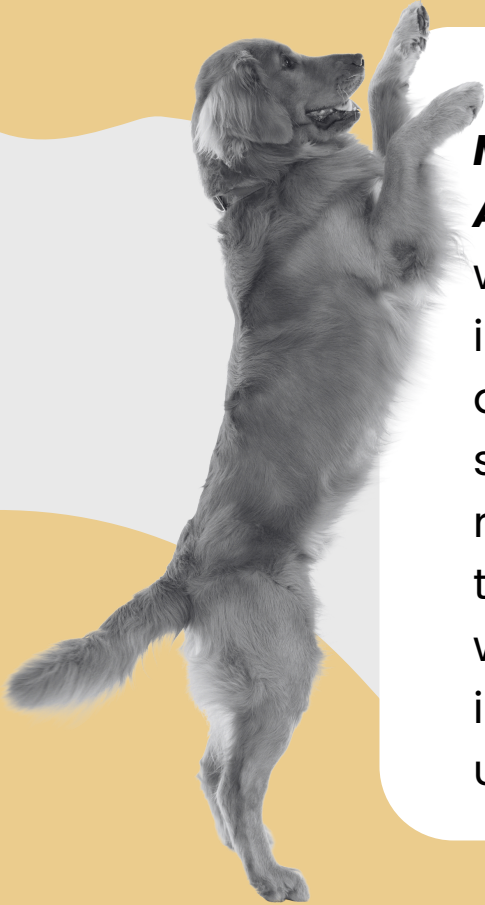


A background image showing the back of a person's head and shoulders, holding a fluffy, light-colored cat. The cat is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is a soft, out-of-focus bokeh of light and dark spots.

FUNDING OF ASSISTANCE ANIMALS:
**ADMINISTRATIVE
APPEALS TRIBUNAL
(AAT) CASES**

MMBX & NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE AGENCY [2022]



MMBX and National Disability Insurance Agency [2022]

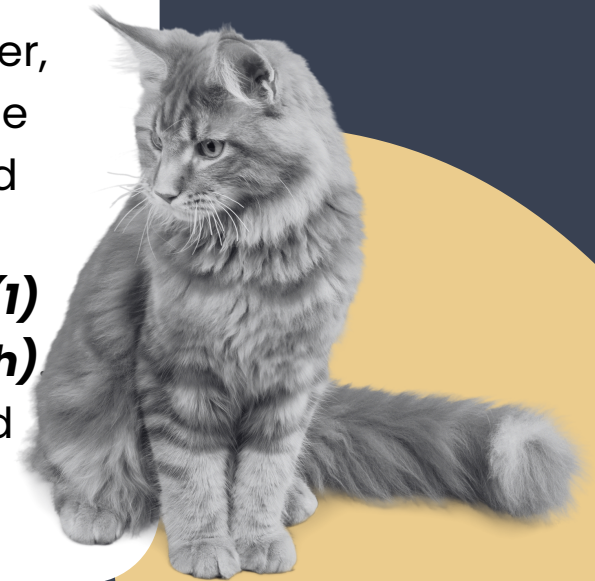
AATA 13 (7 January 2022) – this case was a consideration of whether items which facilitate the applicant living independently within the applicant's family home should be assessed individually or as a single 'independent living' support, and specifically if a Companion Dog (Pet Dog) is a reasonable and necessary support under **Section 34(1)** of the **National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013 (Cth)**. It was considered whether identified supports should be included in a statement of participant supports. The decision under review was set aside.

CYHY AND NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE AGENCY [2021]



CYHY and National Disability Insurance Agency [2021]

AATA 4751 (20 December 2021) – this case was a review on whether an Assistance Dog would be beneficial for a child with autism spectrum disorder, generalised anxiety disorder, ADHD and social (pragmatic) communication disorder. The participant requested funding for a trained and accredited Assistance Dog. The tribunal was satisfied that such a support was reasonable and necessary under **Section 34(1)** of the **National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013 (Cth)**. Hence, the reviewable decision was set aside and remitted to the **NDIS** with instructions to fund provision of the Assistance Dog.



TJYS AND NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE AGENCY [2021]



TJYS and National Disability Insurance Agency [2021] AATA 3409 (20 September 2021) – this case again considered whether an Assistance Dog was a reasonable and necessary support pursuant to ***Section 34(1)*** of the ***National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013 (Cth)***. This included consideration of whether the support would represent value for money, whether it would pose a risk to the applicant or others, whether there are comparable supports that achieve the same outcome at a lower cost and whether it is likely to be effective and beneficial for the applicant. The decision was set aside and substituted.

ISHERWOOD AND NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE AGENCY [2021]



Isherwood and National Disability Insurance Agency [2021]

AATA 3061 (27 August 2021) – the case was brought by a **NDIS** participant with a diagnosis of Dravet syndrome, epilepsy, intellectual disabilities and autism spectrum disorder. As well as a number of other considerations, the case considered funding for a current dog (presumed to be an Assistance Dog although this is not specified in the AAT Bulletin), and funding for a future Seizure Alert Dog (a form of Assistance Dog). The decision under review was affirmed.



HOLLIS AND NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE AGENCY [2021]



Hollis and National Disability Insurance Agency [2021]

AATA 2888 (17 August 2021) – this case considered whether renewal of registration and consumables funding for a dog (again assumed to be an Assistance Dog) was considered to be reasonable and necessary under **Section 34(1)** of the **National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013 (Cth)**. This included consideration of whether the support would represent value for money, whether it would pose a risk to the applicant or others, whether there are comparable supports that achieve the same outcome at a lower cost and whether it is likely to be effective and beneficial for the applicant. This decision was set aside and remitted.

INOTTLE AND NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE AGENCY [2021]



INottle and National Disability Insurance Agency [2021]

AATA 1014 (9 April 2021) – this case considered the applicants request for funding for training of a Hearing Assistance Dog. The decision was set aside and remitted.



HOLLIS AND NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE AGENCY [2021]



SCHW and National Disability Insurance Agency [2021]

AATA 591 (12 March 2021) – this case considered whether an Assistance Dog was considered to be reasonable and necessary under **Section 34(1)** of the **National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013 (Cth)** for a person with a diagnosis of dissociative identity disorder where requirements found in the **'Including Specific Types of Supports in Plans Operational Guideline – Assistance Animals'** were not followed. The decision was set aside and remitted.



TYKL AND NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE AGENCY [2021]



TYKL and National Disability Insurance Agency [2021] AATA 135 (2 February 2021) – the case considered an application for review to approve a statement of supports in a participant plan, and to consider whether an Assistance Dog was considered to be reasonable and necessary under ***Section 34(1)*** of the ***National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013 (Cth)***. This decision was that the review be set aside and remitted.



BRIDESON BY GUARDIAN LYNETTE BRIDESON AND AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY (COMPENSATION) [2019]



Brideson by guardian Lynette Brideson and Australian Capital Territory (Compensation) [2019] AATA 2314 (31 July 2019) – this case considered whether a Psychiatric Assistance Dog was considered to be an aid or appliance fundable under a ***Workers Compensation*** claim. This was determined not to be the case.





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