

Disability Services (Restrictive Practices) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024



Queensland

Disability Services (Restrictive Practices) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2024

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2024

A Bill

for

An Act to amend the Coroners Act 2003, the Disability Services Act 2006, the Guardianship and Administration Act 2000, the Public Guardian Act 2014, the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2009 and the legislation mentioned in schedule 1 for particular purposes

[s 1]

	The Parliament of Queensland enacts—				1
	Part	1	Pre	eliminary	2
Clause	1	Sho	ort title This Act may be	e cited as the Disability Services (Restrictive	3
			-	Other Legislation Amendment Act 2024.	5
Clause	2	Co	mmencement		6
			This Act comme	nces on a day to be fixed by proclamation.	7
	Part	2	Am 200	nendment of Coroners Act 03	8 9
Clause	3	Act	t amended		10
			This part amend	s the Coroners Act 2003.	11
Clause	4	Am	nendment of s 7	(Duty to report deaths)	12
		(1)	Section 7(2), 'se	ction 9(1)(a) or (e)'—	13
			omit, insert—		14
			sect	ion 9(1)(a), (e) or (f)	15
		(2)	Section 7(8), def	inition relevant service provider—	16
			insert—		17
			(c)	in relation to the death in care of a person mentioned in section 9(1)(f)—the registered NDIS provider that was providing the services or supports mentioned in the section.	18 19 20 21 22

[s 5]

Clause	5	Am	endment of s 9	(Dea	ath ii	n care defined)	1
		(1)	Section 9(1)—				2
			insert—				3
			(f)	the 1	perso	n was a participant who—	4
				(i)		not living in a private dwelling or ged care facility; and	5 6
				(ii)	was und	receiving services or supports er—	7 8
					(A)	the program administered by the Commonwealth known as the Commonwealth Disability Support for Older Australians; or	9 10 11 12
					(B)	another program administered by the Commonwealth prescribed by regulation; and	13 14 15
				(iii)	did	not have a participant's plan.	16
		(2)	Section 9(4), 'an	d (e)	·—		17
			omit, insert—				18
			, (e)	and	(f)		19
		(3)	Section 9(4)(a)—	_			20
			omit, insert—				21
			(a)	the pers auth the j	dwel on orisa perso	ated restrictive practice was used at ling in relation to the deceased under a restrictive practice tion in effect immediately before n died—the deceased person and 1 of the deceased person's relations;	22 23 24 25 26 27 28
		(4)	Section 9(5), def	initio	n cho	apter 5B approval—	29
			omit.				30
		(5)	Section 9(5), def omit, insert—	initio	n <i>res</i>	trictive practice, paragraph (a)—	31 32

[s	6]
----	----

				(a)	a regulated restrictive practice under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> ; or	1 2
Clause	6		endment o particular (7 (Coroner's comments and findings ns)	3 4
		(1)	Section 47-			5
			insert—			6
			(2A)	com	section (4) applies if the findings and ments relate to the investigation of a death in of a person in relation to whom—	7 8 9
				(a)	a regulated restrictive practice under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> was used under a restrictive practice authorisation in effect immediately before the person died; or	10 11 12 13
				(b)	a prohibited restrictive practice was used.	14
			(2B)		coroner must also give a written copy of the ings and comments to the senior practitioner.	15 16
		(2)	Section 47((3)—		17
			insert—			18
				-	nibited restrictive practice see the Disability ices Act 2006, section 142.	19 20
				appo	or practitioner means the senior practitioner binted under the Disability Services Act 2006, on 200AG.	21 22 23
		(3)	Section 47('section 9(1		efinition relevant Act, paragraph (a)(ii), after i)'—	24 25
			insert—			26
				or (f)	27
		(4)	Section 47((2A) to	0 (3)—	28
			renumber a	s sect	ion 47(3) to (5).	29

Clause	7	Amendment of sch 2 (Dictionary)	1
		Schedule 2—	2
		insert—	3
		restrictive practice authorisation see the Disability Services Act 2006, section 142.	4 5
	Part	3 Amendment of Disability Services Act 2006	6 7
Clause	8	Act amended	8
		This part amends the Disability Services Act 2006.	9
		Note—	10
		See also the amendments in schedule 1.	11
Clause	9	Amendment of s 6 (Objects of Act)	12
		Section 6(1)(d), from 'adults with' to 'those adults'—	13
		omit, insert—	14
		people with disability, including by regulating the use of restrictive practices by relevant service	15 16

providers in relation to people with disability

the administration of this Act in relation to

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

[s 7]

people with disability

(2) Section 7(f), from 'adults' to 'disability'—

Amendment of s 7 (How objects are mainly achieved)

(1) Section 7(a), after 'to'—

insert—

omit, insert—

Clause 10

lause 11	-	ent of pt 2 division 1—	, div 1 (Human rights principle) -	1 2
	omit, ii	nsert—		3
	Div	vision 1	General principles	4
	17	Principles exercising	s for performing functions and g powers	5 6
		releva functi	section applies to an entity, including a nt service provider, that performs a on, or exercises a power, under this Act in on to a person with disability.	7 8 9 10
			ntity must perform the function or exercise wer in a way that—	11 12
		· / •	romotes and safeguards the person's rights, nterests and opportunities; and	13 14
			s least restrictive of those rights, interests nd opportunities.	15 16
		rights	ntity must also have regard to the human principle in performing the function or sing the power.	17 18 19
	18		that people with disability have the nan rights as others	20 21
		as otl	e with disability have the same human rights her members of society and should be wered to exercise their rights.	22 23 24
			following are supporting rights for the ple stated in subsection (1)—	25 26
		la n	eople with disability are equal before the aw and have the same right as other nembers of society to enjoy their human lights without discrimination:	27 28 29

	[s 11]	
(b)	people with disability have the right to non-discrimination on the grounds of their disability and have the same right as other members of society to protection against discrimination on other grounds, including, for example, racial and cultural identity, sex, gender identity and sexual orientation;	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
(c)	people with disability have the right to autonomy and independence, including the freedom to make decisions about their own lives;	8 9 10 11
(d)	people with disability should be actively involved in decision-making processes about policies, programs and practices that affect them;	12 13 14 15
(e)	people with disability have the right to full and effective participation and inclusion in society;	16 17 18
(f)	people with disability have the right to respect for difference and acceptance as part of human diversity and humanity;	19 20 21
(g)	people with disability are entitled to the recognition and support of their specific cultural and linguistic identity, including, for example, specific sign languages or specific behavioural norms, values or traditions shared by members of a particular group of people;	22 23 24 25 26 27 28
(h)	people with disability who are Aboriginal peoples or Torres Strait Islander peoples possess additional collective and cultural rights that are indispensable for their wellbeing and development;	29 30 31 32 33
(i)	people with disability have the right to access, on an equal basis with other members of society, the physical	34 35 36

[s 12]	
--------	--

	environment, information and communication, facilities and services;	1 2
((j) people with disability have the right to privacy, including the right to have their personal information protected on the same basis as other members of society;	3 4 5 6
((k) people with disability have the same rights to liberty and security as other members of society, including—	7 8 9
	(i) the right not to be deprived of their liberty, other than in accordance with the law; and	10 11 12
	(ii) the right not to be deprived of their liberty only because of their disability;	13 14
((1) children with disability have the same human rights, and the right to their full enjoyment, as other children;	15 16 17
((m) children with disability have the right to express their views freely on all matters affecting them, with their views being given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity on an equal basis with other children, and to be provided with disability and age-appropriate assistance to realise that right.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
(3)	Subsection (2) does not limit subsection (1).	26
Amendment of	s 32A (Application of part)	27
Section 32A((1)(c)—	28
omit.		29
Amendment of practive pract	pt 6, hdg (Positive behaviour support and	30 31
Part 6, headin	·	32
, =================================		32

Clause 12

Clause 13

ſs	1	4
	•	•

	omit, insert—		1
	Part 6	Restrictive practices	2
Clause 14	Replacement of pt	6, divs 1–6	3
	Part 6, divisions	1 to 6—	4
	omit, insert—		5
	Division 1	Preliminary	6
	139 Purpose	e of part	7
		purpose of this part is to protect the rights of ple with disability by—	8 9
	(a)	stating principles to be taken into account by relevant service providers in providing disability services or NDIS supports or services to people with disability whose behaviour causes harm to themselves or others; and	10 11 12 13 14 15
	(b)	promoting the reduction and elimination of the use of regulated restrictive practices by relevant service providers; and	16 17 18
	(c)	providing an authorisation framework for the use of regulated restrictive practices by relevant service providers in relation to people with disability that—	19 20 21 22
		(i) is compatible with the human rights principle; and	23 24
		(ii) ensures the use is the least restrictive way of ensuring the safety of people with disability and others; and	25 26 27
		(iii) maximises the opportunity for positive outcomes; and	28 29

	(iv) provides transparency in relation use of regulated restrictive pra and	
	(d) ensuring regulated restrictive practic used in relation to people with distriction only if the requirements of this parameter complied with; and	sability 5
	(e) providing for the review of par decisions relating to the authorisation use of regulated restrictive practices.	
140 Ap	plication of part	11
(1)	This part applies in relation to the followervice providers that provide disability so or NDIS supports or services to a perso disability—	ervices 13
	(a) a registered NDIS provider;	16
	(b) a funded service provider;	17
	(c) the department;	18
	(d) another service provider prescribe regulation.	ed by 19 20
(2)	However, this part does not apply in relationservice provider—	on to a 21 22
	(a) prescribed by regulation; or	23
	(b) to the extent the service providing disability services or supports or services prescribed regulation; or	NDIS 25
	(c) to the extent the service provided providing disability services that a provided either wholly or partly funding received from the department another entity prescribed by regulation	re not 29 with 30 ent, or 31
(3)	A service provider is a relevant service pr	ovider 33

		he extent this part applies in relation to the vider under subsections (1) and (2).	1 2
(4)	app that or s part serv	remove any doubt, it is declared that this part lies in relation to a relevant service provider provides disability services or NDIS supports services to a person with disability even if ficular disability services or NDIS supports or vices are provided to the person using funding gived from a mix of funds or resources.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
		or when this part applies to a forensic disability client, ee also the <i>Forensic Disability Act 2011</i> , section 47.	10 11 12
NI	DIS si	les for providing disability services or apports or services to particular people sability	13 14 15
(1)	serv serv with	s section applies in relation to a relevant vice provider that is providing disability vices or NDIS supports or services to a person a disability whose behaviour causes harm to person or others.	16 17 18 19 20
(2)	disa	relevant service provider must provide ability services or NDIS supports or services to person in a way that—	21 22 23
	(a)	promotes the person's—	24
		(i) development and physical, mental, social and vocational ability; and	25 26
		(ii) opportunities for participation and inclusion in the community; and	27 28
	(b)	responds to the person's needs and goals; and	29 30
	(c)	ensures the person and their family and friends are given an opportunity to participate in the development of strategies for the care and support of the person; and	31 32 33 34

(d)	considers the person's cultural rights; and				
(e)	involves—				
	(i) behaviour support planning informed by evidence-based best practice; and	3 4			
	(ii) the implementation of strategies, to produce behavioural change, focused on skills development and environmental design; and	5 6 7 8			
(f)	ensures transparency and accountability in the use of regulated restrictive practices; and	9 10			
(g)	recognises that regulated restrictive practices should only be used—	11 12			
	(i) when necessary to prevent harm to the person or others; and	13 14			
	(ii) if the use is the least restrictive way of ensuring the safety of the person or others; and	15 16 17			
(h)	recognises that regulated restrictive practices should not be used punitively or in response to behaviour that does not cause harm to the person or others; and	18 19 20 21			
(i)	aims to reduce the intensity, frequency and duration of the person's behaviour that causes harm to the person or others; and	22 23 24			
(j)	aims to reduce or eliminate the need to use regulated restrictive practices; and	25 26			
(k)	if there is an NDIS behaviour support plan or a State behaviour support plan for the person with disability—ensures regulated restrictive practices are only used consistent with the plan; and	27 28 29 30 31			
(1)	if the person is a child, recognises that—	32			
	(i) the best interests of the child are paramount; and	33 34			

	(ii) that full consideration should be given to the need to strengthen, preserve and promote positive relationships between the child and the child's parents, family members and other people who are significant in the child's life.	1 2 3 4 5 6
142 Definition	ons for part	7
In t	his part—	8
atto	orney means—	9
(a)	an attorney under a power of attorney; or	10
(b)	an attorney under an advance health directive under the <i>Powers of Attorney Act</i> 1998 or a similar document under the law of another jurisdiction.	11 12 13 14
pers the	son with disability, means an assessment for purpose of making recommendations about ropriate strategies for—	15 16 17 18
(a)	meeting the person's needs and improving the person's capabilities and quality of life; and	19 20 21
(b)	reducing the intensity, frequency and duration of the person's behaviour that causes harm to the person or others; and	22 23 24
(c)	managing the person's behaviour that causes harm to the person or others to minimise the risk of harm.	25 26 27
dese	<i>mical restraint</i> means chemical restraint as cribed in the NDIS (Restrictive Practices) es, section 6(b).	28 29 30
	aprehensive State behaviour support plan, for erson with disability, see section 143(3).	31 32
con	tainment, of a person with disability—	33

(a)	means physically preventing the free exit of the person from premises where the person receives disability services or NDIS supports or services in response to the person's behaviour that causes harm to the person or others; but	1 2 3 4 5 6
(b)	does not include seclusion of the person.	7
envi	ronmental restraint—	8
(a)	means environmental restraint as described in the NDIS (Restrictive Practices) Rules, section 6(e); and	9 10 11
(b)	includes containment of a person with disability.	12 13
hari	n , to a person, means—	14
(a)	physical harm to the person; or	15
(b)	a serious risk of physical harm to the person; or	16 17
(c)	damage to property involving a serious risk of physical harm to the person.	18 19
	rim State behaviour support plan, for a on with disability, see section 143(4).	20 21
resti	t restrictive, in relation to the use of a rictive practice in relation to a person with bility, means use of the restrictive practice—	22 23 24
(a)	ensures the safety of the person or others; and	25 26
(b)	having regard to paragraph (a), imposes the minimum limits on the freedom of the person as is practicable in the circumstances.	27 28 29 30
as d	hanical restraint means mechanical restraint escribed in the NDIS (Restrictive Practices) es. section 6(c).	31 32 33

	IS behaviour support plan, for a person with ability, means—	1 2
(a)	a comprehensive behaviour support plan developed for the person under the NDIS (Restrictive Practices) Rules; or	3 4 5
(b)	an interim behaviour support plan developed for the person under the NDIS (Restrictive Practices) Rules.	6 7 8
Nat (Res	IS (Restrictive Practices) Rules means the ional Disability Insurance Scheme strictive Practices and Behaviour Support) es 2018 (Cwlth), as in force from time to time.	9 10 11 12
par	ent, of a child with disability, includes—	13
(a)	a person who exercises parental responsibility for the child, other than a person standing in the place of a parent of a child on a temporary basis; and	14 15 16 17
(b)	for an Aboriginal child—a person who, under Aboriginal tradition, is regarded as a parent of the child; and	18 19 20
(c)	for a Torres Strait Islander child—a person who, under Island custom, is regarded as a parent of the child.	21 22 23
desc	sical restraint means physical restraint as cribed in the NDIS (Restrictive Practices) es, section 6(d).	24 25 26
pow	ver of attorney means—	27
(a)	a general power of attorney made under the <i>Powers of Attorney Act 1998</i> ; or	28 29
(b)	an enduring power of attorney under the <i>Powers of Attorney Act 1998</i> ; or	30 31
(c)	a power of attorney made other than under the <i>Powers of Attorney Act</i> 1998 whether	32 33

	before Act;	ore or after the commencement of that or	1 2	
(d)		milar document under a law of another ediction.	3 4	
-		includes the land around a building or acture, but does not include a vehicle.	5 6	
prac	etice	prescribed by regulation to be a drestrictive practice.	7 8 9	
_	ulated owing	d restrictive practice means any of the	10 11	
(a)	cher	nical restraint;	12	
(b)	envi	ronmental restraint;	13	
(c)	mec	hanical restraint;	14	
(d)	physical restraint;			
(e)	secl	usion.	16	
rele	vant	person means—	17	
(a)	for a	an adult with disability—	18	
	(i)	a guardian or attorney for the adult; or	19	
	(ii)	a person who is part of the adult's support network and who is in a close and continuing relationship with the adult; or	20 21 22 23	
	(iii)	a person, other than a paid carer for the adult, who is the primary carer of the adult and who is in a close and continuing relationship with the adult; or	24 25 26 27 28	
	(iv)	if the adult is an Aboriginal person or a Torres Strait Islander person—any person who is regarded under Aboriginal tradition or Island custom as a child, parent or sibling of the adult,	29 30 31 32 33	

			and who is in a close and continuing relationship with the adult; or	1 2
	(b)	for a	child with disability—	3
		(i)	a parent of the child; or	4
		(ii)	a person, including, for example, the chief executive, granted custody or guardianship of the child under the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> ; or	5 6 7 8
		(iii)	if a person mentioned in subparagraph (i) or (ii) is not the child's primary carer—the child's primary carer; or	9 10 11
		(iv)	a person with whom the child has a significant relationship.	12 13
			Example—	14
			An approved foster carer or kinship carer may be someone with whom the child has a significant relationship.	15 16 17
	inter righ	rventi	e practice means any practice or ion that has the effect of restricting the freedom of movement of a person with .	18 19 20 21
	auth	orisa	e practice authorisation means an tion to use a regulated restrictive given under division 3.	22 23 24
			means seclusion as described in the estrictive Practices) Rules, section 6(a).	25 26
			naviour support plan, for a person with , see section 143(1).	27 28
143 Stat	te be	havi	our support plans	29
(1)	A St	ate b	ehaviour support plan, for a person with , is—	30 31
	(a)		omprehensive State behaviour support for the person; or	32 33

	(b)	an interim State behaviour support plan for the person.	1 2
(2)	pers	nerally, a State behaviour support plan for a son with disability is a plan that describes the tegies to be used to—	3 4 5
	(a)	meet the person's needs; and	6
	(b)	support the person's development of skills; and	7 8
	(c)	maximise opportunities through which the person can improve their quality of life; and	9 10
	(d)	reduce the intensity, frequency and duration of the person's behaviour that causes harm to the person or others.	11 12 13
(3)	for	omprehensive State behaviour support plan, a person with disability, is a plan developed er this part that—	14 15 16
	(a)	is based on a behaviour support assessment, including a functional behavioural assessment, of the person; and	17 18 19
	(b)	contains proactive and evidence-informed strategies to improve the person's quality of life and support their progress towards positive change; and	20 21 22 23
	(c)	includes provisions for the use of a regulated restrictive practice in relation to the person over the long term.	24 25 26
(4)	pers	interim State behaviour support plan, for a son with disability, is a plan developed under part that—	27 28 29
	(a)	contains general preventative and responsive strategies designed to keep the person and others safe while—	30 31 32
		(i) a behaviour support assessment, including a functional behavioural	33 34

ſs	1	41

	assessment, of the person is carried out; and	1 2
	(ii) a comprehensive State behaviour support plan for the person is developed; and	3 4 5
	(b) includes provisions for the use of a regulated restrictive practice in relation to the person over the short term.	6 7 8
Divisio	3	9
	practices	10
Subdiv	vision 1 General	11
144 Pur	pose of division	12
(1)	This division provides for the circumstances in which a relevant service provider, or an individual acting for a relevant service provider, is permitted to use a regulated restrictive practice in relation to a person with disability.	13 14 15 16 17
(2)	Generally, the use of a regulated restrictive practice in relation to a person with disability should be authorised under a restrictive practice authorisation.	18 19 20 21
(3)	However, a regulated restrictive practice may be used after a restrictive practice authorisation ends if the use is in accordance with section 146.	22 23 24
	Note— See also sections 189 and 190 in relation to immunity for the use of a regulated restrictive practice under section 145 or 146.	25 26 27 28

person; and

145					ictive pra ce author			
	(1)	Α	relevant	service	provider	or	an	individua

(1) A relevant service provider, or an individual acting for a relevant service provider, may use a regulated restrictive practice in relation to a person with disability to whom the service provider is providing disability services or NDIS supports or services if—
(a) the service provider holds a restrictive practice authorisation that authorises the use of the restrictive practice in relation to the

- (b) the use of the restrictive practice is necessary to prevent the person's behaviour causing harm to the person or others; and
- (c) the restrictive practice is used as a last resort to prevent harm to the person or others; and
- (d) the restrictive practice is the least restrictive way of ensuring the safety of the person or others; and
- (e) the restrictive practice is used for the shortest possible time to ensure the safety of the person or others; and
- (f) the use of the restrictive practice complies with the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan for the person; and
- (g) for environmental restraint involving the containment of the person or seclusion—the use is in accordance with section 147.

Note—

See section 199 for the requirement for a relevant service provider to give the senior practitioner information about the use of a regulated restrictive practice.

(2) For subsection (1)(f), the use of a regulated

	restrictive practice does not comply with an NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan if the relevant service provider has not implemented the preventative or proactive strategies stated in the plan.	1 2 3 4 5
(3)	To remove any doubt, it is declared that a regulated restrictive practice may be used in relation to a person with disability under this section despite the absence or refusal of the person's consent.	6 7 8 9 10
	er circumstances regulated restrictive ctice may be used	11 12
(1)	This section applies if—	13
	(a) a restrictive practice authorisation given to a relevant service provider authorises the use of a regulated restrictive practice in relation to a person with disability (an <i>existing authorisation</i>); and	14 15 16 17 18
	(b) at least 30 days before the day the existing authorisation ends, the service provider applies under section 148 for a new restrictive practice authorisation to use the restrictive practice in relation to the person; and	19 20 21 22 23 24
	(c) when the existing authorisation ends, the application for the new restrictive practice authorisation has not been decided or withdrawn; and	25 26 27 28
	(d) the service provider is providing disability services or NDIS supports or services to the person.	29 30 31
(2)	The relevant service provider, or an individual acting for the relevant service provider, may use the regulated restrictive practice in relation to the person after the existing authorisation ends if—	32 33 34 35

	(a)	the use of the restrictive practice is necessary to prevent the person's behaviour causing harm to the person or others; and	1 2 3
	(b)	the restrictive practice is used as a last resort to prevent harm to the person or others; and	4 5
	(c)	the restrictive practice is the least restrictive way of ensuring the safety of the person or others; and	6 7 8
	(d)	the restrictive practice is used for the shortest possible time to ensure the safety of the person or others; and	9 10 11
	(e)	the restrictive practice is not a prohibited restrictive practice; and	12 13
	(f)	the use of the restrictive practice complies with the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan for the person; and	14 15 16 17
	(g)	for environmental restraint involving the containment of the person or seclusion—the use complies with section 147.	18 19 20
	Note	_	21
	se in	ee section 199 for the requirement for a relevant ervice provider to give the senior practitioner aformation about the use of a regulated restrictive ractice.	22 23 24 25
(3)	indi	vever, the relevant service provider or vidual may only use the regulated restrictive etice until the earlier of the following—	26 27 28
	(a)	the application for the new restrictive practice authorisation is withdrawn;	29 30
	(b)	the service provider receives notice under section 162 that the senior practitioner has refused to approve the application for the new restrictive practice authorisation:	31 32 33 34

	(c) a new restrictive practice authorisation given to the service provider for the application takes effect;	1 2 3			
	(d) the day that is 30 days after the day the existing authorisation ends or a later day stated in a notice given to the service provider under subsection (4).	4 5 6 7			
(4)	The senior practitioner may, by notice given to the relevant service provider, extend the period during which the service provider may use the regulated restrictive practice by up to 30 days.				
(5)	For subsection (2)(f), the use of a regulated restrictive practice does not comply with an NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan if the relevant service provider has not implemented the preventative or proactive strategies stated in the plan.				
(6)	To remove any doubt, it is declared that a regulated restrictive practice may be used in relation to a person with disability under this section despite the absence or refusal of the person's consent.				
Subdiv	vision 2 Particular requirements for	23			
0 0110 011	environmental restraint	24			
	involving containment or	25			
	seclusion	26			
	evant service provider to ensure person's eds are met	27 28			
(1)	This section applies to a relevant service provider that—	29 30			
	(a) is using environmental restraint in relation to a person with disability to the extent it involves the containment of the person; or	31 32 33			

	(b)	b) is secluding a person with disability.			
(2)	The relevant service provider must ensure—				
	(a)	the p	person is given each of the following—	3	
		(i)	sufficient bedding and clothing;	4	
		(ii)	sufficient food and drink;	5	
		(iii)	access to adequate heating and cooling;	6	
		(iv)	access to toilet facilities;	7	
		(v)	the person's medication as prescribed by a doctor; and	8 9	
	(b)	mon	person is regularly observed and itored while the regulated restrictive tice is being used.	10 11 12	
Division 3 Restrictive practice					
			authorisations	14	
Subdiv	/isio	n 1	Making applications	15	
	olicat horis		for restrictive practice n	16 17	
(1)	A relevant service provider who is providing disability services or NDIS supports or services to a person with disability may apply to the senior practitioner for a restrictive practice authorisation to use a regulated restrictive practice in relation to the person. Note— See also section 146 in relation to the use of a regulated restrictive practice without a restrictive practice authorisation in particular circumstances.				
(2)	How	ever	, the application may not relate to the use ibited restrictive practice.	27 28 29	

149 Red	quire	men	ts for application	1
(1)	The	appl	ication must be—	2
	(a)	in th	ne approved form; and	3
	(b)	acco	ompanied by—	4
		(i)	a copy of the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan for the person with disability; and	5 6 7
			Note—	8
			See division 4 for provisions relating to State behaviour support plans.	9 10
		(ii)	any behaviour support assessment, including a functional behavioural assessment, carried out for the development or review of the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan; and	11 12 13 14 15 16
		(iii)	if the applicant is aware that the person with disability is subject to a forensic order, treatment support order or treatment authority under the <i>Mental Health Act 2016</i> —a copy of the order or authority.	17 18 19 20 21 22
(2)			icant must give a copy of the application lowing—	23 24
	(a)	if th	ne person with disability is an adult—the lt;	25 26
	(b)	if th	e person with disability is a child—	27
		(i)	each parent of the child; and	28
		(ii)	to the extent it is practicable—the child;	29 30
	(c)	an e	entity prescribed by regulation.	31

150 Red	quest for further information or documents	1
(1)	Before deciding the application, the senior practitioner may, by notice given to the applicant, ask the applicant to give the senior practitioner stated information, or a stated document, the senior practitioner reasonably believes is relevant to the application.	2 3 4 5 6 7
(2)	The notice must state—	8
	(a) the period within which the information or document must be given; and	9 10
	(b) that the senior practitioner may withdraw the application under section 153 if the applicant does not comply with the request within the stated period.	11 12 13 14
(3)	Also, before deciding the application, the senior practitioner may—	15 16
	(a) arrange with the applicant to visit a place at which the regulated restrictive practice is proposed to be used; or	17 18 19
	(b) with the consent of the person with disability, arrange to meet with the person.	20 21
151 Not	tice of particular changes	22
(1)	This section applies if, before the senior practitioner decides the application—	23 24
	(a) the applicant's name or contact details, as stated in the application, change; or	25 26
	(b) another matter prescribed by regulation changes in relation to the applicant.	27 28
(2)	The applicant must, within 7 days after the day the change happens, give the senior practitioner a notice about the change, in the approved form and in the approved way.	29 30 31 32
	Maximum penalty—10 penalty units	33

Subdiv	vision 2 Withdrawal of applications	1
152 Red	quest for withdrawal	2
(1)	A relevant service provider who applies for a restrictive practice authorisation may ask the senior practitioner to withdraw the application at any time before it is decided.	3 4 5 6
(2)	The request may be made orally or in writing.	7
(3)	The senior practitioner may—	8
	(a) withdraw the application; or	9
	(b) decide to continue deciding the application despite the request.	10 11
(4)	If the senior practitioner decides to continue deciding the application under subsection (3)(b), the senior practitioner must give the applicant notice of the decision.	12 13 14 15
	hdrawal because of failure to comply with ticular request	16 17
	The senior practitioner may withdraw an application for a restrictive practice authorisation before it is decided if—	18 19 20
	(a) the senior practitioner gives the applicant a notice under section 150(1) asking the applicant to provide stated information or a stated document; and	21 22 23 24
	(b) the notice includes a warning mentioned in section 150(2)(b); and	25 26
	(c) the applicant does not comply with the notice.	27 28

154 Not	tice o	of withdrawal	1
	for sect give	ne senior practitioner withdraws an application a restrictive practice authorisation under tion 152 or 153, the senior practitioner must be the applicant a notice (a <i>withdrawal notice</i>) estates—	2 3 4 5 6
	(a)	the application is withdrawn; and	7
	(b)	the reason for the withdrawal.	8
155 Giv	ing (copy of withdrawal notice	9
(1)		e senior practitioner must give a copy of the adrawal notice to—	10 11
	(a)	the person with disability to whom the application relates; and	12 13
	(b)	each relevant person for the person with disability who—	14 15
		(i) was consulted by the applicant in the development of the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan for the person with disability; or	16 17 18 19
		(ii) was consulted by the senior practitioner under section 160 in relation to the application; and	20 21 22
	(c)	if the senior practitioner is aware the person with disability is subject to a forensic order, treatment support order or treatment authority under the <i>Mental Health Act</i> 2016—the authorised psychiatrist responsible for treating the person under that Act; and	23 24 25 26 27 28 29
	(d)	if the senior practitioner is aware the person with disability is a forensic disability client—a senior practitioner (forensic disability) responsible for the care and	30 31 32

	support of the person under the <i>Forensic Disability Act 2011</i> .	1 2
(2)	Subsection (3) applies if the person with disability is a child.	3 4
(3)	Despite subsection (1)(b), the senior practitioner must, unless it is not practicable in the circumstances, give a copy of the notice to each person who is a parent of the child.	5 6 7 8
(4)	The senior practitioner may give a copy of the notice to—	9 10
	(a) if the application relates to the use of a regulated restrictive practice in the provision of NDIS supports or services and the senior practitioner is satisfied the disclosure would assist in the performance of the NDIS commissioner's functions under the <i>National Disability Insurance Scheme Act</i> 2013 (Cwlth)—the NDIS commissioner; or	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
	(b) if the application relates to the use of a regulated restrictive practice in the provision of disability services and the senior practitioner is satisfied the disclosure would assist in the performance of the chief executive's functions under this Act—the chief executive.	19 20 21 22 23 24 25
Subdiv	vision 3 Deciding applications	26
156 App	olication of subdivision	27
	This subdivision applies if—	28
	(a) a relevant service provider applies for a restrictive practice authorisation to use a regulated restrictive practice in relation to a	29 30
	person with disability; and	31 32

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(b)	the application has not been withdrawn under subdivision 2.	1 2
157 Decidir	ng application	3
	e senior practitioner must consider the blication and decide to—	4 5
(a)	give the restrictive practice authorisation with or without conditions; or	6 7
(b)	refuse to approve the application.	8
158 When r given	estrictive practice authorisation may be	9 10
rest	e senior practitioner may decide to give the trictive practice authorisation only if sfied—	11 12 13
(a)	there is a need for the regulated restrictive practice to be used in relation to the person because the person's behaviour has previously resulted in harm to the person or others; and	14 15 16 17 18
(b)	there is a reasonable likelihood that, if the authorisation is not given, the person's behaviour will cause harm to the person or others; and	19 20 21 22
(c)	if the NDIS behaviour support plan for the person includes provision for the regulated restrictive practice—the plan was developed—	23 24 25 26
	(i) in accordance with the NDIS (Restrictive Practices) Rules; and	27 28
	(ii) for a plan that includes provision for chemical restraint—in consultation with the person's treating doctor; and	29 30 31

(d)	if the State behaviour support plan for the person includes provision for the regulated restrictive practice—the plan was developed—	1 2 3 4
	(i) in accordance with section 176; and	5
	(ii) for a plan that includes provision for chemical restraint—in consultation with the person's treating doctor; and	6 7 8
(e)	there is a reasonable likelihood that if the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan for the person is implemented as proposed—	9 10 11 12
	(i) the risk of the person's behaviour causing harm will be reduced or eliminated; and	13 14 15
	(ii) the person's quality of life will be improved in the long term; and	16 17
	(iii) the observation and monitoring provided for under the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan will be appropriate; and	18 19 20 21
(f)	the regulated restrictive practice will be used only—	22 23
	(i) as a last resort to prevent harm to the person or others; and	24 25
	(ii) after consideration of the likely impact of the use of the regulated restrictive practice in relation to the person; and	26 27 28
(g)	to the extent possible, best practice alternative strategies will be used before the regulated restrictive practice is used; and	29 30 31
(h)	the alternative strategies that have been considered or used are documented in the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan for the person; and	32 33 34 35

	(i)	the proposed use of the regulated restrictive practice—	1 2
		(i) is the least restrictive way of ensuring the safety of the person or others; and	3 4
		(ii) is proportionate to the risk of harm to the person or others; and	5 6
	(j)	the regulated restrictive practice is not a prohibited restrictive practice.	7 8
159 Mat	tters	senior practitioner to consider	9
(1)	In d	eciding the application, the senior practitioner st consider—	10 11
	(a)	the person's capacity for understanding, or making decisions about, the use of restrictive practices in relation to the person; and	12 13 14 15
	(b)	if the senior practitioner is aware the person is subject to a forensic order, treatment support order or treatment authority under the <i>Mental Health Act 2016</i> —the terms of the order or authority; and	16 17 18 19 20
	(c)	any information available to the senior practitioner about strategies, including regulated restrictive practices, previously used to manage the behaviour of the person that causes harm to the person or others, and the effectiveness of those strategies; and	21 22 23 24 25 26
	(d)	the type of disability services or NDIS supports or services provided to the person; and	27 28 29
	(e)	the suitability of the environment in which the regulated restrictive practice is to be used.	30 31 32
(2)	Also	o, the senior practitioner may, but need not,	33

cons	sider the following—	1
(a)	if a behaviour support assessment, including a functional behavioural assessment, of the person has been carried out—	2 3 4
	(i) the findings, theories and recommendations of the assessment; and	5 6 7
	(ii) how any difference of opinion between the assessments was taken into account in developing the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan for the person;	8 9 10 11 12
(b)	the views of each entity consulted during the carrying out of a functional behavioural assessment of the person, or the development of the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan for the person, about the use of a regulated restrictive practice in relation to the person;	13 14 15 16 17 18
(c)	the way in which the relevant service provider will support and supervise staff involved in implementing the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan for the person;	20 21 22 23 24
(d)	any information in relation to the person or the relevant service provider received by the senior practitioner from the NDIS commission;	25 26 27 28
(e)	any report given to the senior practitioner under the <i>Public Guardian Act 2014</i> , section 47;	29 30 31
(f)	if the person is a child—any information disclosed to the senior practitioner under the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> in relation to the child including, for example, information about the child's behaviour or an assessment	32 33 34 35 36

			he child carried out in connection with Act.	1 2
160 Re (1)	•	lecidii	t to consult ng the application, the senior practitioner	3 4 5
	(a)	take cons view with	reasonable steps to consult with, and sider any expressed or demonstrated vs, wishes and preferences of, the person disability about the proposed use of the lated restrictive practice; and	6 7 8 9 10
	(b)	the the	ess it is not practicable in the sumstances, consult with, and consider views of, the following persons about proposed use of the regulated restrictive etice—	11 12 13 14 15
		(i)	each relevant person for the person with disability the senior practitioner is aware of;	16 17 18
		(ii)	if the senior practitioner is aware the person with disability is subject to a forensic order, treatment support order or treatment authority under the <i>Mental Health Act 2016</i> —the authorised psychiatrist responsible for treating the person under that Act;	19 20 21 22 23 24 25
		(iii)	if the senior practitioner is aware the person with disability is a forensic disability client—a senior practitioner (forensic disability) responsible for the care and support of the person under the <i>Forensic Disability Act 2011</i> ;	26 27 28 29 30 31
		(iv)	any other person the senior practitioner considers to be integral to making a decision on the application	32 33

(2)	When consulting with a person mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b)(i), the senior practitioner must ensure the consultation is carried out in a way that is accessible to the person.	1 2 3 4
(3)	Subsection (4) applies if the person with disability is a child.	5 6
(4)	Despite subsection (1)(b)(i), the senior practitioner must, unless it is not practicable in the circumstances, consult with each person who is a parent of the child.	7 8 9 10
	amount principle for decision relating to ld with disability	11 12
(1)	This section applies if—	13
	(a) the application is in relation to a child; and	14
	(b) there is a conflict between the child's safety, wellbeing and best interests, whether immediate or long-term in nature, and the interests of an adult caring for the child.	15 16 17 18
(2)	The main principle for the making of the decision is that the safety, wellbeing and best interests of the child is paramount.	19 20 21
162 Not	tice of decision	22
(1)	The senior practitioner must, as soon as practicable after deciding the application, give the relevant service provider notice of the decision.	23 24 25
(2)	The notice must state—	26
	(a) the name of the person with disability; and	27
	(b) the name of the relevant service provider; and	28 29
	(c) if the decision is to give the restrictive practice authorisation—	30 31

	(i) the regulated restrictive practice the relevant service provider is authorised to use; and	1 2 3
	(ii) the day the authorisation takes effect; and	4 5
	(iii) the period the authorisation has effect; and	6 7
	(iv) any conditions to which the authorisation is subject; and	8 9
	(d) if the decision is to refuse the application—that a person could be criminally or civilly liable for continuing to use a regulated restrictive practice in relation to the person with disability.	10 11 12 13 14
(3)	The notice of the decision must include or be accompanied by a notice complying with the QCAT Act, section 157(2) for the decision.	15 16 17
(4)	For subsection (2)(c)(iii), the stated period must not exceed—	18 19
	(a) if the NDIS behaviour support plan for the person with disability is an interim behaviour support plan under the NDIS (Restrictive Practices) Rules or the State behaviour support plan for the person is an interim State behaviour support plan—6 months; or	20 21 22 23 24 25 26
	(b) otherwise—12 months.	27
163 Giv	ing copy of notice of decision	28
(1)	The senior practitioner must, as soon as practicable after deciding the application, give a copy of the notice of the decision under section 162 to the following persons—	29 30 31 32
	(a) the person with disability;	33

	(b)	each relevant person for the person with disability who—	1 2
		(i) was consulted by the relevant service provider in the development of the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan for the person with disability; or	3 4 5 6 7
		(ii) was consulted by the senior practitioner under section 160 in relation to the application;	8 9 10
	(c)	if the senior practitioner is aware the person with disability is subject to a forensic order, treatment support order or treatment authority under the <i>Mental Health Act</i> 2016—the authorised psychiatrist responsible for treating the person under that Act;	11 12 13 14 15 16
	(d)	if the senior practitioner is aware the person with disability is a forensic disability client—a senior practitioner (forensic disability) responsible for the care and support of the person under the <i>Forensic Disability Act 2011</i> .	18 19 20 21 22 23
(2)		section (3) applies if the person with disability child.	24 25
(3)	mus	pite subsection (1)(b), the senior practitioner et, unless it is not practicable in the umstances, give a copy of the notice of the ision to each person who is a parent of the d.	26 27 28 29 30
(4)		senior practitioner may give a copy of the ce of the decision to—	31 32
	(a)	if the application relates to the use of a regulated restrictive practice in the provision of NDIS supports or services and the senior practitioner is satisfied the disclosure would	33 34 35 36

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	assist in the performance of the NDIS commissioner's functions under the <i>National Disability Insurance Scheme Act</i> 2013 (Cwlth)—the NDIS commissioner; or	1 2 3 4
(b)	if the application relates to the use of a regulated restrictive practice in the provision of disability services and the senior practitioner is satisfied the disclosure would assist in the performance of the chief executive's functions under this Act—the chief executive.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11
164 When reeffect	estrictive practice authorisation takes	12 13
autł day	the decision is to give the restrictive practice norisation, the authorisation takes effect on the stated in the notice of the decision given the section 162.	14 15 16 17
165 When re having	estrictive practice authorisation stops effect	18 19
rele witl	restrictive practice authorisation given to a evant service provider in relation to a person hadisability stops having effect on the earlier of following—	20 21 22 23
(a)	the end of the period stated in the notice of the decision given under section 162;	24 25
(b)	the cancellation of the authorisation under subdivision 5;	26 27
(c)	a new restrictive practice authorisation given to the relevant service provider in relation to the person takes effect.	28 29 30

Subdiv	vision 4 Provision for new restrictive practice authorisations	1 2 3
aut	pplication for new restrictive practic thorisation required if behaviour su ans are changed or replaced	
(1)	This section applies if—	7
	(a) a restrictive practice authorisa <i>existing authorisation</i>) is in effective person with disability; and	
	(b) the relevant service provider to authorisation was given carries out of the NDIS behaviour support promprehensive State behaviour surfor the person (each an <i>existing plants</i>).	t a review 12 plan or the 13 pport plan 14
	(c) as a result of the review—	16
	(i) the existing plan is changed that makes it inconsistent existing authorisation; or	•
	(ii) the existing plan is replaced v NDIS behaviour support comprehensive State behavio plan that is inconsistent existing authorisation.	plan or 21 our support 22
	Example of an inconsistent change—	25
	A comprehensive State behaviour sup- changed to increase the maximum pe- seclusion of a person with disabili- minutes to 30 minutes but the authorisation limits seclusion to a period of 15 minutes.	eriod for the 27 tty from 15 28 the existing 29
(2)	The relevant service provider must apsection 148 for a new restrictive authorisation.	

[s	1	4

(3)	The application must be made as soon as practicable but no later than 30 days after the day the existing plan is changed. Note— For the consequences of a failure to comply with this section, see subdivision 5.	1 2 3 4 5 6
Subdiv	vision 5 Cancellation of restrictive practice authorisations	7 8
	tomatic cancellation of restrictive practice horisation	9 10
	A restrictive practice authorisation given to a relevant service provider in relation to a person with disability is automatically cancelled if—	11 12 13
	(a) the person dies; or	14
	(b) the person stops receiving disability services or NDIS supports or services from the relevant service provider; or	15 16 17
	(c) for a relevant service provider that is a registered NDIS provider—the service provider's registration under the <i>National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013</i> (Cwlth) is suspended or cancelled by the NDIS commissioner under that Act.	18 19 20 21 22 23
	ounds for cancellation of restrictive practice horisation by senior practitioner	24 25
	Each of the following is a ground for cancelling a restrictive practice authorisation given to a relevant service provider—	26 27 28
	(a) the authorisation was obtained by materially incorrect or misleading information or documents or by a mistake;	29 30 31

	(b) the	e relevant ntravened a co	service ondition of	-	has 1 ation; 2
	(c) the	e relevant ntravened a p	service rovision of		has 3
169 Sh	w caus	se notice			5
(1)	to cance to a re action)	enior practitio el a restrictive elevant servi , the senior provider a no	practice au ce provide practitione	nthorisation g er (the <i>prop</i> er may give	given 7 posed 8 e the 9
(2)	The sh followi	ow cause no	tice must s	state each o	of the 11 12
	(a) the	e proposed ac	tion;		13
	(b) the	e ground for the	he proposed	d action;	14
	· /	outline of trming the bas			ances 15 16
	wi pe se	at the relevanthin a stated riod), make white practition oposed action	d period (written reproner to	the <i>show c</i> esentations t show why	cause 18 to the 19
	(e) wl	nen the show	cause perio	d ends.	22
(3)	after the	ow cause peri e day the senion otice to the re	or practition	ner gives the	show 24
170 Rej	resent	ations abou	t show ca	use notice	26
(1)	represe	evant service ntations about practitioner in	the show o	ause notice	ritten 27 to the 28
(2)		nior practition ntations made		-	

	within the show cause period.	1
171 End	ding show cause process without further ion	2 3
	If, after considering any written representations made to the senior practitioner in the show cause period, the senior practitioner no longer considers a ground exists to take the proposed action, the senior practitioner must—	4 5 6 7 8
	(a) take no further action about the show cause notice; and	9 10
	(b) give the relevant service provider notice that no further action is to be taken about the show cause notice.	11 12 13
	ncellation of restrictive practice horisation	14 15
(1)	This section applies if, after considering any written representations made to the senior practitioner in the show cause period, the senior practitioner—	16 17 18 19
	(a) still considers a ground exists to cancel the restrictive practice authorisation; and	20 21
	(b) considers that cancellation of the authorisation is warranted.	22 23
(2)	The senior practitioner may cancel the restrictive practice authorisation.	24 25
(3)	If the senior practitioner decides to cancel the restrictive practice authorisation, the senior practitioner must give the relevant service provider a notice of the decision (a <i>cancellation notice</i>) that states—	26 27 28 29 30
	(a) the day the cancellation takes effect; and	31
	(b) that the cancellation affects—	32

		(i) (ii)	the application of section 189 in relation to the relevant service provider; and the application of section 190 in relation to an individual acting for the relevant service provider.	1 2 3 4 5 6
(4)	acco	mpai	cellation notice must include or be nied by a notice complying with the ct, section 157(2) for the decision.	7 8 9
173 Giv	ing c	ору	of cancellation notice	10
(1)	pract senio	tice or p	nior practitioner cancels the restrictive authorisation under section 172, the ractitioner must give a copy of the con notice to—	11 12 13 14
			person with disability to whom the ictive practice authorisation relates; and	15 16
	(b)		relevant person for the person with bility who—	17 18
		(i)	was consulted by the relevant service provider in the development of the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan for the person with disability; or	19 20 21 22 23
		(ii)	was consulted by the senior practitioner under section 160 in relation to the application for the authorisation; and	24 25 26 27
	(c)	with treat auth 2016 resp	e senior practitioner is aware the person disability is subject to a forensic order, ment support order or treatment ority under the <i>Mental Health Act</i> 5—the authorised psychiatrist onsible for treating the person under Act; and	28 29 30 31 32 33 34

	(d) if the senior practitioner is aware the person with disability is a forensic disability	1 2
	client—a senior practitioner (forensic	3
	disability) responsible for the care and	4
	support of the person under the Forensic	5
	Disability Act 2011.	6
(2)	Subsection (3) applies if the person with disability is a child.	7 8
(3)	Despite subsection (1)(b), the senior practitioner	9
	must, unless it is not practicable in the	10
	circumstances, give a copy of the cancellation notice to each person who is a parent of the child.	11 12
(4)	The senior practitioner may give a copy of the cancellation notice to—	13 14
	(a) if the restrictive practice authorisation	15
	relates to the use of a regulated restrictive	16
	practice for the provision of NDIS supports	17
	or services—the NDIS commissioner; and	18
	(b) if the restrictive practice authorisation	19
	relates to the use of a regulated restrictive	20
	practice for the provision of disability	21
	services—the chief executive.	22
Divisio	on 4 State behaviour support	23
	plans	24
Subdiv	vision 1 Preliminary	25
174 App	olication and operation of division	26
(1)	This division sets out requirements for the	27
	development and review of State behaviour	28
	support plans for persons with disability.	29
(2)	Generally, a relevant service provider that is	30

	providing disability services to a person with disability is responsible for developing or reviewing a State behaviour support plan for the person.	1 2 3 4
(3)	This division does not apply in relation to the development or review of—	5 6
	(a) an NDIS behaviour support plan; or	7
	Note—	8
	See the NDIS (Restrictive Practices) Rules in relation to requirements for the development and review of NDIS behaviour support plans.	9 10 11
	(b) any other type of support plan for a person with disability that does not provide for the use of a regulated restrictive practice in relation to the person.	12 13 14 15
Subdiv	vision 2 General requirements	16
sup	o can develop and review State behaviour oport plans	17 18
su p (1)		
-	A State behaviour support plan for a person with disability must be developed or reviewed for a relevant service provider by a behaviour support	18 19 20 21
(1)	A State behaviour support plan for a person with disability must be developed or reviewed for a relevant service provider by a behaviour support practitioner. A <i>behaviour support practitioner</i> is a person who has the qualifications or experience appropriate	18 19 20 21 22 23 24

		nples of persons who may have appropriate ifications or experience—	1 2
	ps oc	chaviour analysts, medical practitioners, psychologists, sychiatrists, speech and language pathologists, ecupational therapists, registered nurses, social orkers	3 4 5 6
(3)	disa deve for indi	relevant service provider that is providing bility services to a person with disability may elop or review a State behaviour support plan the person if the service provider is an vidual who is a behaviour support etitioner.	7 8 9 10 11 12
		ments before developing State our support plans	13 14
(1)	for	ore developing a State behaviour support plan a person with disability, a relevant service vider must take all reasonable steps to—	15 16 17
	(a)	reduce and eliminate the need for the use of regulated restrictive practices in relation to the person; and	18 19 20
	(b)	take into account any behaviour support assessments or other assessments carried out in relation to the person; and	21 22 23
	(c)	make changes within the environment of the person that may reduce or eliminate the need for the use of regulated restrictive practices; and	24 25 26 27
	(d)	consult with—	28
		(i) the person; and	29
		(ii) to the extent practicable, each relevant person for the person the service provider is aware of; and	30 31 32
		(iii) any other relevant service provider providing disability services or NDIS supports or services to the person; and	33 34 35

(iv) if provider the relevant service 1 proposes to use chemical restraint—the 2 person's treating doctor; and 3 (v) if the relevant service provider is aware 4 the person is subject to a forensic order, 5 treatment support order or treatment 6 authority under the Mental Health Act 7 2016—the authorised psychiatrist 8 responsible for treating the person 9 under that Act: and 10 (vi) if the relevant service provider is aware 11 the person is a forensic disability 12 client—a senior practitioner (forensic 13 disability) responsible for the care and 14 support of the person under the 15 Forensic Disability Act 2011; and 16 (vii) any other person the relevant service 17 provider considers to be integral to the 18 development of the State behaviour 19 support plan. 20 (2) When consulting a person under subsection 21 (1)(d)(i) or (ii), the relevant service provider must 22. give the person details of the service provider's 23 intention to include a regulated restrictive practice 24 in the State behaviour support plan, in an 25 appropriately accessible format. 26 (3) Subsection (4) applies if the person with disability 27 is a child. 28 (4) Despite subsection (1)(d)(ii), the relevant service 29 provider must, unless it is not practicable in the 30 circumstances, consult with each person who is a 31 parent of the child. 32 (5) If the State behaviour support plan is a 33 comprehensive State behaviour support plan, the 34 relevant service provider must also ensure that a 35 behaviour support assessment, including 36 functional behavioural assessment, of the person 37

	with	n disa	bility is carried out.	1
177 For	m of	Stat	te behaviour support plans	2
	A S	tate b	ehaviour support plan must—	3
	(a)	be in	n the approved form; and	4
	(b)	the	ude any information, and be ompanied by any documents, required by senior practitioner under a guideline le under section 200AO.	5 6 7 8
178 Co	ntent	t of S	State behaviour support plans	9
(1)	for	a pe	rehensive State behaviour support plan erson with disability must include the g matters—	10 11 12
	(a)	a de	scription of—	13
		(i)	the intensity, frequency and duration of any previous behaviour of the person that has caused harm to the person or others; and	14 15 16 17
		(ii)	the consequences of the behaviour; and	18
		(iii)	the early warning signs and triggers for the behaviour, if known;	19 20
	(b)	restr	proactive strategies that must be mpted before using a regulated rictive practice, including the munity access arrangements in place for person;	21 22 23 24 25
	(c)	prop	each regulated restrictive practice cosed to be used in relation to the con—	26 27 28
		(i)	the circumstances in which the regulated restrictive practice is to be used; and	29 30 31

(ii)	information that demonstrates why use of the regulated restrictive practice is the least restrictive way of ensuring the safety of the person or others; and	1 2 3 4
(iii)	the procedures for using the regulated restrictive practice, including procedures for observation and monitoring, that must be followed while the practice is being used; and	5 6 7 8 9
(iv)	any other measures that must be taken while the regulated restrictive practice is being used that are necessary to ensure—	10 11 12 13
	(A) the person's proper care and treatment; and	14 15
	(B) the person is safeguarded from abuse, neglect and exploitation; and	16 17 18
	(C) the regulated restrictive practice is used for the shortest time that is reasonable in the circumstances; and	19 20 21 22
(v)	a description of the anticipated positive and negative effects on the person of using the regulated restrictive practice; and	23 24 25 26
(vi)	the intervals at which use of the regulated restrictive practice will be reviewed by the relevant service provider using the regulated restrictive practice;	27 28 29 30 31
deve redu regu	strategies to be used to support the elopment of skills by the person to use or remove the need for the use of a clated restrictive practice in relation to person;	32 33 34 35 36

(d)

(e)	the behavioural goals for the person to be achieved through the implementation of the plan;	1 2 3
(f)	if seclusion is proposed to be used in relation to the person—the maximum period for which seclusion may be used at any 1 time and the maximum frequency of the seclusion;	4 5 6 7 8
(g)	if chemical restraint is proposed to be used in relation to the person—	9 10
	(i) the name of the medication or chemical substance to be used and any available information about the medication or chemical substance, including, for example, information about possible side effects; and	11 12 13 14 15 16
	(ii) the dose, route and frequency of administration, including, for medication or a chemical substance to be administered as and when needed, the circumstances in which the medication or chemical substance may be administered, as prescribed by the person's treating doctor; and	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
	(iii) if the medication or chemical substance to be used has previously been reviewed by the person's treating doctor—the date of the most recent review; and	25 26 27 28 29
	(iv) the name of the person's treating doctor;	30 31
(h)	if mechanical restraint or physical restraint is proposed to be used in relation to the person—the maximum period for which the restraint may be used at any 1 time;	32 33 34 35
(i)	any other matter prescribed by regulation.	36

An interim State behaviour support plan for a (2) 1 person with disability must include the matters 2 mentioned in subsection (1)(a)(i) and (ii), (b), (c), 3 (f), (g) and (h). 4 179 Development of State behaviour support plan 5 after regulated restrictive practice first used 6 This section applies if— 7 (a) a relevant service provider that is providing 8 disability services to a person with disability 9 uses a regulated restrictive practice in 10 relation to the person (the *first use*); and 11 (b) there is no State behaviour support plan for 12 the person or the use is not in accordance 13 with a State behaviour support plan for the 14 person; and 15 (c) the use of the regulated restrictive practice 16 in relation to the person will, or is likely to, 17 continue. 18 (2) The relevant service provider must ensure that— 19 within 1 month after the first use, all 20 reasonable steps are taken to facilitate the 21 development of an interim State behaviour 22 support plan for the person by a behaviour 23 support practitioner that includes provision 24 for the ongoing use of the regulated 25 restrictive practice in relation to the person; 26 and 27 (b) within 6 months after the first use, all 28 reasonable steps are taken to facilitate the 29 development of a comprehensive State 30 behaviour support plan for the person by a 31 behaviour support practitioner that includes 32 provision for the ongoing use of the 33 regulated restrictive practice. 34

(3)	Nothing in subsection (2) prevents an interim State behaviour support plan and a comprehensive State behaviour support plan from being developed for a person with disability simultaneously.	1 2 3 4 5
aut	quirement to apply for restrictive practice horisation if State behaviour support plan reloped	6 7 8
(1)	This section applies if—	9
	(a) a relevant service provider develops a State behaviour support plan for a person with disability that includes provision for the use of a regulated restrictive practice in relation to the person; and	10 11 12 13 14
	(b) there is no restrictive practice authorisation in effect authorising the service provider to use the regulated restrictive practice in relation to the person.	15 16 17 18
(2)	The relevant service provider must, as soon as reasonably practicable, apply under section 148 for a restrictive practice authorisation in relation to the person.	19 20 21 22
Subdiv	vision 3 Reviews of comprehensive	23
Cabar	State behaviour support	23
	plans	25
	view of comprehensive State behaviour oport plans	26 27
(1)	A comprehensive State behaviour support plan for a person with disability must be reviewed—	28 29
	(a) if there is a change in circumstances that requires the plan to be changed—as soon as	30 31

	practicable after the change in circumstances happens; or	1 2
	Example of a change in circumstances—	3
	a change of relevant service provider for the person with disability	4 5
	(b) otherwise—at least once every 12 months while the plan is in effect.	6 7
(2)	Section 176 applies to the review of the comprehensive State behaviour support plan.	8 9
(3)	If a review of a comprehensive State behaviour plan for a person with disability is carried out under this section, the plan may—	10 11 12
	(a) continue in effect with changes; or	13
	(b) be replaced with a new comprehensive State	14
	behaviour support plan for the person.	15
Divisio	on 5 Complaints about	16
	restrictive practices	17
182 App	olication of division	18
(1)	This division applies in relation to the following relevant service providers—	19 20
	(a) a registered NDIS provider;	21
	(b) the department;	22
	(c) a funded service provider, other than a service provider that is another department;	23 24
	(d) another service provider prescribed by regulation.	25 26
(2)	However, this division does not apply in relation	27
	to a relevant service provider—	28

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	(b)	to the extent the service provider is providing disability services or NDIS supports or services prescribed by regulation.	1 2 3 4
		ints about restrictive practices and our support plans	5 6
(1)	•	person may make a complaint to the senior etitioner about—	7 8
	(a)	the use of a restrictive practice in relation to a person with disability by a relevant service provider in relation to which this division applies; or	9 10 11 12
	(b)	the development or review of an NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan for a person with disability by a relevant service provider in relation to which this division applies.	13 14 15 16 17
(2)		senior practitioner must maintain a system deals effectively with complaints received.	18 19
184 R	eferrin	ng matters to complaints entity	20
(1)) The	senior practitioner may—	21
	(a)	liaise with a complaints entity about a matter mentioned in section 183(1); and	22 23
	(b)	refer matters relating to people with disability to a complaints entity; and	24 25
	(c)	enter into an arrangement with a complaints entity aimed at avoiding inappropriate duplication of activities.	26 27 28
(2)) In th	nis section—	29
	com	plaints entity means—	30
	(a)	the chief executive; or	31

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(b) (c)	the NDIS commissioner; or another entity prescribed by regulation.	1 2
Division 6	Reviews by tribunal	3
Subdivision	on 1 Preliminary	4
185 Purpos	e of division	5
trib dec	e purpose of this division is to enable the unal to conduct a review of a part 6 reviewable ision relating to a person with disability in a v that, to the greatest extent possible—	6 7 8 9
(a)	protects and promotes the rights of the person; and	10 11
(b)	takes into account the views, wishes and preferences of the person.	12 13
186 Definition	ons for division	14
In the	his division—	15
of	Ith care means health care within the meaning the Guardianship and Administration Act 10, schedule 2, section 5.	16 17 18
hea	Ith information, for a person, means—	19
(a)	information about the person's physical or mental condition; or	20 21
(b)	information about the person's health care, including the person's expressed wishes about the person's health care; or	22 23 24
(c)	information about the person collected to provide, or in providing, health care to the person; or	25 26 27

(d)	information about the person collected in relation to the donation, or intended donation, of the person's body parts, organs or bodily substances; or	1 2 3 4
(e)	genetic information about the person in a form that is, or could be, predictive about the health of the person or of a sibling, relative or descendant of the person.	5 6 7 8
Gua	rested person, for another person, see the ardianship and Administration Act 2000, edule 4.	9 10 11
part	6 reviewable decision means—	12
(a)	a decision of the senior practitioner under section 157 to give a restrictive practice authorisation; or	13 14 15
(b)	a decision of the senior practitioner under section 157 to impose conditions on a restrictive practice authorisation; or	16 17 18
(c)	a decision of the senior practitioner under section 157 to refuse to approve an application for a restrictive practice authorisation; or	19 20 21 22
(d)	a decision of the senior practitioner under section 172 to cancel a restrictive practice authorisation.	23 24 25
_	rident means the president of the tribunal er the QCAT Act.	26 27
Hea prac	chologist means a person registered under the lth Practitioner Regulation National Law to tise in the psychology profession, other than student.	28 29 30 31
_	strar means the principal registrar under the AT Act.	32 33
revi	ew application see section 188(1).	34

sep	arate representative see section 188ZF(1).	1
sig	nificant health detriment, to a person, means nificant identifiable detriment to any of the lowing—	2 3 4
(a)	the person's physical or mental health or wellbeing;	5 6
(b)	the person's health care;	7
(c)	the person's relationship with a health provider under the <i>Guardianship and Administration Act 2000</i> , including the person's willingness to fully disclose relevant information to the health provider.	8 9 10 11 12
187 Decisio	ons that may not be reviewed	13
fol	remove any doubt, it is declared that the lowing decisions of the senior practitioner are reviewable under this division—	14 15 16
(a)	a decision under section 150(1) to ask the applicant for a restrictive practice authorisation to give the senior practitioner further information or documents in relation to the application;	17 18 19 20 21
(b)	a decision under section 155(4) to give a copy of a notice about the withdrawal of an application for a restrictive practice authorisation to a particular entity;	22 23 24 25
(c)	a decision under section 152(3)(b) to continue deciding an application for a restrictive practice authorisation;	26 27 28
(d)	a decision under section 153 to withdraw an application for a restrictive practice authorisation:	29 30 31

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	(e)	a decision under section 159(2) to consider a particular matter in relation to an application for a restrictive practice authorisation;	1 2 3
	(f)	a decision under section 163(4) to give a copy of a notice of decision on an application for a restrictive practice authorisation to a particular entity;	4 5 6 7
	(g)	a decision under section 173(4) to give a copy of a cancellation notice under that section to a particular entity;	8 9 10
	(h)	a decision under section 184(1)(b) to refer a matter to a complaints entity under that section.	11 12 13
Subdi	visio	on 2 Applications for review	14
188 Ap	plyin	g for review	15
(1)	prova re	h of the following entities may apply, as vided under the QCAT Act, to the tribunal for view of a part 6 reviewable decision (a <i>review lication</i>)—	16 17 18 19
	(a)	the relevant service provider to which the decision relates;	20 21
	(b)	the person with disability to whom the decision relates;	22 23
	(c)	a relevant person for the person with disability;	24 25
	(d)	a nominated advocate of the person with disability;	26 27
	(e)	if the person with disability is a forensic disability client—a senior practitioner (forensic disability) responsible for the care	28 29 30

	(f)	if the person with disability is a child who is a relevant child under the <i>Public Guardian Act 2014</i> —the public guardian;	1 2 3
	(g)	any other interested person for the person with disability.	4 5
	Note	<u>; </u>	6
	O	or the effect of a proceeding for review on the peration of a part 6 reviewable decision, see the QCAT act, section 22.	7 8 9
(2)	pers desc prac with beh dec	subsection (1)(d), a nominated advocate of a son with disability is a person (however cribed and whether or not the person is a legal critioner) expressly nominated by the person in disability to act as an applicant on their alf in relation to the part 6 reviewable ision, and to assist the person with disability in tion to the decision.	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
		g review application on behalf of child sability	18 19
	ith dis) An revi a ch		
W	ith dis An revi a ch with The	entity may make a review application for few of a part 6 reviewable decision relating to hild with disability on behalf of the child only	19 20 21 22
w (1)	ith dis An revi a ch with The	entity may make a review application for new of a part 6 reviewable decision relating to hild with disability on behalf of the child only in the president's permission.	19 20 21 22 23 24
w (1)	ith dis An revi a ch with The pres	entity may make a review application for few of a part 6 reviewable decision relating to hild with disability on behalf of the child only in the president's permission. The president may give permission only if the sident considers— the entity is not, on the entity's own behalf, entitled to make the review application	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
w (1)	ith dis	entity may make a review application for few of a part 6 reviewable decision relating to hild with disability on behalf of the child only in the president's permission. The president may give permission only if the sident considers— the entity is not, on the entity's own behalf, entitled to make the review application under section 188(1); and it is in the child's best interests that the	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

	made on behalf of a child with disability only with the permission of the president or the tribunal.	1 2
(4)	The president or tribunal may give permission	3
	under subsection (3) only if the president or	4
	tribunal considers that, having regard to the views or wishes of the child with disability, it is in the	5 6
	child's best interests that the review application	7
	be withdrawn.	8
(5)	The public guardian is not required to obtain the	9
	permission of the president or tribunal under this	10
	section in relation to a review application made by	11
	the public guardian on behalf of a child who is a relevant child under the <i>Public Guardian Act</i>	12
	2014.	13 14
	2017.	17
Subdiv	vision 3 General provisions for	1.5
Subur	vision 3 General provisions for tribunal proceedings	15
	tribunar proceedings	16
100D A		4.5
188B A	pplication of subdivision	17
	This subdivision applies if an entity makes a	18
	review application for review of a part 6	19
	reviewable decision under this division.	20
100C N		
	ation of ravious application	21
	otice of review application	21
(1)	The registrar must give notice of the review application to the senior practitioner.	21 22 23
(1)	The registrar must give notice of the review	22
	The registrar must give notice of the review application to the senior practitioner. Within 7 days after the day the senior practitioner receives the notice, the senior practitioner must	22 23
	The registrar must give notice of the review application to the senior practitioner. Within 7 days after the day the senior practitioner receives the notice, the senior practitioner must give the registrar notice of the names and	22 23 24
	The registrar must give notice of the review application to the senior practitioner. Within 7 days after the day the senior practitioner receives the notice, the senior practitioner must give the registrar notice of the names and addresses of each entity, apart from the	22 23 24 25 26 27
	The registrar must give notice of the review application to the senior practitioner. Within 7 days after the day the senior practitioner receives the notice, the senior practitioner must give the registrar notice of the names and	22 23 24 25 26
	The registrar must give notice of the review application to the senior practitioner. Within 7 days after the day the senior practitioner receives the notice, the senior practitioner must give the registrar notice of the names and addresses of each entity, apart from the applicant— (a) who is entitled under section 188(1) to apply	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
	The registrar must give notice of the review application to the senior practitioner. Within 7 days after the day the senior practitioner receives the notice, the senior practitioner must give the registrar notice of the names and addresses of each entity, apart from the applicant—	22 23 24 25 26 27 28

	(b)	of w	hom the senior practitioner is aware.	1
(3)	prac noti	ctition ce (a	as practicable after receiving the senior per's notice, the registrar must give a minimum information notice) to each person the senior practitioner's notice.	2 3 4 5
(4)	The	infor	mation notice must state—	6
	(a)	details of the review application; and		7
	(b)	relev revie	ne information notice is given to the vant service provider to which the part 6 ewable decision relates—that the service rider is a party to the proceedings; and	8 9 10 11
	(c)		e information notice is given to another on—	12 13
		(i)	that the person may elect to become a party to the review by filing a notice of election with the registrar; and	14 15 16
		(ii)	the period within which the notice of election must be filed.	17 18
188D Pa	rties	s to p	proceeding	19
		_	es to the proceeding are—	20
	(a)	the a	applicant; and	21
	(b)		relevant service provider to which the 6 reviewable decision relates; and	22 23
	(c)	the s	senior practitioner; and	24
	(d)	adulappo unde	e part 6 reviewable decision relates to an t with disability and the tribunal has pinted a representative for the adult er section 188P—the adult's esentative; and	25 26 27 28 29
	(e)	chile	e part 6 reviewable decision relates to a d with disability and the tribunal has red under section 188ZF that the child	30 31 32

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	be represented by a separate representative—the child's separate representative; and	1 2 3
	(f) a person who elects to become a party under section 188E; and	4 5
	(g) a person joined as a party under section 188F.	6 7
188E EI	ecting to become a party	8
(1)	An entity that is entitled under section 188(1) to apply for a review of the part 6 reviewable decision may elect to become a party to the proceeding by filing a notice of election with the registrar.	9 10 11 12 13
(2)	If the entity has been given an information notice under section 188C in relation to the review application, the notice of election must be filed with the registrar within 60 days after the day the information notice is given.	14 15 16 17 18
(3)	If the entity has not been given an information notice under section 188C in relation to the review application, the notice of election must be filed with the registrar within 60 days after the day the review application was made.	19 20 21 22 23
(4)	The tribunal may shorten the period for filing the notice of election mentioned in subsection (2).	24 25
(5)	However, the tribunal may not act under subsection (4) if to do so would result in the interests of the person with disability to whom the part 6 reviewable decision relates being adversely affected.	26 27 28 29 30
188F Jo	inder of person as a party	31
(1)	The tribunal may join a person as a party to the proceeding if satisfied the person is genuinely	32 33

	concerned in the subject matter of the review.	1
(2)	However, if the proceeding concerns a child, the tribunal may not join a person as a party to the proceeding unless satisfied that to do so would be in the child's best interests.	2 3 4 5
(3)	The tribunal may join a person as a party to the proceeding on its own initiative or on application by the person.	6 7 8
(4)	The tribunal may join a person as a party to the proceeding at any time before the review application is finally decided by the tribunal.	9 10 11
188G R	equest or order for information	12
(1)	The tribunal may make a request or an order under this section to ensure, as far as it considers it practicable, the tribunal has all the information and material it considers necessary to make an informed decision about a matter in the proceeding.	13 14 15 16 17 18
(2)	The tribunal may, by notice to a prescribed person, ask the person to give to the tribunal information or material in the person's custody or control that the tribunal considers necessary to make an informed decision about a matter in the proceeding.	19 20 21 22 23 24
(3)	The tribunal may order a prescribed person to give to the tribunal information or material in the person's custody or control that the tribunal considers necessary to make an informed decision about a matter in the proceeding.	25 26 27 28 29
	Note—	30
	For the consequences of a failure to comply with an order under this subsection, see the QCAT Act, chapter 5, part 1.	31 32 33
(4)	For the QCAT Act, section 213(1), it is a reasonable excuse for the prescribed person to fail	34 35

	info	ormation or material might tend to incriminate person.	1 2 3
(5)	Sub	ject to subsection (4), this section overrides—	4
	(a)	any restriction, in an Act or the common law, about the disclosure or confidentiality of information; and	5 6 7
	(b)	any claim of confidentiality or privilege, including a claim based on legal professional privilege.	8 9 10
(6)		s section does not limit the tribunal's powers er the QCAT Act.	11 12
(7)	In t	his section—	13
	pres	scribed person means—	14
	(a)	a relevant person for the person with disability to whom the review application relates; or	15 16 17
	(b)	if the person with disability to whom the review application relates is subject to a forensic order, treatment support order or treatment authority under the <i>Mental Health Act</i> 2016—the authorised psychiatrist responsible for treating the person under that Act.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24
188H R	elatio	onship with QCAT Act	25
(1)		following provisions of the QCAT Act do not ly in relation to the proceeding—	26 27
	(a)	section 66;	28
	(b)	section 90;	29
	(c)	section 100;	30
	(d)	section 102 (except to the extent it applies for section 103 of that Act);	31 32

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		(e) section 142(3)(a)(ii);	1
		(f) section 222.	2
	(2)	The QCAT Act, section 99 does not apply in relation to the proceeding if the tribunal is considering whether to make an order under section 188R(1) or 188S(1).	3 4 5 6
188	3I Co	sts	7
	(1)	Each party to the proceeding is to bear the party's own costs for the proceeding.	8 9
	(2)	However, the tribunal may order the entity that made the review application, other than a child, to pay a party's costs and the costs of the tribunal in exceptional circumstances, including, for example, if the tribunal considers the application is frivolous or vexatious.	10 11 12 13 14 15
	(3)	Also, the following provisions of the QCAT Act apply in relation to the proceedings—	16 17
		(a) section 101;	18
		(b) sections 103 to 109.	19
		Note—	20
		See also section 188H.	21
Su	ıbdiv	vision 4 Proceedings relating to adults with disability	22 23
188	3J Ap	oplication of subdivision	24
		This subdivision applies in relation to a review	25
		application for review of a part 6 reviewable decision relating to a person with disability who is	26 27
		an adult when the review application is made.	28

188K D	efinitions for subdivision	1	
	In this subdivision—		
	adult evidence order see section 188R(1).		
	closure order see section 188S(1).	4	
	confidentiality order see section 188U(1).	5	
	<i>limitation order</i> means any of the following orders—	6 7	
	(a) an adult evidence order;	8	
	(b) a closure order;	9	
	(c) a confidentiality order;	10	
	(d) a non-identification order;	11	
	(e) a non-publication order.	12	
	non-identification order see section 188V(2).	13	
	non-publication order see section 188T(1).	14	
188L No	otice of hearing	15	
	At least 7 days before the day the hearing of the proceeding starts, the tribunal must, to the extent practicable, give notice of the hearing to each party to the proceeding.	16 17 18 19	
188M C	onstitution of tribunal	20	
(1)	This section applies for the choosing of persons who are to constitute the tribunal for the proceeding.	21 22 23	
(2)	In addition to matters mentioned in the QCAT Act, section 167(1), the president must have regard to the need for the tribunal hearing the proceeding to include a member who has knowledge, expertise or experience in the following fields—	24 25 26 27 28 29	

	(a) adults with disability;	1
	(b) guardianship and administration proceedings;	2 3
	(c) strategies in relation to preventing and eliminating the use of restrictive practices in relation to adults with disability.	4 5 6
(3)	If the adult with disability is an Aboriginal person or a Torres Strait Islander person, the tribunal hearing the proceeding must include, if practicable, a member who is an Aboriginal person or a Torres Strait Islander person.	7 8 9 10 11
(4)	In this section—	12
	<i>member</i> means a member of the tribunal under the QCAT Act, section 171.	13 14
	Adult with disability can not be compelled to ve evidence	15 16
(1)	The adult with disability can not be compelled to give evidence in the proceeding.	17 18
(2)	Without limiting subsection (1), neither the tribunal nor the registrar can give the adult with disability a notice under the QCAT Act, section 97(1) requiring the adult to—	19 20 21 22
	(a) attend a hearing of the proceeding to give evidence; or	23 24
	(b) produce a document or other thing to the tribunal.	25 26
(3)	Before the adult with disability gives evidence in the proceeding, the tribunal must satisfy itself that the adult is willing to give the evidence.	27 28 29
1880	Right to express views to tribunal	30
(1)	Whether or not the adult with disability is a party	31

	to the proceeding or appears as a witness before the tribunal, the adult has the right to express the adult's views to the tribunal about matters relevant to the proceeding.	1 2 3 4
(2)	In performing its functions or exercising its powers under this Act or the QCAT Act in relation to the adult with disability, the tribunal must, to the greatest extent practicable, seek and take account of the views, wishes and preferences expressed or demonstrated by the adult.	5 6 7 8 9 10
188P Ap	ppointing representative	11
(1)	The tribunal may appoint a representative to represent the views, wishes and interests of the adult with disability in the proceeding if—	12 13 14
	(a) the adult is not represented in the proceeding; or	15 16
	(b) the adult is represented in the proceeding by an agent the tribunal considers to be inappropriate to represent the adult's interests.	17 18 19 20
(2)	The proceeding may be adjourned to allow the appointment to be made.	21 22
(3)	A representative appointed under subsection (1) must—	23 24
	(a) have regard to any expressed or demonstrated views, wishes and preferences of the adult; and	25 26 27
	(b) to the greatest extent practicable, present the adult's views, wishes and preferences to the tribunal; and	28 29 30
	(c) promote and safeguard the adult's rights, interests and opportunities.	31 32
(4)	The tribunal must give a notice of the	33

	appointment of a representative under subsection (1) to each party to the proceeding as soon as practicable after the appointment.	1 2 3
188Q H	earing open	4
(1)	A hearing of the proceeding by the tribunal must be held in public.	5 6
(2)	However, the tribunal may make an adult evidence order under section 188R or a closure order under section 188S.	7 8 9
188R A	dult evidence order	10
(1)	If the tribunal is satisfied it is necessary to avoid serious harm or injustice to a person or to obtain relevant information the tribunal would not otherwise receive, the tribunal may, by order (an <i>adult evidence order</i>), obtain relevant information from the adult with disability at a hearing in the absence of anyone else, including, for example—	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
	(a) members of the public; or	19
	(b) a particular person, including a party to the proceeding.Note—See also section 188N.	20 21 22 23
(2)	To the extent the relevant information is health information for a person, serious harm to the person includes significant health detriment to the person.	24 25 26 27
(3)	For subsection (1), information is relevant only if it is directly relevant to a matter in the proceeding.	28 29
(4)	The tribunal may make the adult evidence order on its own initiative or on the application of a party to the proceeding.	30 31 32

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(5)	A person must not contravene an adult evidence order, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	1 2
	Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—200 penalty units.	3 4
188S CI	osure order	5
(1)	If the tribunal is satisfied it is necessary to avoid serious harm or injustice to a person, the tribunal may, but only to the extent necessary, by order (a <i>closure order</i>), do either or both of the following—	6 7 8 9 10
	(a) close a hearing of the proceeding or part of a hearing to all or some members of the public;	11 12 13
	(b) exclude a particular person, including a party to the proceeding, from a hearing of the proceeding or part of a hearing.	14 15 16
(2)	To the extent the hearing or the part of the hearing concerns health information for a person, serious harm to the person includes significant health detriment to the person.	17 18 19 20
(3)	The tribunal may make the closure order on its own initiative or on the application of a party to the proceeding.	21 22 23
(4)	A person must not contravene a closure order, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	24 25
	Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—200 penalty units.	26 27
188T No	on-publication order	28
(1)	If the tribunal is satisfied it is necessary to avoid	29
	serious harm or injustice to a person, the tribunal	30
	may, but only to the extent necessary, by order (a	31
	non-publication order), prohibit publication of	32

	information about the proceeding.	1
(2)	However, the tribunal may not make a non-publication order in relation to information if the information is the subject of a non-identification order made under section 188V.	2 3 4 5 6
(3)	To the extent information about the proceeding is health information for a person, serious harm to the person includes significant health detriment to the person.	7 8 9 10
(4)	The tribunal may make the non-publication order on its own initiative or on the application of a party to the proceeding.	11 12 13
(5)	Also, if information about the proceeding discloses information prepared or provided by an entity, the tribunal may make the non-publication order on the application of the entity.	14 15 16 17
(6)	Further, if information about the proceeding discloses health information for the person—	18 19
	(a) the tribunal may make the non-publication order on the application of—	20 21
	(i) the person; or	22
	(ii) an interested person for the person; and	23
	(b) an application for the non-publication order may be made by an interested person for the person even after the person's death.	24 25 26
(7)	If a non-publication order prohibits the publication of information that discloses health information for a person, the person's death does not affect the non-publication order.	27 28 29 30
(8)	A person must not contravene a non-publication order, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	31 32
	Maximum penalty for subsection (8)—200 penalty units.	33 34

188U C	onfidentiality order	1
(1)	If the tribunal is satisfied it is necessary to avoid serious harm or injustice to a person, the tribunal may, but only to the extent necessary, by order (a <i>confidentiality order</i>)—	2 3 4 5
	(a) withhold from a party to the proceeding or another person a document, or part of a document, before the tribunal; or	6 7 8
	(b) withhold from a party to the proceeding or another person other information before the tribunal.	9 10 11
(2)	To the extent a document or part of a document contains health information for a person, or to the extent other information is health information for a person, serious harm to the person includes significant health detriment to the person.	12 13 14 15 16
(3)	The tribunal may make the confidentiality order on its own initiative or on the application of a party to the proceeding.	17 18 19
(4)	Also, the tribunal may make the confidentiality order in relation to a document or other information on the application of the entity who prepared or provided the document or other information.	20 21 22 23 24
(5)	A person must not contravene a confidentiality order, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	25 26
	Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—200 penalty units.	27 28
188V No	on-identification order	29
(1)	Generally, information about the proceeding may be published, subject to an order made by the tribunal under this division or the QCAT Act.	30 31 32
(2)	However, the tribunal may, having regard to the matters mentioned in subsection (4), by order (a	33 34

	info	<i>p-identification order</i>) prohibit publication of ormation identifying, or likely to lead to the ntification of, the adult with disability.	1 2 3
(3)		e tribunal may make the non-identification er at any time—	4 5
	(a)	on its own initiative; or	6
	(b)	on the application of—	7
		(i) the adult with disability; or	8
		(ii) a party to the proceeding; or	9
		(iii) an interested person for the adult with disability.	10 11
(4)	For	subsection (2), the matters are—	12
	(a)	the views, wishes and preferences expressed or demonstrated by the adult with disability; and	13 14 15
	(b)	the views of other parties to the proceeding; and	16 17
	(c)	the rights and interests of the adult with disability; and	18 19
	(d)	any public interest in the publication of the identity of the adult with disability; and	20 21
	(e)	the capacity of the adult with disability to consent to the publication; and	22 23
	(f)	any other matter the tribunal considers relevant.	24 25
(5)		erson must not contravene a non-identification er, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	26 27
		ximum penalty for subsection (5)—200 alty units.	28 29

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	on-publication order or confidentiality ler made before hearing	1 2
(1)	A non-publication order or confidentiality order may be made under this subdivision before a hearing of the proceeding starts.	3 4 5
(2)	However, a non-publication order or confidentiality order made before a hearing starts is vacated at the start of the hearing.	6 7 8
(3)	Sections 188X to 188Z do not apply in relation to a non-publication order or confidentiality order made before a hearing of the proceeding starts.	9 10 11
188X St	anding for limitation order	12
	Each party to the proceeding, and any entity that would be adversely affected by the making of a limitation order, has standing to be heard in relation to the making of the order.	13 14 15 16
	Example—	17
	A journalist who would be excluded from a hearing by a closure order would be an entity that would be adversely affected by the order.	18 19 20
188Y Ma	aking and notifying decision for limitation ler	21 22
(1)	The tribunal must give its decision on the making of a limitation order as soon as practicable after hearing any submissions on the making of the order.	23 24 25 26
(2)	As soon as practicable after making its decision, the tribunal must give a copy of its decision to the following entities—	27 28 29
	(a) the adult with disability;	30
	(b) each party to the proceeding:	31

	(c) each entity heard in relation to the limitation order;	1 2
	(d) the public advocate.	3
(3)	The tribunal must also give a copy of its decision to anyone else who requests a copy.	4 5
(4)	For subsection (3), it is sufficient for the tribunal to give a copy of the decision in a form that does not contravene a non-identification order.	6 7 8
(5)	Also, within 45 days after the day the decision is made, the tribunal must give the public advocate all information before the tribunal in making its decision, including, for a decision relating to a confidentiality order, the document or other information to which the decision relates.	9 10 11 12 13 14
188Z Re	easons for limitation order	15
(1)	This section applies if the tribunal decides to make a limitation order.	16 17
(2)	If the limitation order is an order other than an adult evidence order, the tribunal must give written reasons for the decision.	18 19 20
(3)	If the limitation order is an adult evidence order, the tribunal may give written reasons for the decision.	21 22 23
(4)	If the tribunal gives written reasons for the decision, the tribunal must, within 45 days after the day the decision is made, give a copy of the reasons to—	24 25 26 27
	(a) the adult with disability; and	28
	(b) each party in the proceeding; and	29
	(c) each entity heard in relation to the limitation order; and	30 31
	(d) the public advocate.	32

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(5)	The tribunal must also give a copy of the reasons to anyone else who requests a copy.	1 2
(6)	For subsection (5), it is sufficient for the tribunal to give a copy of the reasons in a form that does not contravene a non-identification order.	3 4 5
(7)	The QCAT Act, sections 121 and 122 do not apply to a limitation order.	6 7
188ZA F	Procedural directions	8
(1)	The tribunal may direct the adult with disability—	9
	(a) to undergo examination by a doctor or psychologist in the ordinary course of the doctor's medical practice or the psychologist's practice; or	10 11 12 13
	(b) to be brought before the tribunal.	14
	Notes—	15
	1 However, see section 188N.	16
	2 For the consequences of a failure to comply with a direction under this section, see the QCAT Act, chapter 5, part 1.	17 18 19
(2)	The tribunal may change or revoke the direction.	20
(3)	If the tribunal gives a direction under subsection (1)(a), the tribunal may direct that a party to the proceeding pay for the examination.	21 22 23
Subdiv	vision 5 Proceedings relating to children with disability	24 25
188ZB <i>A</i>	Application of subdivision	26
	This subdivision applies in relation to a review	27
	application for review of a part 6 reviewable	28
	decision relating to a person with disability who is a child when the review application is made.	29 30

188ZC I	Definitions for subdivision	1
	In this subdivision—	2
	confidentiality order see section 188ZO(1).	3
	<i>identity authorisation order</i> see section 188ZM(2).	4 5
	limitation order means the following orders—	6
	(a) a confidentiality order;	7
	(b) an identity authorisation order;	8
	(c) a non-publication order.	9
	non-publication order see section 188ZN(1).	10
1887D I	Notice of hearing	11
100201	· ·	
	At least 7 days before the day the hearing of the proceeding starts, the tribunal must, to the extent practicable, give notice of the hearing to—	12 13 14
	(a) each party to the proceeding; and	15
	(b) if the child with disability is a relevant child under the <i>Public Guardian Act 2014</i> —the public guardian.	16 17 18
188ZE (Constitution of tribunal	19
(1)	This section applies for the choosing of persons who are to constitute the tribunal for the proceeding.	20 21 22
(2)	In addition to the matters mentioned in the QCAT Act, section 167, the president must have regard to the need for the tribunal hearing the proceeding to include a member who has knowledge, expertise or experience in the following fields—	23 24 25 26 27
	(a) children with disability;	28
	(b) child protection:	29

	(c) child welfare;	1
	(d) strategies in relation to preventing and eliminating the use of restrictive practices in relation to children with disability.	2 3 4
(3)	If the child with disability is an Aboriginal person or a Torres Strait Islander person, the tribunal must include, if practicable, a member who is an Aboriginal person or a Torres Strait Islander person.	5 6 7 8 9
(4)	In this section—	10
	<i>member</i> means a member of the tribunal under the QCAT Act, section 171.	11 12
188ZF (Order about separate representative	13
(1)	If the tribunal considers it would be in the best interests of the child with disability for the child to be separately represented before the tribunal by a lawyer, the tribunal may order that the child be represented by a lawyer (a <i>separate representative</i>).	14 15 16 17 18 19
(2)	Subsection (1) applies whether or not the child—	20
	(a) is a party to the proceeding; or	21
	(b) is represented by a lawyer or someone else under the QCAT Act, section 43.	22 23
(3)	The separate representative must—	24
	(a) act in the child's best interests having regard to any expressed views or wishes of the child; and	25 26 27
	(b) as far as possible, present the child's views and wishes to the tribunal.	28 29
(4)	The tribunal must give a notice of the appointment of a separate representative under subsection (1) to each party to the proceeding as soon as practicable after the appointment	30 31 32

(5)	To remove any doubt, it is declared that, if the child is a party to the proceeding, the child may be represented in the proceeding by the separate representative as well as a lawyer or someone else under the QCAT Act, section 43.	1 2 3 4 5
	Separate representative can not give ticular evidence	6 7
	The separate representative for a child with disability—	8 9
	(a) can not be called to give evidence in any proceeding before the tribunal about a communication between the representative and the child; and	10 11 12 13
	(b) must not give evidence in any proceeding before the tribunal about a communication between the representative and the child.	14 15 16
188ZH (Child can not be compelled to give evidence	17
(1)	The child with disability can not be compelled to give evidence in the proceeding.	18 19
(2)	Without limiting subsection (1), neither the tribunal nor the registrar can give the child with disability a notice under the QCAT Act, section 97(1) requiring the child to—	20 21 22 23
	(a) attend a hearing of the proceeding to give evidence; or	24 25
	(b) produce a stated document or other thing to the tribunal.	26 27
(3)	Before the child with disability gives evidence in the proceeding, the tribunal must satisfy itself that the child is willing to give the evidence.	28 29 30

188ZI R	ight	to express views to tribunal	1
	to the view	ether or not the child with disability is a party he proceeding or appears as a witness before tribunal, the child has the right to express their ws to the tribunal about matters relevant to the ceeding.	2 3 4 5 6
		with disability giving evidence or sing views to tribunal	7 8
(1)	givi	s section applies if the child with disability is ing evidence or expressing the child's views to tribunal at a hearing of the proceeding.	9 10 11
(2)	the	y the following persons may be present while child gives evidence or expresses the child's ws—	12 13 14
	(a)	the members constituting the tribunal;	15
	(b)	a lawyer or someone else who is representing the child under the QCAT Act, section 43;	16 17 18
	(c)	the separate representative for the child;	19
	(d)	a nominated advocate for the child;	20
	(e)	a parent of the child;	21
	(f)	if a person has been granted custody or guardianship of the child under the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> —the person who has custody, or is the guardian, of the child under that Act;	22 23 24 25 26
	(g)	the child's support person if the child has a support person and agrees to that person's presence;	27 28 29
	(h)	if the child is a relevant child under the <i>Public Guardian Act 2014</i> —the public guardian:	30 31

	(i) if a person made the review application on behalf of the child under section 188A—the person.	1 2 3
(3)	Despite subsection (2), the child may elect to give evidence or express the child's views in the presence of the parties to the proceeding and their representatives if the child—	4 5 6 7
	(a) is 12 years or more; and	8
	(b) is represented by a separate representative or a lawyer under the QCAT Act, section 43.	9 10
(4)	For subsection (2)(d), a nominated advocate of a child with disability is a person (however described and whether or not the person is a legal practitioner) expressly nominated by the child to be present at, and assist the child with, the proceeding.	11 12 13 14 15 16
(5)	Subsection (6) applies if the chief executive of the department in which the <i>Child Protection Act</i> 1999 is administered has been granted custody or guardianship of the child under that Act.	17 18 19 20
(6)	For subsection (2)(f), a person who is an officer or employee of the department in which the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> is administered may be present on that chief executive's behalf.	21 22 23 24
188ZK I	Proceeding to be held in private	25
(1)	A hearing of the proceeding by the tribunal must be held in private.	26 27
(2)	However, the following persons are entitled to be present at the proceeding—	28 29
	(a) the child with disability;	30
	(b) each party to the proceeding;	31

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	(c)	repr	esented by someone else at the ceeding—the party's representative;	2 3
	(d)	unde	e child with disability is a relevant child er the <i>Public Guardian Act 2014</i> —the lic guardian;	4 5 6
	(e)	a wi	tness while giving evidence;	7
	(f)		apport person for a witness while the ness is giving evidence;	8 9
	(g)	a po tribu	erson allowed to be present by the inal.	10 11
(3)			on (2) is subject to section 188ZJ and the ct, section 220.	12 13
188ZL \	Vher	n pro	ceeding may be held in public	14
	hear info ider	ring cormati	section 188ZK, the tribunal may allow a of the proceeding to be held in public if ion identifying, or likely to lead to the ation of, the child with disability will not in the proceeding.	15 16 17 18 19
188ZM	Publ	icatio	on of information	20
(1)	A p	erson	must not publish—	21
	(a)		rmation given in evidence or otherwise ne proceeding; or	22 23
	(b)	info who	rmation that is likely to identify a person	24 25
		(i)	appears as a witness before the tribunal in the proceeding; or	26 27
		(ii)	is a party to the proceeding; or	28
		(iii)	is mentioned, or otherwise involved, in the proceeding.	29 30

	Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.	1
	Notes—	2
	 The publication of information about the proceeding may also be prohibited by a non-publication order under section 188ZN. 	3 4 5
	• See also the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> , section 189.	6
(2)	The tribunal may make an order (an <i>identity authorisation order</i>) authorising the publication of information that is otherwise prohibited under subsection (1).	7 8 9 10
(3)	The tribunal may make the identity authorisation order only if satisfied the publication of the information—	11 12 13
	(a) is in the public interest; and	14
	(b) does not conflict with the best interests of the child with disability.	15 16
(4)	A person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) to the extent the publication of the information is authorised under an identity authorisation order.	17 18 19 20
(5)	This section applies despite the QCAT Act, section 125(1).	21 22
(6)	In this section—	23
	information includes—	24
	(a) a matter contained in a document filed with, or received by, the tribunal; and	25 26
	(b) the tribunal's decision or the reasons for a decision of the tribunal.	27 28
	<i>publish</i> , for information, means to publish the information to the public by way of the internet, newspaper, radio, television or other form of communication	29 30 31

188ZN N	Non-publication order	1
(1)	If the tribunal is satisfied it is necessary to avoid serious harm or injustice to a person, the tribunal may, but only to the extent necessary, by order (a <i>non-publication order</i>), prohibit publication of information about the proceeding.	2 3 4 5 6
(2)	However, the tribunal may not make a non-publication order in relation to information to which section 188ZM(1) applies.	7 8 9
(3)	To the extent information about the proceeding is health information for a person, serious harm to the person includes significant health detriment to the person.	10 11 12 13
(4)	The tribunal may make the non-publication order on its own initiative or on the application of a party to the proceeding.	14 15 16
(5)	Also, if information about the proceeding discloses information prepared or provided by an entity, the tribunal may make the non-publication order on the application of the entity.	17 18 19 20
(6)	Further, if information about the proceeding discloses health information for a person—	21 22
	(a) the tribunal may make the non-publication order on the application of—	23 24
	(i) the person; or	25
	(ii) an interested person for the person; and	26
	(b) an application for the non-publication order may be made by an interested person for the person even after the person's death.	27 28 29
(7)	If the non-publication order prohibits the publication of information that discloses health information for a person, the person's death does not affect the non-publication order.	30 31 32 33
(8)	A person must not contravene a non-publication	34

	order, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	1
	Maximum penalty for subsection (8)—200 penalty units.	2 3
188ZO	Confidentiality order	4
(1)	If the tribunal is satisfied it is necessary to avoid serious harm or injustice to a person, the tribunal may, but only to the extent necessary, by order (a <i>confidentiality order</i>)—	5 6 7 8
	(a) withhold from a party to the proceeding or another person a document, or part of a document, before the tribunal; or	9 10 11
	(b) withhold from a party to the proceeding or another person other information before the tribunal.	12 13 14
(2)	To the extent a document or part of a document contains health information for a person, or to the extent other information is health information for a person, serious harm to the person includes significant health detriment to the person.	15 16 17 18 19
(3)	The tribunal may make the confidentiality order on its own initiative or on the application of a party.	20 21 22
(4)	Also, the tribunal may make the confidentiality order in relation to a document or other information on the application of the entity who prepared or provided the document or other information.	23 24 25 26 27
(5)	A person must not contravene a confidentiality order, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	28 29
	Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—200 penalty units.	30 31

	Non-publication order or confidentiality ler made before hearing	1 2
(1)	A non-publication order or confidentiality order may be made under this subdivision before a hearing of the proceeding starts.	3 4 5
(2)	However, a non-publication order or confidentiality order made before a hearing is vacated at the start of the hearing.	6 7 8
(3)	Sections 188ZQ to 188ZS do not apply in relation to a non-publication order or confidentiality order made before a hearing of the proceeding starts.	9 10 11
188ZQ 9	Standing for limitation order	12
	Each party, and any entity that would be adversely affected by the making of a limitation order, has standing to be heard in relation to the making of the order.	13 14 15 16
188ZR I	Making and notifying decision for limitation ler	17 18
(1)	The tribunal must give its decision on the making of a limitation order as soon as practicable after hearing any submissions on the making of the order.	19 20 21 22
(2)	As soon as practicable after making its decision, the tribunal must give a copy of its decision to—	23 24
	(a) the child with disability; and	25
	(b) each party to the proceeding; and	26
	(c) each entity heard in relation to the order; and	27 28
	(d) if the child with disability is represented by a lawyer under the QCAT Act, section 43—the lawyer; and	29 30 31

	(e) if the child with disability is a relevant child under the <i>Public Guardian Act 2014</i> —the public guardian.	1 2 3
(3)	The tribunal must also give a copy of its decision to anyone else who requests a copy.	4 5
(4)	For subsection (3), it is sufficient for the tribunal to give a copy of the decision in a form that does not contravene section 188ZM(1).	6 7 8
188ZS F	Reasons for limitation order	9
(1)	This section applies if the tribunal decides to make a limitation order.	10 11
(2)	The tribunal must give written reasons for the decision.	12 13
(3)	The tribunal must, within 45 days after the day the decision is made, give a copy of the reasons to—	14 15
	(a) each party to the proceeding; and	16
	(b) each entity heard in relation to the order; and	17 18
	(c) if the child with disability is represented by a lawyer under the QCAT Act, section 43—the lawyer; and	19 20 21
	(d) if the child with disability is a relevant child under the <i>Public Guardian Act 2014</i> —the public guardian.	22 23 24
(4)	The tribunal must also give a copy of its reasons to anyone else who requests a copy.	25 26
(5)	For subsection (4), it is sufficient for the tribunal to give a copy of the reasons in a form that does not contravene section 188ZM(1).	27 28 29
(6)	The QCAT Act, sections 121 and 122 do not apply to limitation orders.	30 31

		188ZT P	rocedural directions	1
		(1)	The tribunal may direct the child with disability—	2
			(a) to undergo examination by a doctor or psychologist in the ordinary course of the doctor's medical practice or the psychologist's practice; or	3 4 5 6
			(b) to be brought before the tribunal.	7
			Notes—	8
			1 However, see section 188ZH.	9
			2 For the consequences of a failure to comply with a direction under this section, see the QCAT Act, chapter 5, part 1.	10 11 12
		(2)	The tribunal may change or revoke the direction.	13
		(3)	If the tribunal gives a direction under subsection (1)(a), the tribunal may direct that a party to the proceeding pay for the examination.	14 15 16
lause	15	Amendment of restrictive prac	pt 6, div 7, sdiv 1, hdg (Immunity for use of ctices)	17 18
		Part 6, divis	ion 7, subdivision 1, heading, 'restrictive'—	19
		omit, insert-	_	20
			regulated restrictive	21
lause	16	Amendment of service provide	f s 189 (Immunity from liability—relevant er)	22 23
		Section 189	, from 'restrictive'—	24
		omit, insert-	_	25
			regulated restrictive practice under section 145 or 146.	26 27

[s 17]

Clause	17	Replacement of s 190 (Immunity from liability—individual acting for relevant service provider)	1 2
		Section 190—	3
		omit, insert—	4
		190 Immunity from liability—individual acting for relevant service provider	5 6
		(1) This section applies to an individual who, acting for a relevant service provider, uses a regulated restrictive practice in relation to a person with disability.	7 8 9 10
		(2) The individual is not criminally or civilly liable for using the regulated restrictive practice if the individual acts honestly and without negligence under section 145 or 146.	11 12 13 14
Clause	18	Omission of s 191 (Requirement to give statement about use of restrictive practices)	15 16
		Section 191—	17
		omit.	18
Clause	19	Omission of s 192 (Requirement to give information to guardian or informal decision-maker)	19 20
		Section 192—	21
		omit.	22
Clause	20	Amendment of s 193 (Requirement to keep and implement procedure)	23 24
		(1) Section 193(1), from 'restrictive' to 'disability'—	25
		omit, insert—	26
		regulated restrictive practice in relation to a person with disability	27 28
		(2) Section 193(2), from 'who uses' to 'adult'—	29

s	21	

			omit, insert	<u>. </u>	1
				who uses the regulated restrictive practice in relation to the person with disability	2 3
		(3)		93(2)(a) and (b) and (3), definition <i>keep and</i> paragraph (c), 'restrictive'—	4 5
			omit, insert	<u>. </u>	6
				regulated restrictive	7
Clause	21		endment o	of s 194 (Requirement to keep records and ents)	8 9
		(1)	Section 194	4(1), from 'restrictive' to 'disability'—	10
			omit, insert	<u>. </u>	11
				regulated restrictive practice in relation to a person with disability	12 13
		(2)	Section 194	4(3)—	14
			omit, insert	<u>. </u>	15
			(3)	Also, the relevant service provider must keep, at premises where disability services or NDIS supports or services are provided to the person with disability, a copy of the NDIS behaviour support plan or State behaviour support plan for the person.	16 17 18 19 20 21
				Note—	22
				For the consequences of a failure to comply with the obligation under this subsection, see division 3, subdivision 5.	23 24 25
		(3)	Section 194	1(4)—	26
			omit.		27
Clause	22			of s 195 (Notification requirements about en for use of restrictive practices)	28 29
		1-1	Section 195	• ,	30

omit, insert	_	1
pra	ification requirements about restrictive ctice authorisations relating to visitable ations or visitable sites	2 3 4
(1)	This section applies if—	5
	(a) a relevant service provider, other than a relevant service provider prescribed by regulation, is given a restrictive practice authorisation to use a regulated restrictive practice at a place; and	6 7 8 9 10
	(b) there is no other restrictive practice authorisation in effect relating to the place; and	11 12 13
	(c) for a restrictive practice authorisation in relation to a child—the place is a visitable location under the <i>Public Guardian Act</i> 2014, section 51; and	14 15 16 17
	(d) for a restrictive practice authorisation in relation to an adult—as a result of the giving of the restrictive practice authorisation, the place becomes a visitable site under the <i>Public Guardian Act 2014</i> , section 39, definition <i>visitable site</i> , paragraph (c).	18 19 20 21 22 23
(2)	The relevant service provider must, within 21 days after the day the restricted practice authorisation is given, give notice of the authorisation in the approved form to the public guardian.	24 25 26 27 28
(3)	The notice must state—	29
	(a) the name and address of the visitable location or visitable site; and	30 31
	(b) that a restrictive practice authorisation has been given in relation to the visitable location or visitable site.	32 33 34
(4)	A relevant service provider that gives a notice	35

Clause 23

	4.50	under subsection (2) in relation to a visitable location or visitable site must give notice to the public guardian if a restrictive practice authorisation relating to the visitable location or visitable site stops having effect.	1 2 3 4 5
	(5)	The notice must be given within 21 days after the day the restrictive practice authorisation stops having effect.	6 7 8
		Note—	9
		For the consequences of a failure to comply with the obligations under this section, see division 3, subdivision 5.	10 11 12
req pro	uest confid	f s 197 (Relevant service provider may dential information from health chief executive (health) or health service e)	13 14 15 16
(1)	Section 197	<u>'(1)</u> —	17
	omit, insert	<u> </u>	18
	(1)	This section applies if a relevant service provider considers a health professional, the chief executive (health) or a health service chief executive may hold confidential information about a person with disability that is relevant to any of the following being done by the provider—	19 20 21 22 23 24
		(a) a behaviour support assessment, including a functional behavioural assessment, of the person, including the making of a decision about whether to assess the person;	25 26 27 28
		(b) the development or review of an NDIS behaviour support plan or a State behaviour support plan for the person.	29 30 31
(2)	Section 197	7(2), 'or chief executive (health)'—	32
	omit, insert	<u> </u>	33
		. chief executive (health) or health service chief	34

[s 24]

			exec	cutive	1
	(3)	Section 197	7(3) a	nd (4), 'or the chief executive (health)'—	2
		omit, insert	<u>-</u>		3
				ief executive (health) or health service chief cutive	4 5
24	Ins	ertion of ne	ew s	197A	6
		After section	on 19'	7—	7
		insert—			8
		cor		ant service provider may request ntial information from senior oner	9 10 11
		(1)	cons cons disa	s section applies if a relevant service provider siders the senior practitioner may hold fidential information about a person with bility that is relevant to any of the following ag done by the provider—	12 13 14 15 16
			(a)	a behaviour support assessment, including a a functional behavioural assessment, of the person;	17 18 19
			(b)	the development or review of an NDIS behaviour support plan or a State behaviour support plan for the person.	20 21 22
		(2)		relevant service provider may ask the senior etitioner for the confidential information.	23 24
		(3)	prov a m	senior practitioner may disclose the fidential information to the relevant service vider if satisfied the information is relevant to latter mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b) ag done by the service provider.	25 26 27 28 29

Clause

[s	25]
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Clause	25	Amendme maintain c			elevant service providers must	1 2
		(1) Section	198(1)(a)	, after	· '197'—	3
		insert–	_			4
			or 19	97A		5
		(2) Section	198(1)(b))(i) an	d (ii)—	6
		omit, in	isert—			7
			(i)	behav	ing out a behaviour support sment, including a functional rioural assessment, of a person with allity; or	8 9 10 11
			(ii)	suppo	oping or reviewing an NDIS behaviour ort plan or a State behaviour support or a person with disability.	12 13 14
		(3) Section	198(3)(e)	, from	'adult' to 'disability'—	15
		omit, in	isert—			16
			perso	on wit	h disability	17
Clause	26				7, sdiv 4 (Reporting and nformation)	18 19
		Part 6,	division 7	, subd	ivision 4—	20
		omit, in	isert—			21
		Sub	odivisio	n 4	Information gathering and sharing	22 23
		199		d res	to give information about use of trictive practice to senior	24 25 26
					n applies to a relevant service provider,	27
					a relevant service provider prescribed on, that is using a regulated restrictive	28 29
			•	_	relation to a person with disability.	30

(2)	seniones pres use	relevant service provider must give to the or practitioner, in the way and at the times cribed by regulation, information about the of the regulated restrictive practice prescribed egulation.	1 2 3 4 5
		Note-	_	6
		ob	or the consequences of a failure to comply with the oligation under subsection (2), see division 3, abdivision 5.	7 8 9
			practitioner may give information about egulated restrictive practice	10 11
(1)	give	s section applies in relation to information on to the senior practitioner by a relevant ice provider under section 199.	12 13 14
(2	2)	The to—	senior practitioner may give the information	15 16
		(a)	the public guardian, in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (3); or	17 18
		(b)	the NDIS commissioner, if satisfied the disclosure would assist in the performance of the commissioner's functions under the <i>National Disability Insurance Scheme Act</i> 2013 (Cwlth); or	19 20 21 22 23
		(c)	the relevant service provider.	24
(.	3)		subsection (2)(a), the senior practitioner may the information to the public guardian—	25 26
		(a)	on the request of the public guardian, if satisfied the disclosure would assist in the performance of the public guardian's functions under the <i>Public Guardian Act</i> 2014; or	27 28 29 30 31
		(b)	on the senior practitioner's own initiative, if satisfied both of the following apply—	32 33

s	27
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	(i)	the information relates to a child with disability who is staying at a visitable location under the <i>Public Guardian Act</i> 2014 or who is a relevant child under that Act;	1 2 3 4 5			
	(ii	the disclosure would assist in the performance of the functions of a community visitor (child) or child advocacy officer under the <i>Public Guardian Act 2014</i> , chapter 4.	6 7 8 9 10			
lause 27	Insertion of new pt 6	AA	11			
	After part 6—		12			
	insert—		13			
	Part 6AA	Senior practitioner	14			
	Division 1	Establishment, functions and powers	15 16			
	200AA Establis	shment	17			
	There	There must be a Senior Practitioner.				
	200AB Functio	ons of senior practitioner	19			
	promot of reg service	enior practitioner's main function is to the the reduction and elimination of the use ulated restrictive practices by relevant providers by considering applications for, tiving, restrictive practice authorisations part 6.	20 21 22 23 24 25			
	perforr	enior practitioner's main function is ned primarily by the senior practitioner he following—	26 27 28			

	(a) publishing data relating to restrictive practice authorisations given under part 6;	1 2
	(b) monitoring and receiving complaints about the compliance of relevant service providers with the framework for the use of regulated restricted practices under part 6;	3 4 5 6
	(c) developing and providing information, education and advice about the use of regulated restrictive practices;	7 8 9
	(d) developing guidelines about matters relating to part 6, including guidelines to support relevant service providers in relation to making applications for restrictive practice authorisations;	10 11 12 13 14
	(e) performing any other function prescribed by regulation.	15 16
(3)	The senior practitioner also has any other function given to the senior practitioner under this Act or another Act.	17 18 19
200AC F	Powers	20
(1)	The senior practitioner has the powers given under this Act or another Act.	21 22
(2)	Also, the senior practitioner may do all things necessary or convenient to be done in performing the senior practitioner's functions.	23 24 25
(3)	Without limiting subsection (2), the senior practitioner may ask the NDIS commissioner for information the senior practitioner considers necessary or convenient to perform the senior practitioner's functions.	26 27 28 29 30
200AD N	Not under Ministerial control	31
	In performing the senior practitioner's functions	32

s	2	7	•

	and exercising the senior practitioner's powers, the senior practitioner is not under the control or direction of the Minister.	1 2 3
200AE I	Not a statutory body for particular Acts	4
	To remove any doubt, it is declared that the senior practitioner is not a statutory body for the <i>Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act</i> 1982 or the <i>Financial Accountability Act</i> 2009.	5 6 7 8
200AF [Delegation	9
	The senior practitioner may delegate a power of the senior practitioner under this Act or another Act to—	10 11 12
	(a) a member of the senior practitioner's staff who is appropriately qualified to exercise the power delegated; or	13 14 15
	(b) a public service officer who is appropriately qualified to exercise the power delegated.	16 17
Divisio	on 2 Appointment and related	18
	matters	19
200AG	Appointment of senior practitioner	20
(1)	The senior practitioner is to be appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister.	21 22 23
(2)	The Minister may recommend a person for appointment only if the person is appropriately qualified to perform the functions of the senior practitioner.	24 25 26 27

200AH S	Senior practitioner appointed under this	1 2
	The senior practitioner is appointed under this Act and not under the <i>Public Sector Act</i> 2022.	3 4
200AI C	conditions of appointment	5
(1)	The senior practitioner is to be paid the remuneration and allowances decided by the Governor in Council.	6 7 8
(2)	The senior practitioner holds office on the terms and conditions, not provided for by this Act, that are decided by the Governor in Council.	9 10 11
200AJ F	Preservation of rights	12
(1)	This section applies if a public service officer is appointed as the senior practitioner.	13 14
(2)	The person keeps all rights accrued or accruing to the person as a public service officer as if service as the senior practitioner were a continuation of service as a public service officer.	15 16 17 18
(3)	At the end of the person's term of office as senior practitioner or on resignation from the office, the person's service as the senior practitioner is taken to be service of a like nature in the public service for deciding the person's rights as a public service officer.	19 20 21 22 23 24
200AK '	Vacancy in office	25
(1)	The office of the senior practitioner becomes vacant—	26 27
	(a) if the senior practitioner—	28
	(i) resigns office by signed notice to the Minister giving at least 1 month's notice; or	29 30 31

		(ii) i	s convi	cted o	f an indi	ctable offence;	or	1
		(iii) i	s an ins	solven	t under a	dministration;	or	2
		. ,				e by the Govern ection (2); or	nor	3
	, ,	Minis		ler su	bsection	suspended by (4)—during		5 6 7
(2)	remo	ve the	e senior	pract		y, at any tin rom office on		8 9 10
(3)				oval f	recomme rom offi	end the sen ce if satisfied		11 12 13
	(a)	has be	een gui	lty of	miscond	uct; or		14
	(b)	is inca	apable	of peri	forming	their duties; or		15
			eglected petentl		duties or	r performed the	em	16 17
(4)	senio	or prac	•	, susp	_	otice given to the enior practition		18 19 20
			is an a			isconduct agai	nst	21 22
	` /	in rela	ation to	the se	nior prac	matter has arisetitioner that maler this section	nay	23 24 25
Divisio	n 3					f of the		26
			seni	or pi	actitic	oner		27
200AL C	Office	!						28
(1)	The	Officolished		the	Senior	Practitioner	is	29 30

s	27]

(2)	The office consists of the senior practitioner and the senior practitioner's staff.	1 2
200AM	Control of office	3
(1)	The senior practitioner is to control the office.	4
(2)	Subsection (1) does not prevent the attachment of the office to the department for the purpose of ensuring that the office is supplied with the administrative support services that it requires to carry out its functions effectively and efficiently.	5 6 7 8 9
200AN	Staff of office	10
	The staff of the office are employed under the <i>Public Sector Act</i> 2022.	11 12
Divisio	on 4 Guidelines	13
200AO	Senior practitioner may make guidelines	14
(1)	The senior practitioner may make guidelines about matters relating to compliance with part 6.	15 16
(2)	Without limiting subsection (1), a guideline may be about the use of a regulated restrictive practice in relation to a person with disability.	17 18 19
(3)	After the senior practitioner makes a guideline, the senior practitioner must publish the guideline on a Queensland Government website.	20 21 22
(4)	In this section—	23
	Queensland Government website means a website with a URL that contains 'qld.gov.au', other than the website of a local government.	24 25 26

[s 28]	
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Clause	28		nission of pt 8, ndows)	div 2 (Locking of gates, doors and	1 2
			Part 8, division	2—	3
			omit.		4
Clause	29		nendment of s	228 (Confidentiality of other	5 6
		(1)	Section 228(3)(c) to (e)—	7
			omit, insert—		8
			(c)	the senior practitioner; or	9
			(d)	a staff member of the office of the senior practitioner; or	10 11
			(e)	a person contracted by the chief executive to provide disability services or NDIS supports or services for the department; or	12 13 14
			(ea	a person contracted by the chief executive or the department for the purpose of conducting a behaviour support assessment, including a functional behavioural assessment, or developing an NDIS behaviour support plan or a State behaviour support plan for a person with disability; or	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
			(et	a person contracted by the chief executive or the senior practitioner to carry out research in relation to the objects of this Act; or	22 23 24
			(ec	a behaviour support practitioner engaged by a relevant service provider for the purpose of developing or reviewing a State behaviour support plan under part 6, division 4; or	25 26 27 28 29
		(2)	Section 228(3)((ea) to (f)—	30
			renumber as se	ction 228(3)(f) to (i).	31
		(3)	Section 228—		32

s	30]
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		insert—				1
		(7)	The	esenior	practitioner may—	2
			(a)	would comm <i>Nation</i>	se information to the NDIS issioner if satisfied the disclosure assist in the performance of the issioner's functions under the hal Disability Insurance Scheme Act (Cwlth); or	3 4 5 6 7 8
			(b)	satisfi perfor	se information to the chief executive if ed the disclosure would assist in the mance of the chief executive's ons under this Act.	9 10 11 12
Clause	30	Insertion of ne	ew s	241B		13
		After section	n 24	1AA—		14
		insert—				15
				w of ch	nanges relating to regulated ctices	16 17
		(1)	effic of (Res	ciency (the Ac strictive	ster must review the efficacy and of this Act in the light of amendments at made by the <i>Disability Services</i> are <i>Practices</i>) and <i>Other Legislation</i> at Act 2024.	18 19 20 21 22
		(2)	prac	cticable	w must be completed as soon as after the day that is 3 years after the ction commences.	23 24 25
Clause	31	Insertion of ne	ew p	t 9, div	⁷ 15	26
		Part 9—	-			27
		insert—				28
		Divisio	n 1	5	Transitional provisions for	29
					Disability Services (Restrictive Practices) and	30 31

		Other Legislation Amendment Act 2024	1 2
Subdiv	vision 1	Preliminary	3
394 Def	initions fo	r division	4
	In this divi	sion—	5
	amended A	Act means this Act as in force from the ement.	6 7
	(Restrictive	Act means the Disability Services e Practices) and Other Legislation at Act 2024.	8 9 10
	•	or a provision of this Act, means the as in force from time to time before the ement.	11 12 13
		a provision of this Act, means the as in force from the commencement.	14 15
		service provider means a relevant ovider under former section 140.	16 17
	ticular teri amended <i>A</i>	ms have meaning given under Act	18 19
(1)	unamende	ivision, a term defined under the d Act but not under the amended Act aning it had under the unamended Act.	20 21 22
(2)		(1) does not apply in relation to a term section 394.	23 24
(3)	In this sect	ion—	25
		d Act means this Act as in force ly before the commencement.	26 27

Subdiv	vision 2 Particular assessments and positive behaviour support plans	1 2 3
	sting assessments of adults with an ellectual or cognitive disability	4 5
(1)	This section applies in relation to an assessment of an adult with an intellectual or cognitive disability, carried out under former section 148, that is in effect immediately before the commencement.	6 7 8 9 10
(2)	The assessment is taken to be a behaviour support assessment, including a functional behavioural assessment, for the adult under the amended Act.	11 12 13
397 Exi	sting positive behaviour support plans	14
(1)	This section applies if, immediately before the commencement, a positive behaviour support plan was in effect for an adult with an intellectual or cognitive disability.	15 16 17 18
(2)	For this Act, the positive behaviour support plan is taken to be—	19 20
	(a) for a plan relating to an adult receiving NDIS supports or services from a relevant service provider—an NDIS behaviour support plan; or	21 22 23 24
	(b) for a plan relating to an adult receiving disability services from a relevant service provider—a State behaviour support plan.	25 26 27
Subdiv	vision 3 Other transitional provisions	28 29

398	Con info	fidentiality of particular rmation—relevant service providers	1 2
	(1)	This section applies in relation to a relevant service provider that gains, whether before or after the commencement—	3 4 5
		(a) confidential information under former section 197; or	6 7
		(b) confidential information mentioned in former section 198(1)(b).	8 9
	(2)	New section 198(2) and (3) applies in relation to a disclosure of the information, after the commencement, by the relevant service provider, or an individual acting for the relevant service provider, as if the confidential information were confidential information mentioned in new section 198(1).	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
399		rmation about use of restrictive practices ore commencement	17 18
	(1)	This section applies if, before the commencement—	19 20
		(a) a relevant service provider in relation to which former section 199 applies used a restrictive practice in relation to an adult with an intellectual or cognitive disability; and	21 22 23 24 25
		(b) the relevant service provider had not given the chief executive information about the use of the restrictive practice under former section 199(2).	26 27 28 29
	(2)	Former section 199(2) continues to apply in relation to the relevant service provider as if the	30 31

	ief executive may give particular ormation about use of restrictive practices	1 2
(1)	This section applies in relation to information given to the chief executive by a relevant service provider under former section 199 before or after the commencement.	3 4 5 6
(2)	The chief executive may give the information to an entity mentioned in former section 200(2) or the senior practitioner.	7 8 9
(3)	If the chief executive gives the information to the senior practitioner, new section 200 applies in relation to the information as if it was given to the senior practitioner by the relevant service provider under new section 199.	10 11 12 13 14
	nfidentiality of particular ormation—other persons	15 16
	New section 228 applies in relation to the disclosure, after the commencement, of confidential information by a person mentioned in former section 228(3)(d), whether the information was gained by the person before or after the commencement.	17 18 19 20 21 22
	munity from liability—use of restrictive actices before commencement	23 24
	Former part 6, division 7, subdivision 1 continues to apply in relation to the use of a restrictive practice by a relevant service provider, or an individual acting for a relevant service provider, before the commencement.	25 26 27 28 29
	munity from liability—locking gates, doors d windows before commencement	30 31
	Former sections 218 and 219 continue to apply in	32

	relation to the locking of gates, doors or windows by a relevant service provider, or an individual acting for a relevant service provider, before the commencement.	1 2 3 4
404 Imr	munity from liability—transitional regulation	5
(1)	This section applies if a relevant service provider, or an individual acting for a relevant service provider, is authorised to do either of the following things under a transitional regulation made under section 406—	6 7 8 9 10
	(a) use a restrictive practice;	11
	(b) lock gates, doors or windows at premises at which disability services or NDIS supports or services are provided to a person.	12 13 14
(2)	The transitional regulation may provide for former part 6, division 7, subdivision 1 or former section 218 or 219 (each a <i>former immunity provision</i>) to apply in relation to the doing of the thing by the relevant service provider or individual under the transitional regulation.	15 16 17 18 19 20
(3)	If the transitional regulation provides for a former immunity provision to apply in relation to the doing of a thing under subsection (2), the former immunity provision applies in relation to the doing of the thing even after the transitional regulation expires.	21 22 23 24 25 26
405 Pro	oceedings for particular offences	27
(1)	This section applies in relation to an offence against former section 198 or former section 228 committed by a person before the commencement.	28 29 30 31
(2)	Without limiting the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> , section 20, a proceeding for the offence may be	32

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	continued or started, and the person may be convicted of and punished for the offence, as if the amending Act had not been enacted.	1 2 3
(3)	Subsection (2) applies despite the Criminal Code, section 11.	4 5
406 Tra	insitional regulation-making power	6
(1)	A regulation (a <i>transitional regulation</i>) may make provision about a matter for which—	7 8
	(a) it is necessary to make provision to allow or facilitate the doing of anything to achieve the transition from the operation of this Act as in force before its amendment by the amending Act to the operation of the amended Act, including, for example, the sharing of particular information; and	9 10 11 12 13 14 15
	(b) this Act does not provide or sufficiently provide.	16 17
(2)	A transitional regulation may have retrospective operation to a day that is not earlier than the day this section commences.	18 19 20
(3)	A transitional regulation must declare it is a transitional regulation.	21 22
(4)	This section and any transitional regulation expire on the day that is 2 years after the day this section commences.	23 24 25
Amendment o	of sch 8 (Dictionary)	26
disability, qualified, restraint (j services, co notice, div	, definitions adult with an intellectual or cognitive adult with a skills deficit, applicant, appropriately assessment, authorised psychiatrist, chemical fixed dose), chief psychiatrist, community access ontain, containment or seclusion approval, decision ision 2 service provider, GAA, guardian for a practice (general) matter, guardian for a restrictive	27 28 29 30 31 32 33

Clause 32

	matter, info positive assessment restraint, p decision, respite/con	atter, guardian for a restrictive practice (respite) ormal decision-maker, mechanical restraint, model behaviour support plan, multidisciplinary to parent, first and second mention, physical positive behaviour support plan, premises, relevant relevant decision-maker (respite), munity access plan, respite services, restricting lude and short term approval—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
	omit.		9
(2)	Schedule 8	<u> </u>	10
	insert—		11
		<i>adult evidence order</i> , for part 6, division 6, subdivision 4, see section 188K.	12 13
		applicant means—	14
		(a) for part 5—the applicant for a disability worker screening application; or	15 16
		(b) for part 6, division 3—the applicant for an application for a restrictive practice authorisation.	17 18 19
		attorney, for part 6, see section 142.	20
		authorised psychiatrist see the Mental Health Act 2016, schedule 3.	21 22
		behaviour support assessment, in relation to a person with disability, see section 142.	23 24
		behaviour support practitioner see section 175(2).	25 26
		cancellation notice, for part 6, division 3, subdivision 5, see section 172(3).	27 28
		<i>closure order</i> , for part 6, division 6, subdivision 4, see section 188K.	29 30
		comprehensive State behaviour support plan, for a person with disability, for part 6, see section 142.	31 32 33

confidentiality order—	1
(a) for part 6, division 6, subdivision 4, see section 188K; or	2 3
(b) for part 6, division 6, subdivision 5, see section 188ZC.	4 5
<i>containment</i> , of a person with disability, for part 6, see section 142.	6 7
<i>environmental restraint</i> , for part 6, see section 142.	8 9
functional behavioural assessment, in relation to a person with disability, means the process for determining and understanding the function or purpose behind the person's behaviour, and may involve the collection of data, observations and information to develop an understanding of the relationship of events and circumstances that trigger and maintain the behaviour.	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
<i>health care</i> , for part 6, division 6, see section 186.	18
<i>health information</i> , for a person, for part 6, division 6, see section 186.	19 20
<i>identity authorisation order</i> , for part 6, division 6, subdivision 5, see section 188ZC.	21 22
<i>interested person</i> , for part 6, division 6, see section 186.	23 24
interim State behaviour support plan, for a person with disability, for part 6, see section 142.	25 26
limitation order—	27
(a) for part 6, division 6, subdivision 4, see section 188K; or	28 29
(b) for part 6, division 6, subdivision 5, see section 188ZC.	30 31
mechanical restraint, for part 6, see section 142.	32
NDIS behaviour support plan, for a person with	33

disa	bility, for part 6, see section 142.	1
	IS (Restrictive Practices) Rules, for part 6, section 142.	2 3
	<i>-identification order</i> , for part 6, division 6, division 4, see section 188K.	4 5
non	-publication order—	6
(a)	for part 6, division 6, subdivision 4, see section 188K; or	7 8
(b)	for part 6, division 6, subdivision 5, see section 188ZC.	9 10
_	<i>l carer</i> , for an adult, see the <i>Guardianship and ninistration Act 2000</i> , schedule 4.	11 12
par	ent—	13
(a)	for part 4, see section 37; or	14
(b)	for part 6, see section 142; or	15
(c)	otherwise—of a person, includes—	16
	(i) in any case—the spouse of a parent of the person; and	17 18
	(ii) for an Aboriginal person—a person who, under Aboriginal tradition, is regarded as a parent of the person; and	19 20 21
	(iii) for a Torres Strait Islander person—a person who, under Island custom, is regarded as a parent of the person.	22 23 24
_	6 <i>reviewable decision</i> , for part 6, division 6, section 186.	25 26
phy	sical restraint, for part 6, see section 142.	27
pow	er of attorney, for part 6, see section 142.	28
prei	nises—	29
(a)	for part 6, see section 142; or	30
(b)	otherwise, includes—	31

(i)	a building or other structure; and	1
(ii)	a part of a building or other structure; and	2 3
(iii)	a vehicle; and	4
(iv)	a caravan.	5
president	f, for part 6, division 6, see section 186.	6
	carer, for a person, see the Guardianship inistration Act 2000, schedule 4.	7 8
prohibite section 14	<i>d restrictive practice</i> , for part 6, see 42.	9 10
	action, for part 6, division 3, on 5, see section 169(1).	11 12
psycholog 186.	gist, for part 6, division 6, see section	13 14
-	vocate means the public advocate under dianship and Administration Act 2000.	15 16
registrar,	for part 6, division 6, see section 186.	17
regulated section 14	<i>t restrictive practice</i> , for part 6, see 42.	18 19
restrictive	e practice authorisation see section 142.	20
review ap	<i>pplication</i> , for part 6, division 6, see 86.	21 22
seclusion	, for part 6, see section 142.	23
_	actitioner means the Senior Practitioner lunder this Act.	24 25
person ap	actitioner (forensic disability) means a pointed to be a senior practitioner under asic Disability Act 2011, section 101 or	26 27 28 29
separate section 18	<i>representative</i> , for part 6, division 6, see 86.	30 31

		show cause notice , for part 6, division 3, subdivision 5, see section 169(1).	1 2
		show cause period , for part 6, division 3, subdivision 5, see section 169(2)(d).	3 4
		<i>significant health detriment</i> , for a person, for part 6, division 6, see section 186.	5 6
		State behaviour support plan, for a person with disability, see section 142.	7 8
		withdrawal notice, for part 6, division 3, subdivision 2, see section 154.	9 10
	(3)	Schedule 8, definitions <i>chemical restraint</i> , <i>harm</i> , paragraph (a), <i>least restrictive</i> and <i>restrictive practice</i> , 'section 144'—	11 12
		omit, insert—	13
		section 142	14
	(4)	Schedule 8, definition complaints agency—	15
		insert—	16
		(f) the senior practitioner.	17
	(5)	Schedule 8, definition relevant person—	18
		insert—	19
		(c) for part 6, see section 142.	20
Par	+ 1	Amendment of Guardianship	21
ıaı		and Administration Act 2000	21 22
		and Administration Act 2000	22
33	Ac	t amended	23
		This part amends the Guardianship and Administration Act 2000.	24 25
		Note—	26
		See also the amendments in schedule 1	27

Clause 33

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Clause	34	Omission of s 13A (Advance appointment—guardian for restrictive practice matter)	1 2
		Section 13A—	3
		omit.	4
Clause	35	Omission of ch 5B (Restrictive practices)	5
		Chapter 5B—	6
		omit.	7
Clause	36	Amendment of s 83 (Annual report by president)	8
		(1) Section 83(b)—	9
		omit, insert—	10
		(b) the number of applications and orders made under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i>, part 6, division 6 during the year.	11 12 13
		(2) Section 83—	14
		insert—	15
		(2) However, the president is not required to comply with subsection (1)(b) until the first financial year that starts after the commencement of the Disability Services (Restrictive Practices) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2024, section 14.	16 17 18 19 20 21
Clause	37	Insertion of new ch 12, pt 13	22
		Chapter 12—	23
		insert—	24

Part 1	13	Transitional provisions for Disability Services (Restrictive Practices) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2024	1 2 3 4 5
Divisio	on 1	Preliminary	6
275 De	finitions	for part	7
	In this pa	art—	8
		for a provision of this Act, means the n as in force from time to time before the cement.	9 10 11
		ty Services Act 2006, section 142.	12 13
	-	ractitioner means the senior practitioner and under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> , 200AG.	14 15 16
	rticular te amended	erms have meaning given under I Act	17 18
(1)	Act but	art, a term defined under the unamended not under the amended Act has the it had under the unamended Act.	19 20 21
(2)	In this se	ection—	22
	amended commen	d Act means this Act as in force from the cement.	23 24
		ded Act means this Act as in force ately before the commencement.	25 26
Divisio	on 2	Existing proceedings	27

			ceedings for appointment of or a restrictive practice matter	1 2
(1	.) T	his sect	ion applies if—	3
	(8	unde appe prac	ore the commencement, a proceeding er former chapter 5B, part 5 for the cointment of a guardian for a restrictive etice matter under former chapter 5B, 3 had been started; and	4 5 6 7 8
	(ł	proc with	nediately before the commencement, the ceeding had not been decided, adrawn or otherwise disposed of by the unal.	9 10 11 12
(2	2) T	he tribu	anal must discontinue the proceeding.	13
(3	*		ounal discontinues the proceeding under on (2)—	14 15
	(2	*	tribunal may make the orders, or give the ctions, it considers appropriate; and	16 17
	(ł		tribunal must give the senior practitioner name and contact details of—	18 19
		(i)	a relevant service provider providing disability services to the person the subject of the proceeding; and	20 21 22
		(ii)	each other active party for the proceeding; and	23 24
	(0	give	tribunal must, as soon as practicable, a written notice to each active party for proceeding that states that—	25 26 27
		(i)	the proceeding is being discontinued; and	28 29
		(ii)	if a relevant service provider proposes to use a regulated restrictive practice in relation to a person with disability, the service provider may make an application for a restrictive practice	30 31 32 33 34

	authorisation under the <i>Disability</i> Services Act 2006.	1 2
(4)	If the senior practitioner receives an application mentioned in subsection (3)(c)(ii) from the relevant service provider providing disability services to the person the subject of the proceeding—	3 4 5 6 7
	(a) the senior practitioner may ask the registrar for a copy of the record for the proceeding; and	8 9 10
	(b) the registrar must if requested under paragraph (a), give the senior practitioner a copy of the record for the proceeding.	11 12 13
(5)	Subsection (6) applies if the senior practitioner gives the applicant—	14 15
	(a) a notice of the withdrawal of the application under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> , section 154; or	16 17 18
	(b) a notice of a decision on the application under the <i>Disability Services Act</i> 2006, section 162.	19 20 21
(6)	The senior practitioner must give a copy of the notice to any other active party for the proceeding.	22 23
(7)	In this section—	24
	regulated restrictive practice see the Disability Services Act 2006, section 142.	25 26
	sting proceedings for containment or clusion approvals	27 28
(1)	This section applies if—	29
	(a) before the commencement, a proceeding under former chapter 5B, part 5 for a containment or seclusion approval under	30 31 32

		former chapter 5B, part 2 had been started; and	1 2
	(b)	immediately before the commencement, the proceeding had not been decided, withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by the tribunal.	3 4 5 6
(2)		tribunal must transfer the proceeding to the for practitioner.	7 8
(3)		he tribunal transfers the proceeding under section (2)—	9 10
	(a)	the proceeding is discontinued; and	11
	(b)	the tribunal may make the orders, or give the directions, it considers appropriate to facilitate the transfer; and	12 13 14
	(c)	the registrar must give a copy of the record for the proceeding to the senior practitioner; and	15 16 17
	(d)	the tribunal must give the senior practitioner the name and contact details of—	18 19
		(i) the relevant service provider to which the proceeding relates; and	20 21
		(ii) each active party for the proceeding; and	22 23
	(e)	the tribunal must, as soon as practicable, give a written notice to the relevant service provider and each active party for the proceeding that states the proceeding is being dealt with by the senior practitioner as if it were an application by the relevant service provider for a restrictive practice authorisation under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> ; and	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
	(f)	the senior practitioner must deal with the proceeding as if it were an application for a	33 34

	restrictive practice authorisation under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> .	1 2
(4)	The relevant service provider is taken to be the applicant for the application for the restrictive practice authorisation.	3 4 5
(5)	In considering the application for the restrictive practice authorisation under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> , the senior practitioner may, by written notice given to an active party for the proceeding, ask the active party to give the senior practitioner stated information that the senior practitioner reasonably believes is relevant to the application.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12
(6)	The senior practitioner's power to ask for information under subsection (5) is in addition to the senior practitioner's power under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> , section 150.	14 15 16 17
(7)	Subsection (8) applies if the senior practitioner gives the applicant— (a) a notice of the withdrawal of the application under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> , section 154; or	18 19 20 21 22
	(b) a notice of a decision on the application under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> , section 162.	23 24 25
(8)	The senior practitioner must give a copy of the notice to each active party for the proceeding.	26 27
	sting proceedings for reviews of tainment or seclusion approvals	28 29
(1)	This section applies if—	30
	(a) before the commencement, a proceeding under former chapter 5B, part 5 for a review of a containment or seclusion approval	31 32 33

		under former section 80ZA had been started; and	1 2
	(b)	immediately before the commencement, the proceeding had not been decided, withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by the tribunal.	3 4 5 6
(2)		tribunal must transfer the proceeding to the for practitioner.	7 8
(3)		he tribunal transfers the proceeding under section (2)—	9 10
	(a)	the proceeding is discontinued; and	11
	(b)	the tribunal may make the orders, or give the directions, it considers appropriate to facilitate the transfer; and	12 13 14
	(c)	the registrar must give a copy of the record for the proceeding to the senior practitioner; and	15 16 17
	(d)	the tribunal must give the senior practitioner the name and contact details of—	18 19
		(i) the relevant service provider to which the proceeding relates; and	20 21
		(ii) each other active party for the proceeding; and	22 23
	(e)	the tribunal must, as soon as practicable, give a written notice to the relevant service provider and each other active party for the proceeding that states the proceeding is being dealt with by the senior practitioner as if it were an application by the relevant service provider for a restrictive practice authorisation under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> ; and	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
	(f)	the senior practitioner must deal with the proceeding as if it were an application for a	33 34

	restrictive practice authorisation under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> .	1 2
(4)	The relevant service provider is taken to be the applicant for the application for the restrictive practice authorisation.	3 4 5
(5)	In considering the application for the restrictive practice authorisation under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> , the senior practitioner may, by written notice given to an active party for the proceeding, ask the active party to give the senior practitioner stated information that the senior practitioner reasonably believes is relevant to the application.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
(6)	The senior practitioner's power to ask for information under subsection (5) is in addition to the senior practitioner's power under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> , section 150.	14 15 16 17
(7)	Subsection (8) applies if the senior practitioner gives the applicant—	18 19
	(a) a notice of the withdrawal of the application under the <i>Disability Services Act</i> 2006, section 154; or	20 21 22
	(b) a notice of a decision on the application under the <i>Disability Services Act</i> 2006, section 162.	23 24 25
(8)	The senior practitioner must give a copy of the notice to any other active party for the proceeding.	26 27
Divisio	on 3 Other matters	28
280 Tra	nsfer of records	29
(1)	The registrar must give the senior practitioner—	30
	(a) relevant information and documents relating to all appointments of guardians for	31 32

	restrictive practices matters under this Act in effect immediately before the commencement; and	1 2 3
	(b) relevant information and documents relating to all containment and seclusion approvals under this Act in effect immediately before the commencement.	4 5 6 7
(2)	Also, if asked by the senior practitioner, the registrar must give the senior practitioner a copy of the record of proceeding for any matter mentioned in subsection (1).	8 9 10 11
(3)	For a matter mentioned in subsection (1), relevant information and documents include, but are not limited to, the following—	12 13 14
	(a) the name and contact details of each active party for a proceeding for the matter;	15 16
	(b) the name and contact details of a relevant service provider providing disability services to the person the subject of the matter;	17 18 19 20
	(c) a copy of any limitation order made by the tribunal in relation to a proceeding for the matter;	21 22 23
	(d) a copy of a final decision made by the tribunal in relation to the matter.	24 25
281 Rel	ease of information	26
(1)	This section applies if the tribunal, registrar or public guardian (each a <i>relevant entity</i>) is required to give particular information in its custody or control to the senior practitioner under this part or a transitional regulation under section 283.	27 28 29 30 31 32
(2)	The relevant entity may give the information despite—	33 34

	(a) any order made by the tribunal in relation to a proceeding, including, for example, a confidentiality order or non-publication order; or	1 2 3 4
	(b) any other provision of this Act, the <i>Public Guardian Act 2014</i> or the QCAT Act.	5 6
282 Anı	nual report by president	7
(1)	This section applies in relation to the annual report made by the president under section 83 for a financial year.	8 9 10
(2)	The annual report must include the number of proceedings transferred by the tribunal to the senior practitioner under division 2 in the financial year.	11 12 13 14
283 Tra	nsitional regulation-making power	15
(1)	A regulation (a <i>transitional regulation</i>) may make provision about a matter for which—	16 17
	(a) it is necessary to make provision to allow or facilitate the doing of anything to achieve the transition from the operation of this Act as in force before its amendment by the Disability Services (Restrictive Practices) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2024 to the operation of this Act as in force from the commencement, including, for example, for the sharing of particular information; and	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
	(b) this Act does not provide or sufficiently provide.	28 29
(2)	A transitional regulation may have retrospective operation to a day that is not earlier than the day this section commences.	30 31 32
(3)	A transitional regulation must declare it is a	33

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			transitional regulation.	1
			(4) This section and any transitional regulation expire on the day that is 2 years after the day this section	2 3
			commences.	4
Clause	38	Am	nendment of sch 4 (Dictionary)	5
		(1)	Schedule 4, definitions adult with an intellectual or cognitive disability, assessment, authorised psychiatrist, chemical restraint, chemical restraint (fixed dose), chief executive (disability services), community access services, contain, containment or seclusion approval, director of forensic disability, disability services, forensic disability client, forensic disability service, harm, informal decision-maker, least restrictive, positive behaviour support plan, relevant service provider, respite/community access plan, respite services, restrictive practice, restrictive practice (general) matter, restrictive practice matter, restrictive practice (respite) matter, seclude and senior practitioner—omit.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
		(2)	Schedule 4, definition <i>active party</i> , paragraphs (b) and (c)—	19
			omit, insert—	20
			(b) otherwise, see section 119.	21
	Part	5	Amendment of Public Guardian	22
			Act 2014	23
Clause	39	Act	t amended	24
			This part amends the <i>Public Guardian Act 2014</i> .	25
Clause	40		nendment of s 12 (Functions—adult with impaired pacity for a matter)	26 27
		•	Section 12(1)(g)—	28

			omit.		1
		(2)	Section 12(1)(h)	to (j)—	2
			renumber as sec	tion 12(1)(g) to (i).	3
lause	41	Am	endment of s 1	3 (Functions—relevant child, etc.)	4
			Section 13(1)—		5
			insert—		6
			(0)	helping the child to initiate or, on the child's behalf, initiating an application to the tribunal for review of a decision of the senior practitioner under the <i>Disability Services Act</i> 2006, part 6, division 6.	7 8 9 10 11
lause	42	Am	endment of s 3	9 (Definitions for pt 6)	12
		(1)	Section 39, defin	nition chapter 5B approval—	13
			omit.		14
		(2)	Section 39—		15
			insert—		16
			rest	rictive practice means—	17
			(a)	a regulated restrictive practice under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> , section 142; or	18 19
			(b)	a regulated restrictive practice within the meaning of the national disability insurance scheme rules made for the <i>National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013</i> (Cwlth), section 73H about conditions applying to registered NDIS providers in relation to the use of regulated restrictive practices.	20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
		(3)		nition private dwelling house, paragraph (a), 'to 'approval'—	28 29
			omit, insert—		30

[s 4	-31
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						[5 .6]	
			1	oren	nises	restrictive practice is being used at the in relation to the adult under a restrictive authorisation	1 2 3
Clause	43		endment of a	s 47	7 (Re	eports by community visitors	4 5
			Section 47(4))(e)-	_		6
			omit, insert—	-			7
			((e)	usec	regulated restrictive practice is being at the visitable site under a restrictive tice authorisation—	8 9 10
					(i)	the tribunal; or	11
					(ii)	a guardian or administrator for a consumer in relation to whom the regulated restrictive practice is used; or	12 13 14
					(iii)	the senior practitioner;	15
Clause	44		endment of	s 7(0 (Re	eports by community visitors	16 17
		(1)	Section 70(3))—			18
			insert—				19
			((f)	used hom	regulated restrictive practice is being in relation to the child at the visitable under a restrictive practice orisation—the senior practitioner.	20 21 22 23
		(2)	Section 70(4))—			24
			insert—				25
			((i)	usec site	regulated restrictive practice is being in relation to the child at the visitable under a restrictive practice orisation—the senior practitioner.	26 27 28 29

[s	45]
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Clause	45	Amendment of s 85 (Application of pt 4—separate representatives)			
		Section 85(a), after '110'—	3		
		insert—	4		
		or the Disability Services Act 2006, section 188ZF	5		
Clause	46	Amendment of s 86 (Prescribed entities)	6		
		(1) Section 86—	7		
		insert—	8		
		(ra) the senior practitioner;	9		
		(2) Section 86(ra) and (s)—	10		
		renumber as section 86(s) and (t).	11		
Clause	47	Amendment of sch 1 (Dictionary)	12		
		1 11	13 14		
		omit.	15		
		(2) Schedule 1—	16		
		insert—	17		
			18 19		
		restrictive practice authorisation under the	20 21 22		
		appointed under the Disability Services Act 2006,	23 24 25		

	Part	6	Civ	nendment of Queensland vil and Administrative bunal Act 2009	1 2 3	
Clause	48	Act		ds the Queensland Civil and Administrative	4 5	
			Tribunal Act 200	<i>)</i> 9.	6	
Clause	49	Am	endment of s 4	6 (Withdrawal of application or referral)	7	
			Section 46(2)(b)	<u> </u>	8	
			omit, insert—		9	
			(b)	the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> , part 6, division 6;	10 11	
Clause	e 50 Amendment of sch 3 (Dictionary)					
		(1)	Schedule 3, defin	nition non-publication order—	13	
			insert—		14	
			(da)	a confidentiality order under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> , section 188U or 188ZO; or	15 16 17	
			(db)	a non-identification order under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> , section 188V; or	18 19 20	
			(dc)	a non-publication order under the <i>Disability Services Act 2006</i> , section 188T or 188ZN; or	21 22 23	
		(2)	Schedule 3, defito (f)—	nition non-publication order, paragraphs (da)	24 25	
			renumber as par	agraphs (e) to (i).	26	

[s 51]

	Part	7 Other amendments	1
Clause	51	Legislation amended	2
		Schedule 1 amends the legislation it mentions.	3

Sche	edule 1	Other amendments	1
		section 51	2
Disal	oility Servic	es Act 2006	3
1	Section 5(1),	'218, 219,'—	4 5
2	'within the m	definition <i>relevant person</i> , paragraph (a)(iv), neaning of the <i>Guardianship and</i> on Act 2000'—	6 7 8 9
Fore	nsic Disabil	ity Act 2011	10
1), definition <i>relevant plans</i> , paragraph (b), naviour support plan'— ort— State behaviour support plan	11 12 13 14
2	Section 14(6 insert—), definition <i>relevant plans</i> — (ba) an NDIS behaviour support plan within the meaning of the Disability Services Act;	15 16 17 18

3	Section 14(6), definition <i>relevant plans</i> , paragraphs (ba) and (c)—	1 2
	renumber as paragraphs (c) and (d).	3
4	Section 47, note, 'restrictive practices'—	4
	omit, insert—	5
	regulated restrictive practices	6
Gua	ardianship and Administration Act 2000	7
1	Section 12(4) and note—	8
	omit.	9
2	Section 13(9)—	10
	omit.	11
3	Section 26(1)(g)—	12
	omit.	13
4	Section 28(2)—	14
	omit.	15
5	Section 29(1)(b), from '(other' to '5B)'—	16
	omit.	17
6	Section 29(1)(c) and (2)—	18
	omit.	19

Schedule 1

7	Section 33(3)—	1
	omit.	2
8	Section 81(1)(i)—	3
	omit.	4
9	Section 81(1)(j) and (k)—	5
	renumber as section 81(1)(i) and (j).	6
10	Section 118(1)(k)—	7
	omit.	8
11	Section 118(1)(I)—	9
	renumber as section 118(1)(k).	10
12	Section 118(6)(a) and (8), '(k)'—	11
	omit, insert—	12
	(j)	13
13	Schedule 2, section 2(j) and (k)—	14
	omit.	15
14	Schedule 2, section 2(I) and (m)—	16
	renumber as section 2(j) and (k).	17

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