

COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) and Other Acts Amendment Bill 2020

Introduction Print

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

Clause Notes

Part 1—Preliminary

- Clause 1 sets out the purpose of the Act, which is to amend the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020** and other Acts—
- to extend the operation of temporary modifications to the law of Victoria enacted for the purpose of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic; and
 - to provide for new temporary modifications to the law of Victoria for the purpose of responding to, and relating to, the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) and Other Acts Amendment Act 2020** on the day after the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.

Part 2—Amendment of COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020

- Clause 3 amends section 11 of the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 2.1 of that Act.
- Clause 4 amends section 62(1) of the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020** to provide that the Governor in Council may make regulations containing provisions of a transitional

nature, including matters of an application or savings nature, arising as a result of the repeal of any provision inserted into an Act by Part 3 of the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) and Other Acts Amendment Act 2020**.

- Clause 5 repeals spent Chapters 3 to 5 of the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020**.
- Clause 6 inserts new Chapter 7 in the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020**. New section 65 in Chapter 7 provides that the Act is repealed on 26 April 2022.

Part 3—Amendment of Acts—New temporary measures and extension of existing temporary measures

Division 1—Children, Youth and Families Act 2005

- Clause 7 inserts new Division 4A of Part 8.5A into the **Children, Youth and Families Act 2005**. New Division 4A provides for temporary amendments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New section 600OA—Period of a family reunification order—modification of certain provisions

New section 600OA provides that the Court may make a family reunification order for a child, or extend a family reunification order for a child, for a period beyond the period specified in section 287A(2) or (3), 294A(1)(b) or 296(3) or (4), as the case requires, if the Court is satisfied that progress of a parent of the child towards reunification has been impeded as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The extended period will only be available where the Court is satisfied that it is in the child's best interests and the period specified in the order, or the extension of the period specified in the order, does not exceed the period for which the parent's capacity to make progress towards reunification has been impeded as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The extended period is limited to a further 6 months on the periods specified in sections 287A(2) and (3), 294A(1)(b) and 296(3) and (4) to allow parents time to adapt to the changed circumstances resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, without allowing children to remain in out of home care for a cumulative period that exceeds 18 months for the purpose of section 287A(2) or 30 months for the purpose of section 287A(3).

Clause 8 inserts a new section 600WA into the **Children, Youth and Families Act 2005**.

New section 600WA provides additional powers to registrars of the Children's Court in criminal proceedings, and in proceedings under the **Family Violence Protection Act 2008**, the **Personal Safety Intervention Orders Act 2010** and the **National Domestic Violence Order Scheme Act 2016**. This will allow courts to more efficiently manage the listing and re-listing of matters that will be required as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

New section 600WA(1) provides that the existing power of registrars to extend a person's bail on the same day that their criminal proceeding is listed before the Court, found in section 539(1), does not apply. Instead, new section 600WA(2) and (3) applies.

New section 600WA(2) empowers a registrar to abridge or extend the bail of a person who has been granted bail in relation to a criminal proceeding. New section 600WA(3) provides that this power may be exercised on any day and in either the presence or absence of the accused. This is an expansion of the existing powers of registrars in relation to bail.

New section 600WA(4), (5) and (6) empower a registrar to change the date, time or place at which a criminal proceeding, or a proceeding under the **Family Violence Protection Act 2008**, the **Personal Safety Intervention Orders Act 2010** or the **National Domestic Violence Order Scheme Act 2016**, is listed before the Court. Such a change may involve the lengthening or shortening of the time before a proceeding returns to court. New section 600WA(7) provides that these powers may be exercised on any day and either in the presence or the absence of the parties.

New section 600WA(8) provides that a registrar may exercise any of the powers outlined in this section either on the application of a party or on their own initiative. This will allow registrars to effectively manage the listing of criminal proceedings during the COVID-19 pandemic.

New section 600WA(9) confirms that a registrar's power in relation to bail does not extend to varying the amount or conditions of bail which remain the domain of certain bail decision makers, as defined by the **Bail Act 1977**.

- Clause 9 amends section 600ZB to substitute references to "Division 5" with references to "Divisions 4A and 5".
- Clause 10 amends section 600ZC to provide that Part 8.5A is repealed on 26 April 2021.

Division 2—Crimes (Mental Impairment and Unfitness to be Tried) Act 1997

- Clause 11 amends section 120(1) of the **Crimes (Mental Impairment and Unfitness to be Tried) Act 1997** to allow for a number of proceedings relating to non-custodial supervision orders to be conducted entirely on the basis of written submissions, without requiring the appearance of parties. These proceedings include—
- a review of a non-custodial supervision order directed under section 27(2);
 - an application under section 31 for variation or revocation of a non-custodial supervision order;
 - a further review of a non-custodial supervision order directed under section 32(5) or 33(2);
 - a review of a non-custodial supervision order directed under section 38ZI(2); and
 - a further review of a non-custodial supervision directed under section 38ZO(3).

These technical amendments enable the court to deal with non-custodial supervision orders in the same way it can deal with custodial supervision orders under the temporary amendments made by the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020**.

Clause 18 also makes a technical amendment to section 120(1)(h) to allow a further review of a custodial supervision order directed under section 38ZP(2) to be determined on the basis of written submissions, without requiring the appearance of parties.

- Clause 12 amends section 122 of the **Crimes (Mental Impairment and Unfitness to be Tried) Act 1997** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after the commencement of this section" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 11 of that Act.

Division 3—Magistrates' Court Act 1989

- Clause 13 amends section 152(4), (5) and (6) of the **Magistrates' Court Act 1989** to include a reference to a proceeding under the **Family Violence Protection Act 2008**, the **Personal Safety Intervention Orders Act 2010** or the National Domestic Violence Order Scheme Act 2016. This will allow courts to more efficiently manage the listing and re-listing of matters that will be required as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Clause 14 amends section 154 of the **Magistrates' Court Act 1989** to provide that Part 9 is repealed on 26 April 2021.

Division 4—Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004

- Clause 15 inserts new Part 16 into the **Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004**. New Part 16 temporarily changes the operation of that Act in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New section 189—Purpose and effect of Part

New section 189(1) outlines the purpose and effect of new Part 16, which is to temporarily change the operation of the **Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004** in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New section 189(2) provides that new Part 16 applies despite anything to the contrary in—

- another Part of the **Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004**; or
- any other Act, other than the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities, the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020** or the **Constitution Act 1975**; or
- any subordinate instrument, other than a subordinate instrument made under the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities, the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020** or the **Constitution Act 1975**; or
- any other law.

New section 190—Power to issue prohibition notice

New section 190 provides that section 112 of the **Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004** has effect as if new section 112(1A) were inserted after section 112(1) of that Act.

Section 112(1) of the **Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004** provides that an inspector may issue a prohibition notice if they reasonably believe that an activity is occurring, or may occur, at a workplace that will involve an immediate risk to the health or safety of a person.

New section 112(1A) clarifies the circumstances in which inspectors can issue a prohibition notice during the COVID-19 pandemic. It provides that a failure to comply with a direction relating to the COVID-19 pandemic given by an authorised officer under section 200(1)(d) of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** is taken to be an activity that involves an immediate risk to the health or safety of any person.

New section 191—Power to give directions

New section 191 provides that section 120 of the **Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004** has effect as if new section 120(1A) were inserted after section 120(1) of that Act.

Section 120(1) of the **Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004** provides that an inspector may give a direction (orally or in writing) to a person at a workplace if they reasonably believe that it is necessary to do so because of an immediate risk to the health or safety of any person.

New section 120(1A) clarifies the circumstances in which inspectors can give a direction to a person at a workplace during the COVID-19 pandemic. It provides that a failure to comply with a direction relating to the COVID-19 pandemic given by an authorised officer under section 200(1)(d) of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** is taken to be an activity that involves an immediate risk to the health or safety of any person.

New section 192—Repeal of Part

New section 192 provides that new Part 16 of the **Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004** is repealed on 26 April 2021.

Division 5—Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008

Clause 16 inserts new Part 13 into the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008**. New Part 13 provides for temporary amendments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New Division 1—Preliminary

New section 249—Purpose and effect of Part

New section 249(1) outlines the purpose and effect of new Part 13, which is to temporarily change the operation of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New section 249(2) provides that new Part 13 applies despite anything to the contrary in—

- another Part of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008**; or
- any other Act, other than the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities, the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020**, or the **Constitution Act 1975**; or
- any subordinate instrument other than a subordinate instrument made under the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities, the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020**, or the **Constitution Act 1975**; or
- any other law.

New Division 2—Emergency powers measures

New section 250—Secretary may appoint authorised officers

New section 250 provides that section 30 of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** has effect as if new section 30(1A) were inserted after section 30(1) of that Act.

Section 30(1) provides that the Secretary by instrument may appoint a person employed under Part 3 of the **Public Administration Act 2004** to be an authorised officer for the purposes of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008**.

New section 30(1A) provides that, in addition to the persons who may be appointed under section 30(1), the Secretary by instrument may appoint any of the following to be an authorised

officer for the purposes of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008**—

- a person the Secretary considers appropriate for appointment based on the person's skills, attributes, experience or otherwise;
- a person included in a prescribed class of person.

This will expand the persons who may be appointed as authorised officers. It is intended to include additional public sector employees from Victoria as well as such employees from other Australian jurisdictions, and individuals with connection to particular communities to ensure that certain activities, such as contact tracing, can be conducted in a culturally safe manner.

New section 251—Modification of section 192

New section 251 modifies the operation of section 192 of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008**.

Section 192(1) of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** provides that an authorised officer may be assisted by any person in exercising a public health risk power under an authorisation given by the Chief Health Officer under section 189 of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008**. In accordance with section 192(2), a request for assistance by a police officer must be made to the Chief Commissioner of Police or a delegate of the Chief Commissioner of Police.

New section 251 provides that section 192(2) has effect as if after "Police" (where secondly occurring) there were inserted "unless the authorised officer requesting assistance is a police officer". This is a necessary consequential amendment that recognises a police officer may be appointed as an authorised officer under new section 30(1A) of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008**.

New section 252—Further emergency powers

New section 252 provides that the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** has effect as if new section 200A were inserted after section 200(1) of that Act.

Section 200(1) of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** sets out the emergency powers that may be given to authorised officers by the Chief Health Officer during a declared state of emergency. The emergency powers are—

- to detain any person or group of persons in an emergency area for the period reasonably necessary to eliminate or reduce a serious risk to public health;
- to restrict the movement of any person or group of persons within an emergency area;
- to prevent any person or group of persons from entering an emergency area;
- to give any other direction that the authorised officer considers is reasonably necessary to protect public health.

New section 200A will give *designated authorised officers* further emergency powers relating to high risk persons.

New section 200A(1) provides that a *designated authorised officer* may detain a person under section 200(1)(a) of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** if—

- a direction has been given in the exercise of an emergency power under section 200(1)(a), (b), (c) or (d); and
- the *designated authorised officer* reasonably believes that a person who is required to comply with the direction is a *high risk person* and is likely to refuse or fail to comply with the direction.

New section 200A(2) provides that a person is a *high risk person* if—

- the person has been diagnosed with COVID-19 and has not been given clearance from self-isolation in accordance with the applicable requirements; or
- the person has been notified in accordance with the applicable requirements that the person is a close contact of a person who has been diagnosed with COVID-19, and has not been given clearance from self-quarantine in accordance with the applicable requirements.

New section 200A(3) provides for the application of sections 200(1)(a) and 200(6) of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** for the purposes of detaining a person under section 200(1)(a) in accordance with new section 200A.

Section 200(1)(a) of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** provides an emergency power to detain any person or group of persons in an emergency area for the period reasonably necessary to eliminate or reduce a serious risk to public health. New section 200A(3)(a) provides that the reference in section 200(1)(a) to the period reasonably necessary to eliminate a serious risk to public health is taken to be a reference to the period throughout which a designated authorised officer reasonably believes that the person is high risk person who is likely to refuse or fail to comply with the direction.

Section 200(6) of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** requires an authorised officer to review, at least once every 24 hours during the period that a person is subject to detention under section 200(1)(a), whether the continued detention of the person is reasonably necessary to eliminate or reduce a serious risk to public health. New section 200A(3)(b) provides that the reference in section 200(6) to whether the continued detention of the person is reasonably necessary to eliminate a serious risk to public health is taken to be a reference to whether the continued detention of the person is reasonably necessary because a designated authorised officer reasonably believes that the person is a high risk person who is likely to refuse or fail to comply with the direction.

New section 200A(4) of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** defines what the terms *applicable requirements* and *designated authorised officer* mean—

- *Applicable requirements*, in relation to a matter, is defined to mean "the requirements specified in a direction given under section 200(1) in respect of that matter".
- *Designated authorised officer* is defined to mean "an authorised officer who may exercise any of the public health risk powers and emergency powers because of the operation of section 199(2) (whether or not the authorised officer gave the direction mentioned in subsection (1)(a))".

New section 253—Modification of section 202

New section 253 modifies the operation of section 202 of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008**.

Section 202 of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** provides that an authorised officer may be assisted by any person in exercising a power under an authorisation given by the Chief Health Officer under section 199 of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008**. In accordance with section 202(2), a request for assistance by a police officer must be made to the Chief Commissioner of Police or a delegate of the Chief Commissioner of Police.

New section 253 provides that section 202(2) has effect as if after "Police" (where secondly occurring) there were inserted "unless the authorised officer requesting assistance is a police officer". This is a necessary consequential amendment that recognises a police officer may be appointed as an authorised officer under new section 30(1A) of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008**.

New Division 4—Miscellaneous

New section 254—Repeal of Part

New section 254 provides that new Part 13 is repealed on 26 April 2021.

Part 4—Amendment of Acts—Extension of temporary measures

Division 1—Accident Compensation Act 1985

- Clause 17 amends section 395(3)(b) of the **Accident Compensation Act 1985** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after the commencement of this section" with "31 December 2020" as the ending of the prescribed period for the purposes of weekly payments after expiry of the entitlement period.
- Clause 18 amends section 396 of the **Accident Compensation Act 1985** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after the commencement of this section" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part X of that Act.

Division 2—Bail Act 1977

- Clause 19 amends section 34D of the **Bail Act 1977** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 6 of that Act.

Division 3—Corrections Act 1986

- Clause 20 amends section 112V of the **Corrections Act 1986** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 10B of that Act.

Division 4—County Court Act 1958

- Clause 21 amends section 79D of the **County Court Act 1958** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part VIIA of that Act.

Division 5—Court Security Act 1980

- Clause 22 amends section 7A(4) of the **Court Security Act 1980** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for section 7A of that Act.

Division 6—Criminal Procedure Act 2009

- Clause 23 amends section 420ZN of the **Criminal Procedure Act 2009** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Chapter 9 of that Act.

Division 7—Education and Training Reform Act 2006

- Clause 24 amends section 5A.2.1(2) of the **Education and Training Reform Act 2006** to provide that the Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority may further extend school sector provider registrations (which have previously been extended for 6 months under section 5A.2.1(1)) for up to a total maximum period of 12 months. The total maximum period of extension under section 5A.2.1(2) was previously 6 months.

The effect of this amendment is that if a provider has had their registration extended for 6 months under section 5A.2.1(1), the registration can be extended for a further period of up to 6 months, so long as the total extension period does not exceed 12 months. Alternatively, if registration has not yet been extended, the first extension period may only be for a period of up to 6 months, and registration may then be extended for a further period of up to 6 months (so long as the total period does not exceed 12 months).

Clause 25 amends section 5A.3.1(2) of the **Education and Training Reform Act 2006** to provide that the Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority may further extend the registration of an RTO or class of RTO (which has previously been extended for 6 months under section 5A.3.1(1)) for up to a total maximum period of 12 months. The total maximum period of extension under section 5A.3.1(2) was previously 6 months.

The effect of this amendment is that if an RTO or class of RTO has already had their registration extended for 6 months under section 5A.3.1(1), the registration can be extended for a further period of up to 6 months, so long as the total extension period does not exceed 12 months. Alternatively, if registration has not yet been extended, the first extension period may only be for a period of up to 6 months, and registration may then be extended for a further period of up to 6 months (so long as the total period does not exceed 12 months).

Clause 26 amends section 5A.4.1(2) of the **Education and Training Reform Act 2006** to provide that the Victorian Institute of Teaching may further extend the provisional registration of a teacher (which has previously been extended for 6 months under section 5A.4.1(1)) for up to a total maximum period of 12 months. The total maximum period of extension under section 5A.4.1(2) was previously 6 months.

The effect of this amendment is that if a provisionally registered teacher has already had their registration extended for 6 months under section 5A.4.1(1), the registration can be extended for a further period of up to 6 months, so long as the total extension period does not exceed 12 months. Alternatively, if provisional registration has not yet been extended, the first extension period may only be for a period of up to 6 months, and registration may then be extended for a further period of up to 6 months (so long as the total period does not exceed 12 months).

Clause 27 amends section 5A.4.2(2) of the **Education and Training Reform Act 2006** to provide that the Victorian Institute of Teaching may further extend the provisional registration of an early childhood teacher (which has previously been extended for 6 months under section 5A.4.2(1)) for up to a total maximum period of 12 months. The total maximum period of extension under section 5A.4.2(2) was previously 6 months.

The effect of this amendment is that if a provisionally registered early childhood teacher has already had their registration extended for 6 months under section 5A.4.2(1), the registration can be extended for a further period of up to 6 months, so long as the total extension period does not exceed 12 months. Alternatively, if provisional registration has not yet been extended, the first extension period may only be for a period of up to 6 months, and registration may then be extended for a further period of up to 6 months (so long as the total period does not exceed 12 months).

- Clause 28 amends section 5A.4.3(2) of the **Education and Training Reform Act 2006** to provide that the Victorian Institute of Teaching may further extend the non-practising registration of a teacher or early childhood teacher (which has previously been extended for 6 months under section 5A.4.3(1)) for up to a total maximum period of 12 months. The total maximum period of extension under section 5A.4.3(2) was previously 6 months.

The effect of this amendment is that if a teacher or early childhood teacher with non-practising registration has already had their registration extended for 6 months under section 5A.4.3(1), the registration can be extended for a further period of up to 6 months, so long as the total extension period does not exceed 12 months. Alternatively, if non-practising registration has not yet been extended, the first extension period may only be for a period of up to 6 months, and registration may then be extended for a further period of up to 6 months (so long as the total period does not exceed 12 months).

- Clause 29 amends section 5A.4.4(2) of the **Education and Training Reform Act 2006** to provide that the Victorian Institute of Teaching may further extend a permission to teach (which has previously been extended for 6 months under section 5A.4.4(1)) for up to a total maximum period of 12 months. The total maximum period of extension under section 5A.4.4(2) was previously 6 months.

The effect of this amendment is that if a permission to teach has already extended for 6 months under section 5A.4.4(1), the permission to teach can be extended for a further period of up to 6 months, so long as the total extension period does not exceed 12 months. Alternatively, if the permission to teach has not yet been extended, the first extension period may only be for a period

of up to 6 months, and the permission to teach may then be extended for a further period of up to 6 months (so long as the total period does not exceed 12 months).

- Clause 30 amends section 5A.6.1 of the **Education and Training Reform Act 2006** to provide that Chapter 5A is repealed on 26 April 2021. This sunset date extends the previous sunset date by 6 months (the previous date being 25 October 2020), and will ensure that the measures in Chapter 5A remain temporary for the sole purpose of responding to the COVID-19 emergency.

Division 8—Evidence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1958

- Clause 31 amends section 191 of the **Evidence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1958** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part IX of that Act.

Division 9—Family Violence Protection Act 2008

- Clause 32 amends section 207C of the **Family Violence Protection Act 2008** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 12A of that Act.

Division 10—Fines Reform Act 2014

- Clause 33 amends section 185D of the **Fines Reform Act 2014** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 15A of that Act. The amendment extends the operation of the changes made to the **Fines Reform Act 2014** by the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020** by 6 months, to 26 April 2021. Those changes gave enforcement agencies 12 months, rather than 6 months, to register a fine for enforcement and preserved prisoners' rights to participate in the time served scheme even if their request to do so could not be processed before their release from prison because of measures taken to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Division 11—Local Government Act 2020

- Clause 24 substitutes the end date in the definition of *prescribed period* in section 393 of the **Local Government Act 2020**. The effect of this amendment is to extend the operation of Part 12 of the **Local Government Act 2020** to 26 April 2021. This will enable the following meetings to continue to be conducted by means of electronic communication—
- a Council meeting;
 - a joint meeting of Councils;
 - a meeting of a delegated committee or joint delegated committee;
 - a meeting of a governing body of a regional library;
 - a meeting of a special committee.
- Clause 35 amends section 396 of the **Local Government Act 2020** to substitute "2 November 2020" with "27 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 12 of that Act.

Division 12—Oaths and Affirmations Act 2018

- Clause 36 amends section 49H of the **Oaths and Affirmations Act 2018** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 5A of that Act.

Division 13—Open Courts Act 2013

- Clause 37 amends section 33L of the **Open Courts Act 2013** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 6A.

Division 14—Parliamentary Committees Act 2003

- Clause 38 amends section 55 of the **Parliamentary Committees Act 2003** to extend the operation of Part 7 of that Act until 26 April 2021.
- Part 7 of the **Parliamentary Committees Act 2003** makes temporary amendments to that Act to provide flexibility to members of Joint Investigatory Committees to attend and participate in meetings by audio or audio-visual link.

Division 15—Personal Safety Intervention Orders Act 2010

- Clause 39 amends section 181C of the **Personal Safety Intervention Orders Act 2010** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 11A.

Division 16—Planning and Environment Act 1987

- Clause 40 amends section 205C of Part 10A of the **Planning and Environment Act 1987** to provide that Part 10A is repealed on 26 April 2021, being a further 6 months after its current repeal date of 25 October 2020.

Division 17—Sentencing Act 1991

- Clause 41 amends section 180 of the **Sentencing Act 1991** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 13 of that Act.

Division 18—Supreme Court Act 1986

- Clause 42 amends section 129D of the **Supreme Court Act 1986** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 7A of that Act.

Division 19—Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 1998

- Clause 43 amends section 158C of **Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 1998** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 6A of that Act.

Division 20—Workplace Injury Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2013

- Clause 44 amends section 623N(3)(b) of the **Workplace Injury Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2013** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "31 December 2020" as the end date in the definition of *prescribed period* for the purpose of weekly payments after the expiry of the second entitlement period.

Clause 45 amends section 623O of the **Workplace Injury Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2013** to substitute "the day that is 6 months after its commencement" with "26 April 2021" as the repeal date for Part 14 of that Act.

Part 5—Repeal of this Act

Clause 46 provides that the **COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) and Other Acts Amendment Act 2020** is repealed on the first anniversary of its commencement. The repeal of the Act will not affect the continuing operations of amendments made by it (see section 15(1) of the **Interpretation of Legislation Act 1984**).