

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 2

Section 43

SAFEGUARDING ADULTS BOARDS

Membership, etc.

- 1 (1) The members of an SAB are—
 - (a) the local authority which established it,
 - (b) a clinical commissioning group the whole or part of whose area is in the local authority's area,
 - (c) the chief officer of police for a police area the whole or part of which is in the local authority's area, and
 - (d) such persons, or persons of such description, as may be specified in regulations.
- (2) The membership of an SAB may also include such other persons as the local authority which established it, having consulted the other members listed in sub-paragraph (1), considers appropriate.
- (3) A local authority, having consulted the other members of its SAB, must appoint as the chair a person whom the authority considers to have the required skills and experience.
- (4) Each member of an SAB must appoint a person to represent it on the SAB; and the representative must be a person whom the member considers to have the required skills and experience.
- (5) Where more than one clinical commissioning group or more than one chief officer of police comes within sub-paragraph (1), a person may represent more than one of the clinical commissioning groups or chief officers of police.
- (6) The members of an SAB (other than the local authority which established it) must, in acting as such, have regard to such guidance as the Secretary of State may issue.
- (7) Guidance for the local authority on acting as a member of the SAB is to be included in the guidance issued for the purposes of section 78(1).
- (8) An SAB may regulate its own procedure.

Funding and other resources

- 2 (1) A member of an SAB listed in paragraph 1(1) may make payments towards expenditure incurred by, or for purposes connected with, the SAB—
 - (a) by making the payments directly, or
 - (b) by contributing to a fund out of which the payments may be made.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (2) A member of an SAB listed in paragraph 1(1) may provide staff, goods, services, accommodation or other resources for purposes connected with the SAB.

Strategic plan

- 3 (1) An SAB must publish for each financial year a plan (its “strategic plan”) which sets out—
- (a) its strategy for achieving its objective (see section 43), and
 - (b) what each member is to do to implement that strategy.
- (2) In preparing its strategic plan, the SAB must—
- (a) consult the Local Healthwatch organisation for its area, and
 - (b) involve the community in its area.
- (3) In this paragraph and paragraph 4, “financial year”, in relation to an SAB, includes the period—
- (a) beginning with the day on which the SAB is established, and
 - (b) ending with the following 31 March or, if the period ending with that date is 3 months or less, ending with the 31 March following that date.

Annual report

- 4 (1) As soon as is feasible after the end of each financial year, an SAB must publish a report on—
- (a) what it has done during that year to achieve its objective,
 - (b) what it has done during that year to implement its strategy,
 - (c) what each member has done during that year to implement the strategy,
 - (d) the findings of the reviews arranged by it under section 44 (safeguarding adults reviews) which have concluded in that year (whether or not they began in that year),
 - (e) the reviews arranged by it under that section which are ongoing at the end of that year (whether or not they began in that year),
 - (f) what it has done during that year to implement the findings of reviews arranged by it under that section, and
 - (g) where it decides during that year not to implement a finding of a review arranged by it under that section, the reasons for its decision.
- (2) The SAB must send a copy of the report to—
- (a) the chief executive and the leader of the local authority which established the SAB,
 - (b) the local policing body the whole or part of whose area is in the local authority’s area,
 - (c) the Local Healthwatch organisation for the local authority’s area, and
 - (d) the chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board for that area.
- (3) “Local policing body” has the meaning given by section 101 of the Police Act 1996.