

Public Health (Chief Health Officer Exemption) Guideline 2022 (No 2)*

Notifiable Instrument NI2022–513

made under the

Public Health Act 1997, s 118ZO (Exemptions—Chief health officer directions—guidelines)

1. Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Public Health (Chief Health Officer Exemption) Guideline 2022 (No 2)*.

2. Commencement

This instrument commences on 14 October 2022.

3. Chief Health Officer Exemption Guideline—Duration

This guideline is in force for the period ending on the day the COVID-19 Management Direction (as extended or further extended) ends, unless it is earlier revoked.

4. Revocation

This instrument revokes the *Public Health (Chief Health Officer) Guideline 2022* [NI2022-484].

Dr Kerryn Coleman
Chief Health Officer

13 October 2022



ACT
Government

ACT Health

Chief Health Officer Exemption Guideline

Public Health (Chief Health Officer) COVID-19
Management Direction 2022 (No 1)

Issue Date: 14 October 2022

ISSUED BY:

ACT CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER

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Introduction

The *Public Health Act (1997)* (the Act) part 6C establishes a regulatory framework for protecting the public from risks to public health presented by COVID-19. The Executive has made a COVID-19 management declaration as there are reasonable grounds for believing that COVID-19 presents a serious risk to public health.

The Chief Health Officer is able to make a direction under section 118U of the Act, where a COVID-19 management declaration is in force, in relation to one or more of the following:

- a) a requirement for the medical examination or testing of a person;
- b) the segregation or isolation of a person (a segregation or isolation direction);
- c) a requirement for the provision of information (including information about the identity of a person), or the production or keeping of documents.

The *Public Health (Chief Health Officer) COVID-19 Management Direction 2022 (No 1)* (the Direction) came into effect on 14 October 2022, to prevent or alleviate the risk presented by COVID-19.

The Direction requires a person who has tested positive to COVID-19 as a result of a rapid-antigen test (RAT) to register the positive result with ACT Health as soon as practicable after becoming aware that they have tested positive.

This does not apply to a person who is detained in or a resident of a correctional centre, detention place, or residential aged care facility. The Director-General or operator of the relevant facility is responsible for notifying the Chief Health Officer of the positive RAT result.

Scope

The Chief Health Officer Exemption Guideline provides:

- guidance for an affected person in relation to making an application for:
 - an exemption,
 - review of an internally reviewable decision, and
 - review of an externally reviewable decision;
- guidance for a decision-maker in relation to the procedure for considering an application for:
 - an exemption,
 - review of an internally reviewable decision, and
 - production of documents to an external reviewer for an externally reviewable decision

The Act defines an ‘affected person’ as a person to whom the Direction applies, or a person to whom a standing exemption applies, meaning a diagnosed person who tested positive to COVID-19 as a result of a RAT.

Applying for an Exemption

An affected person may apply to the Chief Health Officer to be exempt from complying with a requirement under the Direction. An application for an exemption can be made on one or more of the following grounds:

- a. medical grounds;
- b. compassionate grounds;
- c. any other ground stated in this Guideline.

To apply to be exempt from a requirement under the Direction, or a condition under a standing exemption, an affected person must lodge an electronic application to the ACT COVID-19 Exemptions Team. The application portal is available on [the COVID-19 website](#).

Affected persons who are unable to complete the online application form may contact the COVID-19 Exemptions Team directly via email to COVID.Exemptions@act.gov.au or by phone to (02) 5124 9766, to seek assistance in finding an alternative means to apply for an exemption. This includes provision of a paper based or large print version of the form, or an Exemptions Team member completing an online application on your behalf. Telephone Interpreting Service information is also provided on the form for people that need this service.

Applications to the COVID-19 Exemptions Team must include the following:

- Personal details, including full legal name, date of birth, contact and address details
- Personal identification, as follows:
 - photo identification (drivers licence, passport or identity card)
 - where photo identification is not available (for example for children), other identification with the applicant's full name (Medicare Card or birth certificate).
- Details regarding COVID-19 test results (for positive cases)
- Written detail outlining:
 - The grounds on which an exemption is sought
 - The date that the exemption is sought from
- Any additional relevant documentation that supports the request.

Grounds considered for exemption

Applications for exemption from the requirement to register a positive rapid antigen test result would be considered in extremely limited circumstances.

Applications on medical grounds

Exemption applications made on medical grounds will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Applications on compassionate grounds

Exemption applications made on compassionate grounds will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Applications will be considered where extenuating personal circumstances exist relating to end of life, or risk to personal safety.

Applications on other grounds

Applications will not be considered on other grounds.

Making an Exemption Decision

The decision to grant or refuse an application for exemption is made by the relevant decision-maker.

The relevant-decision maker is the Chief Health Officer who has delegated the function of decision-making for exemptions to particular persons within the COVID-19 Response Branch of ACT Health.

Timeframes for decision making

There are requirements under the Act about the timeframes in which an exemption decision must be made.

Decision makers will issue an outcome as soon as possible, in particular where urgent decisions are required to support time critical circumstances.

Under the Act, a decision must be made within a maximum of **3 days** from the date of application (calculated as detailed below).

If additional documentation is requested by the decision maker, a decision will be made within **3 days** of the requested information being provided.

The legislation states that if a decision is not made within the time period, this is taken to be a decision not to grant an exemption. However, the Exemptions Team will endeavour to assess all applications for exemption within the timeframe.

Calculating time frames

Timeframes under which the decision-maker must make a decision are calculated from:

- the calendar day after the day the application is made; or
- the calendar day after the day that an applicant gives additional information which was requested by the decision-maker.

If the last day to make a decision is not a **working day**, then the decision must be made on the next possible working day. A working day is 8:30am to 5:00pm on Monday to Friday, but not a public holiday.

Example 1: An application for an exemption is received on Monday 1 August. Tuesday 2 August is counted as 'day 1'. Under the Act, a decision must be made by Thursday 4 August (day 3).

Example 2: An application for an exemption is received on Wednesday 3 August. In this scenario, the 3-day decision deadline falls on a non-working day (Saturday, 6 August), meaning that the timeframe that the decision must be made by extends to the next working day, Monday 8 August.

Example 3: An application for an exemption is received on Tuesday 2 August. The decision maker determines further information is required to make the decision, and requests this on Thursday 4 August. The information requested is provided on Saturday 6 August, resetting the 3-day decision timeframe to Tuesday 9 August.

Granting an application for an Exemption

In assessing an application, the decision-maker must consider the information provided in the application and where it is reasonable or required to make an exemption decision, request the affected person provide any additional information or supporting documentation to reach a decision on the application.

In reaching a decision, the decision-maker must consider the grounds for the exemption and whether the exemption should be subject to conditions which may mitigate any risk to public health. The decision-maker may consult with public health doctors, or other health professionals and subject matter experts within ACT Health as required to seek advice on any medical grounds in an application and/or any public health risk that granting the exemption may create. However, the decision-maker must act independently in exercising their discretion in accordance with their assessment of the application for an exemption. This means the decision must be made without any direction from another person.

The affected person will not be considered exempt from requirements of the Direction unless the person receives written notice from the decision-maker granting the exemption, whether or not subject to conditions.

Provision of Additional Information

The applicant may submit additional information or documentation for consideration following the submission of their original application. Additional information should be submitted via email to COVID.Exemptions@act.gov.au with reference to their application number.

The decision-maker may also, in writing, request that the applicant provide additional information if reasonably required to reach a decision.

If the applicant does not provide the decision-maker with the additional information requested under section 118ZE (6) of the Act within seven days after the day the decision-maker made the request, then the decision-maker may refuse to consider the application further. The affected person may be required to submit a new complete application for an exemption with the information required to reconsider the application, however in most circumstances additional information submitted will be considered alongside the original application.

Refusing an Application for an Exemption

If the decision-maker determines that an exemption cannot be granted, they will inform the applicant in writing of the decision as soon as possible, and no later than 3 working days after:

- (i) the day the application is made; or
- (ii) if additional information is requested - the day the applicant provides the additional information to the Chief Health Officer.

If the decision-maker decides not to grant an exemption but fails to inform the applicant in writing, then the failure to provide a written decision is taken to be a decision not to grant the exemption.

Where a decision is made to refuse to grant an exemption, the applicant will be informed in writing of the reasons for the decision.

If an applicant believes that they have additional information that may change the outcome of the decision, they may supply this to the Exemptions Team to request this information be considered. The Exemptions Team may consider this information and remake the decision on the basis that not all information was previously available, or request that the applicant submit a new application for exemption that contains all relevant information.

Applicants will be informed of the process for applying for an internal review of the decision, if all relevant information has been provided and they remain dissatisfied with the outcome.

Conditions of Exemption

A decision-maker may grant an exemption subject to conditions that an applicant must comply with for the exemption to apply.

If a person fails to comply with a condition of an exemption the exemption will no longer apply. Penalties may apply for a breach of a condition of an exemption or standing exemption.

An exempted person should ensure they are able to access a copy of their exemption at all times when outside of their isolation premises.

Other considerations for an exempted person

Exemptions do not negate a person's work health and safety obligations under relevant legislation. Should a person be exempted from requirements under the Direction that impact on work health and safety, it remains the responsibility of the owner or operator of a setting at which an exempt person may be entering to consider the work health and safety impacts for that person, staff and clients of the applicable service.

Granting an exemption does not remove the need to implement appropriate risk mitigation measures as an owner or operator. Risk mitigation measures and controls should be considered for persons with approved exemptions.

Review of exemption decisions

Internal Review

If an affected person is dissatisfied with an exemption decision, the person may seek an internal review of the decision.

An internal review is an impartial review of the original exemption decision. It is made by an employee of ACT Health that was not the original decision-maker, based on the information that was available at the time of the original decision.

Applications for review should be submitted in full and in writing by the affected person via the Internal Review Application form (available [here](#)), and not previously been subject to an internal review process, except where exceptional circumstances exist.

Affected persons who are dissatisfied with an exemption decision may also wish to lodge an application with an external oversight agency such as the ACT Human Rights Commission or ACT Ombudsman, to request that they investigate the decision.

Timeframes for internal reviews

An internal reviewer will issue their review decision within 3 days following the date that an Internal Review Application is received by ACT Health.

Failure to provide a written outcome and reasoning of an internal review within this timeframe will be taken as confirmation of the original decision.

Grounds for review

When applying for an internal review, an applicant must include the grounds for review.

Grounds for review is the reason why an applicant believes that the original exemption decision was incorrect or unreasonable. It may include an applicant's belief that, when making the original exemption decision, the decision-maker has:

- not appropriately considered all the information provided to support the exemption application;
- misunderstood or misinterpreted the information provided;
- overlooked or placed unreasonable emphasis on certain information rather than considering all the information available.

When outlining the grounds for review, the applicant should specify which documents or evidence is relevant to their internal review application. The applicant should also specify what outcome they are seeking e.g., that an exemption be issued or that a condition attached to an exemption be varied.

Submitting an Internal Review Application

Applicants must provide their internal review application in writing.

An applicant must complete an [Internal Review Application form](#) and submit this via:

- email to ACTHealthOCHO@act.gov.au, with "Internal Review Request" and the applicant's name in the subject line, or
- via mail, to Office of the Chief Health Officer, GPO Box 825 Canberra ACT 2601.

The request for a review of the decision should:

- a. clearly set out the grounds on which the applicant believes a decision was incorrect; and
- b. include all details of the original exemption request.

Requests for an internal review should not include new information, or evidentiary documents that have not previously been provided in the original application. In this instance, the applicant will be asked to submit a new application for exemption that includes the additional information.

Any new information should be included in a new application for exemption in accordance with this Guideline. An application for internal review that includes new information or documentation will be referred back to the original decision maker for reconsideration.

Internal reviewer requirements

For any application for internal review, the internal reviewer will be an ACT Health officer who is authorised to review an exemption decision, was not involved in the original exemption decision and has no substantive prior relationship with the applicant that may result in perceived or actual conflict of interest.

The internal reviewer will be of equal or greater seniority to the original decision-maker.

Internal review outcome

The internal reviewer will assess the original decision in relation to these Guidelines, and determine whether the original decision:

- Was made correctly and fairly in reference to internal policy;
- Considered procedural fairness; and
- Appropriately interpreted and considered all information provided.

The internal reviewer may seek advice from subject matter experts or stakeholders who may or may not have been previously consulted when making the original decision.

When providing an outcome, the internal reviewer will clearly document and provide to the applicant in writing:

- the internal review decision;
- justification / reasoning behind the internal review decision;
- information for the applicant about how lodge an application for external review (if the original exemption decision relates to the Direction).

When issuing an internal review decision, the internal reviewer may:

- confirm the original decision – this means the original decision is upheld in full;
- vary the original decision – this means the decision is modified. For example, changing the conditions that must be met for an exemption to be valid; or
- revoke the original decision – this means that a new exemption decision is made and is provided in writing to the applicant alongside the revocation decision.

Where a decision is modified by the internal reviewer, this may include varying the conditions of the exemption, adjusting the timeframe for which the exemption is granted, or any other modification the internal reviewer deems appropriate.

The outcome of an internal review is final.

Review of Individual Directions

Under the Act, the Chief Health Officer may make a direction for the segregation or isolation in relation to a particular person (an individual direction) which must be in writing and given to the person. If a direction is issued by the Chief Health Officer on a particular person it will enclose these Guidelines which contain information on applying for an exemption. The Chief Health Officer must also provide a copy of the Direction to a public advocate.

Further Information

A full list of COVID-19 Management Directions can be found at <https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/directions>.

Review of Guideline and Schedule of Changes

These guidelines are subject to regular review. The guidelines may be updated to reflect changes to the relevant COVID-19 Management Direction and to incorporate feedback and improve processes as required.

Feedback on the Guidelines can be directed to: COVID.Exemptions@act.gov.au

Version	Issue Date	Summary of Changes
1.0	30 September 2022	Initial Issue
2.0	14 October 2022	Removal of all isolation mandates for diagnosed persons

Approval Authority

These guidelines have been drafted in accordance with the *Public Health Act 1997*, under consultation with the ACT Human Rights Commission.

Dr Kerryn Coleman

ACT Chief Health Officer

13 October 2022



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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER
ACT HEALTH DIRECTORATE