

Idaho

Adult Protection Services

Idaho Commission on Aging

July 2016

Adult Protection Presentation

Presentation Objectives

Section 1. Statutory Authority

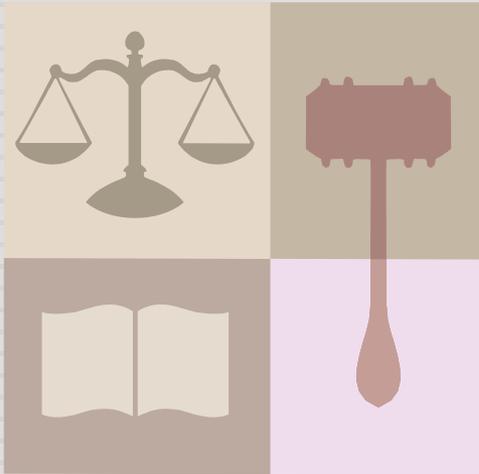
Section 2. Definitions

Section 3. Program Implementation

Section 4. Community Collaboration

Section 5. Summary

Section 6. Questions



***Idaho statute
authorizes the Adult
Protection (AP)
program.***

- The AP program is administered by the Idaho Commission on Aging. Provision of services are implemented through contracting with each of the local Area Agencies on Aging. (Reference IC 67-5011)

Adult Protection Defined

- Statutory protections safeguarding vulnerable adults through investigations of reports alleging abuse, neglect, self-neglect or exploitation, and arrangements for the provision of emergency or supportive services necessary to reduce or eliminate risk of harm. (IDAPA 15.01.02.010.01)

Vulnerable Adult Defined

- A person 18 years or older who: Is unable to protect himself from abuse, neglect or exploitation due to physical or mental impairment which affects the person's judgment or behavior to the extent that he lacks sufficient understanding or capacity to make or communicate or implement decisions regarding his person. (IC 39-5302)

- The intentional or negligent infliction of physical pain, injury or mental injury. (IC 39-5302)

- Failure of a caretaker to provide food, clothing, shelter or medical care reasonably necessary to sustain the life and health of a vulnerable adult, or the failure of a vulnerable adult to provide those services for himself. (IC 39-5302)

- An action which may include, but is not limited to, the unjust or improper use of a vulnerable adult's financial power of attorney, funds, property, or resources by another person for profit or advantage. (IC 39-5302)

Self-Neglect Defined

- Failure of a vulnerable adult to provide food, clothing, shelter or medical care reasonably necessary to sustain life and health for himself.
(Reference IC 39-5302)



Program Implementation

The AP program safeguards vulnerable adults who are suspected to be victims of abuse, neglect, self-neglect or exploitation by:

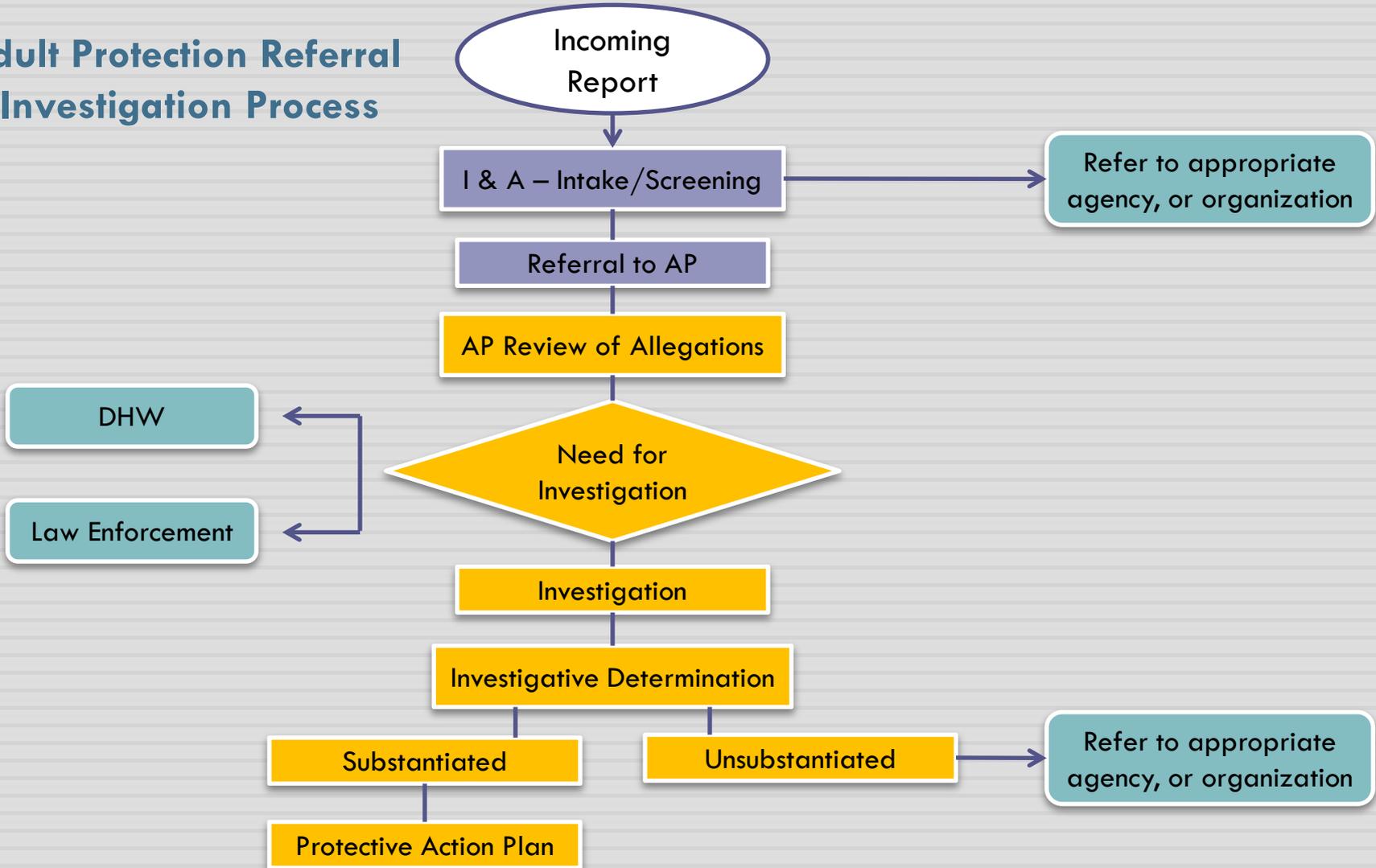


- Receiving reports and Investigating allegations
- Conducting assessments
- Identifying referrals
- Arranging provisions for emergency or supportive services

Section
3

Program Implementation

Adult Protection Referral & Investigation Process



Resources

There may be funding and resources available to vulnerable adults for direct services, such as:

- Emergency shelter
- Emergency food
- Medications
- Transportation
- Utility payments
- Deep cleaning
- Rent
- Home repair

Self-determination

- The right of an adult to choose one's own course of action and/or outcomes without coercion.



The AP worker is required by statute and through the ethical principal of self-determination to get consent from the adult prior to providing any services.

Right to Refuse

- Self-determination means that a vulnerable adult has the right to refuse services. If the vulnerable adult refuses Adult Protection assistance he or she cannot be forced by an AP worker to accept any services.

Lifestyle Choices

- A vulnerable adult has the right to make lifestyle choices that others feel are objectionable or even dangerous.

Confidentiality

- Idaho statute requires that all reports to the AP program and all subsequent case information remain confidential unless a court orders a release of information for good cause.



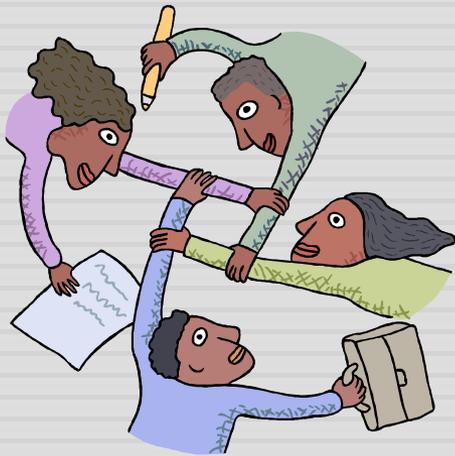
Community Collaboration

- The AP program encourages collaboration with other professional groups and agencies that serve or investigate the mistreatment of vulnerable adults.

Collaboration helps ensure the best possible services and outcomes for the adult.



Resources



- Adult Protection must rely on:
 - Medicaid
 - Medicare
 - Charities
 - Other service providers
 - Other community resources
 - Consumer's or family's income and assets
- Needed services may only be implemented when the adult has funds to pay for services or once eligibility for services or benefits has been established.

Educational activities are provided to the community and professional groups through:

- Facilitated training events
- Participation in senior and community events
- Media releases
- Brochures and fraud alerts



Differences Between Adult Protection Services And Ombudsman Services

- Adult Protection investigates allegations of abuse, neglect and exploitation.
- Ombudsman advocate for the rights of long-term care residents.

Who Should Report to AP?

Any person who has reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult is being or has been abused, neglected or exploited.

Who Must Report to AP?

Any *physician, *nurse, *employee of a public or private health facility, or a state licensed or certified residential facility serving vulnerable adults, *medical examiner, *dentist, *ombudsman for the elderly, *osteopath, *optometrist, *chiropractor, *podiatrist, *social worker, *police officer, *pharmacist, *physical therapist, or *home care worker

If you have any additional questions about Adult Protection Services' or need to make a report to Adult Protection please contact your local Area Agency on Aging.

