

Coronavirus Action Plan – what the Coronavirus Bill will do

Background

1. The UK Government's coronavirus action plan¹, published 3 March, set out measures to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak that are reasonable, proportionate and based on the latest scientific evidence. Specifically, it detailed:
 - a. what we know about the virus and the disease it causes;
 - b. how we have planned for an infectious disease outbreak;
 - c. what we are planning to do next, depending on the course the coronavirus outbreak takes;
 - d. the role the public can play in supporting this response, now and in the future.
2. The plan also includes information on the Government's four-stage strategy: contain, delay, research, mitigate. It sets out advice for how the public should respond in each stage, including what to expect as the outbreak advances.
3. It also envisaged that changes to legislation might be necessary in order to give public bodies across the UK the tools and powers they need to carry out an effective response to this emergency. This paper sets out, subject to final approvals, the elements of the Bill and the reasons why they are needed.
4. The development of an effective response to the epidemic requires a number of actions. Some of these involve the use of tools and powers that are set out in statute. The Governments of the UK therefore resolved to review and where necessary amend the legislation, to ensure that the UK's response is consistent and effective.
5. Some of the proposed changes therefore deal with easing the burden on frontline NHS and adult social care staff, some help staff by enabling them to work without financial penalty, and some support people and communities in taking care of themselves, their families and loved ones, and their wider community.
6. The legislation will be time-limited – for two years – and not all of these measures will come into force immediately. The Bill allows the four UK Governments to switch on these new powers when they are needed, and crucially, to switch them off again once they are no longer necessary, based on the advice of Chief Medical Officers of the 4 Nations.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-action-plan>

7. The measures in the Coronavirus Bill are temporary, proportionate to the threat we face, will only be used when strictly necessary and be in place for as long as required to respond to the situation.

8. We have worked closely with the devolved administrations to develop an effective package of measures to support frontline staff and individuals involved in this vital national response.

Contents of the Bill

9. The Bill enables action in five key areas:

- a. **increasing the available health and social care workforce** – for example by removing barriers to allow recently retired NHS staff and social workers to return to work (and in Scotland, in addition to retired people, allowing those who are on a career break or are social worker students to become a temporary social workers);
- b. **easing the burden on frontline staff** – by reducing the number of administrative tasks they have to perform, enabling Local Authorities to prioritise care for people with the most pressing needs, allowing key workers to perform more tasks remotely and with less paperwork, and taking the power to suspend individual port operations;
- c. **containing and slowing the virus** – by reducing unnecessary social contacts, for example through powers over events and gatherings, and strengthening the quarantine powers of police and immigration officers;
- d. **managing the deceased with respect and dignity** – by enabling the death management system to deal with increased demand for its services;
- e. **supporting people** – by allowing them to claim Statutory Sick Pay from day one, and by supporting the food industry to maintain supplies.

10. The proposals set out in the Bill will significantly enhance the ability of public bodies across the UK to provide an effective response to tackle this epidemic. We are therefore aiming for it to reach the statute book and begin to take effect from the end of this month. However, the provisions relating to Statutory Sick Pay are intended to have retrospective effect to 13th March.

a. **increasing the available health and social care workforce**

Although we are implementing measures to save lives through delaying and flattening the peak of the epidemic, it is clear that the next few months will present a significant level of

challenge for the NHS and anyone working in caring professions. As in all sectors, there will be pressures from increased staff absence, if staff are unwell or self-isolating with their households.

In addition to this, there will be increased numbers of people becoming ill with COVID-19 and some of these people will require medical treatment or need to be admitted to hospital. These additional patient volumes will place pressure on our NHS. To ensure the best possible level of care is provided to those most in need, we may need to take measures to increase the available health and social care workforce and reduce the number of admin tasks they have to perform so they have more time to spend with patients.

To support this, the Bill seeks to:

Enable regulators to emergency register suitable people as regulated healthcare professionals, such as nurses, midwives or paramedics. This might include (but will not be limited to) recently retired professionals and students who are near the end of their training. Registered staff can then be used appropriately, with decisions made on a local basis, to increase the available health and social care workforce and enable essential health and care services to function during the height of the epidemic.

Enable regulators to temporarily add social workers to their registers who may have recently left the profession. This will ensure vital continuity of care for vulnerable children and adults.

Enable employees and workers to take Emergency Volunteer Leave in blocks of 2, 3 or 4 weeks' statutory unpaid leave and establish a UK-wide compensation fund to compensate for loss of earnings and expenses incurred at a flat rate for those who volunteer through an appropriate authority. This will ensure that volunteers do not suffer financial disadvantage as a result of performing a public good. Volunteers play a critical role in the delivery of health and social care services and are particularly important in caring for the most vulnerable in our society, such as the elderly, those with multiple long-term conditions or those suffering from mental ill-health.

To provide indemnity for clinical negligence liabilities arising from NHS activities carried out for the purposes of dealing with, or because of, the coronavirus outbreak, where there is no existing indemnity arrangement in place. This will ensure that those providing healthcare service activity across the UK are legally protected for the work they are required to undertake as part of the COVID-19 response. This is in line with and will complement existing arrangements.

Suspend the rule that currently prevents some NHS staff who return to work after retirement from working more than 16 hours per week, along with rules on abatements and drawn-down of NHS pensions that apply to certain retirees who return to work. This will allow skilled and experienced staff who have recently retired from the NHS to return to work, and also allow

retired staff who have already returned to work to increase their commitments if required, without having their pension benefits suspended.

B. Easing the burden on frontline staff, both within the NHS and beyond

In the NHS and in other sectors we may also face particular increased pressures as a result of staff absence or increased work volumes who undertake activities that are vital to keeping the country running safely and securely. This could include those caring for children or in education, protecting our borders, detaining and treating people under the Mental Health Act, supporting local authorities and ensuring national security. By reducing the number of admin tasks they have to perform, allowing key workers to perform more tasks remotely and with less paperwork, we will enable these crucial services to continue to operate effectively during periods of reduced staffing.

To support this the Bill seeks to:

Enable existing mental health legislation powers to detain and treat patients who need urgent treatment for a mental health disorder and are a risk to themselves or others, to be implemented using just one doctor's opinion (rather than the current two). This will ensure that those who were a risk to themselves or others would still get the treatment they need, when fewer doctors are available to undertake this function.

Temporarily allow extension or removal of time limits in mental health legislation to allow for greater flexibility where services are less able to respond. These temporary changes would be brought in only in the instance that staff numbers were severely adversely affected during the pandemic period and provide some flexibility to help support the continued safe running of services under the Mental Health Act.

Allow NHS providers to delay undertaking the assessment process for NHS continuing health care for individuals being discharged from hospital until after the emergency period has ended.

Make changes to the Care Act 2014 in England and the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 to enable Local Authorities to prioritise the services they offer in order to ensure the most urgent and serious care needs are met, even if this means not meeting everyone's assessed needs in full or delaying some assessments. During a pandemic, a lot of people who work in health and social care could be off sick or may need to care for loved ones. This could mean that Local Authorities, which are responsible for social care, may not be able to do all the things they are usually required to do.

Local Authorities will still be expected to do as much as they can to comply with their duties to meet needs during this period and these amendments would not remove the duty of care they have towards an individual's risk of serious neglect or harm.

These powers would only be used if demand pressures and workforce illness during the pandemic meant that Local Authorities were at imminent risk of failing to fulfil their duties and only last the duration of the emergency. It would ensure that Local Authorities will continue to be able to deliver the best possible care services during the peak and to protect the lives of the most vulnerable members of society.

Temporarily relax Local Authorities' duties in relation to their duties to conduct a needs assessment and prepare an adult carer support plan/young care statement under the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968, The Children (Scotland) Act 1995, The Social Care (Self-directed Support)(Scotland) Act 2013 and The Carers (Scotland) Act 2016 to enable them to prioritise people with the greatest needs.

Provide powers to require educational institutions or childcare providers to stay open or relax some requirements around education legislation in order to help these institutions run effectively during the event of an emergency. This could include reducing teacher ratios, adapting school meal standards and relaxing provisions for those with special educational needs. This will ensure that children, young people and those who work with them remain safe, whilst minimising disruption to everyday life and progression to further and higher education or employment by ensuring schools have the flexibility and support they need to respond pragmatically to the changing situation.

Enable the Home Secretary to request that port and airport operators temporarily close and suspend operations if Border Force staff shortages result in a real and significant threat to the UK's border security. This is to ensure the UK can maintain adequate border security throughout the pandemic and protect the public from the threat of criminality or importation of prohibited items that could result from an inadequately controlled border. This would only be used in extremis, where necessary and proportionate, and any direction will be kept to the minimum period necessary to maintain the security of the UK border.

Expand availability of video and audio link in court proceedings. This would include magistrates' court hearings taking place by phone or by video, should an individual appeal restriction of movement due to quarantine measures. This will ensure that an appeal takes place but will not require a person to break quarantine in order to attend in person. It will also enable the expansion of the availability of video and audio link in various criminal proceedings, including full video and audio hearings in certain circumstances, and public participation in relation to these and other court and tribunal proceedings conducted by audio and video. The measures will enable a wider range of proceedings to be carried out by video, so that courts can continue to function and remain open to the public, without the

need for participants to attend in person. This will give judges more options for avoiding adjournments and keeping business moving through the courts to help reduce delays in the administration of justice and alleviate the impact on families, victims, witnesses and defendants.

Ensure that the Treasury can transact its business at all times, by making it possible for a single Commissioner or a single Treasury Minister to sign instruments and act on behalf of the Commissioners, during a Covid-19 emergency period. Under current rules, where any instrument or act is required to be signed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, it must be signed by two or more of the Commissioners. This change will ensure that the Treasury can transact its business at all times during a Covid-19 emergency period, should Commissioners be unable to fulfil their duty.

Allow temporary Judicial Commissioners (JCs) to be appointed at the request of the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, in the event that there are insufficient JCs available to operate the system under the Investigatory Powers Act 2016. This is the one of the critical pieces of domestic legislation for national security. It creates the statutory basis for the use of the investigatory powers by the intelligence and law enforcement agencies, using warrants issued under the Act. These warrants provide the agencies with the capability they need to protect national security and investigate and prevent serious crime. The Home Secretary, again at the request of the Investigatory Powers Commissioner, will also be allowed to vary the time allowed for urgent warrants to be reviewed by a JC and how long they can last before they need to be reviewed. The maximum time allowed for a review will be increased to a maximum of 12 days (up from the current 3 days). Maintaining national security capabilities at a time of potential widespread upheaval is critical and it is necessary to ensure that the powers to vary specific aspects of the regime are available to the Government should they be deemed necessary, for example if there are fewer JCs available than usual.

c. Delaying and slowing the virus

The Government's objective is to delay and flatten the peak of the epidemic by bringing forward the right measures at the right time, so that we minimise suffering and save lives. To slow the virus, we will need people to reduce unnecessary social contacts which, for periods of time, may mean preventing gatherings of people, postponing electoral events over the course of the year or closing schools, further or high education premises or childcare providers. This will help mitigate the risk to public health arising from such mass gatherings.

This will happen only where necessary, to help minimise disruption to everyday life and progression of children and young people to further and higher education or employment.

The measures would only be put in place for the period of time required to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

To support this, the Bill seeks to:

Enable the Government to restrict or prohibit events and gatherings during the pandemic in any place, vehicle, train, vessel or aircraft, any movable structure and any offshore installation and, where necessary, to close premises.

Provide a temporary power to close educational establishments or childcare providers.

Postpone the local, mayoral and Police and Crime Commissioner elections that were due to take place in England in May this year until May 2021. Provision will also be made to postpone other electoral events over the course of the year (e.g. by-elections).

It's also important that all UK countries have equivalent legal measures in place to delay or prevent further transmission of the virus, to ensure consistency across the whole UK. For example, by removing a current restriction in how Scottish territorial Health Boards can deliver vaccination programmes would mean that, when a vaccine becomes available, it can reach as many people as possible. To support this, the Bill seeks to:

Enable the Departments of Health in Northern Ireland and Scotland to make regulations for additional measures to be introduced to help them delay or prevent further transmission of COVID-19. Equivalent powers already exist in England and Wales and these provisions would bring them in line with the rest of the UK.

Remove a restriction in how Scottish territorial Health Boards can deliver vaccinations programmes so a wider range of healthcare professionals in Scotland would be able to administer a vaccine.

Public support and compliance is crucial and we are grateful for the flexibility people have shown, but we need to ensure police and immigration officers have the authority to enforce these measures where necessary. Therefore, the Bill will:

Enable the police and immigration officers to detain a person, for a limited period, who is, or may be, infectious and to take them to a suitable place to enable screening and assessment.

d. Managing the deceased with respect and dignity

The steps the Government is taking to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic will save lives. However, sadly, as has already been seen, people will lose loved ones as a result of this disease. We want to ensure the deceased are treated with the utmost respect and dignity and that the current procedures in relation to death and still-birth registration and management are modified to enable this and to protect public health. This will take account of the fact that

families who have lost a loved one may be self-isolating, and that there may be reduced capacity to register and manage deaths as a result of pandemic-related sickness absence.

The Bill intends to make changes to:

Mean a coroner is only to be notified where a doctor believes there is no medical practitioner who may sign the death certificate, or that they are not available within a reasonable time of the death.

Introduce powers to enable the provisions under the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016 relating to the collection of ashes to be suspended and replaced with a duty to retain until the suspension is lifted, except where family wishes are known. Also, suspend an offence in section 49 of the 2016 Act, allowing any relative of the deceased to complete the cremation application form, regardless of the required hierarchy set out by section 65 of the 2016 Act.

Expand the list of people who can register a death to include funeral directors acting on behalf of the family.

Enable electronic transmission of documents that currently have to be physically presented in order to certify the registration of a death.

Remove the need for a second confirmatory medical certificate in order for a cremation to take place.

Remove the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 requirement that any inquest into a COVID-19 death must be held with a jury. Other notifiable diseases will still require an inquest with a jury.

Suspend the referral of certificates to the Death Certification Review Service (DCRS) for review in Scotland under the Certification of Death (Scotland) Act 2011. The timing of the suspension to be at the discretion of Scottish Ministers.

If the scientific advice indicates that the number of people who might die from COVID-19 is likely to significantly exceed the capacity locally to manage the deceased and other contingency measures have been deployed, local government will have the ability to take control of a component or components of the death management process in their area. For example, local authorities may choose to direct local actors such as funeral directors, mortuaries owners, crematoriums owners, and others, to streamline the death management process. This may include an increase in the operating times of crematoriums; directing companies to use their vehicles to move bodies; or directing others not directly involved in the funeral sector, to provide necessary support. Only in the most extreme situations where there is a risk to public health would the powers of direction be used and only be used when scientific evidence and operational advice suggests that it is necessary. Activating the powers will ensure the local death management system continues to work effectively to protect

public health and the dignity of the deceased. Personal choice will be respected as far as possible, especially in regard to how we handle loved ones after they have passed.

e. Protecting and supporting people

We are asking people to stay at home if they have a high temperature or a new and continuous cough, or if anyone in their household has one of those two symptoms. In the event of a wider outbreak of COVID-19, the number of people that would be off work would increase significantly. This would include those that were displaying virus like symptoms and those who were self-isolating as a precautionary measure. We want to ensure the Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) provisions support people in complying with this request and that they have retrospective effect from 13 March 2020. By ensuring that people receive SSP from the first day that they are off work, we will ensure that those who are unwell or have been instructed to self-isolate, can do so without the fear of losing pay. This will be an important measure in the event of a severe outbreak. By refunding small businesses, we hope to alleviate the significant financial burden on employers through increased SSP costs.

The Bill is therefore seeking to:

Give the Government the power to temporarily suspend the rule that means SSP is not paid for the first three days of work that you miss because of sickness. These days are known as waiting days. Lifting this rule will enable us to respond quickly to an outbreak.

Enable employers with fewer than 250 employees to reclaim SSP paid for sickness absences relating to coronavirus during the period of the outbreak. This is because the Government wants to ensure that businesses are supported to deal with the temporary economic impacts of an outbreak of coronavirus.

Require industry to provide information about food supplies, in the event that an industry partner does not cooperate with our current voluntary information-sharing arrangements during a period of potential disruption.