

rare voices

A U S T R A L I A<sup>®</sup>



# **RVA Disability Virtual Round Table**

**NDIS Legislation & Foundational Supports**

**25 September 2024**

# Introduction

- Welcome
- Acknowledgement of Country
- Introductions
- General Principles for Engagement
- Lens – People living with rare disease with:
  - A. NDIS Participants with significant and permanent disability impacts ('severe and profound'); estimated to be over 100,000 NDIS Participants with a rare disease disability
  - B. all people with a rare disease that meet Australian government definition of disability; estimated to be 2 million Australians with rare disease disability

*'a person has a disability if they report they have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. This includes episodic conditions if they are likely to recur.'* [Definition of disability | Australian Public Service Commission \(apsc.gov.au\)](https://www.apsc.gov.au/definition-of-disability)
- **Scope of the Roundtable**
  1. New NDIS Legislation impacts – 3 October 2024
  2. Foundational Supports - Engagement & Opportunities
  3. Other Changes - Provider registration for Support Coordination
  4. Sector engagement environmental scan

# What is not changing

- The NDIS will continue to operate under new legislation on 3 October 2024.
- NDIS continues to be the insurance scheme for people with **significant** and **permanent** impairments that have **substantial impact** on **functional capacity** that impacts their **social, community or economic participation**.
- **Many of the NDIS rules, standard operating procedures, and processes will remain the same.** Some new NDIS rules will be developed because the new legislation requires them to provide clarification for participants and providers or to introduce new ways of working within the NDIS.
- **No changes will be applied retrospectively to current NDIS participants** – that is there are no changes to current plans, current plan funding amounts or plan periods.
- Participants who have access to the NDIS before 3 October 2024 will **continue to have access** on 3 October 2024 and up to the next plan reassessment. (\*Ongoing eligibility assessments may be required in the future but how this will work and when this may occur is yet to be determined.)
- Current participants **can still request a plan reassessment or accept plan autorenewal options** from NDIS for their current plans. Participants can still request a change of circumstances review, with evidence regarding the significant change to living arrangements, support needs, disability impacts etc.
- **NDIS remains an evidence-based scheme**, and the level of evidence needed is related to the **level and severity of impairment and impact**, and the **type and level of support** being requested. A lot of the **terminology** regarding impairments, impairment categories, functional domains, and functional impacts remain the same.
- **NDIS funds continue to only be available to pay for products, services and supports that relate to disability-impacts.** They are not permitted to be used to pay for services and products that should be provided by mainstream services (i.e. health, education, housing etc), daily living expenses or illegal activities. Further clarification on what they can/can't be spent on will be provided by NDIS by 3 October 2024 in the form of the new lists of NDIS Supports.

# What can NDIS Participant do?

- There are lots of changes occurring and these may be confusing for a number of people, and this may cause anxiety in some people.
- Ask for help and support from trusted people during this time.
- Continue to use the NDIS plan and funds as per the NDIS plan, complying with the new NDIS Supports Lists
- Follow official information channels to keep up with the changes – e.g. NDIS, Department of Social Services
- Updates on community social media pages may contain useful information – however it can also contain misinformation. Check and verify information before acting on it
- The NDIS National Call Centre staff may not be able to access the information or answer the questions as they are not NDIS service delivery staff.
- Direct questions to: Support Coordinator, Plan Manager, Local Area Coordinator, NDIS Planner (if details are known).
- If interacting with the NDIS or discussing NDIS-related matters during this period of change, request all information in writing.
- This should include:
  - the person you are speaking with
  - a Receipt Number for the interaction,
  - A copy of the Live Online Chat window or an email summary from a Local Area Coordinator/Plan Manager/Support Coordinator.
  - **Note:** Consider bringing a support person who can ask questions, take notes, provide ideas or prompts, follow up actions etc.

# Resources

## NDIS resources

[Changes to the NDIS legislation](#)

[Summary of legislation changes](#)

[Frequently asked questions about legislation](#)

## Department of Social Services resources

[Disability Reform Roadmap for 2024 and 2025](#)

[Draft list of NDIS Supports \(Not yet finalised\)](#)

[The NDIS Amendment Bill - Questions and answers](#)

[Foundational Supports | engage.dss.gov.au](#)

## RVA Disability Submissions

[Rare Voices Australia's Disability-Related Submissions and Resources - Rare Voices Australia](#)

- [Draft NDIS Lists of Supports submission](#)
- [NDIS Act Draft Legislation submission](#)
- [National Carer Strategy submission](#)



# New NDIS Legislation – Summary

## Eligibility Criteria for Disability Requirements

The 2024 amendments retain the core eligibility criteria for accessing NDIS, but now add clearer guidance regarding when *mainstream systems* are responsible for providing support. This aims to prevent confusion around what the NDIS should fund versus what is covered by other services (e.g., health or education systems). The new framework emphasises that supports provided under the NDIS should be related to the participant's impairments

## Early Intervention Requirements

The 2024 amendments clarify that early intervention supports should be NDIS-related. This change provides stricter boundaries, ensuring that early intervention supports fall within the NDIS's scope rather than being covered by other systems. The revised provisions now place a stronger emphasis on evidence-based interventions, where the goal is to prevent or delay the deterioration of an individual's functional capacity and significantly reduce the long-term need for supports later on or improve outcomes for individuals.

## Rules on Spending NDIS Funds

New rules clearly define *NDIS supports* and include a list of prohibited items (such as sexual services and illegal drugs). The 2024 Act also includes provisions for participants to request exceptions if they need access to a prohibited support

## Flexibility and Needs Assessments

The 2024 changes introduce a new needs assessment process that is more holistic and person-centered. It emphasises assessing the "whole person" rather than focusing on individual support items. New rules will be needed to define how this will work.

## Impairment Notices and Review Mechanisms

Participants will now receive an impairment notice when they meet the access criteria for the pathways, or transition to new framework plans following a needs assessment. This notice will list impairments related to their eligibility under the NDIS. New rules will be needed to define how this will work.

## New total budget amounts – New Framework Plans

All participants will eventually transition to a new planning framework, which will include individualised funding and more flexible budget arrangements. This process will be phased in over several years, and consultation with the disability community will determine the specifics of the framework and the transition.

## Plan Management and Financial Oversight

The new Act strengthens the NDIA's ability to switch plan management types if participants, their nominees, or plan managers fail to manage funds properly. This change aims to prevent financial misuse and ensure that NDIS funds are spent in accordance with the participant's plan

## Review of Participant Status – including removal of eligibility from the NDIS

The new Act introduces provisions for more proactive information-gathering by the NDIA. For example, the NDIA can request assessments or additional information when reviewing a participant's eligibility, including ongoing eligibility. New rules will be needed to define how this will work.

# Changes effective on 3 October 2024

## Clearer Eligibility for Disability and Early Intervention Supports:

The Act provides clearer guidance on when individuals meet the disability or early intervention requirements for accessing the NDIS. Specifically, it clarifies that only NDIS-related supports should be funded through the Scheme, emphasising that some responsibilities lie with mainstream services such as health or education.

## New Pathways for Accessing the NDIS:

There will be two pathways for access to NDIS. The NDIA will inform applicants whether they have met the **disability** or **early intervention** requirements, creating a clearer separation between the two pathways. This change supports the introduction of more streamlined and individualised participant pathways.

## Spending Rules for NDIS Funds:

Rules defining what NDIS funds can and cannot be spent on will come into effect and **will impact all participants**. This includes a prohibition on certain supports like sexual services, alcohol, and illegal drugs. There will be a substitution rule developed that allows participants to request exceptions in certain individual circumstances.

The NDIS will only fund supports related to the impairment(s) covered by your access request. This impacts participants at planning and using their plan for plans approved or varied after the law starts. Participants on current plans will continue to use their supports as funded.

## Plan Management Revisions:

The NDIA will have more authority to change a participant's plan management type if there are concerns that funds are not being managed appropriately. This includes cases where nominees or plan managers fail to manage the budget as NDIS intended.

## New Claims and Payments Framework:

A legislated claims and payments framework will come into effect to reduce confusion among participants and providers by clarifying the processes for submitting and receiving payments. For the first 12 months, the NDIA will honour all claims for supports provided before 3/10/2024.

## Total Funding Amounts and Funding Periods:

Plans approved after the law comes into effect will have total funding amounts, funding component amounts, and funding periods. This impacts participants (existing and new) upon new plan approval – it will not be retrospectively applied to all plans. You will need to spend within the funding amount in a given funding period. To start with, funding periods will be 12 months.

# Changes still subject to ‘Consultation’

The following changes will not come into effect on 3 October 2024 as they are subject to further consultation, review and agreement with States and Territories.

## **New Support Needs Assessment Process:**

The new holistic needs assessment process, which will evaluate a participant's whole-of-person needs rather than focusing on specific support items, is still under development. The NDIS will fund needs which arise from the impairments in relation to which a participant meets the disability requirements and/or the early intervention requirements. This process will be co-designed with the disability community and will include consultation on the tools and the roles of assessors.

## **Transition to New Planning Framework:**

All participants will eventually transition to a new planning framework, which will include individualised funding and more flexible budget arrangements. Under the new planning framework, a flexible budget will be determined by a new budget method, informed by a support needs assessment. This process will be phased in over several years, and consultation with the disability community will determine the specifics of the framework and the transition.

## **Impairment Notices:**

Starting in January 2025, all participants will receive impairment notices that list the impairment/s that qualify them for the NDIS. This change will be rolled out **first for new participants** and later for existing ones as they transition to new framework plans and complete the new needs assessment (timeframe not yet known; up to 5 years). Impairment notices will ensure that the NDIA provides a planning experience and plan funding outcomes that are tailored to each participant's circumstances and disability. Participants can seek a variation to add or remove impairments after meeting access. New NDIS rules will be made to outline when and how impairment notices will be issued.

## **Development of Exception Processes for Prohibited Supports:**

Although the list of prohibited supports will come into effect, there is an acknowledgment that participants may need access to some of these supports in exceptional circumstances. The exception process for such requests is still being developed, with input from the disability community.

## **Eligibility re-assessment:**

Allows Rules to require that certain cohorts undergo an eligibility reassessment in particular circumstances, for example when children turn 9.

## **Further Clarity on Total Funding Amounts and Funding Periods:**

The total funding amounts, funding components, and funding periods for plans will be further clarified through ongoing consultation. While the basic framework will be in place on 3 October 2024, more detailed rules on how long funding periods can last and how they will be managed are still being discussed.



# NDIS Terminology

## Becoming a Participant – NDIS Rules 2016

If new rules reflect *NDIS Rules 2016 – Becoming a Participant (updated 2018)* then the terminology and criteria used may include the following:

- **Impairment:** An NDIS support may be funded if the support is necessary to address the needs of the participant **arising from** an impairment in relation to which the participant meets the **disability requirements pathway** or the **early intervention requirements pathway**.
- **Early Intervention Pathway** - they will include funding for NDIS supports if it:
  - 6.2 (b) **“is likely to benefit the person by reducing the person’s future needs for supports in relation to disability **AND**”\***
  - 6.2 (c) “is likely to benefit the person by
    - i. mitigating or alleviating the impact or
    - ii. preventing the deterioration of such functional capacity or
    - iii. improving such functional capacity or
    - iv. strengthening the sustainability of informal supports.”
- **Disability Pathway** - The Act sets out when a person meets the disability requirements. The requirements are met if:
  - (a) the person has a disability that is attributable to **one or more intellectual, cognitive, neurological, sensory or physical impairments, or to one or more impairments attributable to a psychiatric condition**; and
  - (b) the person’s impairment or impairments are, or are likely to be, **permanent** (see paragraphs 5.4 to 5.7); and
  - (c) the impairment or impairments result in **substantially reduced functional capacity** to undertake, or psychosocial functioning in undertaking, one or more of the following activities: **communication, social interaction, learning, mobility, self care, self-management** (see paragraph 5.8); and
  - (d) the impairment or impairments affect the person’s capacity for **social and economic participation**; and
  - (e) the person is likely to **require NDIS supports for the person’s lifetime**.

\*RVA has raised the need for this criteria to be review for early intervention, including changing ‘and’ to ‘or’ and expanding the early intervention pathways to include late onset/acquired disabilities. RVA has been advised that we will be part of the co-design/consultation for the new NDIS Rules – Becoming a Participant.

# NDIS Terminology, cont.

## Levels of Impairment – NDIS Rules 2016

An impairment is, or is likely to be, permanent only if there are **no known, available and appropriate evidence-based clinical, medical or other treatments that would be likely to remedy the impairment.**

5.8 An impairment results in substantially reduced functional capacity of a person to undertake one or more of the relevant activities—**communication, social interaction, learning, mobility, self-care, self-management** (see paragraph 5.1(c))—if its result is that:

- (a) the person is unable to participate effectively or completely in the activity, or to perform tasks or actions required to undertake or participate effectively or completely in the activity, **without assistive technology, equipment** (other than commonly used items such as glasses) or **home modifications**; or
- (b) the person usually requires assistance (including **physical assistance, guidance, supervision or prompting**) from other people to participate in the activity or to perform tasks or actions required to undertake or participate in the activity; or
- (c) the person is **unable to participate in the activity or to perform tasks or actions required to undertake or participate in the activity**, even with assistive technology, equipment, home modifications or assistance from another person.

# Meeting & Keeping NDIS Access

## Impairment Categories

1. Intellectual\*
  2. Cognitive\*
  3. Neurological
  4. Sensory
  5. Physical
  6. Psychosocial
- Developmental Delay (Child) – Early Intervention Pathway only

## Impact Domains/Activities

1. Communication
2. Social Interaction
3. Learning
4. Mobility
5. Self-care
6. Self-management

**Important: People living with rare disease disability may have multiple and compounding impairments.**

**Wherever possible, assessment of functional impact should use NDIS terminology and explicitly assess the following for all tasks/sub-tasks across all impact domains/activities:**

### **1. What is the NDIS participant able to do (Level of Impairment):**

- a. Independently or with Assistive Technology and/or Home modifications
- b. With Guidance/Supervision/Prompting
- c. With Physical Assistance (some, a lot etc)
- d. Or Unable to do even with the above.

### **2. For each task/sub-task/activity, what level of support is needed and at what support ratio (e.g. 1:1, 1:2, 2:1, 1:1 with Assistive Technology etc)**

**\*RVA has sought clarification from NDIS on the difference between Intellectual and Cognitive impairments.**

# Questions

The NDIS will only fund supports related to the impairment(s) covered by your access request.

## **Impairments**

- *What do we think of the language being used – ‘impairments’? This is as per current NDIS Rules 2016.*
- *Do we have suggestions on other language?*
- *What are the definitions of ‘impairments’? Will they be grouped into domains such as physical, cognitive etc?*
- *What is the impact for people with rare disease disabilities that have multi-system impacts across domains? Who decides what Impairment categories are identified for each condition?*
- *How are cumulative impacts captured?*
- *How is the NDIS catering for people without a diagnosis but have impairments – how will these be identified for current participants?*

## **Access Met**

- *How do we review/update/correct Access Met information?*
- *What is the evidence we need to provide to do this?*
- *Given this may impact how we can spend NDIS funding (i.e. can’t purchase supports not related to our Access Met impairments) how quickly can this be corrected?*

## **Evidence-based supports**

- *How is the NDIS catering for people who have super rare diseases with little evidence / data regarding effective therapeutic interventions?*
- *Who is training the doctors/specialists on how to write the evidence needed? GPs lack expertise to speak to all the impacts and impairments, but specialists may only see the person based on one condition so we have to gather so many letters for the GP to be able to write the summary*
- *What info / evidence does NDIA pull from to make decisions? And how do we get to interact with updating / contribute real life evidence / feedback?*

# Foundational Supports

The *Department of Social Services (DSS)* defines **Foundational Supports** as part of a broader effort to provide support outside the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) for people with disabilities who are not eligible for the NDIS or require less intensive support.

## General Foundational Supports:

These are available to all people with disabilities under the age of 65, regardless of NDIS eligibility. They focus on helping individuals build their capacity and independence through:

- **Information and advice:** Providing resources that help people with disabilities and their families make informed decisions.
- **Capacity building:** Empowering individuals and families with peer support, self-advocacy, and decision-making skills.
- **Advocacy and employment services:** Expanding funding for individual and systemic advocacy, and improving employment support systems.

## Targeted Foundational Supports:

These supports are aimed at people with disabilities under 65 who are not eligible for the NDIS but still need early intervention or less intensive support. Examples include:

- **Home and community care:** Services like assistance with shopping, cleaning, and aids/equipment for daily living.
- **Psychosocial disability support:** Targeted programs to build independence and capacity for those with psychosocial disabilities.
- **Early intervention and transitions:** Supports for children with developmental concerns and programs to help young people navigate key life transitions, such as entering higher education or the workforce.

Both types of foundational supports are designed to **complement existing mainstream services**.

# Comments and Concerns

**Risk of Undermining NDIS:** One of the primary concerns is that the introduction of Foundational Supports could shift attention and resources away from the NDIS, potentially limiting access to higher-intensity supports for those eligible. Disability organisations like PWDA have expressed concern that increasing reliance on Foundational Supports could create gaps in essential services that the NDIS was initially designed to fill.

**Inconsistent Access and Funding:** Many advocacy groups, worry that Foundational Supports may suffer from inconsistent access across different regions, particularly in rural and remote areas. The existing disparities in how support services are funded and delivered, which have been problematic in the Information, Linkages, and Capacity Building (ILC) grants program, could carry over into the Foundational Supports structure. This could create uneven levels of support across states and territories, affecting some groups more than others.

**Complexity of Service Navigation:** There is a concern that Foundational Supports could add another layer of complexity to an already fragmented system. Many people with disabilities already face challenges navigating the NDIS, mainstream services, and community supports. The introduction of another tier of support could complicate this further, making it more difficult for people with disabilities to understand and access the right services.

**Underfunding of Targeted Supports:** Concerns that targeted foundational supports may be underfunded or lack the necessary resources to effectively support people with disabilities who are not eligible for the NDIS but still have significant needs. Without sufficient funding, these supports may not provide the necessary early intervention and community care, potentially leading to more people needing intensive NDIS services later.

**Concerns Around Advocacy and Representation:** There is also concern about how well Foundational Supports will address the advocacy needs of people with disabilities. There are calls for more robust, well-funded advocacy services that are not solely tied to NDIS matters. There is also worry that some groups, particularly those in underrepresented cohorts (like LGBTIQ+ and rural communities), may not receive adequate attention under the new framework.

**Potential for Cost Shifting:** Another key concern is the potential for cost shifting between the NDIS and mainstream services. With the introduction of Foundational Supports, there is a risk that state or federal governments might reduce their funding for mainstream services, assuming Foundational Supports will fill the gap, even though these supports are not intended to replace mainstream services.

# Questions – General Foundational Supports

## Questions For RVA Partners:

*Please respond to the following as they relate to: Information, Advice and Capacity Building (Individuals, families and carers and community)*

- *For people living with rare disease disabilities and who are not receiving NDIS funding, where do they currently go to get their disability-related needs met?*
- *How is that working for them?*
- *What can be done to make finding the right supports easier for people with rare disease disability?*
- *What types of new/different/additional supports are needed to help people with rare disease disability be better supported in:*
  - *decision-making and to advocate for what they need?*
  - *being independent and participating in the community as equal citizens?*
  - *making and maintaining peer and community connections?*
- *What types of information or advice tools can help families, carers and kin to increase their capability to support people with rare disease disability?*
- *What could help to improve the capacity of community organisations and services to be more inclusive, accessible and welcoming spaces for people with rare disease disability?*
- *What do we need to consider to make sure that additional supports outside of the NDIS are good quality and keep people safe?*
- *Are there sector capability challenges or opportunities that should be considered as part of initial reforms?*
- *Do you have ideas for how we will know if general supports are improving the lives of people with rare disease disability?*



## Overview

- All governments are committed to working with people with disability to make Australia more inclusive, accessible and safe for people with disability. Governments will do this through progressing these key disability reforms.
- This Roadmap highlights the key actions all governments will take in 2024 and 2025 to build the foundations and deliver on commitments for the disability and NDIS reform agenda.
- This includes progressing National Cabinet commitments to reforms to ensure the sustainability of the NDIS; legislative and other changes to the NDIS to improve the experience of participants and restore the original intent of the Scheme; the adjustment of the annual escalation rate for state and territory NDIS contributions (from 4 per cent to a revised cap of up to 8 per cent), and the design of additional Foundational Supports.

## We are committed to achieving:

### Goals

#### Inclusion and Access

Building more inclusive and accessible systems, services, communities and workplaces for all people with disability.

#### Rights

Empowering all people with disability by elevating their rights and voices and maximising autonomy, recognising diversity and intersectionality.

#### Quality Services

Designing and funding a disability ecosystem that provides high quality, effective and safe services for people with disability.

#### Confidence and Sustainability

Ensuring that people with disability have trust and confidence they will be able to access the supports and services they need now and into the future.

## We will work with disability stakeholders to design and implement reforms through:

### Foundations

Prioritising the voice of people with disability, consultation and codesign

System Integration

Accountability and Transparency

Evidence and Best Practice

### What will engagement look like?

- We will work with disability stakeholders to design and implement reforms through engaging with a diverse range of people with disability, their families and carers. There will be a range of different types of engagement activities – aimed to reach people with disability across Australia. Engagement forums will include webinars, workshops, design sessions and community catch-up events.
- The Australian Government Department of Social Services (DSS), NDIA, and State and Territory governments are committed to working together to ensure meaningful stakeholder engagement informs disability reforms.
- Engagement with the disability community through key policy for NDIS Rules will continue throughout 2024 and 2025. This engagement will include discussion papers on DSS Engage, face-to-face workshops and roundtables, as well as online engagement. To be kept up to date on other future engagement sessions, [subscribe to updates on the DSS NDIS reforms website here](#).

Reform theme	2024						2025											
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Disability Royal Commission	★ Initial Government responses to DRC released					★ Interim joint progress update on the DRC						★ First national implementation progress report released						★ Second progress report released
NDIS Review Response	NDIS Review recommendations to be considered by Disability Ministers					★ Response to the NDIS Review released	Reform planning and implementation across governments											
NDIS Legislation	★ Passage of the NDIS Amendment Bill 2024		★ Amended NDIS Act 2013 commences	★ Transitional section 10 rule commences		Co-design and engagement on NDIS Rules												
Foundational Supports	All governments are working together to develop a Foundational Supports Strategy that will be agreed by National Cabinet in the future. Future iterations will include updates on key timeframes as they are agreed.												Phased implementation of Foundational Supports commences from 2025-2026.					
Australia's Disability Strategy	★ Targeted review of ADS to generate learnings and make practical improvements.					★ Full evaluation of the ADS to commence, with reporting due in 2026.												
	Governments continue to review their disability inclusion plans to ensure they are aligned with the ADS and reform priorities																	



# NDIS Commission – Provider Registration

## NDIS Commission Resources

[Important information for platform providers, support coordinators, and Supported Independent Living \(SIL\) providers | NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission](https://www.ndis.gov.au/quality-safeguards/important-information-for-platform-providers-support-coordinators-and-supported-independent-living-sil-providers)  
([ndiscommission.gov.au](https://www.ndis.gov.au))

<https://ministers.dss.gov.au/media-releases/16021>

- On 16 September 2024 the Minister for Government Services and the NDIS, the Hon Bill Shorten MP announced the registration of all platform providers, support coordinators and SIL providers as a priority, to strengthen the quality and safety of supports.
- Making this change will take time, needs to be well planned and be done in consultation with NDIS participants and the provider sectors impacted. NDIS Rule changes are required, and an approach to support unregistered providers and participants using unregistered providers to transition to registration will be determined through consultation.
- The NDIS Commission will provide information for providers to stay informed about upcoming changes and prepare for future registration requirements.
- The NDIS Commission is planning to start consulting on this process in **October 2024**.
- **These changes may impact some Rare Disease Organisations that provide Support Coordination services, and/or NDIS Participants with rare disease disabilities who access unregistered support coordinators.**

## NDIS Provider and Worker Registration Taskforce



**NDIS provider and  
worker registration:  
Have your say**



# Other RVA Engagement

- **NDIA Stakeholder Engagement – ongoing monthly engagement**
- **NDIS Advisory Group – Neurodegenerative, Palliative Care and Rare Disease Advisory Group**
- **Intersection between NDIS and Health – ongoing discussions with State Health/Disability Departments**
- **DSS NDIS Policy Reform Branch**
- **DSS Foundational Supports Branch Manager**

## **Questions For RVA Partners:**

- *What engagement does your organisation have with the following entities, and at what level?*
  1. *National Disability Insurance Agency*
  2. *Department of Social Services*
  3. *Disability Representative Organisations – through consortia or membership etc*
  4. *State Government Health and Disability interfaces?*
- *Do you have case studies, participant experience stories or other information you would like to share with RVA for de-identified use in our advocacy submissions?*

*Thank  
You!*

