



Australian Government

Family Day Care services

Operational guidance: How to comply with the ‘child swapping’ legislative changes

This operational guidance gives *general* information about the changes. For detailed information about the changes and the consequent changes to the obligations of approved FDC services, please read the legislative instruments referred to in the ‘Family Day Care Legislation Changes’ information sheet. This operational guidance does not constitute legal advice. You may wish to seek your own legal advice about your obligations under the changes.

The Australian Government has made changes to the family assistance law affecting Child Care Benefit (CCB) approved Family Day Care (FDC) services. These changes are intended to end the practice of ‘child swapping’ within FDC, unless specified circumstances apply. The changes will apply from 12 October 2015.

This document has been developed to assist your CCB approved FDC service (‘your service’) to comply with the new rules, including the submission of correct attendance information to the Child Care Management System (CCMS) for sessions of FDC involving the children of FDC educators and their partners.

What is ‘child swapping’?

Child swapping is a practice where an FDC educator, or their partner, receives child care payments for a session of FDC provided to their child on the same day that they themselves provide FDC.

Who is affected by the changes?

These changes may affect your service. They affect individuals entitled to child care payments for a child enrolled for care at your service (the ‘eligible individual’) if they, or their partner, are an FDC educator and provides any session of care for an approved FDC service on that day.

When will eligible individuals not be entitled to child care payments?

Child care payments will not be payable for sessions of care provided by your service to a child of an FDC educator (or their partner) if on the same day the FDC educator provides FDC to other children unless a specified circumstance applies. Further information on specified circumstances is provided in the next section.

When specified circumstances do not apply to sessions of care involving ‘child swapping’, the eligible individual is not entitled to child care payments. Your service may provide care to the child and charge the family a fee, but must record the session of care in the CCMS using a ‘zero-fee’ session type. This means that no child care payments will be payable to the eligible individual.

Specified circumstances when child care payments may be payable

Child care payments may be payable for sessions of care provided by your service to the child of an FDC educator (or their partner) on a day when the FDC educator provides care to other children if one of five specified circumstances applies and is supported by documentary evidence provided to your FDC service. The specified circumstances are:

1. **Eligible disability child:** The child enrolled at your service is the child of either an FDC educator or the partner of an FDC educator. The child has been diagnosed by a medical practitioner or registered psychologist as having a disability or medical condition of the kind listed at Schedule 1 and 2 of the *Child Care Benefit (Children in respect of whom no-one is eligible) Determination 2015*.
2. **Eligible ISS child:** The child enrolled at your service is the child of either an FDC educator or the partner of an FDC educator. If your service is receiving Inclusion Support Subsidy (ISS) because the child is undergoing continuous assessment of disability under the Inclusion & Professional Support Program Guidelines for 2013-2016. This does not apply if the service is receiving an amount of ISS because the child is from a refugee or humanitarian intervention background. Additional information about the Inclusion and Professional Support Programme is provided below.
3. **Remote area child:** The child enrolled at your service is the child of either an FDC educator or the partner of an FDC educator. The child lives in an area designated as remote or very remote Australia.
4. **Paid work not for an FDC service:** The child enrolled at your service is the child of either an FDC educator or the partner of an FDC educator and, on the day the child requires care, the FDC educator is required to work for at least two hours in paid work, which is not for an approved FDC service.
5. **Education and Training:** The child enrolled at your service is the child of either an FDC educator or the partner of an FDC educator and, on the day the child requires care, the FDC educator is engaged in activities for the purposes of education and training towards a recognised qualification at Certificate III or above. The education and training must be provided by a Registered Training Organisation.

The Inclusion and Professional Support Programme, which includes the Inclusion Support Subsidy, is an existing programme to remove the barriers to access for children with additional needs through the delivery of inclusion support. For a copy of the [Inclusion and Professional Support Programme Guidelines for 2013-2016](https://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/families-and-children/publications-articles/ipsp-guidelines-2013-2016) go to: <https://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/families-and-children/publications-articles/ipsp-guidelines-2013-2016>

What your service needs to do

The key steps your service must take to comply with the changes are:

- Step 1: Ask all eligible individuals whether they, or their partner, is an FDC educator
- Step 2: If the eligible individual or their partner is an FDC educator, ask if a specified circumstance applies – if the answer is yes, then follow steps 3 to 9.
- Step 3: Ask the eligible individual for information and documents
- Step 4: Ask the eligible individual for authorisation to provide information and documentary evidence to the Department
- Step 5: Ask the individual to advise of change of circumstances within 7 days
- Step 6: Use the approved *Register* to record information obtained from the individual and record the date your service obtains documentary evidence
- Step 7: Keep the information and documentary evidence for 36 months
- Step 8: Report the sessions of care correctly to the CCMS
- Step 9: Report the Centrelink Customer Reference Number (CRN) of FDC educators on CCMS.

Step 1: Ask all eligible individuals whether they, or their partner, is an FDC educator

Your service must ask the eligible individual for each child who is enrolled at your service whether they, or their partner, are an FDC educator who is employed, contracted, or otherwise engaged by any FDC service.

This must be done:

- a) by 19 October 2015 for all children currently enrolled at your service; and
- b) within seven (7) days of a new enrolment of a child at your service.

Example questions:

“Are you currently providing care to children as an FDC educator?”

“Is your partner currently providing care to children as an FDC educator?”

Note: If the eligible individual or their partner tells your service that they are not currently working as an FDC educator, your service must ask that person to inform your service if they, or their partner, becomes an FDC educator in the future.

Step 2: If the eligible individual or their partner is an FDC educator (Step 1 answer is ‘Yes’) ask the individual if a specified circumstance applies

If your service becomes aware that the eligible individual or their partner is an FDC educator, your service may wish to ask the eligible individual if they may be eligible for child care payments on the basis that (a) one of the five specified circumstances applies to their situation and (b) supporting documentary evidence is able to be provided to the service. If the answer to the question at Step 1 is ‘Yes’, ask the individual if a specified circumstance applies.

Example questions:

“Does your child have a disability?”

“Does your child live in a remote area of Australia?”

“Do you do any other paid work, apart from when you work as an FDC educator?”

“Are you currently enrolled in a course of education and training working towards a Certificate III level or above?”

If a specified circumstance applies, you should complete Steps 3 to 9, below.

Step 3: Request information and documents

If your service becomes aware that the eligible individual or their partner is an FDC educator and the eligible individual informs your service that a specified circumstance may apply, then your service must ask the eligible individual to provide the following information and documents:

- the names of the eligible individual and their partner (if any)
- the name of the FDC educator
- the Centrelink Customer Reference Number (if any) of the FDC educator
- the Centrelink Customer Reference Number (if any) of the eligible individual (if they are not the FDC educator);
- the Centrelink Customer Reference Number of the child
- the name of the FDC service/s where the FDC educator works
- the days and start and end times of the sessions of care of when the FDC educator ordinarily works for an FDC service as an FDC educator.
- where relevant, documentary evidence that the child is an eligible disability child or a remote area child
- where relevant, documentary evidence of when the FDC educator is usually required to work at least two hours in paid work that is not for an FDC service
- where relevant, documentary evidence of when the FDC educator is usually engages towards a programme or course of education or training towards a recognised qualification at Certificate III or above with a registered training organisation.

Child care benefit is not payable unless there is documentary evidence of the specified circumstance.

If your service becomes aware that a specified circumstance may apply (other than the child is an eligible ISS child), your service must ask the eligible individual for written documentary evidence.

In the case of an eligible ISS child, the service will have the documentary evidence of receipt of ISS.

Your service may wish to advise the eligible individual that they may not be entitled to child care payments for their enrolled child's sessions of care on the same day they provide care to other children, unless they give your service supporting documentation of that specified circumstance.

The '[Family Day Care Services Specified Circumstances Information Request](#)' may be used to request information and supporting evidence of specified circumstances from eligible individuals. The form is designed to help your service comply with its obligations and assist eligible individuals to:

- gather the information and documentary evidence that your service has asked them to provide
- understand the specified circumstances and the documentary evidence they need to provide your service in order to demonstrate their eligibility for child care payments.

Your service is not required to use this form. Your service may prefer to request the information and supporting evidence of specified circumstances by other means. Your service must keep all records created in making the information request.

Your service may wish to consider updating its enrolment forms to capture the additional information your service needs to gather to be compliant with the new rules.

Evidence for an eligible disability child

An eligible individual who is, or whose partner is, an FDC educator may be eligible to receive child care payments for the FDC of their child on a day they work (or their partner works) as an FDC educator if the child is an eligible disability child. For this circumstance to apply:

- the child must have been diagnosed by a qualified medical practitioner as suffering from one or more of the conditions listed in **Attachment A** or
- the child must have been diagnosed by a registered psychologist as suffering from one or more of the conditions listed in **Attachment B**

AND

- documentary evidence of the diagnosis has been provided to your service

AND

- the diagnosis was made no more than 24 months before your service receives the documentary evidence.

Evidence for an eligible ISS child

An eligible individual who is, or whose partner is, an FDC educator may be eligible to receive child care payments for the FDC of their child on a day they work (or their partner works) as an FDC educator if the child is an eligible ISS child. For this circumstance to apply:

- your service must be receiving a payment of ISS for the child

AND

- the ISS is received because the child is undergoing continuous assessment of disability under the Inclusion & Professional Support Programme Guidelines for 2013-2016.

Evidence for this specified circumstance may include a copy of the written notification to your service of the approval of the payment of an amount of ISS. Your service must be receiving the ISS in relation to the child for the eligible individual to be eligible for child care payments.

Evidence for a remote area child

An eligible individual who is, or whose partner is, an FDC educator may be eligible to receive child care payments for the FDC of their child if the child lives in a 'remote' or 'very remote' area of Australia.

The remoteness classifications are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 5 – Remoteness Structure, July 2011 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.005) which is published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

To determine if a child lives in a 'remote' or 'very remote' area, in the first instance your service should refer to the [ABS Remoteness Structure Maps](#). These are available at: <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/1270.0.55.005July%202011?OpenDocument>.

If your service is unable to determine whether or not their child lives in a 'remote' or 'very remote' area using these maps, it may be helpful to use the [DoctorConnect](#) website at: http://www.doctorconnect.gov.au/internet/otd/publishing.nsf/Content/MMM_locator. Areas that are classified as 'remote' are identified as 'MMM 6' and 'very remote' is identified as 'MMM 7.'

Note: if there is a discrepancy between the two tools, please use the Remoteness Structure Maps on the ABS website.

You must request documentary evidence of a child's residence from the eligible individual. This could be a copy of the current driver's licence of the eligible individual (if the child lives at the same address), a recent utility bill sent to the address where the individual and child reside, or a statutory declaration.

Evidence for paid work not for an FDC service

An eligible individual who is, or whose partner is, an FDC educator may be entitled to receive child care payments for the FDC of their child when they provide care for an FDC service on the same day if they are also required to:

- undertake paid work for at least two hours on the same day their child is in care with your service
- AND
- the work is not for an approved FDC service
- AND
- documentary evidence has been provided to your service, showing the FDC educator is usually required to work on the same day and time the session of care is provided by your service to the child.

Evidence for this specified circumstance may include a letter from an employer, a contract of employment, a payslip, or another type of document that clearly shows the person was working on the day that your service provided care to the child. This work must not be for an FDC service (this includes working as a FDC coordinator for an approved FDC service).

Evidence for education or training

An eligible individual who is, or whose partner is, an FDC educator may be entitled to receive child care payments for the FDC of their child if the FDC educator:

- is enrolled in a programme or course of education or training towards a recognised qualification (at Certificate III level or above) provided by a Registered Training Organisation
- AND
- is engaged in activities for the purposes of the programme or course on the care day (e.g. attends the training institution for the purposes of the programme or course)
- AND
- has provided your service with documentary evidence that the FDC educator usually studies at the time the session of care is provided to the child by your service.

In respect of this specified circumstance, the FDC educator must be enrolled in a programme or course of education or training towards a recognised qualification (at Certificate III level or above) provided by an RTO and be engaged in activities for the purposes of the programme or course on the care day. Documentary evidence must have been provided to the FDC service that the person usually studies at the time the session of care is provided.

This is intended to provide FDC educators with the flexibility to have their child cared for in an FDC setting when the FDC educator is required to undertake education or training at a particular time and, on the same day, they also work as an FDC educator.

In order for this specified circumstance to apply, the person must be engaged with the RTO for the purposes of the programme or course, and the person must usually study at that time. This means that the person must be required to attend or have contact with the RTO for a formal and planned aspect of the course (e.g. for a lecture or workshop). In a distance education setting, this means that the person must be engaged with the RTO for a formal and planned aspect of the course such as a lecture that is presented live, or a live on-line study group. The specified circumstance is not intended to apply to aspects of the course or training where the timing is in the persons control, such as homework or viewing pre-recorded lectures.

Evidence for this specified circumstance could include a proof of enrolment letter from the Registered Training Organisation, copy of an enrolment form and programme/course participation records.

Step 4: Ask for authorisation to provide information and documentary evidence to the Department of Education and Training

Your service must ask every eligible individual who gives your service information and documentary evidence about the specified circumstance to authorise your service, in writing, to disclose the information and documents to the Secretary of the Department of Education and Training.

Step 5: Change of circumstances

If your service requests an eligible individual to provide information or documentary evidence, your service must also request the eligible individual let you know of any change that would result in them providing different information or documents.

Your service must request that the eligible individual provides the different documentation or information within 7 days of the change.

Step 6: Use the approved *Register* to record information

If any of the specified circumstances applies, your service must record the information in the official register as approved by the Department of Education and Training. Your service must use the approved form of the Register to record the information and documents provided about the specified circumstances of eligible individuals or their partners who are FDC educators.

Your service must only use the approved version of the Register and either save an electronic version or print out a copy for handwritten use. The Register is available online: [‘Family Day Care Legislation Changes – Register of Specified Circumstances’](#).

The following information must be gathered and recorded in the Register:

- a) The information provided in response to a request made at Step 3 or Step 5
- b) The date your service enters the information in the approved Register
- c) The date your service is given documentary evidence that a specified circumstance applies
- d) If Inclusion Support Subsidy is no longer being paid in respect of a child who was an eligible ISS child, relevant information.

Step 7: Keep the information and documentary evidence for 36 months

Your service must keep the information recorded in the Register and all supporting documentary evidence sighted or received by your service for 36 months. This period starts, for each child, at the end of the last year in which care was provided to which the information or evidence relates.

For example, if a child last receives care on 15 October 2016, then you must keep that child’s records for the remainder of 2016 and then for a minimum period of 36 months, from 1 January 2017 to the end of 31 December 2019.

Step 8: Report the sessions of care correctly into the CCMS

When your service provides care to a child of an eligible individual and the individual or their partner works as an FDC educator on that day, your service can only claim child care payments where specified circumstances apply.

Your service must not report sessions to the CCMS which attract child care payments for a child's care on the days when the eligible individual (or their partner), provides FDC to other children, unless a specified circumstance applies.

Your CCMS registered software product allows your service to submit a 'zero-fee' session type which does not attract child care payments. This allows your service to charge a fee to the family but does not result in child care payments being made. Your service should use the 'zero fee' session type for all sessions of care for any child if the eligible individual, or their partner, is an FDC educator who provides care on the same day as the child receives care from your service, unless a specified circumstance applies and the required evidence has been provided to your service.

Your service should contact your CCMS registered software provider if assistance is required to report 'zero-fee' sessions.

The following scenarios provide examples of when session types may or may not attract child care payments, and how they should be reported in CCMS:

The eligible individual, or their partner, worked as an FDC educator on the day that your service provided care to the child and no specified circumstance applies

- the eligible individual is not entitled to child care payments (for care provided by an approved FDC service) – report the sessions of care as 'zero-fee' sessions.

The eligible individual, or their partner, did not work as an FDC educator on the day that your service provided care to the child

- the eligible individual is entitled to child care payments – report the sessions as normal with the fees your service has charged the eligible individual for the sessions.

The eligible individual, or their partner, worked as an FDC educator on the day that your service provided care to the child AND a specified circumstance applies AND documentary evidence has been provided to your service

- the eligible individual is entitled to child care payments – report the sessions as normal with the fees your service has charged the eligible individual for the sessions.

Step 9: Report the Centrelink Customer Reference Number (CRN) of FDC educators

Your service must record in the CCMS the Centrelink CRN for each FDC educator working for your service as soon as your service's CCMS registered software allows. Your service should contact your CCMS registered software provider for assistance with this matter.

Consequences of non-compliance

Services that do not comply with the new rules may be in breach of the conditions for continued approval.

The Department of Education and Training may, by written notice, require services to provide information and documents to demonstrate their compliance with their conditions for continued approval. Authorised officers of the Department may also enter the premises of an approved FDC service to monitor its compliance with a condition of continued approval.

Failure of services to comply with a condition continued approval may result in sanctions including:

- variation to the conditions of continued approval
- additional conditions of continued approval
- suspension or cancellation of approval.

Depending on the nature of the non-compliance, civil or criminal penalties may also apply.

Failing to keep the records that your service must keep under the new rules may result in civil or criminal penalties. Civil penalties may be pursued through either infringement notices or court proceedings, depending on the nature and severity of the actions of the service.

Further Information

Fact sheet: [Family Day Care Legislation Changes](#) go to:

- <https://www.dss.gov.au/families-and-children/programmes-services/early-childhood-child-care/family-day-care/family-day-care-legislation-changes-child-swapping-fact-sheet>

FAQs: [Family Day Care Legislation Changes – Child Swapping FAQs](#) go to:

- <https://www.dss.gov.au/families-and-children/programmes-services/early-childhood-child-care/family-day-care/family-day-care-legislation-changes-child-swapping-faqs>

Associated Documents:

- Family Day Care services: [Specified Circumstances Information Request](#): go to: <https://www.dss.gov.au/node/44376>
- [Approved Register](#): go to: <https://www.dss.gov.au/node/44381>
- [Inclusion and Professional Support Programme Guidelines for 2013-2016](#) go to: <https://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/families-and-children/publications-articles/ipsp-guidelines-2013-2016>

The new rules are contained in the following legislative instruments which are available via the [ComLaw website](#) go to: www.ComLaw.gov.au

- *Child Care Benefit (Children in respect of whom no-one is eligible) Determination 2015* go to: <https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2015L01404>
- *Child Care Benefit (Eligibility of Child Care Services for Approval and Continued Approval) Determination 2000* go to: <https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2015C00849>
- *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) (Child Care Benefit – Record Keeping) Rules 2006* go to: <https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2015C00851>

Attachment A

- (a) Moderate to severe multiple disability or moderate to severe physical disability (including neurological disability) where the child is, or is likely to be, dependent for mobility indoors and outdoors from 3 years of age onwards.
- (b) Severe multiple or physical disability (including uncontrolled seizures), requiring constant care and attention where the child is less than 6 months of age.
- (c) Moderate, severe or profound intellectual disability where IQ is less than 55. This includes a child with a known syndrome.
- (d) Autism Spectrum Disorder when diagnosed by a psychiatrist or developmental paediatrician experienced in the assessment of Pervasive Developmental Disorders and using the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5).
- (e) Autistic Disorder or Asperger's Disorder (not including Pervasive Developmental Disorder not otherwise specified) when diagnosed by a psychiatrist or developmental paediatrician experienced in the assessment of Pervasive Developmental Disorders and using the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).
- (f) Childhood Disintegrative Disorder diagnosed by a psychiatrist using DSM-IV.
- (g) Major depression of childhood diagnosed by a psychiatrist using DSM-IV or DSM-5.
- (h) Childhood schizophrenia diagnosed by a psychiatrist using DSM-IV or DSM-5.
- (i) Bilateral blindness where:
 - (i) visual acuity is less than or equal to 6/60 with corrected vision, or
 - (ii) visual fields are reduced to a measured arc of less than 10 degrees.
- (j) A 45 decibels or more hearing loss in the better ear, based on a 4 frequency pure tone average (using 500, 1,000, 2,000 and 4,000Hz).
- (k) Deaf-blindness diagnosed by a specialist multidisciplinary team, including a professional audiological and ophthalmological evaluation.
- (l) Epilepsy (uncontrolled while on medication).
- (m) Cystic Fibrosis.
- (n) Down syndrome.
- (o) Fragile X syndrome.
- (p) Diabetes Mellitus Type 1.
- (q) Phenylketonuria (PKU).
- (r) Other inborn errors of metabolism (not specified elsewhere) that are treated by medically prescribed diet to prevent neurological disability and/or severe organ damage.

Example: Organic acidaemias, urea cycle defects, galactosaemia and some fatty acid or oxidation defects.
- (s) Moderate to severe Osteogenesis Imperfecta with 2 or more fractures per year and/or significant pain that significantly limits activities of daily living.
- (t) Chromosomal or syndromic conditions (not specified elsewhere) where there is moderate or severe intellectual disability and/or multiple, major and permanent physical abnormalities as diagnosed by a paediatrician, paediatric sub-specialist or clinical geneticist.

Example: Children with a moderate or severe intellectual disability and/or multiple, major and permanent physical abnormalities who have been diagnosed with Cri du chat syndrome, Rett syndrome, Angelman syndrome, Prader-Willi syndrome, Edwards syndrome (Trisomy 18), Williams syndrome, Patau syndrome (Trisomy 13), Coffin-Lowry syndrome, Congenital rubella syndrome, Cornelia de Lange syndrome, Kabuki Make-up syndrome, Larsen syndrome, Opitz G syndrome, Pallister-Killian syndrome, Seckel syndrome, Smith-Magenis syndrome, CHARGE association.

Note: This category may apply to children diagnosed with other non-listed chromosomal or syndromic conditions who have a moderate or severe level of intellectual disability and/or multiple, major and permanent physical abnormalities.
- (u) Neurometabolic degenerative conditions where there is moderate or severe intellectual and/or moderate or severe physical disability as diagnosed by a paediatrician, paediatric sub-specialist or clinical geneticist:
 - (i) Lysosomal storage disorders.

Example: Children with a moderate or severe intellectual and/or physical disability who have been diagnosed with metachromatic Leukodystrophy, Tay Sachs disease, Krabbe disease, Pompe's disease,

Mucopolysaccharidoses (Hurler syndrome (MPS 1), Hunter syndrome (MPS 2), San Filippo syndrome (MPS 3), Morquio syndrome (MPS IVA), Maroteaux-Lamy syndrome (MPS VI)).

(v) Neurometabolic conditions.

Example: Children with a moderate or severe intellectual and/or physical disability who have been diagnosed with Lesch Nyhan syndrome, Menkes disease, Zellweger syndrome and related peroxisomal disorders, some mitochondrial respiratory chain disorders.

Note: This category may apply to children diagnosed with other non-listed neurometabolic degenerative conditions who have a moderate or severe level of intellectual and/or physical disability.

(w) Neurodegenerative disorders where there is moderate or severe intellectual and/or moderate or severe physical disability as diagnosed by a paediatrician, paediatric sub-specialist or clinical geneticist.

Example: Children with a moderate or severe intellectual and/or physical disability who have been diagnosed with Ataxia Telangiectasia, unclassified Leukodystrophies.

Note: This category may apply to children diagnosed with other non-listed neurodegenerative conditions who have a moderate or severe level of intellectual and/or physical disability.

(x) The following dermatological conditions:

(i) Epidermolysis Bullosa Dystrophica;

(ii) Hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia (synonym: anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia);

(iii) Hay Wells syndrome (synonym: ankylobepharon, ectodermal dysplasia and clefting (AEC) syndrome);

(iv) Lamellar ichthyosis;

(v) Harlequin ichthyosis;

(vi) Sjorgren Larsson syndrome;

(vii) Netherton syndrome;

(viii) Severe congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma;

(ix) Generalised bullous ichthyosis (synonym: bullous ichthyosiform erythroderma; epidermolytic hyperkeratosis).

(y) Any of the following neuromuscular conditions:

(i) Duchenne (or Becker) muscular dystrophy;

(ii) Autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy;

(iii) Spinal muscular atrophy conditions, for example Werdnig-Hoffman;

(iv) Friedrich's Ataxia.

Attachment B

- (a) Autism Spectrum Disorder when diagnosed by a registered psychologist experienced in the assessment of Pervasive Developmental Disorders and using the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5).
- (b) Autistic Disorder or Asperger's Disorder (not including Pervasive Developmental Disorder not otherwise specified) when diagnosed by a registered psychologist experienced in the assessment of Pervasive Development Disorders and using the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).
- (c) Moderate, severe or profound intellectual disability where IQ is less than 55. This includes a child with a known syndrome.