

Glossary: NDIS key terms and acronyms defined

This document defines key terms and acronyms used in National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) transition and implementation and complements the [NDIS Glossary](#) on the [NDIS website](#). Providers are encouraged to review the NDIS website for resources and guidance regarding the application of these key terms and acronyms.

Continuity of Support (CoS) Programme

Is funded by the Commonwealth Government. Funding under the Programme will be available to people aged above 65 years with disability who received specialist disability supports, but who are not eligible for the NDIS. NDS is currently awaiting further information regarding the continuity of support for people under 65 who are not eligible for NDIS. [Learn more.](#)

Early Childhood Partner

The NDIA partner contracted to implement the [Early Childhood Early Intervention Approach](#). The Early Childhood Partner will work with the families of children aged 0-6 who may have developmental delays or disability to identify the child's needs and potential short-term interventions. Along with the Local Area Coordinator, the Early Childhood Partner will work with participants and their families in the planning process, refer the family to mainstream services and provide information about the NDIS.

ECEI

Stands for Early Childhood Early Intervention. The ECEI approach is aimed at ensuring parents or primary care givers are able to support young children who have developmental delays or disabilities. The NDIA has partnered with Early Childhood Providers in each NDIS rollout region to deliver elements of this support.

ECIS

Stands for Early Childhood Intervention Services.

Funded supports

Are supports funded by the NDIS.

ILC

Refers to Information, Linkages & Capacity Building. This framework aims to increase the capacity for Australian communities' to become more inclusive. ILC funding will be available to organisations through grants. The ILC framework's key areas are: 1. Information, linkages and referral. 2. Capacity building of mainstream services. 3. Community awareness and capacity building. 4. Individual capacity building. 5. Local Area Coordination (this is implemented separately by the NDIA). [Learn more.](#)

Informal supports

These are supports available in the community, not funded by the NDIS and can include family, friends and social networks.

LAC

Stands for Local Area Coordinator. The LAC is a partner of the NDIA and has three key functions: 1. Planning, including conducting plan reviews. 2. Plan implementation. 3. Community linkages. It is anticipated that approximately 70-80% of participant plans will be developed and managed by their LAC. [Learn more.](#)

Mainstream

Refers to non-disability specific services and organisations, for example: health, education, justice, housing, child protection, mental health and employment services.

myplace

Refers to the online portal used by providers and participants to perform administrative functions including: creating service bookings, reviewing available funds in a participant plan and finding registered providers.

NDIA

The National Disability Insurance Agency, which implements and oversees implementation of the NDIS. [Learn more.](#)

NDIS

National Disability Insurance Scheme is the funding and legislative framework established by the National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013. [Learn more.](#)

Nominee

A Nominee is an individual appointed by the NDIA to be the point of contact and/or sign Service Agreements and make decisions regarding supports on behalf of the participant. A nominee is appointed either at the request of the participant or directly by the NDIA in specific circumstances. [Learn more.](#)

Participant

Is an individual who is eligible for the NDIS. [Learn more.](#)

Payment request

Refers to how providers will receive payment for supports provided. Providers will either create an individual payment request or submit a bulk upload on myplace or invoice the appropriate party directly (the participant or plan manager). How providers make payment requests is determined by how the participant's funding is managed. [Learn more.](#)

Plan Manager

May also be known as a Financial Intermediary. This funded support assists a participant to manage their funding. If funding is managed by a plan manager, providers will need to invoice the plan manager directly to receive payment for supports delivered. If a participant's funding is managed by a Plan Manager, the provider will not be able to make a service booking.

Reasonable and necessary

Is a concept defined under Section 34 of the National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013, used by the NDIA to determine; whether or not a support is most appropriately funded by the NDIS, what kind of support is required and how much support is appropriate. [Learn more.](#)

Registered provider

Is an organisation registered with the NDIA to provide NDIS supports. Registered providers are bound by NDIA Terms of Business and other key policy frameworks such as NDIS Price Guide. [Learn more.](#)

SDA

Specialist Disability Accommodation refers to specialist disability housing under the NDIS. [Learn more.](#)

Service Agreement

Is a written agreement between a provider and a participant. All providers delivering NDIS supports should have a written agreement in place for GST and payment assurance purposes and must have an agreement in place for SDA supports. [Learn more.](#)

Service Booking

These can be made through the myplace portal by either the provider or the participant (or by a Plan Manager where a participant's funding is managed by the Plan Manager). A service booking quarantines allocated funds from a participant's plan to a provider. Providers delivering supports for which the funding is managed by NDIA, need to ensure that a service booking is in place in order to receive payment for supports provided. [Learn more.](#)

SIL

Supported Independent Living refers to funded services provided to participants to support them to live independently. This support is usually provided in a residence shared with other NDIS participants and in conjunction with SDA (see definition above). Please note, SIL can be provided in non-SDA residences.

SLES

Refers to School Leaver Employment Supports - a support package funded to assist Year 12 school leavers to transition from school into employment. SLES is funded over two years for supports for achieving employment outcomes. [Learn more.](#)

STA

Short-term Accommodation refers to supports previously known as 'respite'. It describes supports provided for a limited period of time, typically delivered in a group-based facility. [Learn more.](#)

Support Coordinator

Is a funded support which assists participants to implement their plan, manage their supports and build participant capacity to manage their own supports. There are 3 different levels of Support Coordination (Support Connection, Coordination of Supports and Specialist Support Coordination). Please refer to the [Price Guide](#) and [Guide to Suitability](#) for more information. [Learn more.](#)