

Summary of the Code of Practice and Regulations for Parts 3 and 4 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014



The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014



This Act is about the future for social care in Wales.



You can find an Easy Read version of the Act on the Welsh Government website.



Everyone in Wales needs to know how to do what the Act says.



This means the Act needs **regulations** and a **code of practice**.

The **regulations** are rules. The rules say what **must** be done.



The **Code of Practice** describes what social care will look like. Some things in the **code of practice** are good advice. Some things in the **code of practice must** be done.



The Act starts in April 2016.



Writing the Regulations and Code of Practice



We have asked a lot of people what we should put in the **Regulations** and **Code of Practice**.



We have written some of the **Regulations** and **Code** of **Practice**.

Now we want to know what you think.

Monday

2 February

You must tell us what you think by 2 February 2015.

2015



Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government We will look at what you tell us.



Then we will take the **Regulations** to the National Assembly for Wales in May 2015.



We will ask them to agree the Regulations.



Then everyone will have until April 2016 to get ready to do what the **Regulations** say.



We are still writing some of the **Regulations** and **Code of Practice** about other parts of the Act.



We will ask you about these in May 2015.



Part 3 of the Act

Working out what someone needs



We have written **Regulations** and a **Code of Practice** about how to work out what someone needs.



An assessment means you and a professional work together to agree if you need support or care and support.



The Act says who has a **right** to an assessment. You have a right to an assessment if the local council thinks you may need support or care and support.



The Act, **Regulations** and **Code of Practice** will make it easier to work out what support or care and support you need. You may need:



• the information, advice and assistance service



• services that anyone can use



• a support plan, or a care and support plan



All assessments must look at:



What you want in life



What may stop you having the life you want

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• Your circumstances



• Things you can do for yourself



Any risks



Some people need a simple assessment. This can be done when someone contacts the Information,
Advice and Assistance service.



Some people will need a bigger assessment to find out about the whole of their life.



Part 4 of the Act Meeting Needs: Eligibility



We have written **Regulations** about who must get help, who can get Direct Payments and how to make Care and Support Plans.



We have written a **Code of Practice** about meeting people's needs.



Local councils **must** think how someone's needs could be met.

Then they must work out if they **must** meet the person's needs.

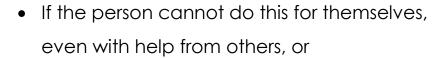


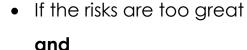
Local councils will have to think about each person.



Working out what someone needs is **not** about deciding if someone is allowed to use a service. It is about deciding if that person can do things for themselves, or call on help from others, or whether they need the local council to help them.

Local councils **must** meet someone's needs:







 having extra support from the local council is the only way for the person to have a better life.

Local councils will do this by making a care and support plan for the person.



Local councils will need to provide more services for people who only need a little help. This should mean fewer people need a care and support plan.



Care and Support Plans





We have written **Regulations** and a **Code of Practice** about this.



Someone will get a care and support plan **if** they need a plan to make sure they get the right services and support.



The plan **must** say what someone wants from life, and the best way to help them.



We have not said everyone in Wales must have the same kind of care and support plan.



The important thing is that the plan needs to work well for the person.



The plan **must** include:



 The life someone wants, and how to help them get that life



 What the person, their carer, their family, staff and professionals will do



• Who pays what



 How to check the plan is working, and what to do if something goes wrong



 The name of the person in charge of making the plan work

Direct Payments



Direct Payments are money from the local council to arrange your own care and support. It gives you more choice and control. You can use Direct Payments for none, some or all of your care and support.





We have written **Regulations** so you can use Direct Payments for long term care, or if you have drug or alcohol problems.



The Act makes sure more people can use Direct Payments to have choice and control, and have a better life.



We have written **Regulations** and **Code of Practice** to make sure:



• Local councils give people Direct Payments



 Local councils let people use Direct Payments in a way that helps the person be independent and in control



 Let people get help with their Direct Payment if they do not want to manage the money, or can't manage the money



Look at new ideas, like Direct Payments
 cooperatives, where people work together to
 use their Direct Payments.



 Make sure Direct Payments are talked about with someone from the start.



There will be new rules for Direct Payments:



 Anyone who has care and support needs can have Direct Payments unless the local council think the person cannot meet their needs using Direct Payments.



• People will be able to use Direct Payments for any kind of service from any kind of provider.



A person can pay relatives using Direct
 Payments if the local council thinks this is the best way to help the person.



 Local councils must work with people to look for new ways to meet their needs