



# Short term respite

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**Quick summary:** Short term respite allows you to have time apart from your primary informal supports overnight. It allows you to be supported by someone else and gives your primary informal supports a short break to sustain your usual arrangements. This is for up to 14 days at a time, and for up to 28 days per year.

## What's in this guideline?

This guideline covers:

- [What is short term respite?](#)
- [How do we make decisions about short term respite?](#)
- [How do you get short term respite in your plan?](#)
- [What supports can't the NDIS fund?](#)
- [What if you don't agree with a decision we make?](#)

You may also be interested in:

- [Medium term accommodation](#)
- [Supported independent living](#)
- [Home and living](#)

## What is short term respite?

Short term respite (STR) allows you to have time apart, for at least one night, from your primary informal supports who give you significant daily support. This provides the opportunity for you to be supported by someone else, while giving your primary informal supports a short break from their usual caring responsibilities.

When we say your primary informal supports, we mean your family and friends who give you the majority of your unpaid, active, disability-related support. We know the things your informal supports do for and with you are vital to your wellbeing. We understand how important it is they're able to keep supporting you.

We also know it might be important for you to spend time apart from your primary informal supports. Most of us have a break from our informal supports. For example, many adults work or study and aren't always home with their family. Learn more about [How we can help carers](#).



Short term respite may include:

- standard accommodation, with no extra inclusions. By standard accommodation, we mean the accommodation should be clean and comfortable and include basic amenities like a bed, bathroom and the accessibility features you need. For example, in a hotel, motel, short stay rental, cabin, cottage, hostel or respite accommodation.
- staying in your own home, or a homestay arrangement where you stay in a private home and get support from the person who lives there. We would only fund the supports you need in these situations, not the accommodation. We also can't fund homestay if it's provided by or with your friends and family. Those arrangements are informal supports and can't be funded by the NDIS.
- supports to help you do everyday activities, like getting ready for the day or cooking, eating and drinking, cleaning and doing chores. These are the supports your primary informal supports would normally give you.

Short term respite is just one way you and your primary informal supports can have time apart to sustain your usual arrangement and help you achieve your goals. Your plan can include supports to help you build your independence, do things in the community, or try new things without using short term respite. Usually, we'll think about other supports before funding short term respite. This could be funding for personal care supports in your home. Or we may fund a support worker to take you to a community activity each month, for example, a local men's shed.

You can choose to use your short term respite funding in a range of stationary accommodation settings. This might be a respite facility, hotel, motel, short stay rental, cabin, cottage, homestay or your own home. You can't use it to go on a cruise or a tour.

Short term respite is paid supports to make sure you can keep doing the things your informal supports normally help you do in your day to day life, while they take a break. So, if you need to go away from home for short term respite we generally expect it to be in your home state or territory in Australia.

If you live in a remote or very remote area, or a border town, your closest short term respite might be in your neighbouring state or territory. In this situation, we may be able to fund short term respite for you outside of your home state or territory.

We'll only fund your accommodation, personal care, and the support you need to take part in community, cultural or social activities. This means we won't fund the activities themselves.

If you need a support worker to stay at the location with you to access the level of support you need, we can also fund their accommodation. For example, if you need overnight supports, or there isn't a local support worker near your short term respite accommodation.



This means they can stay at the location and give you the overnight support you need and usually get.

Short term respite isn't for holidays. You can't use short term respite support for things like accommodation on holiday or airfares, including interstate and overseas travel for holidays. It's also not for your primary informal supports to stay in accommodation or to attend programs. Learn more in section [what supports can't the NDIS fund?](#)

We'll fund short term respite based on the level of support you usually need. For example, if you usually have shared support during the day, and individual support from your primary informal supports at home, we'll fund short term respite to reflect that same level of support. This means your current level of supports is maintained and you can keep doing the things you normally do. We'll look at any evidence about your disability support needs that describe when and how often you need support. This may include assessments, reports or any information you give us from your provider and allied health professionals.

You need to spend your funding in line with your plan. If you choose to use your short term respite funding for more support than you need, you may spend your funding faster than expected. You'll need to make sure your funding will last for the whole length of your plan. You can ask for a change to your plan if your situation has changed, or if you think your current plan doesn't have the short term respite support you now need. Learn more about [changing your plan](#).

We generally fund up to 28 days of short term respite per calendar year, for up to 14 days at a time. You can choose how to use your funding. For example, you might want to use it in a block of up to 14 days at a time, or for one weekend a month.

In exceptional circumstances, if your support needs mean you need more than 28 days of short term respite per calendar year, we may be able to fund this. We'll also look at other supports that might be more suitable for you. For example, if you need longer-term accommodation support, we may consider home and living supports. This could include supports like medium term accommodation, individualised living options or supported independent living. Learn more about the different types of [home and living supports](#).

You can find the standard rates for short term respite in the [NDIS pricing arrangements and price limits](#). Registered providers can't charge more than this amount. Unregistered providers can choose to charge prices below or above the price limits. The types of providers you can use depend on how you manage your funding. For example, if you're using a registered plan manager, you can't pay a provider more than the price limits set out. Learn more in [Factsheet: Managing your funding](#).

Learn more about [using your plan](#).



### Example

Sadiq is 22 years old and lives with his parents, Seema and Rahul, and 3 younger siblings. He uses a wheelchair to move around. Seema and Rahul support Sadiq with his personal care and help him with tasks like cooking. It's difficult for Sadiq's parents to give him regular support, while also giving their other children the attention they need.

Sadiq chooses to use his funding for short term respite one weekend a month. Seema and Rahul get a break and spend more time with their younger children, while feeling confident that Sadiq's needs are met and that he's doing things he enjoys. This helps him work towards his goal of increasing his independence and being supported to keep doing things he wants to outside his home. It also helps Seema and Rahul sustain their informal support arrangement with Sadiq longer term.

### Example

Linh lives with his mother and sister in their family home, with some daily assistance from his support worker. His NDIS plan has short term respite funding as a stated support. To make his funding stretch further, Linh wants to try a different short term respite arrangement. He makes an agreement with a recommended private host to use some of his respite funding to stay with them in their home. As part of this arrangement, the host will provide Linh with the regular support he needs to do the things he normally does. It also means he can share some of his supports with other participants who are having a break with this host. Linh prefers this arrangement because it lets him stay in a familiar, homely environment while giving his primary informal supports a break. It also gives him the opportunity to make new connections with other participants staying with this host.

## How do we make decisions about short term respite?

All NDIS funded supports need to meet the [reasonable and necessary criteria](#).

When we think about short term respite, we need to know:

- the need for short term respite is related to your disability support needs<sup>1</sup>
- it helps you pursue your goals<sup>2</sup>
- it helps you to participate in the community<sup>3</sup>
- it's value for money<sup>4</sup>
- it's effective and beneficial for you<sup>5</sup>
- how much support your family and other informal supports provide<sup>6</sup>
- the support is an NDIS support for you.<sup>7</sup>



## Is the short term respite related to your disability support needs?

We can only fund short term respite if it relates to your disability support needs.<sup>8</sup>

To decide this, we need to know you:

- live with, or get daily drop-in support from, your primary informal supports, and
- get disability-related support from your primary informal supports for more than 6 hours a day, on a long-term basis.

We also need to know at least one of the below factors applies to you:

- you receive high intensity supports. This may include complex bowel care, enteral feeding and management, severe dysphagia management, tracheostomy management, urinary catheter management, ventilator management, subcutaneous injections and complex wound management
- you have intensive or complex behaviour support
- you need specialist behavioural intervention support
- you live in an area where alternate in-home supports aren't widely available and accessible
- you get support from your primary informal supports, whose wellbeing and capacity to continue their caring role is at risk. For example, if they're ageing or affected by illness themselves
- your primary informal supports have additional caring responsibilities. For example, young children or other family members with disability support needs.

We consider other factors when funding short term respite for children. Learn more about this in the section [what about short term respite for children?](#)

We won't fund short term respite if:

- you live alone independently and don't have drop-in supports. This is because living alone means you already get time apart from your primary informal supports
- you get more than 18 hours paid supports in your home each day, regardless of who you live with
- you're not having a break from your primary informal supports who you live with, or who give you significant daily drop-in support
- it's a day-to-day living cost that anyone is expected to pay. For example, your mortgage, rent or utilities



- you're waiting for home modifications to be done. We might be able to fund [medium term accommodation](#) instead
- you're living in a [supported independent living](#) arrangement
- you have funding for primary or supplementary [individualised living options](#) supports
- you're in a housing crisis situation. If you're homeless or need somewhere to live, you can contact homeless services in your state or territory. You can learn about supports available through [Homelessness Australia](#). If there has been a significant change to your disability support needs because of housing instability, you can request a [change to your plan](#).

### Does short term respite help you pursue your goals?

Short term respite needs to support you to pursue your goals.<sup>9</sup> This might be something like maintaining your living and support arrangements, which also results in your primary informal supports having a break. The supports should also help you to continue accessing your usual work or community activities. Short term respite could help you to be supported while you're trying a new activity or meeting new people, outside of your usual informal support arrangements.

Learn more about [setting goals](#).

### Does short term respite help you to participate in the community?

We need to understand how short term respite will give your primary informal supports a break and help you to take part in social and community activities. For example, it might help you to keep doing the things you enjoy, like going out with friends, playing sport or going out into the community. This gives your primary informal supports a short break, but still makes sure you can get the support you need to help you do the things you want to do

You might like to think about what services are available to you in your local area, or to meet cultural safety needs.

#### Example

Amir has evidence that he needs short term respite to give his primary informal supports a break from helping him with his daily personal care needs. He needs individual support as his disability means he can't share support with others. Amir has decided to stay at a hotel in the city he lives in. He books a basic room rate with no extra inclusions. Amir's regular support worker will provide support they have agreed to. Amir will pay for his own meals and for trips out in the city. Amir uses the short term respite funding in his plan to pay for the accommodation itself and for his support worker to provide him with personal care support.



## Is short term respite value for money?

One of the things we look at is value for money.<sup>10</sup> This means we think about the cost of short term respite and how it will benefit you compared with other types of supports.

We think about what supports you usually need, and if you'll continue to need any paid supports while using short term respite.

We also think about whether you usually share supports with other people, and how many people you can safely share your supports with. This helps us decide what level of support for short term respite we fund in your plan.

We'll look at any evidence about your disability support needs that describe when and how often you need support. For example, any assessments or reports, or any information you give us from your provider and allied health professionals.

## Can you access high intensity supports in short term respite?

High intensity supports to help with self-care and intensive and complex behaviours can only be delivered by appropriately trained support workers. If you need high intensity supports during your short term respite that your primary informal supports usually provide, talk to your my NDIS contact. Or you can arrange for your existing support providers to deliver the high intensity supports you need during short term respite.

You'll need to think about what supports you need and negotiate this with your provider to make sure they can give you this support, in line with the budget that's been included in your plan.

If your plan isn't meeting your needs or your needs have changed, contact us to talk about a [plan reassessment](#). We may be able to fund more or different supports if they meet the [NDIS funding criteria](#).

Providers who deliver intensive and complex behaviour supports must be registered with the [NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission](#) and follow the [rules for behaviour support and restrictive practices](#). If your short term respite provider needs to use restrictive practices during your stay, they must also be authorised by the relevant state or territory authority to use the restrictive practices.

### Example

Maxine lives with her parents in regional Victoria. Maxine has an intellectual disability and schizoaffective disorder. She displays frequent behaviours of concern including self-harm and physical aggression towards others when she's distressed or can't make her needs understood. Maxine has a behaviour support plan that her family and her support workers use to deliver intensive and complex behaviour supports. At home, Maxine needs one



support worker or one of her parents to help her. When she's out in the community, Maxine usually needs 2 people to be with her. This is because she sometimes needs to be diverted away from people or areas if she starts showing signs of distress, or harm to herself or the community.

Maxine's parents found a short term respite provider that can give her the same level of support she usually receives from her plan funding. This gives them a break and the chance to do things they can't normally when Maxine is at home. It also gives Maxine an opportunity to build her communication skills.

Maxine is best supported in the community with at least one worker who knows her well and can anticipate her support needs in an unpredictable environment. Her parents arrange for the respite provider to work with one of Maxine's usual, trusted support workers when they take her out. This existing support worker is authorised to use a restrictive practice if it's needed when Maxine is out in the in the community.

### **Do we expect family and informal supports to provide this support?**

When we decide what NDIS supports we can fund in your plan, we think about your primary informal supports. We consider if they're able to continue to support you in the long term.<sup>11</sup>

We'll consider the risk to you and your family's wellbeing if they continue to support you without short term respite. We also look at how the support provided by your family and networks affects your independence. We compare this to the independence and opportunities short term respite may provide.

Short term respite is just one way for you and your primary informal supports to have a short break from each other. It shouldn't replace other natural ways you have time apart, like going to school or doing activities in your community.

### **What about short term respite supports for children?**

When we say children, we mean participants who are younger than 18 years. For children where there is a respite need, short term respite can support age-appropriate time apart. In these situations, short term respite can support a family's ability to sustain their ongoing caring role.

We only fund short term respite for children in exceptional situations. We don't fund supports that all parents or families are reasonably expected to provide, whether their child has a disability or not. This means we think about if a parent or primary carer should provide the support to a child of similar age. We consider that it's usual for parents to provide almost all the care and support that young children need.<sup>12</sup> For example, it's reasonable to expect parents to help young children go to the toilet or settle them to sleep at night.



The way a family supports a child usually changes as they get older. The child's support needs may increase, or they may need less support as they develop new skills or want more independence. This means that families usually get more time apart. For example, children go to school and are out of their parents' care for part of the day. However, parents and carers are still responsible for things like food, emotional support, decision-making and providing a safe home.

Short term respite is only for disability-related support needs and doesn't replace a family's general parenting responsibilities. For example, it can't be used for babysitting or nannying services.

It also doesn't replace community and mainstream services, including school camps children might go to, or other supports that are available to the broader community. These mainstream supports are responsible for making sure they are accessible and suitable for families supporting people with disability.

To decide if we can fund short term respite for your child and family, we need to know if:

- they live with you and you are their primary carer. We don't fund short term respite for children who are in statutory residential out-of-home care
- they need a large amount of care daily (greater than 6 hours per day) for active, disability-related support from their primary informal supports, significantly beyond the level usually needed for children of same age. This means children with high intensity, daily personal support needs or behaviours of concern who need direct supervision due to risk
- you need more support to sustain your caring role due to your child's disability-related care needs
- other supports have been funded or considered. These may include other support in your family home, assistive technology or social and community access.

We also need to know at least one of the below factors applies to you:

- another member of your household has major disability or developmental delay, and your caring responsibilities affect your wellbeing and the ongoing care you provide
- you or their primary carer have serious health concerns, are ageing or at risk of being unable to sustain your caring role
- there are identified risks with providing supports in the home
- there's an identified risk of your child entering an out-of-home care arrangement due to their disability or developmental delay related support needs



- you live in an area where other types of in-home supports aren't widely available and accessible. This might be because you live in a remote or rural area.

Short term respite providers caring for children need to follow state and territory laws. This is to help safeguard the child and includes meeting requirements like holding Working with Children or Working with Vulnerable People Checks. States and territories have laws and regulations about the number of days a child can be cared for outside the home before this must be registered with the relevant authority. If you're not sure who the relevant department is in your state or territory, talk to your my NDIS contact or go to the [Australian Institute of Health and Welfare website](#).

For children, we'll consider funding supports in the home before considering funding for short term respite to sustain their family's caring role. Short term respite works together with other disability-related supports and doesn't replace primary informal or paid supports.

### **Example**

Kate is 4 years old and autistic. Her mother is the sole carer of Kate and her 3 siblings, all of whom are participants on the NDIS.

Kate needs a high level of supervision. Without this, she engages in serious behaviours of concern which present a danger to herself and her family. She also needs a high level of support with her self-care activities. Early childhood intervention supports and behaviour supports are included in Kate's plan too. Kate requires one-on-one active support during the day and regularly wakes up during the night, then needs active assistance to return to sleep.

Kate has funding in her plan for regular in-home supports. However, her mother has said that this doesn't give her enough of a break. This is because Kate regularly seeks her out when she's at home, including throughout the night. Kate's mother has reported that she's worried she won't be able to sustain the care of her children on a long term basis.

Considering all the information in this case, Kate's planner decides to fund short term respite. This will help maintain Kate's current primary informal supports. It will also help them work with other informal, community and mainstream supports, as well as Kate's NDIS funded supports.

### **What about supports for children who have significant disabilities to help them remain living in the family home?**

We may fund more than 28 days per year to help sustain the child's parents or carers in exceptional situations. We'd only do this if a child were at risk of not being able to stay in the family home due to significant disability support needs. We generally won't fund more than 60 days per year.



You may be able to get help from child protection and mainstream and community services in your state. The supports may be different depending on the state or territory you live in.

Short term respite can't be used in place of a formal child protection response, or to fund out-of-home care for supports that aren't [NDIS supports](#).

If a child is currently living out of home, learn more at [What if the child is living in out-of-home care?](#)

## How do you get short term respite in your plan?

If you need short term respite, you can talk to your my NDIS contact or bring this up at your check-in meeting. You can also ask for a change to your plan if your situation has changed, or if you think your current plan doesn't have the short term respite support you now need.<sup>13</sup> Learn more about [changing your plan](#).

Short term respite will be included in your plan as flexible funding in your Core budget. This means you'll need to spend your funding in line with your plan. You'll need to think about what supports you need as you may need to negotiate this with your provider. Talk with them to make sure they can give you this support in line with the short term respite budget included in your plan.

For example, you may want to use some of your short term respite funding to get support to help you attend your weekly social group catch-up for one or two weeks. This gives your primary informal supports a short break from taking you.

Learn more about flexible supports in [Factsheet: Support categories](#).

## How do we decide how much STR funding you need?

When we include funding for short term respite in your plan, we want to make sure you get the right type and level of support. This means we consider:

- The number of hours of support you get from informal supports each day. This includes your primary informal supports, as well as other friends, family, informal networks and local community supports.
- The number of hours of support you get from paid supports or mainstream services. We'll take into account whether these are available all year, or if there are breaks, like school holidays, where you'll need extra support from your primary informal supports.
- The usual level of care you get from other paid supports. For example, you might need more support if you're not staying in accommodation close to your regular support worker.



- Whether you need a higher level of support during part of the day. For example, if you need 2 people to help lift you out of bed, or if you need help with personal hygiene, breathing or swallowing.

We also have to think about whether we need to adjust the level of your other NDIS supports to make sure we're not funding two similar supports at the same time. The law says we can't fund a support if it duplicates what you're already getting from another NDIS support.

### **Example**

Reid is 45 years old and lives at home with his mother who gives him 16 hours of support each day, from 6pm to 10am. Reid works 5 hours a day during the week with shared employment supports. The employment supports are budgeted for 48 weeks a year. When he's not working, his mother provides him with extra support which is equal to 21 hours on those days. Reid is eligible for short term respite. His planner works out that he needs support for 21 hours each day in short term respite, and he can continue to use 3 hours per day of community access supports. If Reid were funded additional core support in his plan for the weeks he's not working, his short term respite budget would be based on 16 hours of informal support each day instead. This is because his mother no longer needs to provide support to Reid on the days he isn't working, and STR only covers the hours of support you receive from your informal supports.

Reid's mother doesn't stay with him while he accesses short term respite to allow them to have time apart.

## **What supports can't the NDIS fund?**

The NDIS can only fund short term respite supports that are [NDIS supports](#). NDIS laws determine what we can and can't fund.

There may be other supports available outside the NDIS that are suitable for you, for example mainstream, community and informal supports. Or you may be able to use your flexible core support for other NDIS supports for you. This might be for a support worker to help you in your home or when you're out in your community when your informal supports can't support you, or to give them a break.

### **Holidays**

You can't use short term respite funding to go on a holiday. Having a holiday with your family or friends is a good way to relax and visit a new place. However, the NDIS won't pay for holidays. You can't use your plan to pay for:



- costs of a holiday or tourist travel. For example, cruises, holiday packages, holiday accommodation and airfares, including interstate and overseas travel, passports, visa, travel and vehicle insurance, internet, activities and meals
- holiday accommodation outside of Australia, for example in an overseas location
- accommodation or travel expenses for family members who are providing you with informal support on holiday
- accommodation or travel expenses for your support workers who are providing you with formal support on holiday
- food or meals on holiday
- activities, entrance fees and things you do with your family and friends on a holiday.

If you go on a holiday, you can usually continue to use your plan for any NDIS supports you need while you're away. For example, your support worker might support you in the holiday location. Or you can find a local provider in the area you travel to. If you use assistive technology, you might need to rent equipment like a shower chair while you're away.

## Meals

In some cases, your provider may include meals in their daily rate as part of your short term respite in a centre or group residence. The total cost needs to align with the [NDIS Pricing Arrangements and Price Limits](#). Food and meals can't be included in the daily rate if you stay in short term respite in an individual setting, for example in a hotel.

If your centre or group accommodation doesn't include meals as part of their daily rate, you can pay for your meals using your own money.

If you need to buy or provide your own meals while you're staying in short term respite, you can't use your NDIS funding for this. Food and groceries are day-to-day living costs for all Australians and are not NDIS supports<sup>14</sup>. This includes meals from a restaurant, meal delivery or meal kits, or food items and ingredients from a supermarket or other similar locations.

You may already have funding in your plan to help you prepare or eat food if you need this because of your disability support needs. If you do, you can still use this funding while you're in short term respite.

Learn more about [nutrition supports including meal preparation](#).

## Example

Sahil has funding in his plan for short term respite. He doesn't usually need help to prepare or eat meals. Sahil's short term respite provider gives him the option to buy 3 meals a day for



\$35 per day. Sahil uses his own money to pay for this. If he chooses not to buy his meals from the short term respite provider, he can bring his own prepared meals or cook in the accommodation's kitchen.

## Activities

You can't use your short term respite funding, or any NDIS funding, to pay for activities for yourself, your support worker or your informal supports. Costs for activities such as tickets, entry fees, equipment, or membership fees are not NDIS supports. They're day-to-day living costs that everyone is expected to pay.

Some providers may include activities in the cost of their short term respite in a centre or a group residence. For example, a group pottery workshop at the location. If the cost isn't included in the short term respite rate and you want to take part, you must use your own money. The total cost needs to align with the [NDIS Pricing Arrangements and Price Limits](#).

You can still use your NDIS funds for the support you need to help you take part in the activities, just not to pay for the activities themselves.

### Example

Dominic is 20 years old and using his short term respite funding to attend respite in a shared cabin setting with other people. The cabin accommodation also has facilities for activities including archery and kayaking. There aren't any additional costs to take part in these activities. Dominic usually needs shared supports, but for an activity like archery, he needs individual support to be able to join in. Dominic and the provider discuss his disability support needs and agree to use his short term respite funding to pay for the extra, one-on-one support he needs to take part in archery.

## Transport

You can't use your short term respite funding to pay for transport to get to your respite accommodation or activity if you can travel or use public transport independently. This means the cost of transport to your short term respite can't be included in the overall price. You should consider this when you choose the short term respite that's right for you.

If your plan includes separate funding for transport, you can continue to use this funding to travel to and from your short term respite. You can also use this to travel to and from any activities at your short term respite if this is not included.

If you live in a remote area and need to travel a long distance to get to your short term respite, you can use your Core budget funding for supports to help you travel there. We may also include more funding to help you get to your short term respite if you live in very remote area.



Learn more about [transport support](#).

Local state and territories provide mainstream transport support options if you live in rural or remote Australia. [Patient assisted travel schemes \(PATS\)](#) are available in each state and territory to help you attend approved medical specialist services that aren't available in your local area.

### Example

Alice lives in Mount Gambier and has funding for short term respite. She researches suitable short term respite options, including staying in a local hotel in her town with individual supports, or travelling 500km to Adelaide and staying in shared accommodation with mostly shared supports at a much cheaper rate. Alice wants to maximise her short term respite budget, so she decides to travel to Adelaide and pay for her flight privately.

Alice has Level 1 transport funding in the Core budget of her NDIS plan. She can put this funding towards the transport cost to Adelaide and pay for the rest with her own money.

## What if you don't agree with a decision we make?

If we decide short term respite supports don't meet our [NDIS funding criteria](#), we can't include them in your plan.

We'll give you written reasons why we made the decision. You can [contact us](#) if you'd like more detail about the reasons for our decision.

If you don't agree with a decision we make about funding these supports, you can ask for an internal review of our decision.

You'll need to ask for an internal review within 3 months of getting your plan.

Learn more about [reviewing our decisions](#).

## Reference list

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<sup>1</sup> NDIS Act s 34(1)(aa).

<sup>2</sup> NDIS Act s 34(1)(a).

<sup>3</sup> NDIS Act s 34(1)(b).

<sup>4</sup> NDIS Act s 34(1)(c).

<sup>5</sup> NDIS Act s 34(1)(d).

<sup>6</sup> NDIS Act s 34(1)(e).

<sup>7</sup> NDIS Act s 34(1)(f).

<sup>8</sup> NDIS Act s 34(1)(aa).

<sup>9</sup> NDIS Act s 34(1)(a).

<sup>10</sup> NDIS Act s 34(1)(c).

<sup>11</sup> NDIS Act s 34(1)(e).



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<sup>12</sup> NDIS (Supports for Participants) Rules r 3.4(a)(i)-(ii).

<sup>13</sup> NDIS Act s 47A(2), s 48(2).

<sup>14</sup> NDIS (Getting the NDIS Back on Track No. 1) (NDIS Supports) Transitional Rules 2024 sch 2 item 3.