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Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008

Section 200

DIRECTIONS FROM CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER IN ACCORDANCE WITH EMERGENCY POWERS ARISING FROM DECLARED STATE OF EMERGENCY

Stay Safe Directions (Victoria) (No. 6)

I, Adjunct Clinical Professor Brett Sutton, Chief Health Officer, consider it reasonably necessary to eliminate or reduce the risk to public health – and reasonably necessary to protect public health – to give the following directions pursuant to section 200(1)(b) and (d) of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** (Vic.) (**PHW Act**):

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1 Preamble

- (1) The purpose of these directions is to address the serious public health risk posed to the State of Victoria by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (**SARS-CoV-2**).
- (2) These directions require everyone who ordinarily resides in the State of Victoria to:
 - (a) wear **face coverings**; and
 - (b) limit interactions with others by restricting gatherings, in accordance with these directions.
- (3) These directions must be read together with the **Directions currently in force**.
- (4) These directions replace the **Stay Safe Directions (Victoria) (No. 5)** to require face coverings to be worn at an **airport** in the State of Victoria.

2 Citation

These directions may be referred to as the **Stay Safe Directions (Victoria) (No. 6)**.

3 Revocation

The **Stay Safe Directions (Victoria) (No. 5)** are revoked at 11:59:00 pm on 18 December 2020.

4 Stay safe period

For the purposes of these directions, the **stay safe period** is the period beginning at 11:59:00 pm on 18 December 2020 and ending at 11:59:00 pm on 3 January 2021.

PART 2 – STAY SAFE

5 Direction – staying safe while leaving the home

Leaving the home

- (1) A person who ordinarily resides in the State of Victoria during the stay safe period may leave the **premises** where the person ordinarily resides for any reason subject to subclause (2).
- (2) When leaving their premises, a person:
 - (a) must comply with the face covering requirements in subclauses (7), (8), (9) and (10); and
 - (b) if leaving the premises where they ordinarily reside for work, must do so in accordance with clause 6 (**work**); and
 - (c) must comply with the restrictions on gatherings in clause 7 (**gatherings**); and

SPECIAL

- (d) must comply with the Directions currently in force, including (without limitation) by:
- (i) not engaging in an activity that is prohibited under the **Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria) (No. 4)**; and
 - (ii) only engaging in an activity permitted under the **Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria) (No. 4)** in accordance with any requirements set out in those directions.

Note 1: a person should take reasonable steps to maintain a distance of 1.5 metres from all other persons (except those people with whom they ordinarily reside) when leaving their premises, and should practise hand hygiene in accordance with the Department of Health and Human Services' guidelines as updated from time to time, available at: www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/staying-safe-covid-19.

*Note 2: if a person experiences a temperature higher than 37.5°C or symptoms of respiratory infection, they are strongly encouraged to get a test for SARS-CoV-2 and remain at their ordinary place of residence until they obtain their test result. If they are diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2, they must self-isolate in accordance with the **Diagnosed Persons and Close Contacts Directions (No. 14)**.*

Ordinary place of residence

- (3) Subject to subclause (4), subclause (1) does not apply to a person at any time during the stay safe period when the person:
- (a) no longer has an ordinary place of residence in the State of Victoria; or
 - (b) has an ordinary place of residence in the State of Victoria, but that place is temporarily unavailable or is unavailable because of a risk of harm (including harm relating to family violence or violence of another person at the premises).
- (4) If a suitable premises is made available for a person identified in subclause (3) to reside at for the stay safe period (or part thereof), that premises is taken to be the person's ordinary place of residence for the stay safe period (or part thereof).
- (5) If a person's ordinary place of residence is outside the State of Victoria, the premises where that person is temporarily residing in the State of Victoria during the stay safe period (or part thereof) is taken to be the person's ordinary place of residence for the period (or part thereof).

Note: a person who is visiting and staying in Victoria, whether from overseas or interstate, is taken to be temporarily residing in Victoria. Where that person is staying in Victoria, these directions apply to them.

- (6) If, during the stay safe period, a person moves from the premises at which they ordinarily reside to a new premises, the new premises is taken to be the premises at which the person ordinarily resides from midnight on the day that the person moves.

Face covering requirements

- (7) Subject to subclause (9), a person may only leave the premises under subclause (1) if they:
- (a) carry a face covering at all times, except where subclause (8)(a), (b), (c) or (d) applies; and
 - (b) wear a face covering:
 - (i) while on **public transport** or in a **commercial passenger vehicle**; or
*Note: the **Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria) (No. 4)** permits a tourism operator (or another person) to operate a vehicle for the purpose of tourism services if the tourism operator and each person wears a face covering for the duration of the tourism service. In accordance with subclause (7)(b) below, the persons on such a tourism service vehicle must wear a face covering.*
 - (ii) while in an **indoor space** (which is accessible to **members of the public**) at a:
 - (A) **retail shopping centre**, including any **retail facility** within the retail shopping centre; or

- (B) retail facility where the total of all indoor spaces accessible to members of the public is 2,000 square metres or more; or
Examples: a department, electronics, furniture or hardware store, or a supermarket, each of which is 2,000 square metres or more.
- (C) **market** or **market stall**; or
- (iii) if they are a **diagnosed person** or a **close contact** and are leaving the premises:
 - (A) where they are required to self-isolate or self-quarantine; and
 - (B) prior to being given clearance from self-isolation or the period of self-quarantine ending,
in accordance with the **Diagnosed Persons and Close Contacts Directions (No. 14)**; or
- (iv) if they have been tested for SARS-CoV-2 and are awaiting the results of that test (except where that test was part of a surveillance or other asymptomatic testing program); or
Note: the Workplace (Additional Industry Obligations) Directions (No. 14) sets out surveillance testing requirements for relevant industries and workers.
- (v) if they are experiencing any symptoms of SARS-CoV-2; and
- (c) wear a face covering where required to do so in accordance with any other Directions currently in force.

Note: face shields on their own do not meet the face covering requirements. For further information, please refer to the Department of Health and Human Services' guidelines as updated from time to time, available at: www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/face-masks-vic-covid-19.

- (8) Subclause (7)(b) and (c) do not apply if a person complies with any other requirements under any other Directions currently in force and:
 - (a) the person is an infant or a child under the age of 12 years; or
 - (b) the person is a **prisoner** in a **prison** (either in their cell or common areas), subject to any policies of that prison; or
 - (c) the person is detained in a **remand centre, youth residential centre or youth justice centre** (either in their room or common areas), subject to any policies of that centre; or
 - (d) the person has a physical or mental health illness or condition, or disability, which makes wearing a face covering unsuitable; or
Examples: persons who have obstructed breathing, a serious skin condition on their face, an intellectual disability, a mental health illness, or who have experienced trauma.
 - (e) the person is communicating with a person who is deaf or hard of hearing and visibility of the mouth is essential for communication; or
 - (f) the nature of a person's work or education means that wearing a face covering creates a risk to their health and safety; or
 - (g) the nature of a person's work or education means that clear enunciation or visibility of the mouth is essential; or
Examples: teaching, lecturing, broadcasting.
 - (h) the person is working by themselves in an enclosed indoor space (unless and until another person enters that indoor space); or
Example: a person working by themselves in an office.
 - (i) the person is travelling in a **vehicle** by themselves or where each other person in the vehicle ordinarily resides at the same premises; or
 - (j) the person is consuming food, drink or medicine; or

- (k) the person is undergoing dental or medical care or treatment to the extent that such care or treatment requires that no face covering be worn; or
- (l) the person is receiving a service from a facility which is permitted to operate under, and is operating in accordance with, the **Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria) (No. 4)**, to the extent that it is not reasonably practicable to receive that service wearing a face covering; or
- (m) the person is providing a service from a facility which is permitted to operate under, and is operating in accordance with, the **Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria) (No. 4)**, to the extent that it is not reasonably practicable to provide that service wearing a face covering; or
- (n) the person is asked to remove the face covering to ascertain identity; or
Examples: a person may be asked by police, security, bank or post office staff to remove a face covering to ascertain identity or when purchasing alcohol or cigarettes.
- (o) for emergency purposes; or
- (p) required or authorised by law; or
- (q) doing so is not safe in all the circumstances.

Face covering requirements in airports

- (9) During the stay safe period, a person in the State of Victoria at an airport must:
 - (a) carry a face covering at all times, except where subclause (10)(a) or (b) applies; and
 - (b) wear a face covering while in an indoor space at an airport (whether or not such indoor space is accessible to members of the public); and
 - (c) wear a face covering where required to do so in accordance with any other Directions currently in force.
- (10) Subclause (9)(b) and (c) do not apply if a person complies with any other requirements under any other Directions currently in force and:
 - (a) the person is an infant or a child under the age of 12 years; or
 - (b) the person has a physical or mental health illness or condition, or disability, which makes wearing a face covering unsuitable; or
Examples: persons who have obstructed breathing, a serious skin condition on their face, an intellectual disability, a mental health illness, or who have experienced trauma.
 - (c) the person is communicating with a person who is deaf or hard of hearing and visibility of the mouth is essential for communication; or
 - (d) the nature of a person's work or education means that wearing a face covering creates a risk to their health and safety; or
 - (e) the nature of a person's work or education means that clear enunciation or visibility of the mouth is essential; or
Examples: teaching, lecturing, broadcasting.
 - (f) the person is consuming food, drink or medicine; or
 - (g) the person is undergoing dental or medical care or treatment to the extent that such care or treatment requires that no face covering be worn; or
 - (h) the person is receiving a service from a facility which is permitted to operate under, and is operating in accordance with, the **Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria) (No. 4)**, to the extent that it is not reasonably practicable to receive that service wearing a face covering; or
 - (i) the person is providing a service from a facility which is permitted to operate under, and is operating in accordance with, the **Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria) (No. 4)**, to the extent that it is not reasonably practicable to provide that service wearing a face covering; or

- (j) the person is asked to remove the face covering to ascertain identity; or
Examples: a person may be asked by police, security, or airport staff to remove a face covering to ascertain identity or when purchasing alcohol or cigarettes.
- (k) for emergency purposes; or
- (l) required or authorised by law; or
- (m) doing so is not safe in all the circumstances.

Note 1: face shields on their own do not meet the face covering requirements. For further information, please refer to the Department of Health and Human Services' guidelines as updated from time to time, available at: www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/face-masks-vic-covid-19.

Note 2: it is recommended that all persons on an aircraft flying into Victoria wear a face covering for the duration of the flight.

PART 3 – WORK

6 Leaving premises to attend work

A person who ordinarily resides in the State of Victoria may attend work (whether paid or voluntary, including for charitable or religious purposes) at a work premises if:

- (1) the person who has employed or engaged the person to work has advised that it is permissible for them to do so in accordance with the Directions currently in force; or
*Note: the **Workplace Directions (No. 13)** address how certain workplaces may facilitate the return of persons to onsite work.*
- (2) it is not reasonably practicable for the person to do so from those premises.

PART 4 – GATHERINGS

7 Restrictions on gatherings

Private gatherings

- (1) During the stay safe period, a person who ordinarily resides in the State of Victoria must not permit another person to enter the premises at which they ordinarily reside (whether or not entering any building on the premises).
- (2) Subclause (1) does not operate to prevent any person entering the premises:
 - (a) if the other person also ordinarily resides at the premises; or
 - (b) if permitted under, and provided they comply with the requirements of, the Directions currently in force; or
 - (c) to attend or undertake work or education services; or
Note: this includes a person who provides professional respite care for carers of people with complex needs, where that professional is permitted to work in accordance with the Directions currently in force.
Examples: a tradesperson for the purpose of carrying out repairs; a person delivering personal services such as hairdressing in the home.
- (d) to provide childcare, child-minding, early childhood education, schooling or education services (whether paid or on a voluntary basis); or
- (e) if that person is a parent or guardian of a child who ordinarily resides at the premises, to visit that child; or
- (f) to provide care and support to a relative or other person who ordinarily resides at the premises:
 - (i) who has particular needs because of age, infirmity, disability, illness or a chronic health condition; or
 - (ii) because of matters relating to the relative or other person's health (including mental health or pregnancy); or
- (g) to visit someone who ordinarily resides at those premises and with whom they are in an intimate personal relationship; or

- (h) if the person is visiting for a social gathering (**visiting person**), provided that there is no one else at the premises except for:
 - (i) the person (or people) who ordinarily reside at those premises and any other person with whom those people are in an intimate personal relationship; and
 - (ii) no more than 29 other persons who are visiting for a social gathering; and
 - (iii) any infant under one year of age of a visiting person; and
 - (iv) provided that the premises does not have more than 30 visiting persons for a social gathering each day; or

Note: under subclause (2)(h), up to 30 people may visit for a social gathering each day, with any infant under one year of age not counting towards this limit. The 30 people do not need to be from the same household and do not have to visit at the same time.

- (i) to attend an inspection of real estate for the purposes of a prospective sale or rental of the property, organised in accordance with any requirements in the **Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria) (No. 4)**; or
- (j) for the purpose of moving to the premises as the place where they will ordinarily reside; or
- (k) to escape harm or the risk of harm, including harm relating to family violence or violence of another person; or
- (l) for medical or emergency purposes; or
- (m) for purposes relating to the administration of justice; or
- (n) as required or authorised by law; or
- (o) for the purposes of **national security**.

Note: subclause (1) does not apply to a care facility. Any regulation of access and visits to care facilities are contained in the Care Facilities Directions (No. 18).

Public gatherings

- (3) During the stay safe period, a person in the State of Victoria must not arrange to meet, or organise or intentionally attend a gathering of, more than 99 other persons (with any infant under one year of age not counting towards this limit) for a common purpose at a public place, except:

Note 1: under subclause (3), the limit on the number of people who may meet at any one time in a public place is 100.

Note 2: two or more groups of 100 people cannot meet for a common purpose at a public place. In addition, a group in a public place must take reasonable steps to maintain a safe distance from any other groups in that public place.

Note 3: subclause (3) does not prevent a person attending a public place (for example, a shopping centre) for a purpose (for example, shopping), where other people are also likely to be attending that public place for a similar purpose. It prevents people from attending a public place intending to gather with other people for a common purpose (for example, meeting family or friends at the shopping centre).

- (a) for the purpose of a religious gathering (including a ceremony), provided it complies with any requirements of the **Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria) (No. 4)**; or
- (b) for the purpose of attending a wedding in the State of Victoria that complies with the requirements in subclause (4); or
- (c) for the purpose of attending a funeral in the State of Victoria that complies with the requirements in subclause (5); or
- (d) it is necessary to arrange a meeting or organise or attend a gathering for one or more of the following purposes:

- (i) engaging in an activity permitted under, and provided they comply with any requirements of, the **Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria) (No. 4)**; or
- (ii) to attend or undertake work in accordance with clause 6; or
- (iii) medical or emergency purposes; or
- (iv) purposes as required or authorised by law; or
- (v) purposes relating to the administration of justice.

Note: a person may leave the premises at which they ordinarily reside using transport (public or private) regardless of how many people are on the tram, train, or bus or in the vehicle.

Weddings and funerals

- (4) The requirements for a wedding held in the State of Victoria are that:
 - (a) it complies with any applicable requirements of the **Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria) (No. 4)**; and
 - (b) if held at a person's ordinary place of residence, it must comply with the gathering restrictions in subclauses (1) and (2)(a), (c), (g) and (h).

Note: the celebrant can enter the premises under subclause (2)(c) (work).

*Note: record-keeping requirements apply to weddings as set out in the **Workplace Directions (No. 13)**.*

- (5) The requirements for a funeral held in the State of Victoria are that:
 - (a) it complies with any applicable requirements of the **Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria) (No. 4)**; and
 - (b) if held at a person's ordinary place of residence, it must comply with the gathering restrictions in subclauses (1) and (2)(a), (c), (g) and (h).

Note: the persons reasonably necessary for the conduct of the funeral can enter the premises under subclause (2)(c) (work).

*Note: record-keeping requirements apply to funerals as set out in the **Workplace Directions (No. 13)**.*

PART 5 – OTHER PROVISIONS

8 Relationship with other Directions

- (1) If there is any inconsistency between Parts 2, 3 and 4 of these directions and the **Diagnosed Persons and Close Contacts Directions (No. 14)**, Parts 2, 3 and 4 of these directions are inoperative to the extent of any inconsistency.
- (2) If there is any inconsistency between these directions and a direction or other requirement contained in a **Detention Notice**, these directions are inoperative to the extent of the inconsistency.
- (3) If there is any inconsistency between these directions and a direction or other requirement contained in the **Care Facilities Directions (No. 18)**, these directions are inoperative to the extent of the inconsistency.
- (4) Unless the context otherwise requires, a reference in any Directions currently in force, in any Detention Notice, or in any approved form under a Direction currently in force or a Detention Notice to:
 - (a) a Direction currently in force or these directions, or a defined term in a Direction currently in force or these directions, will be taken to mean that direction (and hence that defined term) as amended or replaced from time to time; or
 - (b) an earlier version of a particular Direction currently in force or these directions will be taken to be a reference to the current version of that particular direction.

9 Definitions

For the purposes of these directions:

- (1) **airport** means an aerodrome at which facilities are available for the arrival or departure of aircraft into or from the State of Victoria;

- (2) **care facility** has the same meaning as in the **Care Facilities Directions (No. 18)**;
- (3) **close contact** has the same meaning as in the **Diagnosed Persons and Close Contacts Directions (No. 14)**;
- (4) **commercial passenger vehicle** has the same meaning as in the **Commercial Passenger Vehicle Industry Act 2017**;
- (5) **density quotient** has the same meaning as in the **Workplace Directions (No. 13)**;
- (6) **Detention Notice** means a notice given to a person requiring the person to be detained for a specified period;
- (7) **diagnosed person** has the same meaning as in the **Diagnosed Persons and Close Contacts Directions (No. 14)**;
- (8) **Directions currently in force** means the **Restricted Activity Directions (Victoria) (No. 4)**, the **Stay Safe Directions (Victoria) (No. 6)**, the **Diagnosed Persons and Close Contacts Directions (No. 14)**, the **Hospital Visitor Directions (No. 16)**, the **Care Facilities Directions (No. 18)**, the **Workplace Directions (No. 13)**, and the **Workplace (Additional Industry Obligations) Directions (No. 14)**, each as amended or replaced from time to time;
- (9) **face covering** means a fitted face mask that covers the nose and mouth to provide the wearer protection against infection (but does not include a face shield);
- (10) **indoor space** means an area, room or **premises** that is or are substantially enclosed by a roof and walls that are permanent structures rising either from floor to ceiling or are at least 2.1 metres high, regardless of whether the roof or walls or any part of them are open or closed;
- (11) **market** means a public market, including a food market;
- (12) **market stall** means a stall within a **market**;
- (13) **member of the public** means a person but does not include:
 - (a) a person who is an employee of an operator of the facility or venue; or
 - (b) any other person who attends the facility or venue that is reasonably necessary for providing a service at the facility or venue;
- (14) **national security** has the meaning that security has in the **Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979** of the Commonwealth;
- (15) **premises** means:
 - (a) a building, or part of a building; and
 - (b) any land on which the building is located, other than land that is available for communal use;
- (16) **prison** has the same meaning as in the **Corrections Act 1986**;
- (17) **prisoner** has the same meaning as in the **Corrections Act 1986**;
- (18) **public transport** means a vehicle operated by a **passenger transport company** or by a **bus company** in the provision of a **public transport service**;
- (19) **remand centre** has the same meaning as in the **Children, Youth and Families Act 2005**;
- (20) **retail facility** includes any facility that is used wholly or predominantly for:
 - (a) the sale or hire of goods by retail; or
 - (b) the retail provision of services;
- (21) **retail shopping centre** has the same meaning as in the **Retail Leases Act 2003**;
- (22) **stay safe period** has the meaning in clause 4;

- (23) **supermarket** has the same meaning as “supermarket business” in the **Food Act 1984**, including a **retail facility** (including in relation to liquor products) but excluding supermarket distribution and warehousing;
- (24) **vehicle** has the same meaning as in the PHW Act;
- (25) **visiting person** has the meaning in clause 7(2)(h);
- (26) **youth justice centre** has the same meaning as in the **Children, Youth and Families Act 2005**;
- (27) **youth residential centre** has the same meaning as in the **Children, Youth and Families Act 2005**;
- (28) the following expressions have the same meaning as in the **Transport (Compliance and Miscellaneous) Act 1983**:
 - (a) bus company;
 - (b) passenger transport company;
 - (c) public transport service.

10 Penalties

Section 203 of the PHW Act provides:

Compliance with direction or other requirement

- (1) A person must not refuse or fail to comply with a direction given to the person, or a requirement made of the person, in the exercise of a power under an authorisation given under section 199.

Penalty: In the case of a natural person, 120 penalty units;
In the case of a body corporate, 600 penalty units.
- (2) A person is not guilty of an offence against subsection (1) if the person had a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to comply with the direction or requirement.

Dated 18 December 2020

ADJUNCT CLINICAL PROFESSOR BRETT SUTTON
Chief Health Officer,
as authorised to exercise emergency powers
under sections 20A and 199(2)(a) of the PHW Act.

Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008

Section 200

**DIRECTIONS FROM CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER IN ACCORDANCE WITH
EMERGENCY POWERS ARISING FROM DECLARED STATE OF EMERGENCY****New South Wales Border Crossing Permit Scheme Directions**

I, Adjunct Clinical Professor Brett Sutton, Chief Health Officer, consider it reasonably necessary to eliminate or reduce the risk to public health – and reasonably necessary to protect public health – to give the following directions pursuant to section 200(1)(b) and (d) of the **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** (Vic.) (**PHW Act**):

1 Preamble

(1) The purpose of these directions is to:

- (a) prevent **prohibited persons** who have visited, been in, or travelled through a **red zone** and/or are required to self-isolate or self-quarantine in the State of New South Wales since 11 December 2020 or in the 14 days prior to the entry, or attempted entry, into Victoria (whichever is later) from entering Victoria; and
- (b) require **restricted persons** who have visited, been in, or travelled through:
 - (i) an **orange zone**; or
 - (ii) a **green zone**,in the State of New South Wales since 11 December 2020 or in the 14 days prior to the entry, or attempted entry, into Victoria (whichever is later) to carry a **border permit** when entering Victoria,

in order to limit the spread of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (**SARS-CoV-2**).

(2) These directions must be read together with the **Directions currently in force**.

2 Citation

These directions may be referred to as the **New South Wales Border Crossing Permit Scheme Directions**.

3 Commencement and revocation

(1) These directions commence at 11:59:00 pm on 18 December 2020.

4 Restrictions on persons entering Victoria

People who have visited or are from a red zone

(1) A prohibited person must not enter Victoria unless the Chief Health Officer or Deputy Chief Health Officer has granted an exemption under clause 6.

People who have visited or are from an orange or green zone

(2) A restricted person may enter Victoria if the person carries, and presents on request to an **authorised officer**, a Victoria Police Officer or a Protective Services Officer:

- (a) a **border permit** for that person including:
 - (i) the person's full name; and
 - (ii) the person's contact phone number; and
 - (iii) the full names of any person under the age of 18, or other dependants for whom the person is a parent, guardian or carer, who are travelling with the person; and
 - (iv) the address from which the person is departing when entering Victoria; and
 - (v) the destination the person will be visiting while in Victoria; and

- (vi) the date of entry into Victoria; and
- (vii) if the person has visited, been in, or travelled through, an orange zone since 11 December 2020 or in the 14 days prior to the entry, or attempted entry, into Victoria (whichever is later) since 11 December 2020; and
- (viii) if applicable, the planned date of departure from Victoria; and
- (ix) an attestation by that person stating that (as at the date of attestation) the person (and any person under the age of 18 or other dependant travelling with the person):
 - (A) is not a **diagnosed person** or someone who has been in close contact with a diagnosed person; and
 - (B) is not experiencing **SARS-CoV-2 Symptoms**; and
 - (C) is not a prohibited person who has visited, been in, or travelled through a red zone and/or required to self-isolate or self-quarantine in the State of New South Wales since 11 December 2020 or in the 14 days prior to the entry, or attempted entry, into Victoria (whichever is later); and
 - (D) the information in the border permit and attestation is true and correct; and
- (b) photographic personal identification including the address where the person ordinarily resides.

Note: if a restricted person has visited, been in, or travelled through an orange zone since 11 December 2020 or in the 14 days prior to the entry, or attempted entry, into Victoria (whichever is later), they are strongly encouraged to be tested for SARS-CoV-2 as soon as possible upon entering Victoria.

- (3) Despite subclause (2), a restricted person may enter Victoria without a border permit:
 - (a) to provide or receive emergency medical care or emergency services; or
 - (b) to escape harm or the risk of harm, including harm relating to family violence or violence of another person; or
 - (c) if they are a **school** student travelling on a bus; or
 - (d) where the restricted person remains on the same premises where that premises is both in the State of New South Wales and Victoria.
- (4) A restricted person who has applied for a border permit under subclause (2) must not visit, or travel through, a red zone, and/or be required to self-isolate or self-quarantine in the State of New South Wales, between applying for the border permit and entering Victoria.
- (5) For the avoidance of doubt, whenever a restricted person or prohibited person is in Victoria, they are subject to the Directions currently in force.

5 Applications for a border permit

- (1) A restricted person may apply for a border permit using a digital system provided by the **Service Victoria CEO** and other parts of the Victorian Government.
- (2) An application for a border permit must contain all information reasonably required by the **Department** from time to time, for the purpose of protecting public health.
- (3) The Service Victoria CEO:
 - (a) may deliver a border permit to a restricted person where the person makes an application under subclause (1) and the application complies with the requirements under subclause (2); and
 - (b) must provide a copy of the border permit to the Department; and
 - (c) will provide any information contained in an application to the Department on behalf of the restricted person.

- (4) A border permit is only valid for fourteen days from the date of entry into Victoria.
- (5) A person must not give information, or make a statement, in an application for a border permit that is false or misleading in a material particular.

6 Exemption power

- (1) A person is not required to comply with a requirement of these directions if the person is granted an exemption from that requirement under subclause (2).
- (2) The Chief Health Officer or Deputy Chief Health Officer may exempt a person or a group of persons, from any or all requirements contained in these directions, if satisfied that an exemption is appropriate, having regard to the:
 - (a) need to protect public health; and
 - (b) principles in sections 5 to 10 of the PHW Act, as appropriate.
- (3) In circumstances where a prohibited person is seeking an exemption, before granting any exemption the Chief Health Officer or Deputy Chief Health Officer must consider:
 - (a) if the prohibited person is:
 - (i) lawfully permitted to leave the State of New South Wales in accordance with the laws in force in that jurisdiction; and
 - (ii) seeking to enter Victoria for the purposes of:
 - (A) attending a funeral or end of life event; or
 - (B) providing or receiving emergency medical treatment; or
 - (C) escaping harm or the risk of harm, including harm relating to family violence or violence of another person; or
 - (D) an emergency relocation; and
 - (b) documentary evidence provided by the prohibited person of:
 - (i) the circumstances described in paragraph (a); or
 - (ii) test results or other medical information in relation to that person; or
 - (iii) directions or permissions given to that person from the State of New South Wales not to self-isolate or self-quarantine,and any further documentary evidence requested by the Chief Health Officer or Deputy Chief Health Officer and provided by the prohibited person.
- (4) An exemption under subclause (2) must:
 - (a) be given, in writing, to the person the subject of the exemption; and
 - (b) specify the requirement or requirements that the person need not comply with.
- (5) An exemption granted to a person under this clause does not prevent an authorised officer from exercising an **emergency power** to give the person a different direction or impose a different requirement on the person.

7 Definitions

In these directions:

- (1) **authorised officer** has the same meaning as in the PHW Act;
- (2) **border permit** means the written notice (digital or otherwise) provided under clause 5;
- (3) **Department** means the Victorian Department of Health and Human Services;
- (4) **diagnosed person** means a person who at any time between midnight on 11 December 2020 and 11:59:00 pm on 3 January 2021 has been informed that they have been diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2;

- (5) **Directions currently in force** has the same meaning as in the **Stay Safe Directions (Victoria) (No. 6)**;
- (6) **emergency powers** has the same meaning as in the PHW Act;
- (7) **green zone** means any part of the State of New South Wales other than the **red zone** or **orange zone**;
- (8) **orange zone** means any location where people have visited, been in or travelled through during identified times that have been assessed as a medium risk for SARS-CoV-2 transmission, as detailed on the Department's website available at: www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/victorian-border-crossing-permit, as amended from time to time by the Victorian Government;
- (9) **prohibited person** means a **restricted person** who has visited, been in, or travelled through a **red zone**, and/or required to self-isolate or self-quarantine in the State of New South Wales, since 11 December 2020 or in the 14 days prior to the entry, or attempted entry, into Victoria (whichever is later);
- (10) **red zone** means any location where people visited, been in or travelled through during identified times that have been assessed as high risk for SARS-CoV-2 transmission and required to self-quarantine or self-isolate in the State of New South Wales, as detailed on the Department's website available at www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/victorian-border-crossing-permit, as amended from time to time by the Victorian Government;
- (11) **restricted person** means a person who has visited, been in, or travelled through, the State of New South Wales since 11 December 2020 or in the 14 days prior to the entry, or attempted entry, into Victoria (whichever is later);
- (12) **SARS-CoV-2 Symptoms** means symptoms consistent with SARS-CoV-2, including but not limited to the following:
 - (a) a fever ($\geq 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) or consistent fever of less than 37.5°C (such as night sweats, chills);
 - (b) acute respiratory infection (such as cough, shortness of breath, sore throat);
 - (c) loss of smell;
 - (d) loss of taste;
- (13) **school** means a registered school as defined in the **Education and Training Reform Act 2006**;
- (14) **Service Victoria CEO** has the same meaning as in the **Service Victoria Act 2018**.

8 Penalties

- (1) Section 210 of the PHW Act provides:

False or misleading information

- (1) A person must not –
 - (a) give information that is false or misleading in a material particular; or
 - (b) make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular; or
 - (c) produce a document that is false or misleading in a material particular – to the Secretary, a Council, the Chief Health Officer or an authorised officer under this Act or the regulations without indicating the respect in which it is false or misleading and, if practicable, providing correct information.

Penalty: In the case of a natural person, 60 penalty units;
In the case of a body corporate, 300 penalty units.

Note: currently, 60 penalty units equals \$9,912.20 and 300 penalty units equals \$49,466.00.

- (2) A person must not make an entry in a document required to be kept by this Act or the regulations that is false or misleading.
- Penalty: In the case of a natural person, 60 penalty units;
In the case of a body corporate, 300 penalty units.
- Note: currently, 60 penalty units equals \$9,912.20 and 300 penalty units equals \$49,466.00.*
- (3) In a proceeding for an offence against subsection (1) or (2) it is a defence to the charge for the accused to prove that at the time at which the offence is alleged to have been committed, the accused believed on reasonable grounds that the information, statement or document was true or was not misleading.
- (2) Section 203 of the PHW Act provides:
- Compliance with direction or other requirement**
- (1) A person must not refuse or fail to comply with a direction given to the person, or a requirement made of the person, in the exercise of a power under an authorisation given under section 199.
- Penalty: In the case of a natural person, 120 penalty units;
In the case of a body corporate, 600 penalty units.
- Note: currently, 120 penalty units equals \$19,826.40 and 600 penalty units equals \$99,132.00.*
- (2) A person is not guilty of an offence against subsection (1) if the person had a reasonable excuse for refusing or failing to comply with the direction or requirement.
- (3) A person who fails to comply with these directions is liable for an on-the-spot fine of:
- (a) \$1,652 in the case of a natural person; or
(b) \$9,913 in the case of a body corporate.
- (4) Additionally, a person who fails to comply with these directions may in certain circumstances be liable to prosecution under the PHW Act for the maximum penalties outlined in subclause (2).

Dated 18 December 2020

ADJUNCT CLINICAL PROFESSOR BRETT SUTTON
Chief Health Officer,
as authorised to exercise emergency powers
under sections 20A and 199(2)(a) of the PHW Act.

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