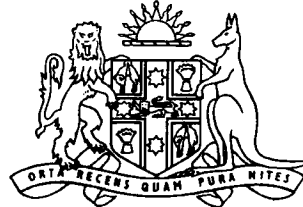


[Act 2001 No 67]



New South Wales

Physiotherapists Bill 2001

Explanatory note

This explanatory note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament.

Overview of Bill

The object of this Bill is to provide for the registration of physiotherapists.

The Bill repeals the *Physiotherapists Registration Act 1945* and re-enacts the provisions relating to the regulation of physiotherapists with the following modifications:

- (a) a statement of the object of the Act is included,
 - (b) additional mechanisms are provided for the accreditation and recognition of qualifications entitling a person to registration as a physiotherapist,
 - (c) competence becomes an express requirement for registration and the Physiotherapists Registration Board (*the Board*) is given power to inquire into competence,
 - (d) a mechanism for establishing a code of professional conduct is provided for and the operation of a code is clarified,
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- (e) registered physiotherapists are required to submit an annual return to the Board detailing matters that establish their continuing competence and good character,
- (f) registered physiotherapists are required to notify the Board of convictions and criminal findings (findings of guilt without proceeding to a conviction) for various offences, and courts are required to notify the Board of certain convictions and criminal findings against registered physiotherapists,
- (g) definitions of unsatisfactory professional conduct and professional misconduct are introduced,
- (h) a complaint against a physiotherapist can be made and dealt with even if the physiotherapist has ceased to be registered,
- (i) the Board is required to notify a physiotherapist of a complaint made against the physiotherapist,
- (j) the Physiotherapy Standards Advisory Committee is established to inquire into less serious complaints about physiotherapists and to make recommendations to the Board with respect to the determination of those complaints,
- (k) the Physiotherapy Standards Advisory Committee will be able to conduct skills testing of a registered physiotherapist about whom a complaint is made,
- (l) mechanisms are provided to enable the Board to monitor and manage physiotherapists who are impaired in their ability to practise,
- (m) determination of complaints by Professional Standards Committees is replaced with determination by a hearing of the Board,
- (n) the Board is authorised to make orders with respect to fees charged for physiotherapy services when determining a complaint,
- (o) the Board is to have 11 members (comprising 3 elected physiotherapists, 3 appointed physiotherapists, an officer of the Department of Health or a public health service, a legal practitioner, and 3 other persons, at least 2 of whom are not registered physiotherapists and represent the community),
- (p) a Board member is limited to 3 consecutive 4-year terms of office,
- (q) the Board is given power to delegate its functions,
- (r) the operation of the *Criminal Records Act 1991* is modified to facilitate the reporting of and consideration of criminal findings affecting applicants for registration and physiotherapists,
- (s) the Board is required to notify other physiotherapy registration authorities of disciplinary action taken against a physiotherapist,

- (t) proceedings for an offence under the Act will be able to be taken within 12 months after the offence,
- (u) any conditions on a physiotherapist's registration will be recorded in the Register.

The Bill also amends the *Public Health Act 1991* to restrict the provision of certain electrophysical treatments to registered chiropractors, registered medical practitioners, registered osteopaths, registered physiotherapists and podiatrists. The time for taking proceedings for an offence under the new provision is extended to 12 months after the offence occurs.

The Bill also enacts consequential savings and transitional provisions and makes consequential amendments to other Acts.

Outline of provisions

Part 1 Preliminary

Clause 1 sets out the name (also called the short title) of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation.

Clause 3 sets out the object of the proposed Act.

Clause 4 defines certain words and expressions used in the proposed Act.

Clause 5 provides that notes in the proposed Act are explanatory only and do not form part of the Act.

Clause 6 provides that the proposed Act does not limit or otherwise affect the operation of the Mutual Recognition laws of the Commonwealth.

Part 2 Registration

Clause 7 prohibits a person from indicating that the person practises, or is qualified to practise, physiotherapy unless the person is registered under the proposed Act.

Clause 8 specifies the qualifications required for registration as a physiotherapist.

Clause 9 defines competence to practise for the purposes of the proposed Act.

Clause 10 defines impairment for the purposes of the proposed Act.

Clause 11 specifies the circumstances in which a person is entitled to be registered as a physiotherapist under the proposed Act.

Clause 12 provides for provisional registration under the proposed Act for persons who are entitled to registration but whose applications for registration have not been dealt with by the Board, and for persons entitled to the qualification required for registration who have not yet had the qualification conferred on them.

Clause 13 provides that registration is subject to a condition that the physiotherapist must undertake a 12-month period of practice in an approved health institution, unless the Board exempts the person or reduces the period of practice required with respect to the person.

Clause 14 provides for temporary registration under the proposed Act in certain circumstances.

Clause 15 specifies the circumstances in which the Board may refuse to register a person under the proposed Act.

Clause 16 specifies the effect of the removal of a person's name from the Register and the suspension of a person's registration as a physiotherapist.

Clause 17 restricts the re-registration of deregistered persons and certain other persons.

Clause 18 provides for an appeal to the Physiotherapists Tribunal where the Board has refused to grant registration or cancelled registration and in certain other cases.

Part 3 Practice of physiotherapy

Division 1 Conduct of practice

Clause 19 prohibits registered physiotherapists from using the title "doctor" unless the physiotherapist holds a recognised university qualification entitling the physiotherapist to use that title.

Clause 20 provides that the Board may establish a code of professional conduct and provides for the use of, and procedure for the establishment of, that code.

Division 2 Returns and information

Clause 21 provides that registered physiotherapists must furnish annual returns to the Board containing specified information. The Board may require the return to be verified by statutory declaration.

Clause 22 provides that a registered physiotherapist must notify the Board within 7 days if the physiotherapist is convicted of an offence or made the subject of a sex/violence criminal finding for an offence or certain criminal proceedings are commenced against the physiotherapist.

Clause 23 provides for the courts to notify the Board, as soon as is practicable, of the conviction of a registered physiotherapist of an offence or the making of a sex/violence criminal finding against a physiotherapist.

Clause 24 requires notice to be given to the Registrar in accordance with the regulations when a registered physiotherapist becomes a mentally incapacitated person.

Part 4 Complaints and disciplinary proceedings

Division 1 Interpretation

Clause 25 defines “professional misconduct”.

Clause 26 defines “unsatisfactory professional conduct”.

Division 2 Complaints

Clause 27 sets out the grounds for the making of complaints about registered physiotherapists.

Clause 28 allows a complaint to be made even if the physiotherapist has ceased to be registered.

Clause 29 provides that any person (including the Board) may make a complaint.

Clause 30 provides that complaints are to be made to the Board and lodged with the Registrar.

Clause 31 sets out the form in which a complaint is to be made.

Clause 32 provides that the Board is to notify the Health Care Complaints Commission of complaints under this Part of the proposed Act.

Clause 33 sets out the manner that notice of the complaint is to be given to the physiotherapist against whom the complaint is made and the circumstances where notice is not required to be given.

Clause 34 provides that the Board may make inquiries concerning the complaint as it sees fit.

Clause 35 requires the Board to consult with the Health Care Complaints Commission before dealing with a complaint or referring it to another body under this Part of the proposed Act.

Clause 36 sets out how complaints are to be dealt with.

Clause 37 provides that serious complaints should be referred to the Tribunal. In general, the Board must refer any complaint which may warrant the suspension or deregistration of a registered physiotherapist to the Tribunal.

Clause 38 allows the Board to require a registered physiotherapist to undergo a medical examination.

Clause 39 sets out the persons to whom the Board must give notice of any order made relating to a registered physiotherapist.

Division 3 Referral of complaints to Physiotherapy Standards Advisory Committee

Clause 40 provides for the kinds of complaints that can be referred to the Committee.

Clause 41 provides that the Committee is to investigate complaints referred to it and may encourage the settlement of the complaint by consent and authorises the Committee to obtain such physiotherapy, medical, legal, financial or other advice as it thinks necessary or desirable to enable it to carry out its functions.

Clause 42 provides that the Committee may require a registered physiotherapist to undergo specified skills testing.

Clause 43 provides for the Committee to report and make recommendations to the Board.

Clause 44 provides that a complainant and physiotherapist against whom the complaint is made are not entitled to be legally represented at any appearance before the Committee.

Division 4 Dealing with complaint by inquiry at a meeting of the Board

Clause 45 provides that if the Board is to deal with a complaint at a meeting of the Board, that complaint is to be dealt with in accordance with this Division and Schedule 3 (Provisions relating to the procedure of the Board).

Clause 46 allows the procedure for the calling of a meeting to deal with a complaint and for the conduct of the meeting, subject to the proposed Act and the regulations made under it, to be determined by the Board.

Clause 47 sets out certain provisions relating to the conduct of the meeting.

Clause 48 deals with the making of submissions to the meeting of the Board by the physiotherapist about whom the complaint has been made, the Committee and the Health Care Complaints Commission.

Clause 49 provides that the Board must, within 30 days of making its decision on a complaint, make available to the complainant, the physiotherapist concerned and such other persons as it sees fit, a written statement of the decision.

Clause 50 provides that a finding of the Board under this Division of the proposed Act is admissible as evidence in any legal proceedings.

Division 5 Disciplinary powers of Board and Tribunal

Clause 51 allows the Board or the Tribunal to exercise any of the powers or combination of powers conferred under this Division of the proposed Act if it finds the subject-matter of a complaint proved or the physiotherapist concerned admits to the complaint in writing to the Board or Tribunal.

Clause 52 sets out the general disciplinary powers of the Board.

Clause 53 provides for the making of a recommendation by the Board for the suspension or deregistration of a physiotherapist on the grounds that the physiotherapist does not have sufficient physical and mental capacity to practise physiotherapy.

Clause 54 sets out the disciplinary powers of the Tribunal.

Division 6 Powers of the Board for the protection of the public

Clause 55 empowers the Board to suspend (for not more than 8 weeks), or impose conditions on the registration of, a registered physiotherapist if it is satisfied that such action is necessary for the purpose of protecting the life, or the physical or mental health, of any person.

Clause 56 provides that the Board may at any time alter or remove conditions imposed under this Division of the proposed Act.

Clause 57 requires the Board to refer the matter to the Health Care Complaints Commission for investigation after taking any action under clause 55. The Commission is to investigate the matter and then refer it as a complaint to the Tribunal or to the Board to be dealt with by inquiry at a meeting of the Board.

Clause 58 sets out special provisions to be followed if the Board takes action against a registered physiotherapist under clause 55 because the Board is of the opinion that the physiotherapist suffers from an impairment.

Clause 59 requires the Board to notify the Chairperson of the Tribunal if the Board has suspended a registered physiotherapist under clause 55.

Clause 60 provides that a period of suspension may be extended for a period or further period of not more than 8 weeks but only if the extension has been approved in writing by the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson of the Tribunal and the complaint about the physiotherapist has not been disposed of.

Clause 61 deals with the rights and privileges of persons on the expiration of their period of suspension as a registered physiotherapist.

Clause 62 deals with conditions imposed on a registered physiotherapist under clause 55 where the matter is dealt with as a complaint against the physiotherapist.

Clause 63 deals with conditions imposed on a registered physiotherapist under clause 55 where the matter is referred to an Impaired Registrants Panel.

Part 5 Impairment

Clause 64 provides for matters to be referred to an Impaired Registrants Panel.

Clause 65 allows a person to notify the Board of any matter that the person thinks indicates that a registered physiotherapist suffers from or may suffer from an impairment.

Clause 66 allows the Health Care Complaints Commission to refer to the Board any matter that indicates that a registered physiotherapist suffers from or may suffer from an impairment.

Clause 67 provides that an Impaired Registrants Panel is to inquire into any matter referred to it. The Panel may request that the registered physiotherapist concerned attend before the Panel for the purpose of enabling it to obtain information on the matter and make an assessment.

Clause 68 provides that an Impaired Registrants Panel is not to investigate or take any other action if it is aware that the matter is the subject of an investigation by the Health Care Complaints Commission.

Clause 69 requires the Board to notify the registered physiotherapist of any proposed inquiry by an Impaired Registrants Panel.

Clause 70 allows a registered physiotherapist who is the subject of a matter referred to an Impaired Registrants Panel to make oral or written representations to the Panel.

Clause 71 provides that an Impaired Registrants Panel is to make an assessment in respect of each referral to it based on its inquiry and may counsel the physiotherapist concerned or require that he or she undertake counselling, recommend that the physiotherapist consent to conditions being placed on his or her registration or to his or her suspension for a specified period or make other recommendations to the Board.

Clause 72 allows the Board to place conditions on the registration of a registered physiotherapist or suspend the registered physiotherapist if an Impaired Registrants Panel has recommended it and the Board is satisfied that the physiotherapist has voluntarily consented to that recommendation.

Clause 73 deals with the review of conditions placed on the registration of a registered physiotherapist or the suspension of the registered physiotherapist where the physiotherapist had voluntarily consented to the conditions or suspension.

Clause 74 provides that certain matters referred to an Impaired Registrants Panel are to be dealt with as complaints against the physiotherapist concerned.

Clause 75 deals with the confidentiality of reports by an Impaired Registrants Panel to the Board.

Part 6 Appeals and review of disciplinary action

Division 1 Appeals against actions of the Board

Clause 76 deals with appeals to the Tribunal against any finding of the Board or any exercise of any power of the Board under Division 5 of Part 4 of the proposed Act (Disciplinary powers of Board and Tribunal).

Clause 77 deals with appeals to the Tribunal relating to suspensions of, or impositions of conditions on, the registration of physiotherapists.

Clause 78 allows an appeal with respect to a point of law to be made to the Chairperson of the Tribunal, or a Deputy Chairperson nominated by the Chairperson, when a complaint is dealt with at a meeting of the Board.

Division 2 Appeals against actions of Tribunal

Clause 79 allows a preliminary appeal (during an inquiry on a complaint by the Tribunal or before the commencement of the inquiry but after the complaint has been referred to the Tribunal) with respect to a point of law to be made to the Supreme Court by the physiotherapist concerned or the complainant, but only with the leave of the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson.

Clause 80 deals with appeals to the Supreme Court by the physiotherapist about whom a complaint has been referred to the Tribunal or the complainant regarding a decision of the Tribunal as to a point of law or the exercise of any power of the Tribunal under Division 5 of Part 4 of the proposed Act (Disciplinary powers of Board and Tribunal).

Clause 81 sets out the powers of the Supreme Court in determining an appeal.

Division 3 Review of suspension, cancellation or conditions

Clause 82 deals with the right of a person to apply for a review of an order of the Board, the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson, the Tribunal or the Supreme Court that the registration of the person be suspended, that the person's name be removed from the Register or not be re-registered, or that conditions be placed on the person's registration.

Clause 83 provides that the *appropriate review body* to deal with an application for review is the Tribunal except where the order being reviewed provides that it may be reviewed by the Board, in which case the Board is the appropriate review body.

Clause 84 deals with the powers of the appropriate review body on undertaking a review.

Clause 85 deals with the nature of the review.

Part 7 Physiotherapists Registration Board

Clause 86 constitutes the Physiotherapists Registration Board.

Clause 87 specifies the functions of the Board.

Clause 88 provides for the membership of the Board.

Clause 89 provides for the appointment of a Registrar and other staff necessary to enable the Board to exercise its functions.

Clause 90 enables the Board to establish committees to assist it to exercise its functions.

Clause 91 provides for the delegation of the Board's and the Registrar's functions.

Clause 92 gives effect to Schedules 2 and 3 which contain further provisions relating to the membership and procedure of the Board.

Part 8 Physiotherapy Standards Advisory Committee

Clause 93 constitutes the Physiotherapy Standards Advisory Committee.

Clause 94 specifies the functions of the Committee.

Clause 95 provides for the membership of the Committee.

Clause 96 gives effect to Schedule 4 which contains further provisions relating to the membership and procedure of the Committee.

Part 9 Impaired Registrants Panels

Clause 97 provides for the establishment of Impaired Registrants Panels for the purposes of the proposed Act. The Panels are to have, and may exercise, such jurisdiction and functions as are conferred or imposed on them by or under the proposed Act or any other Act.

Clause 98 requires the Board, when it decides to refer a matter to an Impaired Registrants Panel, to appoint 2 persons to sit as the Panel.

Clause 99 provides that only decisions supported by both members of an Impaired Registrants Panel are to be considered decisions of the Panel. Disagreements between members of a Panel are to be reported to the Board.

Part 10 Physiotherapists Tribunal

Division 1 Constitution of the Tribunal

Clause 100 provides for the establishment of the Physiotherapists Tribunal. The Tribunal is to be constituted in accordance with the proposed Act to deal with a matter referred to it or an appeal or application made to it under the proposed Act.

Clause 101 provides for experienced legal practitioners to be appointed as the Chairperson and Deputy Chairpersons of the Tribunal.

Clause 102 deals with the appointment of persons to sit on the Tribunal when a complaint or other matter is referred to the Tribunal, the Health Care Complaints Commission decides to prosecute a complaint before the Tribunal under the *Health Care Complaints Act 1993* or an appeal or application under the proposed Act to the Tribunal is lodged with the Registrar.

Clause 103 provides that the Tribunal may continue and come to a determination despite a vacancy in its membership which occurs when a matter is part-heard. This provision does not apply if it is the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson who vacates office, or more than one vacancy occurs.

Clause 104 deals with payment of non-legal Tribunal members.

Clause 105 provides for a seal of the Tribunal of which courts and persons acting judicially are to take notice.

Division 2 Proceedings of the Tribunal

Clause 106 provides that the decision of the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson on any question of law or procedure arising during an inquiry or appeal at which that person presides is the decision of the Tribunal for the purposes of the inquiry or appeal. All other decisions must be supported by at least 3 members of the Tribunal. In cases where 2 members support and 2 oppose a decision, the decision of the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson presiding prevails.

Clause 107 deals with the time at which orders of the Tribunal take effect.

Clause 108 provides that a power of the Tribunal exercised under the proposed Act by the Supreme Court (except for the purposes of any appeal) is taken to have been exercised by the Tribunal.

Clause 109 requires the Tribunal to inform the Registrar of the exercise of any power under Part 4 of the proposed Act (Complaints and disciplinary proceedings).

Division 3 Inquiries, appeals etc before the Tribunal

Clause 110 deals with the jurisdiction of the Tribunal to conduct an inquiry into any complaint, matter or application and to hear any appeal referred to it.

Clause 111 provides for the fixing of the time and place for the conduct of an inquiry or the hearing of an appeal and the notice that must be given of that time and place.

Clause 112 deals with the conduct of proceedings before the Tribunal.

Clause 113 enables a complainant or a registered physiotherapist about whom a complaint is made to be represented by a legal practitioner or another adviser in proceedings before the Tribunal.

Clause 114 prohibits the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson from sitting on an inquiry or appeal concerning a matter on which he or she has already made a decision.

Clause 115 provides for adjournments and interlocutory orders.

Clause 116 requires the Tribunal to provide a written statement of its decision on an inquiry or appeal to the complainant, the physiotherapist concerned and the Board. The statement must set out any findings on material questions of fact, refer to any evidence or other material on which findings were based and give the reasons for the decision.

Clause 117 provides that the Tribunal is not required to include confidential information in its statement of a decision. If the statement would be false or misleading without the confidential information the Tribunal is not required to provide the statement. However, a confidential information notice must then be provided indicating that confidential information is not given or the statement will not be provided.

Part 11 Miscellaneous

Clause 118 deals with the application of the *Criminal Records Act 1991*.

Clause 119 provides for the service of notices.

Clause 120 provides for the service of documents on the Board.

Clause 121 requires the Board, the President or an authorised member of the Board to provide on request a written statement of the reasons for a decision.

Clause 122 requires the Board to notify various health professional registration authorities of the taking of disciplinary action against a physiotherapist.

Clause 123 makes it an offence to make a false entry in the Register (or, by fraud, to procure such an entry) or to make a false statement to obtain registration. The offence carries a maximum penalty of 50 penalty units (\$5,500) or 12 months imprisonment, or both.

Clause 124 provides for certain documents under the hand of the Registrar and entries in the Register to be evidence in proceedings.

Clause 125 provides for the authentication of official documents of the Board by signature instead of seal.

Clause 126 provides for the disbursement of money received by the Board and empowers the Board to waive the payment of fees.

Clause 127 requires the Board to establish a Physiotherapy Education and Research Account (for education and research in physiotherapy). The clause provides for money to be paid into the Account and specifies the purposes for which that money may be expended.

Clause 128 provides for the appointment and powers of inspectors.

Clause 129 enables an inspector to obtain a search warrant.

Clause 130 provides that certain persons given functions under the proposed Act do not incur personal liability for things done in good faith in carrying out those functions.

Clause 131 provides that if a corporation contravenes any provision of the proposed Act or the regulations, each director or other person concerned in the management of the corporation is also taken to have contravened the provision.

Clause 132 provides that proceedings for offences against the proposed Act and regulations are to be dealt with summarily before a Local Court constituted by a Magistrate sitting alone. Such proceedings are to be instituted within 12 months of the act or omission alleged to constitute the offence.

Clause 133 provides for the making of regulations under the proposed Act.

Clause 134 is a formal provision giving effect to Schedule 6 to amend certain other Acts set out in that Schedule.

Clause 135 repeals the *Physiotherapists Registration Act 1945* and the *Physiotherapists Registration Regulation 1995*.

Clause 136 is a formal provision giving effect to Schedule 7 (Savings and transitional provisions).

Schedules

Schedule 1 contains provisions relating to the making of applications for registration, procedures for dealing with applications, inquiries concerning entitlement to and eligibility for registration, the keeping and alteration of the Register, annual registration fees and removal from and alteration of the Register.

Schedule 2 contains provisions relating to the members of the Board.

Schedule 3 contains provisions relating to the procedure of the Board.

Schedule 4 contains provisions relating to the members and procedure of the Committee.

Physiotherapists Bill 2001 [Act 2001 No 67]

Explanatory note

Schedule 5 contains provisions relating to proceedings before the Tribunal.

Schedule 6 makes consequential amendments to various Acts.

Schedule 7 contains savings and transitional provisions consequent on the enactment of the proposed Act.