a landlord or tenant under a residential tenancy agreement (whether or not the agreement is still in force), make such of the following orders as the Tribunal thinks fit:
 - (a) an order modifying or suspending any prescribed order of the Tribunal made during the prescribed period in relation to a residential tenancy period;
 - (b) an order confirming, varying or quashing any prescribed action done, or purportedly done, by a landlord under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995* in respect of a residential tenancy agreement during the prescribed period;
 - (c) any other order the Tribunal thinks appropriate to address the consequences of the retrospective commencement of this section.
- (5) An application under subsection (4) must be made within 28 days after the commencement of this section (or such longer period as the Tribunal may allow).
- (6) In making orders under this section, the Tribunal must have regard to the intended effect of the operation of this section as it relates to matters of the relevant kind.
- (7) Section 111 of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995* applies in relation to orders under this section.
- (8) To avoid doubt, the jurisdiction conferred by this section comes within the original jurisdiction of the Tribunal.
- (9) Subject to any regulations under section 20, an order of the Tribunal under this section will be taken to be revoked on the day on which this section expires.
- (10) In this section, a reference to the payment of rent will be taken to include a reference to the payment of an amount relating to water supply and usage.
- (11) A term or phrase used in this section will, unless the contrary intention appears, have the same meaning as in the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995*.
- (12) In this section—

prescribed order means an order of the Tribunal made, or having effect, during the prescribed period;

prescribed action, by a landlord, means an action taken by the landlord that would, if it occurred after the commencement of this section, contravene the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995* (as modified by this section);

prescribed period means the period commencing on 30 March 2020 and ending on the day on which this Act comes into operation.

9—Provisions applying to residential parks

- (1) The operation of the *Residential Parks Act 2007* is modified such that the modifications made by section 8 to the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995* (including, to avoid doubt, the provisions of section 8 relating to the Tribunal) apply in relation to the *Residential Parks Act 2007* as if a reference in that section to a residential tenancy agreement were a reference to a residential park tenancy agreement, residential park site agreement or residential park agreement (as the case requires).
- (2) A purported termination or other action in contravention of the *Residential Parks Act 2007* (as modified by this section) will be taken to be void and of no effect.

- (3) A term or phrase used in this section will, unless the contrary intention appears, have the same meaning as in the *Residential Parks Act 2007*.

10—Provisions applying to supported residential facilities

- (1) Subject to this section, the operation of the *Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992* is modified as follows:
- (a) a proprietor cannot take any other action under that Act for the purpose of terminating a resident contract, where—
 - (i) the grounds for termination are a failure of the resident to pay fees and charges under the resident contract; and
 - (ii) the resident is suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - (b) a proprietor cannot increase fees and charges payable in relation to a resident contract;
 - (c) a resident will be taken not to have breached a term of a resident contract or other agreement by complying with a direction or law relating to the COVID-19 pandemic that applies to or regulates residents of supported residential facilities;
 - (d) a proprietor must not give a notice to a resident under section 39 of that Act that purports to be notice of a proposed termination on grounds of failure to pay fees or charges if the resident is suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - (e) a proprietor cannot make an application under section 43 of that Act in relation to a dispute consisting of a failure to pay fees and charges if the resident is suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic (and, to avoid doubt, a licensing authority cannot make orders under that section on an application relating to any other kind of dispute that purports to terminate a resident contract or otherwise require payment of fees and charges in relation to such a resident);
 - (f) the Tribunal must not, on a review under section 44 of that Act, make an order that purports to terminate a resident contract or otherwise require a resident to pay fees and charges to the proprietor if the resident is suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - (g) the operation of section 47 of that Act is modified such that—
 - (i) a visit or attendance by a person will only fall within the ambit of that section if it complies with any direction or law applying to or regulating such visits or attendances; and
 - (ii) a person does not commit an offence under section 47(2) if the person is acting in accordance with a direction or law referred to in subparagraph (i);
 - (h) section 50 of that Act will be taken not to apply to an agreement or arrangement required by this section or otherwise required to give effect to this section;

- (j) a proprietor will be taken not to commit an offence against that Act, or breach a term of a licence or resident contract or other agreement, to the extent that an act or omission of the proprietor is reasonably required to give effect to the modification made by this section, or by any direction or law relating to the COVID-19 pandemic that applies to or regulates supported residential facilities;
 - (k) the Tribunal or a licensing authority, in performing a function or exercising a power under that Act, must have regard to the circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic (including the need to ameliorate the effects of the pandemic in the State and the need to avoid homelessness during such a public health emergency).
- (2) For the purposes of this section, a reference to fees and charges payable in relation to a resident contract will be taken to include a reference to any costs (however described) payable by a resident under the resident contract (whether for accommodation, personal care services or otherwise).
 - (3) A term or phrase used in this section will, unless the contrary intention appears, have the same meaning as in the *Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992*.

10A—Provisions relating to certain community visitors

- (1) A community visitor may perform a function or exercise a power under a prescribed law to visit and inspect premises, or visit a patient, resident or other person contemplated by the prescribed law, by means of audiovisual or other electronic means that do not involve the community visitor physically entering the premises and, in relation to such visits and inspections—
 - (a) a requirement under the prescribed law that the community visitor physically attend and inspect premises (however described)—
 - (i) if it is reasonably practicable to comply with the requirement by audiovisual or other electronic means—will be taken to be modified to the extent necessary to give effect to this subsection; or
 - (ii) if it is not reasonably practicable to comply with the requirement by audiovisual or other electronic means—will be taken to be suspended until the expiry of this section); and
 - (b) a requirement under the prescribed law that such visits or inspections be conducted by more than 1 community visitor will be taken to be modified so that the visit or inspection may be conducted by a single community visitor; and
 - (c) a reference in the prescribed law that contemplates a community visitor visiting or otherwise being on premises is to be construed accordingly.
- (2) A community visitor may, in relation to a visit or inspection referred to in subsection (1), give such directions as the community visitor considers reasonably necessary to enable the visit or inspection to occur, including—
 - (a) directions requiring a person, or person of a class—
 - (i) to take reasonable steps to facilitate the visit or inspection (including by making equipment of a specified kind available for use in the course of the visit or inspection); or

- (ii) to grant access to specified parts of the premises, or such parts of the premises as may reasonably be accessed using the relevant audiovisual or other means; or
 - (b) directions requiring a person, or person of a class, to provide the community visitor with access to a specified patient or resident of the premises, or patients or residents of a specified class, and for an appropriate area within the premises to be made available to enable confidential communication with the community visitor.
- (3) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, refuse or fail to comply with a direction under subsection (2).
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
- (4) Nothing in this section limits any functions or powers that a community visitor has under a prescribed law in relation to a visit or inspection.
- (5) A community visitor must ensure that the following information is reported on a publicly accessible website and updated on at least a monthly basis:
 - (a) the number of visits or inspections by the community visitor that have occurred by audiovisual or other electronic means in accordance with this section;
 - (b) the name and location of any premises subject to such a visit or inspection;
 - (c) the date on which, and time at which, each such visit or inspection occurred;
 - (d) the reasons why each such visit or inspection occurred by audiovisual or other electronic means in accordance with this section;
 - (e) if a visit or inspection by audiovisual or other electronic means in accordance with this section was not possible for any reason—the reasons why such a visit or inspection was not possible.
- (6) A report under subsection (5)—
 - (a) must identify, by reference to paragraphs (a) to (d) of the definition of **community visitor** in subsection (7), which category of community visitor the report relates to; and
 - (b) must, in a case where the report relates to a category of community visitor referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of that definition, be made by the Principal Community Visitor (within the meaning of the Act to which that paragraph relates).
- (7) In this section—
community visitor means—
 - (a) a community visitor within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act 2009*;
 - (b) a community visitor within the meaning of the *Disability Services (Community Visitor Scheme) Regulations 2013*;
 - (c) a community visitor under the *COVID-19 Emergency Response (Schedule 1) Regulations 2020*;
 - (d) the Chief Psychiatrist within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act 2009*;

prescribed law means—

- (a) the *Mental Health Act 2009*;
- (b) the *Disability Services (Community Visitor Scheme) Regulations 2013*;
- (c) the *COVID-19 Emergency Response (Schedule 1) Regulations 2020*;
- (d) the *Health Care Act 2008*.

14—Extension of time limits, terms of appointment etc

- (1) If, in accordance with an Act or law, or an instrument—
 - (a) anything needs to be done at a particular time or within a particular period; or
 - (b) any appointment or circumstance ceases at a particular time or exists for a particular period; or
 - (c) anything would expire or cease at a particular time or at the end of a particular period,(however expressed), the Governor may, by regulation, postpone that time or extend that period.
- (2) However, the regulations may only—
 - (a) postpone a time at which a particular appointment would cease; or
 - (b) extend a particular appointment; or
 - (c) extend a period, at the end of which a particular appointment would cease,by a maximum period of 6 months.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (1), a postponement or an extension of a period under this section—
 - (a) may be subject to conditions or other limitations; and
 - (b) may be expressed as applying to a particular requirement under an Act or law or to a class of requirements or otherwise in circumstances described in the regulation; and
 - (c) may have the effect of modifying any Act or law or any instrument.

16—Requirements relating to documents

- (1) The Governor may, by regulation, suspend or modify any requirements under an Act or law, or an instrument, relating to the preparation, signing, witnessing, attestation, certification, stamping or other treatment of any document.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation under this section—
 - (a) may be subject to conditions or other limitations; and
 - (b) may be expressed as applying to a particular requirement under an Act or law or to a class of requirements or otherwise in circumstances described in the regulation; and
 - (c) may have the effect of modifying any Act or law or any instrument.

17—Meetings in person etc may occur by audiovisual or other means

- (1) Despite a provision of any other Act or law, a requirement that a meeting occur or that some other transaction take place that requires 2 or more persons to be physically present will be taken to be satisfied if the persons meet, or the transaction takes place, remotely using 1 or more of (including a combination of) the following means of communication:
 - (a) audio visual;
 - (b) audio;
 - (c) any other means of communication prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this paragraph.
- (2) This section does not apply in circumstances prescribed by the regulations.

18—Service

Except where this Act requires otherwise, a notice or other document required or authorised to be given to or served on a person under this Act may—

- (a) be given to the person personally; or
- (b) be left for the person at the person's place of residence or business with someone apparently over the age of 16 years; or
- (c) be posted to the person at the person's last known place of residence or business; or
- (d) be transmitted by fax or email to a fax number or email address provided by the person (in which case the notice or other document will be taken to have been given or served at the time of transmission); or
- (e) if the person is a company or registered body within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth, be served in accordance with that Act.

19—Regulations

- (1) The Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by, or necessary or expedient for the purposes of, this Act.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may provide for—
 - (a) the circumstances in which a person will be taken to be suffering financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic for the purposes of a tenancy provision of this Act; and
 - (c) mitigation of adverse impacts on a party to a lease resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, including by making provision for any measures to regulate the parties to a lease or the provisions of a lease; and
 - (d) modification of the operation of any provisions of this Act or a relevant Act for a purpose related to any circumstances brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic (or measures taken to address the COVID-19 pandemic) or to economic stimulus during and after the COVID-19 pandemic; and
 - (e) provisions making related modifications to any Act or law consequent on the tenancy provisions of this Act; and

- (f) modification or suspension of the operation of Schedule 1 or any Act or law relating to the matters dealt with in that Schedule; and
 - (g) a scheme for a community visitor or visitors for the purposes of Schedule 1; and
 - (h) the keeping of records, or the making of any reports to the Minister or another specified person or body, in relation to any matter dealt with by this Act; and
 - (i) provisions of a saving or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of this Act or the making of any regulation under this Act; and
 - (j) fines, not exceeding \$10 000, for offences against the regulations; and
 - (k) expiation fees, not exceeding \$5 000, for offences against the regulations; and
 - (l) facilitation of proof of the commission of offences and other evidentiary matters.
- (3) The regulations may—
- (a) be of general or limited application; and
 - (b) make different provision according to the circumstances or entities to which they are expressed to apply; and
 - (c) apply or incorporate, wholly or partially and with or without modification, a code, standard, policy or other document prepared or published by the Minister or another specified person or body; and
 - (d) provide that any matter or thing is to be determined, dispensed with, regulated or prohibited according to the discretion of the Minister, the State Co-ordinator, the Chief Public Health Officer or any other specified body or person.
- (4) If a code, standard or other document is referred to or incorporated in the regulations—
- (a) a copy of the code, standard or other document must be kept available for public inspection, without charge and during ordinary office hours, at an office or offices specified in the regulations; and
 - (b) evidence of the contents of the code, standard or other document may be given in any legal proceedings by production of a document apparently certified by the Minister to be a true copy of the code, standard or other document.
- (5) On the expiry of a provision of this Act under section 6, all regulations made for the purposes of the provision are taken to be revoked.
- (6) In this section—

relevant Act means the *Landlord and Tenant Act 1936*, the *Real Property Act 1886*, the *Residential Parks Act 2007*, the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995*, the *Retail and Commercial Leases Act 1995*, the *Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992* or any other Act in so far as it relates to or affects landlords and tenants in the State or other residential leases, licences or agreements;

tenancy provision of this Act means sections 8 to 10 (inclusive).

20—Savings and transitional matters

- (1) The Governor may make regulations of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the expiry of any provision of this Act under section 6 (or on the revocation of any regulation in accordance with section 19(5)).
- (2) The regulations may—
 - (a) be of general or limited application; and
 - (b) make different provision according to the circumstances or entities to which they are expressed to apply; and
 - (c) apply or incorporate, wholly or partially and with or without modification, a code, standard, policy or other document prepared or published by the Minister or another specified person or body; and
 - (d) provide that any matter or thing is to be determined, dispensed with, regulated or prohibited according to the discretion of the Minister, the State Co-ordinator, the Chief Public Health Officer or any other specified body or person.
- (3) If a code, standard or other document is referred to or incorporated in the regulations—
 - (a) a copy of the code, standard or other document must be kept available for public inspection, without charge and during ordinary office hours, at an office or offices specified in the regulations; and
 - (b) evidence of the contents of the code, standard or other document may be given in any legal proceedings by production of a document apparently certified by the Minister to be a true copy of the code, standard or other document.
- (4) If—
 - (a) a regulation made under section 14 postpones any time or extends any period; and
 - (b) the regulation is revoked by operation of section 19(5) before that time or before the expiration of that period,

the postponement or extension continues to have effect according to its terms (as in force immediately before the revocation).

21—Disallowance of regulations made under Act

- (1) Despite section 10(3) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1978*, all regulations made under this Act must be laid before each House of Parliament on the next sitting day of that House after the regulations are made.
- (2) Except as is provided under subsection (1), nothing in this section limits the operation of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1978*.
- (3) Where regulations made under this Act are disallowed, the Governor must not, except in accordance with a resolution of the House that disallowed the regulations, remake those regulations, or make regulations that are of the same effect, within 6 months after the day on which the regulations are disallowed.

22—Immunity from liability etc

No civil or criminal liability attaches to the Crown, or to any person acting in good faith, in respect of—

- (a) any acts or omissions in connection with—
 - (i) the exercise or discharge, or purported exercise or discharge, of a power or function under this Act; or
 - (ii) the carrying out, or purported carrying out, of any direction or requirement given or imposed, or purportedly given or imposed, in accordance with this Act; or
 - (b) any failure to exercise or discharge a power or function under this Act,
- in relation to the outbreak of the human disease named COVID-19 within South Australia.

23—Further provisions in Schedules

- (1) Schedule 1 has effect according to its terms (despite any other Act or law) until that Schedule expires in accordance with section 6.
- (2) The operation of a law of the State specified in a provision of Schedule 2 is modified as set out in that provision until that provision expires in accordance with section 6.
- (3) In Schedule 3, a provision under a heading referring to the amendment of a specified Act amends the Act so specified.

Schedule 1—Special provisions relating to detention of certain protected persons during COVID-19 pandemic

1—Interpretation

- (1) In this Schedule—

Authorising Officer means the Authorising Officer appointed under clause 5;

guidelines means the guidelines published under clause 4, as in force from time to time;

mentally incapacitated person means a mentally incapacitated person within the meaning of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1993*;

protected person means—

- (a) a protected person within the meaning of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1993*; or
- (b) a mentally incapacitated person who is a resident of a supported residential facility; or
- (c) a mentally incapacitated person who is a resident in other supported accommodation of a kind prescribed by the regulations;

supported residential facility means a supported residential facility under the *Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992*;

Tribunal means the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal established under the *South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2013*.

- (2) For the purposes of this Schedule, a reference to the ***guardian*** of a person will be taken to include a reference to a person who, under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1993*, has limited guardianship of the person, provided the accommodation arrangements for the protected persons fall within the responsibility of the guardian.
- (3) For the purposes of this Schedule, a reference to the ***usual place of residence*** of a protected person—
 - (a) will, in the case of a protected person who is the subject of an order under section 32 of the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1993* that directs that the protected reside at a specified place, be taken to be a reference to that specified place; and
 - (b) will be taken to include a reference to a place at which the protected person is residing on a temporary basis.

Note—

For example, a person may temporarily reside in a hospital or rehabilitation facility.

2—Detention under Schedule

- (1) Subject to this Schedule, and to any direction of the Authorising Officer or the Tribunal, the detention of a protected person—
 - (a) must comply with the guidelines (including provisions setting out the nature of detention, and any limits on such detention); and
 - (b) may be conditional or unconditional.
- (2) Despite clause 13, or any order of the Tribunal or direction of the Authorising Officer to the contrary, the period during which a protected person can be detained under this clause ceases on the day on which this Schedule expires (and, to avoid doubt, any detention or other restrictions imposed on the protected person under this Schedule must cease no later than that day).
- (3) Any order of the Tribunal, or direction of the Authorising Officer, under this Schedule will be taken to be revoked on the day on which this Schedule expires.

3—Interaction with other treatment requirements etc

- (1) Nothing in this Schedule prevents a protected person detained under this Schedule from receiving medical treatment at a place other than the place at which they are so detained.
- (2) The exercise of a function or power under this Schedule will be taken not, of itself, to contravene a treatment plan (however described) relating to a protected person.

4—Guidelines

- (1) The Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, publish guidelines for the purposes of this Schedule.
- (2) The Minister may, by subsequent notice in the Gazette, vary, substitute or revoke guidelines published under this clause.

- (3) The Minister must publish any guidelines under this clause on a website determined by the Minister.

5—Appointment of Authorising Officer

- (1) The Minister may appoint a person as the **Authorising Officer** for the purposes of this Schedule, being a person (who may be a public servant) who, in the opinion of the Minister, has the appropriate qualifications or experience to perform the functions and exercise the powers conferred on the Authorising Officer under this Schedule.
- (2) The Authorising Officer will be appointed on terms and conditions determined by the Minister.
- (3) The Authorising Officer is subject to the direction and control of the Minister.
- (4) The Authorising Officer must, in performing a function or exercising a power under this Schedule, comply with the guidelines (including guidelines relating to the resolution of an actual or perceived conflict of interest in respect of the Authorising Officer's functions and duties under any other Act or law).
- (5) The functions of the Authorising Officer are—
 - (a) to monitor the operation of this Schedule and ensure that the rights of protected persons who are detained under the Schedule are protected; and
 - (b) such other functions as may be conferred on the Authorising Officer by this Schedule or the regulations, or by the Minister.
- (6) The office of the Authorising Officer becomes vacant if the holder—
 - (a) dies; or
 - (b) completes a term of office and is not reappointed; or
 - (c) resigns by written notice to the Minister; or
 - (d) is convicted of—
 - (i) an indictable offence against the law of this State; or
 - (ii) an offence against the law of this State that is punishable by imprisonment for a term of at least 12 months; or
 - (iii) an offence against the law of another jurisdiction that, if committed in this State, would be an offence of a kind referred to in a preceding paragraph; or
 - (e) is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence (whether against a law of this State or another jurisdiction); or
 - (f) is removed from office by the Minister under subclause (7).
- (7) The appointment of the Authorising Officer may be terminated by the Minister on any grounds the Minister thinks fit.

6—Authorising Officer may give directions

- (1) The Authorising Officer may, by notice in writing, direct that the detention of a protected person under this Schedule cease forthwith, or on a day specified in the notice.

- (2) The Authorising Officer may, by notice in writing, give such other directions as the Authorising Officer considers appropriate for the purposes of this Schedule (including, to avoid doubt, a direction requiring a specified person or body to take specified steps to give effect to a direction under subclause (1)).
- (3) Before giving a direction under this clause, the Authorising Officer must have regard to the circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic as they exist at the time (including the need to limit the spread of the COVID-19 virus and to ameliorate the effects of the pandemic in the State).
- (4) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, refuse or fail to comply with a direction of the Authorising Officer.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of a body corporate—\$75 000;
- (b) in the case of a natural person—\$20 000.

Expiation fee:

- (a) in the case of a body corporate—\$5 000;
- (b) in the case of a natural person—\$2 000.

- (5) If a body corporate is guilty of an offence against this clause, each director and the manager of the body corporate are guilty of an offence and liable to the same penalty as is prescribed for the principal offence when committed by a natural person unless the director or the manager (as the case may be) proves that they could not by the exercise of due diligence have prevented the commission of the offence.
- (6) A person may be prosecuted and convicted of an offence under subclause (5) whether or not the body corporate has been prosecuted or convicted of the offence committed by the body corporate.

7—Delegation

- (1) The Authorising Officer may delegate functions or powers under this Schedule—
 - (a) to the person for the time being holding or acting in a particular office or position; or
 - (b) to any other specified person or body.
- (2) A delegation under this clause—
 - (a) must be by instrument in writing; and
 - (b) may be absolute or conditional; and
 - (c) does not derogate from the power of the Authorising Officer to act in any matter; and
 - (d) is revocable at will by the Authorising Officer.

8—Authorised officers

- (1) The following persons are authorised officers for the purposes of this Schedule:
 - (a) police officers;
 - (b) authorised officers under the *Emergency Management Act 2004*;

- (c) a person, or class of persons, authorised by the Minister for the purposes of this Schedule.
- (2) An appointment under subclause (1)(c) may be subject to conditions specified by the Minister.
- (3) An appointment under subclause (1)(c) is, by force of this subclause, revoked on the expiry or repeal of this Schedule.

9—Powers of authorised officers to detain protected person etc

- (1) Subject to this Schedule and the regulations, if an authorised officer reasonably believes that a protected person who is detained under this Schedule is unlawfully at large and that taking action under this clause is appropriate for a purpose related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the authorised officer may take 1 or more of the following actions:
 - (a) detain and transport the protected person to—
 - (i) the protected person's usual place of residence; or
 - (ii) a place determined by the authorised officer;
 - (b) direct a person to take specified action to prevent the protected person from being unlawfully at large;
 - (c) remove to a place the authorised officer thinks fit any person who obstructs or threatens to obstruct the exercise of a power under this Schedule;
 - (d) direct, insofar as may be reasonably necessary in the circumstances, any person to assist in the exercise of any power under this clause.
- (2) In exercising a power under this clause, an authorised officer must comply with the guidelines (including, to avoid doubt, in relation to the means by which a protected person may be detained).
- (3) An authorised officer may be assisted by other persons in exercising a power under this clause (and that person must comply with the guidelines).
- (4) Nothing in this clause empowers the placement or detention of a person in—
 - (a) a correctional institution or any other place in which persons charged with or convicted of offences may be detained; or
 - (b) any part of an approved treatment centre under the *Mental Health Act 2009* that is set aside for the treatment of persons with a mental illness.

10—Additional powers of guardians during COVID-19 pandemic

- (1) Subject to this Schedule, a guardian of a protected person may, if the guardian reasonably believes that the protected person is unlawfully at large and to do so is reasonably necessary for a purpose related to the COVID-19 pandemic, do 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) detain, using only such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose, the protected person if the protected person is in a place other than the protected person's usual place of residence;

- (b) take the protected person, or cause the protected person to be taken, using only such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose, to the protected person's usual place of residence;
 - (c) take such other action as may be authorised by the Tribunal (whether on application under this Schedule, the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1993* or another Act).
- (2) In exercising a power under this clause, a guardian must comply with the guidelines (including, to avoid doubt, in relation to the means by which a protected person may be detained).
- (3) A guardian may be assisted by other persons in exercising a power under this clause (and that person must comply with the guidelines).

11—Certain persons at prescribed premises may detain protected persons during COVID-19 pandemic

- (1) Subject to this Schedule, a prescribed person in respect of premises at which a protected person usually resides may—
 - (a) with the approval of the guardian of the protected person, or on the authorisation of the Authorising Officer or the Tribunal, take such steps as may be reasonably necessary to detain the protected person at those premises; and
 - (b) take such other action as may be authorised by the Authorising Officer or Tribunal under this Schedule.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), a prescribed person in respect of premises at which a protected person usually resides may detain the protected person at those premises for such period (not exceeding 48 hours) as may be necessary—
 - (a) to contact the guardian of the protected person to obtain approval to detain the protected person; or
 - (b) to apply to the Authorising Officer or Tribunal for authorisation to detain the protected person; or
 - (c) to apply to the Tribunal for advice, direction or approval under clause 18,and the period for which a protected person can be detained under this subclause ceases on such action occurring.
- (3) In exercising a power under this clause, a prescribed person must comply with the guidelines (including, to avoid doubt, in relation to the means by which a protected person may be detained).
- (4) A prescribed person may be assisted by other persons in exercising a power under this clause (and that person must comply with the guidelines).
- (5) In this clause—

prescribed person, in relation to premises at which a protected person usually resides, means—

 - (a) the person in charge of the operation of the premises; or
 - (b) any other person prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this paragraph.

12—Detention of protected persons where no guardian

- (1) This clause applies in relation to a protected person who is not under the guardianship of a guardian.
- (2) The Authorising Officer may, on an application under this clause, if satisfied that to do so is appropriate for a purpose related to the COVID-19 pandemic, authorise 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) the detention of a protected person;
 - (b) such other action as the Authorising Officer considers appropriate in the circumstances.
- (3) An authorisation under this clause—
 - (a) must be by written instrument; and
 - (b) may be conditional or unconditional; and
 - (c) may be varied or revoked by the Authorising Officer.
- (4) An authorisation under this clause must not be inconsistent with the guidelines (including, to avoid doubt, in relation to the means by which a protected person may be detained).

13—Duration of detention period

- (1) Subject to an order of the Tribunal or a direction of the Authorising Officer to the contrary, the maximum period for which a protected person can be detained under this Schedule is 28 days.
- (2) The period for which a protected person can be detained under this Schedule will be taken to cease—
 - (a) in the case where the Authorising Officer gives a direction under clause 6(1)—forthwith or on the day specified in the notice (as the case requires); or
 - (b) if the guardian of the protected person withdraws their approval in relation to a detention under clause 11(1)(a)—on the day approval is withdrawn; or
 - (c) in the case where the Authorising Officer gives a direction under clause 12—28 days after the protected person is detained or such earlier day as may be specified by the Authorising Officer under that clause; or
 - (d) in the case where the Authorising Officer orders the period to cease under clause 15 or 16—on the day so ordered; or
 - (e) in the case where the Tribunal orders the period to cease—on the day so ordered; or
 - (f) in any other case—28 days after the protected person is detained.
- (3) Nothing in this Schedule authorises the detention of a protected person after the day on which the period for which a protected person is detained ceases in accordance with this clause.

14—Extension of detention period and other orders by Tribunal

- (1) The Tribunal may, on an application under this clause, by order, authorise the period for which a protected person is detained under this Schedule to be extended by a specified period.
- (2) The Tribunal may, in relation to an order under subclause (1), by order, authorise the persons from time to time involved in the care of the protected person during the extended period to use such force as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of ensuring the proper medical or dental treatment, day-to-day care and wellbeing of the protected person.

15—Periodic review of detention by Authorising Officer

- (1) The Authorising Officer must review the detention of a protected person under this Schedule if the period for which the protected person may be so detained is extended under clause 14 for a period exceeding 28 days.
- (2) On completion of a review, the Authorising Officer must order the period for which a protected person is detained to cease if the Authorising Officer is not satisfied that there are proper grounds for the detention of the protected person to continue.

16—Review by Authorising Officer on application of aggrieved person

- (1) A person who is aggrieved by a decision to detain a protected person under this Schedule (not being a decision of the Authorising Officer or the Tribunal) is entitled to a review of the circumstances involved in the detention of the protected person.
- (2) An application for review—
 - (a) must be made in a manner and form determined by the Authorising Officer; and
 - (b) must be made within the period determined by the Authorising Officer.
- (3) The Authorising Officer may conduct a review under this clause in any manner that the Authorising Officer considers appropriate.
- (4) On completion of a review under this clause, the Authorising Officer may confirm, vary or reverse the decision under review (including by ordering the period for which a protected person is detained to cease).
- (5) The regulations may make further provision in respect of a review under this clause (including, to avoid doubt, by limiting the kinds of decisions that may be the subject of an application for review).

17—Review of decisions by Tribunal

- (1) Subject to this clause, the Tribunal is, by force of this clause, conferred with jurisdiction to deal with matters consisting of the review of the following decisions (**reviewable decisions**):
 - (a) a decision of a prescribed person to detain a protected person under clause 11, or a decision of a guardian under that clause to grant approval to detain a protected person;
 - (b) a decision of the Authorising Officer under clause 12;
 - (c) any other decision of a kind prescribed by the regulations.

- (2) However, a decision referred to in subclause (1)(a) will only be taken to be a reviewable decision if a review under clause 16 has been conducted in respect of the decision.
- (3) An application for review of a reviewable decision may be made to the Tribunal by a person or persons prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this subclause.
- (4) An application must be made within 7 days after the applicant receives notice of the results of the relevant review under clause 16 (or such longer period as the Tribunal may allow).

18—Tribunal may give advice, direction or approval

- (1) The Authorising Officer, a guardian or a prescribed person in relation to prescribed premises may apply to the Tribunal for advice or direction—
 - (a) on the exercise of powers under this Schedule; or
 - (b) as to the scope of those powers; or
 - (c) for approval to the taking of any action for which the approval of the Tribunal is required.
- (2) An application under this clause—
 - (a) need not be served on any person; and
 - (b) may be determined by the Tribunal in the absence of any person who may be affected by the Tribunal's decision,unless the Tribunal directs otherwise.
- (3) A direction given by the Tribunal under this clause is binding on the applicant.

19—Offence to remove protected person from place of detention etc

A person who, without reasonable excuse, removes a protected person who is being detained in any place under this Schedule from that place, or aids or abets the protected person to leave that place, is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

Expiation fee: \$1 000.

Schedule 2—Temporary modification of particular State laws

Part AA1—*Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee Act 2003*

AA1—Modification of *Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee Act 2003*

Part 2 Division 3 of the *Aboriginal Lands Parliamentary Standing Committee Act 2003* applies with the following modification:

After section 12 insert:

12A—Meetings during COVID-19 pandemic

Despite any other provision of this Act—

- (a) a requirement for the Committee to hold any meeting will be taken to be satisfied if the meeting is held remotely using 1 or more of (including a combination of) the following means of communication:
 - (i) audio visual;
 - (ii) audio; and
- (b) a requirement for members of the Committee to attend or be present at any meeting will be taken to be satisfied if—
 - (i) each participating member is able to communicate contemporaneously with each other participating member when making any deliberation, or taking part in any vote, during the meeting; and
 - (ii) when a witness gives oral evidence to the Committee, the members of the Committee constituting a quorum are able to hear the witness contemporaneously and question the witness within the hearing of each other Committee member constituting the quorum.

Part A1—*Bail Act 1985*

A1—Modification of *Bail Act 1985*

The *Bail Act 1985* applies with the following modifications:

- (a) section 10A(2), definition of ***prescribed applicant***—after paragraph (ca) insert:

- (cb) an applicant taken into custody on a charge of an aggravated offence against the person if the circumstances alleged to aggravate the offence are those set out in section 5AA(1)(ka) of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935*; or
- (b) section 10A(2), definition of **prescribed applicant**, (d)—before subparagraph (i) insert:
 - (ai) section 20AA;
 - (bi) section 20AB;
- (c) section 10A(2), definition of **prescribed applicant**, (d)—after subparagraph (ii) insert:
 - (ia) section 169;
 - (ib) section 170;
 - (ic) section 170A;

Part A2—*Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935*

A2—Modification of *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935*

Section 20AA of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* applies with the following modifications:

- (a) Section 20AA(9)—after the definition of **human biological material** insert:

pharmacy has the same meaning as in Part 4 of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (South Australia) Act 2010*;

pharmacy services has the same meaning as in Part 4 of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (South Australia) Act 2010*;
- (b) Section 20AA(9), definition of **prescribed emergency worker**, (e)—after "hospital" insert:

, or at any other place where medical treatment is provided or medical testing undertaken (however described, but including, without limiting this paragraph, a general practice, medical centre or place at which people are screened for COVID-19 or other diseases)
- (c) Section 20AA(9), definition of **prescribed emergency worker**—after paragraph (g) insert:
 - (ga) a person (whether a pharmacist, pharmacy assistant or otherwise) performing duties in a pharmacy; or
 - (gb) a person providing pharmacy services at a place other than a pharmacy, or a person assisting in the provision of such services; or

Part B1—*Development Act 1993*

B1—Modification of *Development Act 1993*

The *Development Act 1993* applies with the following modifications:

- (a) section 49(6)—delete "two months" and substitute:
15 business days
- (b) section 49(7d)—delete "\$4 000 000" and substitute:
\$10 million

Part 1—*Emergency Management Act 2004*

1—Modification of *Emergency Management Act 2004*

The *Emergency Management Act 2004* applies with the following modifications:

- (a) section 17(2)—after "must" insert:
, as soon as practicable,
- (b) section 17(3)(b)—after "identity card" insert:
, if one has been issued in accordance with subsection (2) or, if such an identity card has not yet been issued, with such other proof of the person's appointment as an authorised officer as the State Co-ordinator may determine
- (c) section 25(2)—after "but subject to" insert:
this section and
- (d) section 25(2)(a)—delete "(using such force as is necessary)"
- (e) section 25(3)—delete subsection (3) and substitute:
 - (3) The State Co-ordinator (or a delegate of the State Co-ordinator) may give a direction or make a requirement under this section that applies to persons generally throughout the State.
 - (4) A direction or requirement of a kind referred to in subsection (3) must be published on a website determined by the State Co-ordinator within 24 hours after it is given or made.
 - (5) For the avoidance of doubt—
 - (a) the State Co-ordinator or an authorised officer may exercise or discharge a power or function under this section even if to do so would contravene another law of the State; and
 - (b) the State Co-ordinator or an authorised officer may use such force as is reasonably necessary in the exercise or discharge of a power or function under this section or in ensuring compliance with a direction or requirement under this section; and

- (c) a direction or requirement given or imposed by the State Co-ordinator or an authorised officer under this section may do any of the following:
 - (i) it may apply to a person, or a class of persons, or in respect of any place or during any period;
 - (ii) it may require or allow a person or a class of persons to act in contravention of another law of the State;
 - (iii) it may affect the lawful rights or obligations of any person or class of persons; and
 - (d) a direction or requirement may be issued in the form of a written instrument or in any other form (including, without limitation, orally, by SMS or email).
- (6) If a direction applies to a class of persons or applies in respect of any place or during any period, the State Co-ordinator, or an authorised officer, may exempt (conditionally or unconditionally) any person or class of persons from the direction.
- (7) The State Co-ordinator must consider the advice of the Chief Public Health Officer before exercising or discharging a power or function under this section that would (conditionally or unconditionally) authorise authorised officers, or authorised officers of a particular class, to provide, direct, require or allow the provision of health goods or services or a particular class of such goods or services.

(ea) after section 25 insert:

25A—Removal of children

- (1) Without derogating from section 25, an authorised officer may, for the purpose of ensuring compliance with any direction under that section, remove a child from any premises, place, vehicle or vessel to a place of residence of the child or to a hospital or quarantine facility, as the authorised officer thinks fit (and may, in doing so, use such force as is reasonably necessary).
- (2) In this section—
- child** means a person under 18 years of age;
- place of residence** includes, in the case of a child who is in the custody, or under the guardianship, of the Chief Executive under the *Children and Young People (Safety) Act 2017*, any place directed by that Chief Executive.

- (f) after section 26A insert:

26B—No obligation on persons to maintain secrecy

No obligation to maintain secrecy or other restriction on the disclosure of information applies to a person who is required to disclose information by a direction or requirement issued under section 25, except an obligation or restriction designed to keep the identity of an informant secret.

- (fa) section 27A(1), definition of **market participant**—after paragraph (c) insert:

- (d) any person who engages in the transmission or distribution of electricity;

- (fb) section 27C(2)(b)—delete paragraph (b) and substitute:

- (b) require a market participant to give any directions of a kind that the market participant may lawfully give (which may include, for example, requiring a market participant to give directions to, or to exercise authority over, another person or body, whether or not that other person or body is also a market participant);

- (fc) section 27C—after subsection (2) insert:

- (2a) A direction to a market participant may—

- (a) require the performance of specific acts or omissions; or
(b) require the exercise of specific powers or functions; or
(c) require specific outcomes or performance standards.

- (g) section 28(1)—after the penalty provision insert:

Expiation fee:

- (a) in the case of a natural person—\$1 000; or
(b) in the case of a body corporate—\$5 000.

Part 2—Environment Protection Act 1993

2—Modification of Environment Protection Act 1993

Section 71A of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* applies with the following modification:

Section 71A(b)—delete paragraph (b) and substitute:

- (b) in any other case—
(i) in cash; or
(ii) by way of electronic funds transfer to a bank account or credit card account; or
(iii) in a manner prescribed by regulation.

Part 2AA—*Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (South Australia) Act 2010*

2AA—Modification of *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (South Australia) Act 2010*

Part 4 of the *Health Practitioner Regulation National Law (South Australia) Act 2010* applies with the following modifications:

- (a) Section 43—after subsection (1) insert:
 - (1a) Section 43(1) will be taken not to apply to a person who carries on a pharmacy business in circumstances where—
 - (a) the person is authorised by the Authority to operate the pharmacy business without a pharmacist being physically in attendance at the pharmacy; and
 - (b) a pharmacist is, by means of internet or other electronic communication (other than communication of a kind specified by the Authority), in attendance during any period the pharmacy business is operating and is available for consultation by members of the public.
- (b) Section 46—after subsection (5) insert:
 - (6) A condition of the registration of a pharmacy that is inconsistent with section 43(1a) will, to the extent of the inconsistency, be taken to be modified to give effect to the modification made by that subclause.

Part 2A—*National Electricity (South Australia) Act 1996*

2A—Modification of *National Electricity (South Australia) Act 1996*

Part 5 of the *National Electricity (South Australia) Act 1996* applies with the following modification:

After section 15A insert:

15B—Regulations varying rules under the National Electricity Law

- (1) The Governor may, for the purpose of protecting the reliability and security of the South Australian power system, make regulations modifying the operation of the rules under the National Electricity Law (insofar as they apply as part of the law of South Australia).
- (2) Section 21 of the *COVID-19 Emergency Response Act 2020* applies to a regulation made under this section as if it were a regulation made under that Act.

Part 3—*Parliamentary Committees Act 1991*

3—Modification of *Parliamentary Committees Act 1991*

- (a) Part 6 Division 1 of the *Parliamentary Committees Act 1991* applies with the following modification:

After section 16A insert:

16AA—Public works—COVID-19 pandemic

- (1) Section 16A(2) does not apply to a public work—
- (a) if the Governor has, by proclamation, on the recommendation of a Minister, declared that section 16A(2) does not apply to the work; or
 - (b) if—
 - (i) a Minister has advised the Public Works Committee that they are satisfied that the public work is a prescribed public work; and
 - (ii) not less than 5 days has elapsed since the Committee completed its inquiry in relation to the public work; and
 - (iii) no final report of the Committee relating to the public work has been presented to its appointing House or published under subsection (4).
- (2) A Minister may only make a recommendation to the Governor for the purposes of subsection (1)(a) if the Minister is satisfied that—
- (a) the public work is a prescribed public work; and
 - (b) the Public Works Committee has not inquired, or will not be able to inquire, into the work, or has not reported, or will not be able to report, on the work, as required by section 16A(2) within an appropriate timeframe.
- (3) Despite section 16A, a contract may be awarded in relation to a public work that a Minister is satisfied is a prescribed public work without the Public Works Committee having inquired into the work (but nothing in this subsection permits commencement of construction of the public work).

- (4) Section 17(7) does not apply to the Public Works Committee and that Committee may, at any time after it adopts an interim or final report—
 - (a) present the report to the Speaker of the House of Assembly; and
 - (b) the Speaker of the House of Assembly may, after consultation with the Committee, authorise the publication of the report prior to its presentation to the House of Assembly.

- (5) In this section—

prescribed public work means a public work that is necessary as a result of circumstances brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic (or as a result of any measures taken to address the COVID-19 pandemic) or to provide economic stimulus during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

- (b) Part 6 Division 2 of the *Parliamentary Committees Act 1991* applies with the following modification:

After section 24 insert:

24A—Meetings during COVID-19 pandemic

Despite any other provision of this Act—

- (a) a requirement for a committee to hold any meeting will be taken to be satisfied if the meeting is held remotely using 1 or more of (including a combination of) the following means of communication:
 - (i) audio visual;
 - (ii) audio; and
- (b) a requirement for members of a committee to attend or be present at any meeting will be taken to be satisfied if—
 - (i) each participating member is able to communicate contemporaneously with each other participating member when making any deliberation, or taking part in any vote, during the meeting; and

- (ii) when a witness gives oral evidence to the committee, the members of the committee constituting a quorum are able to hear the witness contemporaneously and question the witness within the hearing of each other committee member constituting the quorum.

Part 3A—*Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*

3A—Modification of *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*

The *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* applies with the following modification:

Section 131(8)—delete "4 weeks" and substitute:
15 business days

Part 4—*Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*

4—Modification of *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*

Section 12 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* applies with the following modification:

Section 12(2)(a)—delete "three per cent" and substitute:
ten per cent

Part 5—*South Australian Public Health Act 2011*

5—Modification of *South Australian Public Health Act 2011*

The *South Australian Public Health Act 2011* applies with the following modifications:

- (a) section 66—after subsection (2) insert:
 - (2a) A direction or requirement under subsection (1) or (2) may be issued in the form of a written instrument or in any other form (including, without limitation, orally, by SMS or email).
- (b) section 73(8a)—delete "48" and substitute:
72
- (c) section 74(3a)—delete "48" and substitute:
72
- (d) section 75(3a)—delete "48" and substitute:
72
- (e) section 77(3a)—delete "48" and substitute:
72

- (f) section 77—after subsection (5) insert:
 - (5a) For the purposes of giving effect to an order made under this section in respect of a person, the Chief Public Health Officer or an authorised person may—
 - (a) apprehend and take the person to the place at which the person is to be detained under the order; and
 - (b) restrain the person and otherwise use force in relation to the person as reasonably required in the circumstances; and
 - (c) be assisted by such persons as may be necessary or desirable in the circumstances.
- (g) section 77(6)(b)(i)—delete "48" and substitute:

72
- (h) section 77(8a)—delete "48" and substitute:

72
- (i) section 77(8b)(a)—delete "48" and substitute:

72
- (j) section 77—after subsection (14) insert:
 - (15) In this section—

authorised person means—

 - (a) a police officer; or
 - (b) a person authorised by the Chief Public Health Officer to act as an authorised person under this section.
- (k) section 99(2)—after paragraph (i) insert:
 - (ia) disclosing information in accordance with an authorisation of the Chief Public Health Officer; or

Legislative history

Notes

- Please note—References in the legislation to other legislation or instruments or to titles of bodies or offices are not automatically updated as part of the program for the revision and publication of legislation and therefore may be obsolete.
- Earlier versions of this Act (historical versions) are listed at the end of the legislative history.
- For further information relating to the Act and subordinate legislation made under the Act see the Index of South Australian Statutes or www.legislation.sa.gov.au.

Legislation amended by principal Act

The *COVID-19 Emergency Response Act 2020* amended the following:

Emergency Management Act 2004

Payroll Tax Act 2009

South Australian Public Health Act 2011

Principal Act and amendments

New entries appear in bold.

Year	No	Title	Assent	Commencement
2020	7	<i>COVID-19 Emergency Response Act 2020</i>	9.4.2020	9.4.2020: s 2(1) except ss 7 to 9—30.3.2020: s 2(2)
2020	9	<i>COVID-19 Emergency Response (Bail) Amendment Act 2020</i>	7.5.2020	7.5.2020
2020	14	<i>COVID-19 Emergency Response (Further Measures) Amendment Act 2020</i>	15.5.2020	15.5.2020
2020	23	<i>COVID-19 Emergency Response (Further Measures) (No 2) Amendment Act 2020</i>	24.7.2020	24.7.2020
2020	30	<i>COVID-19 Emergency Response (Expiry and Rent) Amendment Act 2020</i>	25.9.2020	25.9.2020

Provisions amended

New entries appear in bold.

Entries that relate to provisions that have been deleted appear in italics.

Provision	How varied	Commencement
Long title	amended under <i>Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	7.5.2020
Pt 1		
s 3		

relevant declaration	amended by 30/2020 s 3	25.9.2020
s 6		
s 6(1)	amended by 14/2020 s 3(1)	15.5.2020
	amended by 30/2020 s 4(1)	25.9.2020
s 6(2)	amended by 30/2020 s 4(2)	25.9.2020
s 6(2a)	inserted by 14/2020 s 3(2)	15.5.2020
	amended by 30/2020 s 4(3)	25.9.2020
Pt 2		
s 7	substituted by 14/2020 s 4	15.5.2020
s 8		
s 8(1)	(c) expired: s 6(1)(a)—omitted under <i>Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	(2.7.2020)
	amended by 30/2020 s 5	25.9.2020
s 10		
s 10(1)	(i) expired: s 6(1)(a)—omitted under <i>Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	(25.6.2020)
s 10A	inserted by 14/2020 s 5	15.5.2020
ss 11—13	expired: s 6(1)(a)—omitted under <i>Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	(3.9.2020)
s 15	expired: s 6(1)(a)—omitted under <i>Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	(13.8.2020)
s 19		
s 19(2)	(b) deleted by 14/2020 s 6(1)	15.5.2020
s 19(6)		
tenancy provision	amended by 14/2020 s 6(2)	15.5.2020
s 20		
s 20(4)	inserted by 14/2020 s 7	15.5.2020
Sch 2		
Pt AA1	inserted by 14/2020 s 8(1)	15.5.2020
Pt A1	inserted by 9/2020 s 3	7.5.2020
Pt A2	inserted by 23/2020 s 3(1)	24.7.2020
Pt B1	inserted by 14/2020 s 8(2)	15.5.2020
Pt 1		
cl 1	amended by 14/2020 s 8(3), (4)	15.5.2020
Pt 2AA	inserted by 23/2020 s 3(2)	24.7.2020
Pt 2A	inserted by 14/2020 s 8(5)	15.5.2020
Pt 3		
cl 3	amended by 14/2020 s 8(6)	15.5.2020
Pt 3A	inserted by 14/2020 s 8(7)	15.5.2020
Sch 3	omitted under <i>Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	7.5.2020

Historical versions

7.5.2020

15.5.2020

24.7.2020