

# *Disability and Social Services Regulation Amendment Act 2023: Overview of the changes to the provisions for Restrictive Practices, Compulsory Treatment, Residential Services and Forensic Disability Services*

**Information Session 3**

26 June 2024

Prepared in conjunction with the Department of Families, Fairness and Housing

This summary is provided as general information only and is not legal advice. Refer directly to the latest version of the Disability Act (and other Acts as relevant) and seek independent legal advice if required.



# Session aim

To inform you about a new Victorian law – the *Disability and Social Services Regulation Amendment Act 2023* (the **Amendment Act**)

## **Part A:**

- The Victorian context and evidence base
- The **Amendment Act** changes to the provisions for restrictive practices and compulsory treatment in the *Disability Act 2006* (**Disability Act**)

## **Part B:**

- The **Amendment Act** changes to the provisions for:
  - Residential services
  - Forensic disability services

# The Victorian context and evidence base

Mandy Donley, Victorian Senior Practitioner  
Angela Connors, Nous Consulting

# Disability Act 2006

## The main purposes of this Act are-

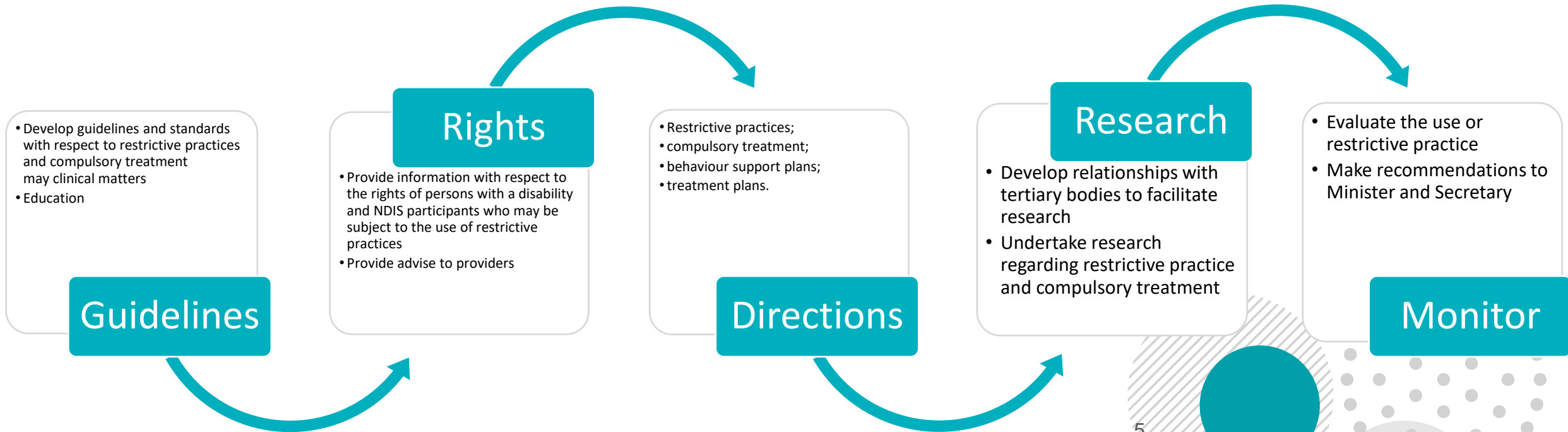
a)

- to provide a legislative scheme for persons with a disability which affirms and strengthens their rights and responsibilities and which is based on the recognition this requires support across the government sector and within the community; and

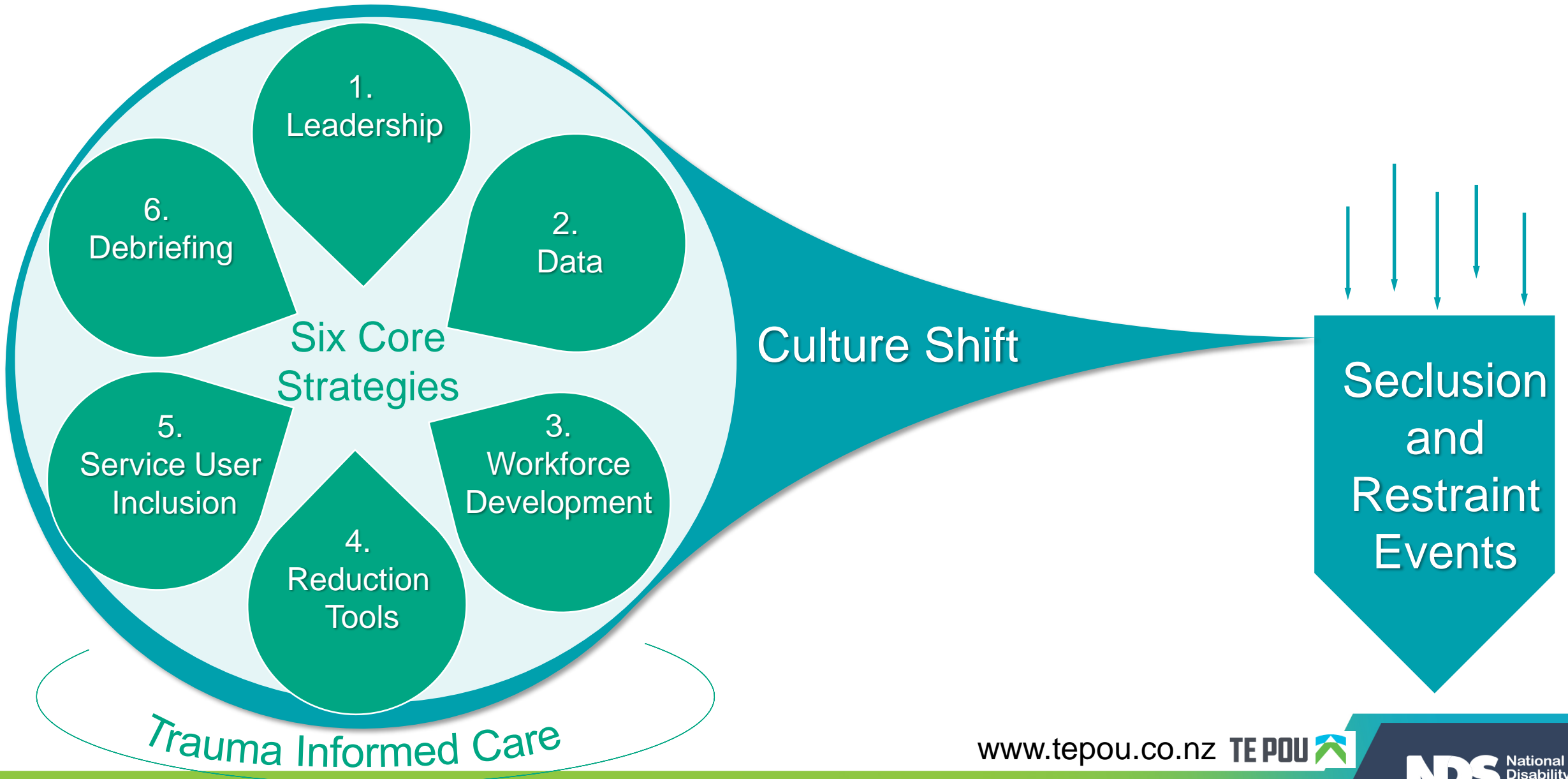
b)

- to provide a mechanism by which NDIS participants' rights are protected in relation to the use of restrictive practices and compulsory treatment.

# s24 Functions of the Senior Practitioner



# Huckshorne - Six Core Strategies (2005)





- **Environmental restraints: detention**

- Nous Group | 26 June 2024





# Acknowledgement of Country

From the Land of Wurundjeri and Bunurong people



# Reducing the use of restrictive practices is critical to protecting human rights

## Australia's scheme is based in protection of human rights

“

*People with disability have the same rights as other members of Australian society to best determine their own best interests, including the right to exercise choice and control, and to engage as equal partners in decisions that will affect their lives.*

- NDIS Act 2013, Part 3

”

## Restrictive practices pose significant risk of human rights breach

“

*Restrictive practices... should be provided in a manner that promotes the upholding of the rights, dignity, wellbeing and safety of those persons.*

- Disability Act 2006 Part 2 S5

”

## Restrictive practices are authorised only as a last resort and with oversight

“

*The decision to use a restrictive practice needs careful clinical and ethical consideration, taking into account a person's human rights and the right to self-determination.*

- NDIS Restrictive Practices and Behaviours Support Rules

”

# Environmental restraints are of particular concern

*I've been in institutions all my life;  
I'm not used to being able to do  
what I want, when I want.*

”

*I just have to put up with it  
and can't do much about it.  
I don't like it.*

”

*If the front door is locked in  
a group home, what does  
this mean for other  
residents who do not have  
a key?*

”

# We have not settled the right approach to defining, safeguarding and monitoring use of environmental restraints



In 2020 we agreed a common measure, now in use across the country



Some jurisdictions have additional authorisation requirements and safeguards in place



The Victorian system has some can be further bolstered

# The VSP engaged Nous to understand the current use and safeguarding of environmental restraints with a focus on detention

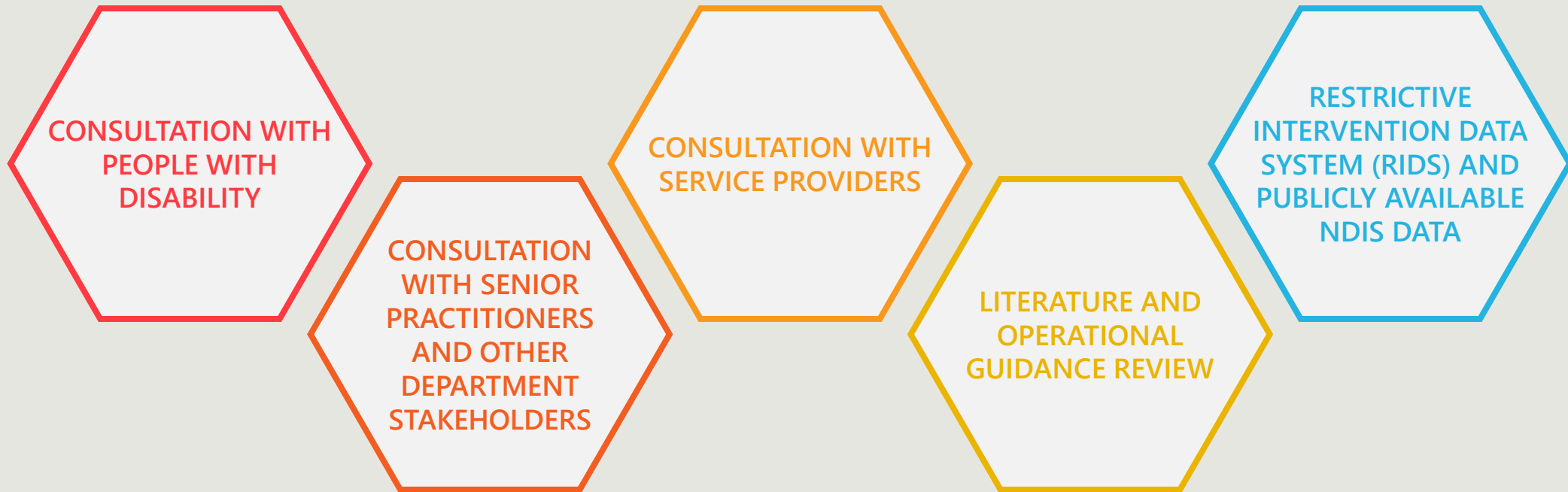
To what extent does the current legislative scheme provide for the protection of human rights through managing the use of environmental restraints and/or detention?

What is the nature and prevalence of the usage of environmental restraints which restrict freedom of movement?

What is required to support better practice and minimise both unlawful practice and overall usage of environmental restraints which restrict freedom of movement, in Victoria and across other jurisdictions?



# Nous utilised a research-based methodology to understand and provide recommendations



# We found critical lessons for Victoria – and the country



# Greater clarity and variety of response options will enable more appropriate use of environmental restraints



## ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRAINT

Any practice or intervention that has the effect of restricting the rights or freedom of movement of a person with disability.

*e.g. restrictive access to hazardous items or sharps, access to possessions such as a phone, or an area such as a kitchen, locking doors or providing supervision.*

*Can be safeguarded by supplementing the NDIS requirements with State/Territory authorisation requirements*



## DETENTION

A form of restrictive practice used on a person for the purpose of reducing risk of violence or the significant risk of serious harm the person presents to another person.

*Includes physically locking a person in any premises and constantly supervising or escorting a person to prevent the person from exercising freedom of movement.*

*Requires a greater level of scrutiny, monitoring and safeguarding*

# Service providers require greater education and support to appropriately utilise environmental restraints

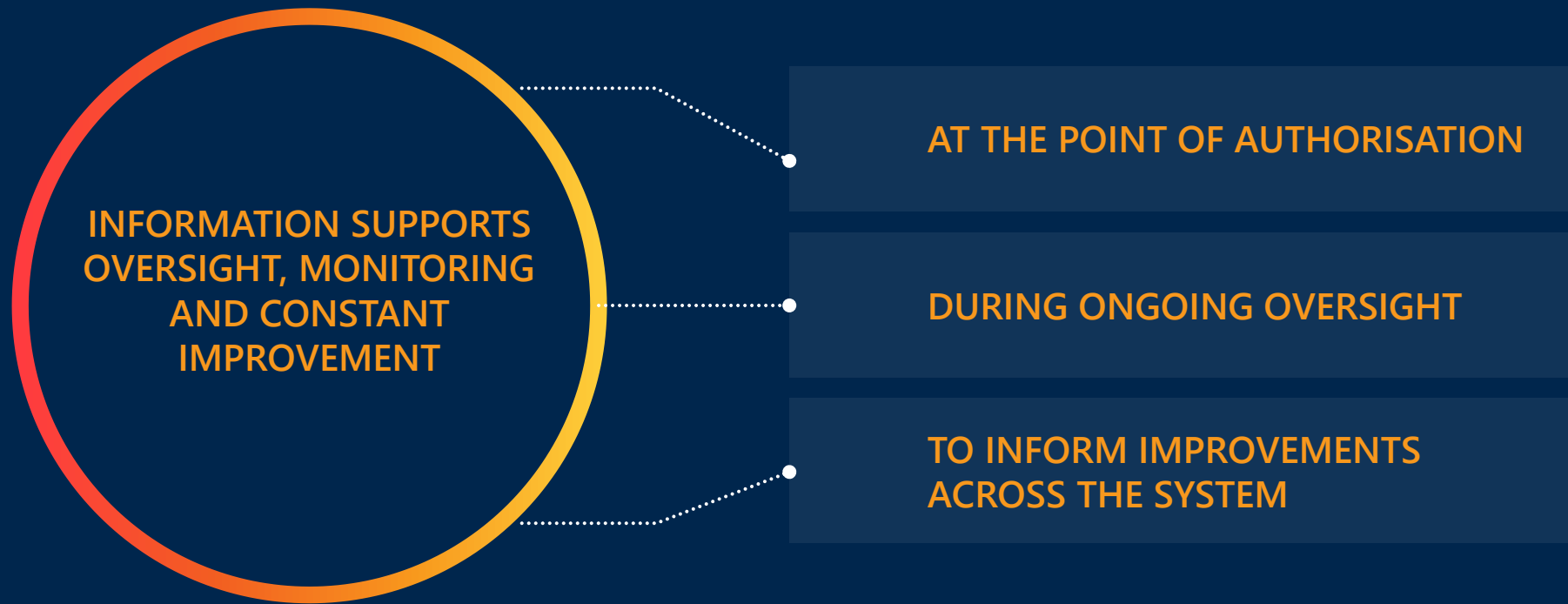
Service providers are not appropriately or lawfully utilising environmental restraints

Knowledge and skill limitations across the workforce are a primary driver of non-compliance – but the sector wants the support to do the right thing

Greater investment in workforce sustainability, education and embedded monitoring practices will improve outcomes



# Greater information requirements and resourcing are required to ensure appropriate usage of environmental restraints



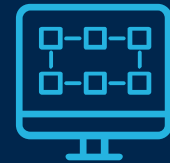
# Senior practitioners should collectively consider a nationally consistent approach as a matter of priority



Greater safeguards for use of detention are critical for protecting human rights



Consistency of definitions will enable better understanding – for us and for providers



We need to share information to do better for all people with disability

# The time is right to consider stronger, nationally consistent approaches



## ROYAL COMMISSION INTO VIOLENCE, ABUSE, NEGLECT AND EXPLIATION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

- States and territories should implement appropriate legal frameworks to ensure that people with disability are not subjected to restrictive practices except in accordance with procedures for authorisation, review and oversight established by law
- Introduce or clarify the role of senior practitioners to reduce and eliminate restrictive practices, protect and promote rights, and consider applications to authorise use



## NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE SCHEME REVIEW

- Considers the experience of and possible improvements for people utilising the NDIS, understand effectiveness and sustainability
- Explicit focus on ensuring the adequacy of safeguards to protect participants, and on monitoring, compliance reporting and responses to breaches



## What is next?

- The Victorian Senior Practitioner will consider the report and progress the recommendations which specifically relate to the Victorian system and context
- All jurisdictions should consider what lessons they can take for the use of environmental restraints and detention in their own system
- States, Territories and the NDIS Commission should pursue consideration of a nationally consistent system



# Thank you

If you would like to further discuss or find out more about this project, please contact Angela Connors on the details below:

Email: [Angela.Connors@nousgroup.com](mailto:Angela.Connors@nousgroup.com)

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- Health & Ageing
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- Justice & Emergency Management
- Mining & Resources
- Planning & Precincts
- Transport & Infrastructure

**+80.7** 2020-22 NET PROMOTER SCORE – global consulting average: +76.6

*Nous Group recognises and acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's continued connection to land and sea as the First Peoples of Australia. Nous is committed to working with and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities to support them to achieve their goals.*



# PART A: The Amendment changes to Restrictive Practices and Compulsory Treatment

# Key Terms

Term	Meaning
Restrictive practice	Any practice or intervention that has the effect of restricting the rights or freedom of movement of a person with a disability, a NDIS participant or a Disability Supports for Older Australians ( <b>DSOA</b> ) client.
Compulsory treatment	Compulsory treatment means treatment of a person who is (a) admitted to a residential treatment facility under an order specified in section 152 (2) of the <b>Disability Act</b> ; or (b) a person subject to a supervised treatment order ( <b>STO</b> ).
APO	Authorised Program Officer.
Independent person	Under the <b>Disability Act</b> , an independent person must not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- be a disability service provider or a NDIS provider for the person; or</li><li>- be a representative of a disability service provider or a NDIS provider for the person; or</li><li>- have any interest in a disability service provider or a NDIS provider for the person; or</li><li>- have any responsibility in relation to the development or review of the person's behaviour support plan or NDIS behaviour support plan.</li></ul>
Disability service provider	Under the <b>Disability Act</b> a disability service provider means the Secretary of the Department of Families, Fairness and Housing (the <b>Secretary</b> ) or a person or body registered on the register of disability service providers.
Registered NDIS provider	A registered NDIS provider means a person or entity who is registered with the National Disability Insurance Scheme ( <b>NDIS</b> ) in accordance with the <i>National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013</i> .

# Key Terms

Term	Meaning
Residential service	A 'residential service' is a defined term in the <b>Disability Act</b> and includes certain disability accommodation settings.
SDA dwelling	SDA dwelling will be a new term in the <i>Residential Tenancies Act 1997</i> and <b>Disability Act</b> from 1 July 2024. It will incorporate the existing definition of 'SDA enrolled dwelling', and other types of permanent accommodation with similar features and funded by other bodies, such as the Transport Accident Commission (TAC).
STO	Supervised treatment order under Part 8 of the <b>Disability Act</b> .
Detain	The term 'detain' is defined in the <b>Disability Act</b> . The term refers to a restrictive practice used on a person for the purpose of reducing the risk of violence or the significant risk of serious harm the person presents to another person. It includes physically locking a person in any premises, and constantly supervising or escorting a person to prevent a person exercising freedom of movement.

# Restrictive practices

The **Amendment Act** made changes to the *Disability Act 2006* (**Disability Act**) relating to:

- Rules for the use and authorisation of restrictive practices
- The role of the Victorian Senior Practitioner (VSP)
- The role of the Independent Person
- The existing offence for unauthorised use of restrictive practices
- A new offence for using restrictive practices where an approved Authorised Program Officer (APO) has not been appointed
- The roles of disability service providers and NDIS providers
- These changes commenced 24 May 2023



# Changes to the rules for the use and authorisation of restrictive practices

- Consolidates the rules for the authorisation and use of regulated restrictive practices on persons not subject to compulsory treatment by, registered NDIS providers and disability service providers
- Strengthens the rules for the appointment of Authorised Program Officers
- Aligns and strengthens the rules for the development, review and expiry of Behaviour Support Plans (BSPs) and NDIS Behaviour Support Plans.

# Primary and secondary service providers

- 'Primary provider': The disability service provider or registered NDIS provider who provides most of the support to a person within the person's accommodation is the primary service provider.
- Only 1 Behaviour Support Plan (**BSP**) is required now if a participant has both registered NDIS providers and disability service providers
- If only using a disability service provider, provider must prepare a BSP in consultation with specified persons and the BSP now must include:
  - Strategies and environmental changes to reduce or eliminate the need for restrictive practices
  - Consider previous behavioural and other assessments
  - A minimum of a 12-month review

# Changes to the role of Independent Person

- The Authorised Program Officer (APO) must ensure an independent person is available to inform the person:
  - About the regulated restrictive practices (RP)
  - They can seek a review of the APO decision or the joint APO/Victorian Senior Practitioner (VSP) decision
- Require the Independent Person to notify the VSP if they do not believe:
  - The person understands the proposal to use RP
  - The legal requirements were not met when the Behaviour Support Plan (BSP) or NDIS BSP was prepared

# Changes to the role of Victorian Senior Practitioner (VSP)

The VSP's functions have been changed to:

- Promote the reduction and elimination of restrictive practices
- Enable provision of information about the rights of DSOA clients who may be subject to the use of restrictive practices or compulsory treatment
- Develop guidance on the appointment of APOs
- Approve the appointment of APOs for disability service providers and registered NDIS providers
- Bring proceedings against a provider for an offence under Parts 6A, 7 and 8 (**Disability Act**)

# Restrictive practices: Offences

1. It is an offence for a registered NDIS provider or state funded disability service provider to use a regulated restrictive practice unless in accordance with requirements under the **Disability Act**.
2. It is an offence for a provider to use restrictive practices if they have not appointed an APO approved by the Victorian Senior Practitioner (except in specified circumstances, including emergencies).

# The Amendment Act changes to the rules for compulsory treatment

# Changes to the rules for compulsory treatment

The **Amendment Act** promoted the rights and protections for people subject to a compulsory treatment by changing the following provisions for compulsory treatment in the **Disability Act**:

These changes commenced 24 May 2023.



# Changes to the rules for compulsory treatment

1. Consolidating provisions in the **Disability Act** regarding the rules for disability service providers and registered NDIS providers.
  - Aligning obligations and responsibilities for registered NDIS providers and disability service providers in the Disability Act.
  - Reducing duplication for registered NDIS providers and disability service providers.
  - Supporting consistency and accountability for providers using restrictive practices with people subject to compulsory treatment.
  - No longer allowing registered NDIS providers and disability service providers to use a regulated restrictive practice to prevent a person from destroying property when implementing a treatment plan.
  - Expanding protections to include Disability Support for Older Australians (DSOA) clients subject to compulsory treatment.

# Changes to the rules for compulsory treatment

## 2. Primary service providers

- Primary and secondary service providers (as described earlier)
- Services to a person subject to an STO
- Responsibilities of APOs for primary service providers
- Responsibilities for providers other than the primary service provider

# Changes to the rules for compulsory treatment

## 3. Treatment plans

- Treatment plans for people subject to an STO
- A separate NDIS BSP is no longer required for a person who already has a treatment plan in place
- Reporting on the implementation of services for people subject to an STO

# Changes to the rules for compulsory treatment

## 4. Approval of accommodation by the Victorian Senior Practitioner

- Disability service providers and registered NDIS providers can apply to the Victorian Senior Practitioner to approve accommodation that will be used for supervised treatment under the **Disability Act**.
- This allows for certain accommodation that is not a residential service under the **Disability Act** or an SDA dwelling (from 1 July) to be used for supervised treatment.
- For example, this could include certain short-term or transitional accommodation.
- To approve a property, the Victorian Senior Practitioner must be satisfied that the accommodation meets specified requirements under the **Disability Act**.
- A property approved by Victorian Senior Practitioner under these rules in the Disability Act is visitable by Community Visitors.
- For more information about the approval of accommodation by the Victorian Senior Practitioner, please visit the Victorian Senior Practitioner compulsory treatment webpage or contact the Victorian Senior Practitioner.

# Changes to the rules for compulsory treatment

## 5. Application to VCAT for an STO

The changes to the **Disability Act** have:

- expanded the rules for what information must be included in the certificate from the Victorian Senior Practitioner
- clarified that VCAT may consider prior risk information and may request additional information from the APO of the Victorian Senior Practitioner to inform their decision making
- strengthened rules for notifying parties when an application for an STO is made under the **Disability Act**.

# Changes to the rules for compulsory treatment

## 6. Expiry of an STO

- An STO must specify a period that is in force, not exceeding 1 year.
- An application to VCAT to determine that an STO has expired is no longer required.
- APO must notify the person subject to the STO, the Victorian Senior Practitioner, the Public Advocate, and any other specified service providers that the STO is expiring and indicate whether they intend to apply for a new STO.

### **Applications for a subsequent STO:**

- If the application for a new STO is not made by the APO prior to the expiry date the current STO will lapse on expiry.
- The Public Advocate may apply to VCAT for an order directing an APO make an STO application in certain circumstances.

# Changes to the rules for compulsory treatment

## 7. Apprehending a person subject to an STO who is absent from accommodation without approval

- A person subject to an STO who is absent without approval from the accommodation where they are required to live under the STO may be apprehended to return them to the accommodation by:
  - a police officer
  - the person in charge of the disability service provider providing disability services at the accommodation (e.g., the CEO or equivalent)
  - the person in charge of the registered NDIS provider providing daily independent living supports at the accommodation
    - a person employed or engaged by the above disability service provider or registered NDIS provider and who is authorised by the person in charge of that provider.
- These rules now apply to any accommodation that a person is required to live under the conditions of an STO.
- The changes also clarify that a person is considered absent without approval where prior approval for the absence was not given by the APO of the primary service provider.



# Changes to the rules for compulsory treatment

## 8. Offences

The changes to the **Disability Act** make it an offence for a registered NDIS provider or state funded disability service provider to:

- use compulsory treatment on a person if they have not appointed an APO approved by the VSP
- detain a person with an intellectual disability other than in accordance with Part 8 of the **Disability Act**.

Failure to comply with either of these provisions is punishable by a maximum penalty of 240 penalty units. For the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, the value of one penalty unit is set at \$192.31.

# Restrictive practices and compulsory treatment

Questions

# Resources – Amendment Act

- To read more detailed information about the **Amendment Act** visit the [Disability and Social Services Regulation Amendment Act webpage](#)
- To view this presentation: <https://www.nds.org.au/index.php/resources/all-resources/disability-and-social-services-regulation-amendment-act-2023>
- To read the full **Amendment Act**: <https://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/as-made/acts/disability-and-social-services-regulation-amendment-act-2023>
- The [Disability and Social Services Regulation Amendment Act 2023 webpage](#) has detailed summaries about key changes made by the **Amendment Act**, relating to:
  - Restrictive practices
  - Community Visitors
  - Residential services
  - Tenancy arrangements in disability accommodation settings
  - Compulsory treatment
  - Information sharing
  - Forensic disability services

# Resources – Compulsory Treatment

- The [Victorian Senior Practitioner Compulsory Treatment webpage](https://www.dffh.vic.gov.au/compulsory-treatment) <https://www.dffh.vic.gov.au/compulsory-treatment>
- For more information on these changes, please access the [Overview of changes to provisions for compulsory treatment summary](https://www.dffh.vic.gov.au/disability-and-social-services-regulation-amendment-act-2023) <https://www.dffh.vic.gov.au/disability-and-social-services-regulation-amendment-act-2023>

# PART B: Amendment Act changes to residential services

# Changes to rules for residential services

The **Amendment Act** makes changes to the **Disability Act** to:

- promote the rights and strengthen protections for people living in residential services
- clarify the rules for residential services, group homes and residential treatment facilities
- allow the Minister for Disability to approve certain disability accommodation
- the definition of a residential service.

Most of these changes commenced on 24 May 2023.

The remaining changes regarding group homes will occur on 1 July 2024.

# Changes to rules for residential services

## 1. Definition of residential service

The changes to the residential service definition now better reflect types of residential services regulated by the **Disability Act**.

A residential service now includes:

- Specialist Forensic Disability Accommodation
- Accommodation provided by, or on behalf or by arrangement by a disability service provider, registered NDIS provider that is approved by the Victorian Senior Practitioner.

On 1 July 2024:

- Group homes will be transitioned to the rights and protections under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*
- Group homes will no longer be residential services under the **Disability Act**
- The group home definition (and related terms) in the **Disability Act** will be deleted.



# Changes to rules for residential services

## 2. Residential statements in residential services

- Residential statements must include information about certain conditions or requirements in the residential service.
- A disability service provider must provide a residential statement, including where accommodation is only used on a short-term basis.
- The disability service provider delivering most of the support is responsible for providing the residential statement.
- Where a treatment plan is changed after the residential statement is given to the resident, the disability service provider must – as soon as possible – give the person a copy of any revised conditions, requirements or restrictions
- A residential statement must not include information that is inconsistent with any directions, conditions or orders a person is subject to.

# Changes to rules for residential services

## 3. Rights and duties of residents living in residential services

Additional information must be included in a statement of a resident's rights and duties, including:

- Rights and duties under any relevant Act
- Any conditions the resident is subject to
- The right to get help from the disability service provider to contact an advocate.

The changes clarify the duties of residents in residential services, including:

- Residents must follow any direction or order, or condition of any direction that requires to the resident to live at the residential service
- Residents must not intentionally breach any conditions specified in their residential statement.

# Changes to rules for residential services

## 4. Duties of disability service providers

The changes to the **Disability Act** have inserted new duties for providers of residential services.

A disability service provider must support a resident:

- in relation to the implementation of any treatment plan or behaviour support plans and to access the community
- to understand and follow any direction or order or condition of an order or a treatment plan.

# Changes to rules for residential services

## 5. Duties of disability service providers

A disability service provider must:

- Share information about the resident's treatment, support and safety needs in accordance with the **Disability Act** and any other Act
- Report to the responsible authority if they suspect a breach of any order or a condition of any order that has occurred.
- Ensure information is provided to residents in accordance with section 7 of the **Disability Act**.

# Changes to rules for residential services

## 6. Duties of disability service providers

### Restrictions and limitations on residents' rights

- A disability service provider must not unreasonably interfere with a resident's right to privacy or the use of the residential service.
- When a disability service provider imposes a restriction or limitation on these rights, the provider must implement strategies to minimise the impact on other residents.

### Entry to a resident's room without notice – new circumstances include:

- if the disability service provider reasonably suspects that there has been a breach of direction, a civil or criminal order, or a condition of an order that requires the resident to live at the residential service
- if entry is necessary to provide support to the resident related to the person's disability.

# Changes to rules for residential services

## 7. Ending a residency

Subject to some safeguards, the **Disability Act** provides the various circumstances where a resident must move out of a residential service.

The safeguards in the **Disability Act** require disability service providers delivering residential services to:

- Follow any guidelines set by the Secretary
- Notify the Secretary at least 30 days before ending a residency in certain circumstances.

# Amendment Act changes to forensic disability services

# Changes to rules for forensic disability services

The **Amendment Act** makes changes to the **Disability Act** to:

- Update the definition of residential service to include Specialist Forensic Disability Accommodation
- Clarify the rules for admission and readmission to a residential treatment facility
- Allow a prescribed forensic disability service provider to operate a residential treatment facility
- Strengthen the Victorian Senior Practitioner's role in the process of admission to residential treatment facilities
- Expand powers and requirements of the Secretary and prescribed forensic disability service providers

Some these changes commenced on 24 May 2023.

Remaining changes will occur on 1 July 2024.



# Changes to rules for forensic disability services

## 1. Definition changes

- Expands the **Disability Act** definition of a 'residential services' to include specialist forensic disability accommodation
- Adds new powers for the Secretary to:
  - Determine that a property is a specialist forensic disability services
  - Notify the Public Advocate of this within 7 days.

These changes commenced on 24 May 2023.

# Changes to rules for forensic disability services

## 2. Admission and readmission to a residential treatment facility

- Definitions and criteria for admission
- Residents must continue to meet the admission criteria during placement at a residential treatment facility.
- The Secretary must consider new factors for admission and consult with the Victorian Senior Practitioner.
- Changes classification and length of admission
- Change transition arrangements protect residents with no suitable accommodation or risk of becoming homeless.

These changes will commence on 1 July 2024.

# Changes to rules for forensic disability services

## 3. Information that must be provided to a person admitted to a residential treatment facility

From 1 July, the following information must be provided:

- Disability services being provided and the costs
- Conditions of the relevant order or direction
- Security conditions
- Complaint processes
- Treatment plan and rights, entitlements and obligations
- Information about applying for leave and may be apprehended if absent without approved leave
- Any other things the Secretary or Victorian Senior Practitioner needs a resident to be informed about.

These changes will commence on 1 July 2024.

# Changes to rules for forensic disability services

## 4. Operation of a residential treatment facility by a prescribed provider

- From 1 July 2024, residential treatment facilities can be operated by the Secretary or a prescribed forensic disability service providers.
- The prescribed forensic disability service provider:
  - Is responsible for day-to-day decisions but the Secretary remains responsible for admission decisions
  - Needs the Secretary's approval before allowing, extending or revoking a leave of absence, granting special leave or suspending or lifting a suspension of leave
  - Needs to comply with its legal obligations.

These changes will commence 1 July 2024.

# Changes to rules for forensic disability services

## 5. Powers of the Authorised Program Officer (APO) regarding residential treatment order residents

- The changes to the **Disability Act** will extend certain powers of the Secretary to APOs.
- The changes will also expand the responsibilities of APOs in respect of a resident who is required to reside at a residential treatment facility under a residential treatment order.

From 1 July 2024, the APO will be allowed to:

- Make an application for grant of extended leave
- Appeal to the Court of Appeal
- Lift a suspension of extended leave.

These changes will commence 1 July 2024.

# Changes to rules for forensic disability services

## 6. Preparation of treatment plans

From 1 July 2024, the APO of a prescribed forensic disability service provider operating a residential treatment facility will be required to:

- Prepare a treatment plan within 28 days of a person being admitted to a residential treatment facility
- Lodge the treatment plan with the Victorian Senior Practitioner for approval
- Give a copy to the person subject to the treatment plan.

From 1 July 2024, for treatment plans where a security order is in place:

- The Secretary (rather than the APO as is currently the case) must apply to VCAT for an annual review of the treatment plan and the security order
- The Secretary may be required by VCAT to prepare a new treatment plan
- Information must be explained and provided in an accessible format.

These changes will commence 1 July 2024.

# Changes to rules for forensic disability services

## 7. Security conditions for residential treatment facilities

- Secretary's approval is now required for a security condition that is a restrictive practice and applies to all residents detained in a residential treatment facility.
- The Secretary must consult the Victorian Senior Practitioner before approving a security condition.
- Authorisation of restrictive practices under the **Disability Act** does not apply to security conditions approved by the Secretary.

These changes commenced 24 May 2023.

# Changes to rules for forensic disability services

## 8. Other changes to Secretary powers

- The Secretary is only responsible for determining access to disability services that the Secretary funds.
- The Secretary is now allowed to request information (including personal and health information) from any person or body relating to the request for access to disability services.

These changes commenced 24 May 2023.



# Resources – Amendment Act

- To read more detailed information about the **Amendment Act** visit the [Disability and Social Services Regulation Amendment Act webpage](#)
- To view this presentation: <https://www.nds.org.au/index.php/resources/all-resources/disability-and-social-services-regulation-amendment-act-2023>
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  - Information sharing
  - Forensic disability services

# Resources – Compulsory Treatment

- The [Victorian Senior Practitioner Compulsory Treatment webpage](https://www.dffh.vic.gov.au/compulsory-treatment) <https://www.dffh.vic.gov.au/compulsory-treatment>
- For more information on these changes, please access the [Overview of changes to provisions for compulsory treatment summary](https://www.dffh.vic.gov.au/disability-and-social-services-regulation-amendment-act-2023) <https://www.dffh.vic.gov.au/disability-and-social-services-regulation-amendment-act-2023>

# Questions

# Question

What support (if any) do you need from NDS or others to understand and comply with these changes to laws in Victoria?

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