

ESA Eliminating Restrictive Practices Policy and Procedure

Purpose

Early Start Australia (ESA) recognises, upholds and promotes the rights of people with disability and their right to personal freedom and is committed to eliminating restrictive practices.

ESA's Eliminating Restrictive Practices Policy meets the National Standards for Disability Services (specifically standard 1: rights); and the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) Quality and Safeguarding Framework Quality and Practice Standards (specifically support planning; responsive support provision; and implementing behaviour support plans). It complies with state and territory based legislation and the NDIS (Restrictive Practices and Behaviour Support) Rules 2018.

Scope

This policy applies to all ESA staff, students, and volunteers. This policy guides staff on the standards of practice regarding eliminating the use of restrictive practices. Refer also to the Positive Behaviour Support Policy.

Definitions

Behaviour Support Practitioner: a person the Commissioner considers is suitable to undertake behaviour support assessments (including functional behaviour assessments) and to develop behaviour support plans that may contain the use of restrictive practices. Only practitioners who are considered suitable by the Commissioner can deliver these supports.

Implementing provider: providers who implement restrictive practices as part of a behaviour support plan. ESA is an implementing provider.

Informed consent: means a person is provided with appropriate and adequate information in order to make a decision which they make freely and without unfair pressure or influence. Part of informed consent is that the person also understands the consequences of their decisions.

Positive Behaviour Support: a comprehensive approach to assessment, planning, and intervention which focuses on addressing the person's needs, their environment and overall quality of life. It is an evidence based approach to supporting people with disabilities who use behaviours of concern. It seeks to both improve the quality of life of the person with a disability and to reduce the impact of the person's behaviour of concern.

Restrictive practices: any intervention and/or practice that has the effect of restricting the rights or freedom of movement of a person with disability. The NDIS Commission Behaviour Support Rules define five types of regulated restrictive practices: seclusion, chemical, mechanical, physical, and environmental.

Restrictive interventions: see restrictive practices.

Behaviours of concern: when clients behave in ways that might hurt themselves, hurt other people, or break things or when the behaviour of concern becomes a barrier to their participation in daily life.

Seclusion: the sole confinement of a person with disability in a room or physical space.

Chemical restraint: the use of medication or chemical substance for the primary purpose of influencing a person's behaviour.

Mechanical restraint: the use of a device to prevent, restrict or subdue a person's movement for the primary purpose of influencing a person's behaviour (different from a therapeutic device).



ESA Eliminating Restrictive Practices Policy and Procedure

Therapeutic device: something put on a person to help them to move or stay healthy and which can help to reduce pain, improve health or help the person do an activity.

Physical restraint: the use or action of physical force to prevent, restrict or subdue movement of a person's body, or part of their body, for the primary purpose of influencing their behaviour. Physical restraint does not include the use of a hands-on technique in a reflexive way to guide or redirect a person away from potential harm / injury.

Environmental restraint: restricting a person's free access to all parts of their environment, including items or activities.

Psychosocial restraint: recognised in WA, this is the use of power-control strategies that include but are not limited to requiring a person to stay in one place until told they can leave, directing a person to remain in a particular physical position (e.g. lying down), ignoring, withdrawing privileges or otherwise punishing as a consequence of non-cooperation.

Emergency use of restrictive practice: when trying to save a person's life, trying to stop a person from being injured, or trying to stop other people being injured.

Principles

Restrictive practices can have profoundly negative effects on a person's quality of life and can represent serious human rights infringements. ESA provides person-centred interventions, with the aim of reducing and eliminating the use of restrictive practices. As an implementing provider of restrictive practices, ESA's obligations are to:

- Obtain authorisation for the use of restrictive practices from the relevant state / territory (when required);
- Use regulated restrictive practices only in accordance with an approved behaviour support plan;
- Ensure all staff are trained in the support strategies outlined in the behaviour support plan;
- Report (monthly) to the NDIS Commission on the use of restrictive practices; and
- Report any unauthorised use of restrictive practices to the NDIS Commission (reportable incident).

Where appropriate and necessary, developmentally appropriate environmental adjustments and safety measures e.g. putting dangerous equipment up high are used, and do not constitute restrictive practice. Restrictive practices are not used as a punishment or for staff convenience.

Use of Restrictive Practices

Sometimes, using one or more regulated restrictive practices might be the only way to keep an NDIS participant and / or others safe. As a registered NDIS provider, ESA staff can implement regulated restrictive practices where they:

- Reduce the risk of harm to the participant or others;
- Are clearly identified in a behaviour support plan (developed by an NDIS registered behaviour support practitioner);
- Are authorised by the state / territory when required (ESA's responsibility – see table below);
- Are used as a last resort;
- Are the least restrictive response available;
- Are proportionate to the potential harm to self or others; and
- Are used for the shortest possible time.



ESA Eliminating Restrictive Practices Policy and Procedure

Where restrictive practices are recommended in a person’s behaviour support plan, the behaviour support plan itself and details of the restrictive practice must be recorded on ESA’s Restrictive Practice Register maintained by the Clinical Training Manager.

Emergency or unauthorised use of restrictive practice

Sometimes a restrictive practice might be necessary in an emergency and / or may be used without being authorised. If unplanned restrictive practices are applied due to an incident, the incident and the restrictive practice must be reported immediately to the Practice Principal as per the requirements of the ESA Critical Incidents Policy and Procedure. There is also a requirement for ESA to report what happened under NDIS Commission reportable incident requirements – see table below.

Working with Third Parties

ESA staff must comply with ESA policy even when working with third parties (for example, client accommodation). ESA staff should ask the third party for evidence of appropriate registrations and authorisations in any use of restrictive practices, and are not authorised to use restrictive practices without ESA having appropriate documentation and support in place. Any witnessed use of restrictive practices by a third party, without appropriate registrations and authorisations should be reported as an incident via the ESA Critical Incidents Policy and Procedure. Each incident will be reviewed by the Clinical Services and Quality Compliance Committee and reported following the NDIS Quality and Safeguarding guidelines.

Training

ESA provides access to training to its clinic staff on positive behaviour support and the elimination of restrictive practices on a regular basis.

Authorisation and Reporting

Authorisation and reporting requirements for the use of restrictive practices are the responsibility of each state and territory.

State	
WA	<p>Authorisation: no requirements</p> <p>Reporting: when a restrictive practice is used which is a serious incident, is not documented in the Behaviour Support Plan and / or for which consent has not been obtained, must be reported to the Disability Services Commission as a Serious Incident Report within seven days.</p>
Victoria	<p>Authorisation: Victorian Senior Practitioner – see the Victorian Health and Human Services policy</p> <p>The Restrictive Intervention Data System (RIDS) is available to report events of routine, when required, or emergency restrictive interventions. Providers can also use the electronic Behaviour Support Plan (eBSP) online reporting function to develop quality behaviour support plans as an alternative to a paper version. See this website for further information.</p> <p>The Senior Practitioner – Disability, Victorian Department of Health and Human Services can also be contacted on (03) 9096 8427.</p>



ESA Eliminating Restrictive Practices Policy and Procedure

State	
Queensland	Authorisation and Reporting: see this link for details about authorisation requirements for adults. No specific requirements exist in relation to elimination of restrictive practices for children.
Tasmania	<p>Authorisation: as endorsed by the Senior Practitioner. Refer to this website.</p> <p>Reporting: the Department of Health and Human Services requires providers to report unauthorised restrictive intervention as soon as possible to the Disability and Community Services Senior Practitioner, in accordance with these Guidelines. Further information about restrictive interventions can be found at RISET Tas. The Community Services Senior Practitioner can be contacted via email at seniorpractitionerdisability@communities.tas.gov.au</p>
Australian Capital Territory	<p>Approval: all Positive Behaviour Support Plans that include a restrictive practice must be approved by a registered Positive Behaviour Support Panel and registered by the Senior Practitioner (ACT).</p> <p>Reporting: all uses of a restrictive practice to the Senior Practitioner, whether there is a positive behaviour support plan in place for the person or not. This can be via telephone on (02) 6207 5474 or email actseniorpractitioner@act.gov.au</p>
Northern Territory	No specific requirements exist in relation to elimination of restrictive practices for children.
New South Wales	Authorisation: refer to the NSW Restrictive Practices Authorisation Policy and Procedural Guide and Restrictive Practices Authorisation portal by the NSW Government Family and Community Services. The portal allows for request of an independent specialist for RPA panels, and allows for forms to be submitted for authorisation. Unauthorised use of restrictive practices is a reportable incident.
South Australia	Authorisation and Reporting: Refer to the Restrictive Practices Reference Guide . The DCSI Managing Critical Incidents Policy requires restrictive practice which constitutes a critical incident to be reported

NDIS Commission Requirements

The behaviour support functions of the NDIS Commission are led by a national Senior Practitioner responsible for providing leadership in behaviour support, and in the reduction and elimination of the use of restrictive practices by NDIS providers.

Reporting requirements to the NDIS Commission apply, regardless of whether local authorisation and reporting is required. Restrictive practices are reported using the monthly reporting form, available via the Commission's portal or on their website: <https://www.ndiscommission.gov.au/document/966>, in accordance with these [Guidelines for all clients with a registered Behaviour Support Plan](#). This includes reporting that there were no restrictive practices used for that month.



ESA Eliminating Restrictive Practices Policy and Procedure

Responsibilities

All client-facing staff are responsible for supporting the elimination of restrictive practice; and for compliance with this policy in the use and reporting of restrictive practices.

All client-facing staff must participate in training on positive behaviour support and elimination of restrictive practices.

The Clinical Training Manager is the restrictive practices compliance officer and is responsible for ensuring staff comply with the requirements of this policy and have sufficient skills, knowledge and ability to meet these requirements; and for ensuring that all unplanned restrictive practices are added to the Register.

As a continuous quality improvement approach to evaluate the effectiveness of ESA’s Eliminating Restrictive Practice and Positive Behaviour Support policies and procedures, the Clinical Services Committee will regularly discuss positive behaviour support and elimination of restrictive practices.

Compliance

Staff found to be non-compliant with this policy are subject to appropriate disciplinary action by ESA including, but not limited to one or more of the following:

- Counselling;
- Further training and development;
- Demotion;
- Suspension;
- Warning;
- Referral to appropriate legal and regulatory bodies as appropriate;
- Termination of employment (with or without notice or any payment); or
- Termination of engagement (in the case of contractors)

Associated Documents

Positive Behaviour Support Policy
ESA Critical Incidents Policy and Procedure

Document Control

Document Name	ESA Eliminating Restrictive Practices Policy and Procedure		
Document Owner	Clinical Training Manager	Version	3
Created	Quality and Compliance Coordinator; and Clinical Services Manager (February 2019)	Last Reviewed/ Modified	Clinical Services Manager and Clinical Training Manager (February 2020)
Authorised	National Operations Manager (February 2020)	Review Due	Annual (February 2021)
Published Location	ESA Website; Staff Intranet		

Source:

NDS Standard 1 Policy Template: Eliminating restrictive practices policy
Government of WA Disability Services Commission “What are Restrictive Practices and what service providers need to know” document.



ESA Eliminating Restrictive Practices Policy and Procedure

NDS Standard 1 Procedure Template: Eliminating restrictive practices procedure
WA Disability Services Commission Code of Practice for the Elimination of Restrictive Practices
Various State and Territory Government websites (including those linked within the document itself).
NDIS Commission Website: <https://www.ndiscommission.gov.au/providers/behaviour-support>
NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission Behaviour Support Competency Framework Version 1 May 2018
National Framework for Reducing and Eliminating the Use of Restrictive Practices in the Disability Service Sector (National Restrictive Practices Framework)
Positive Behaviour Support Capability Framework
Stirling Speech and Allied Services Eliminating Restrictive Practices Policy
WA Department of Communities Code of Practice: A Guide for the Elimination of Restrictive Practices
NDIS Commission “Your introduction to behaviour support”

