The background of the entire page is a close-up photograph of an elderly couple. In the foreground, a woman with dark hair, a nose ring, and pearl earrings looks directly at the camera with a neutral expression. Behind her, an elderly man with glasses and a green and white striped shirt is visible, looking slightly off-camera. The lighting is soft and natural, highlighting the textures of their skin and clothing.

Court Guide to Effective Collaboration on Elder Abuse



Court Guide to Effective Collaboration on Elder Abuse

This guide provides an overview of court participation in multidisciplinary collaboration to more effectively address elder abuse, neglect and exploitation. The guide suggests ways that multidisciplinary partnerships can assist courts in effectively responding to individual cases and in improving systemic community responses to elder abuse. Examples of collaboration models are highlighted and online resources are provided. The information presented in this guide is intended to complement two companion publications—*Identifying and Responding to Elder Abuse: A Benchmark for Judges* and *Elder Abuse: Proposed Performance Measures for Courts*.



NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS

300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23185
www.ncsc.org

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This project was supported by Grant No. 2008-DD-BX-0711 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the SMART Office, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the United States Department of Justice.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank the Bureau of Justice Assistance for its support of this project. In particular, Danica Szarvas-Kidd, BJA Policy Advisor for Adjudication, continues to make significant contributions to the elder abuse and neglect field—her support of our efforts is tremendously appreciated. Our grant managers, Dara Schulman and Veronica Munson, provided timely advice that helped us deliver the final product. We also thank Neal Kauder, Visual Research, Inc., who provided the graphic design for this project.

This product is based on practices outlined in *Identifying and Responding to Elder Abuse: A Benchcard for Judges*. The benchcard was designed for judges and judicial officers who may be hearing cases in which elder abuse or neglect may be an underlying issue. We thank the members of our advisory group for their guidance in the development of the benchcard and subsequent products. Members of the advisory board include:

| | |
|---|--|
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COURT GUIDE TO EFFECTIVE COLLABORATION ON ELDER ABUSE

This guide provides an overview of court participation in multidisciplinary collaboration to more effectively identify elder abuse issues in cases coming before the court, manage cases involving elder abuse, and craft appropriate remedies and sanctions. The guide suggests ways that multidisciplinary partnerships can assist courts in effectively responding to individual cases and in improving systemic community responses to elder abuse. Examples of state and local collaboration models are highlighted and online resources are provided.

ELDER ABUSE AND CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE COURT RESPONSES

Elder abuse, neglect and exploitation often are overlooked and unaddressed in the civil, criminal and family justice systems. Unless these offenses are brought to the courts as specific elder abuse crimes or civil actions, the court is unlikely to have the information needed to identify them or the opportunity to provide remedies for victims. Factors that contribute to this situation include:

- Insufficient knowledge about indicators of abuse, neglect and exploitation and reporting requirements across the criminal justice and social service systems and among professionals in allied disciplines

Elder abuse is generally defined to include abuse (physical or sexual or emotional), financial exploitation, neglect, abandonment, and self-neglect. Every state has an adult protective services law with definitions and may have other relevant civil or criminal laws. Definitions vary from law to law and state to state.

- Variations of state criminal and adult protective services laws that tend to be inconsistently applied
- Lack of specialized elder abuse units in law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices
- Lack of specialized elder abuse courts, dockets or staff trained to identify potential cases of elder abuse

One of the most challenging aspects of elder abuse is that it most often is perpetrated by someone with whom the victim has an ongoing, trusting and perhaps dependent relationship. This relationship may stand in the way of a victim's ability or readiness to recognize the perpetrator's actions as abuse that should be reported and addressed by the justice system. Even when older adults know they are being victimized, they may be reluctant to tell anyone for a number of reasons, such as shame and fear of losing their independence.

Another dimension of elder abuse that can impede effective responses is the greater likelihood that an older victim may have some type of physical, cognitive or emotional vulnerability. These vulnerabilities can make older persons more susceptible to victimization through abuse, neglect and exploitation. For example, perpetrators can be particularly adept at exploiting an older person's cognitive impairments or emotional vulnerability for financial gain through deception, coercion and undue influence. Physical and cognitive impairments also can reduce a victim's ability to identify behavior as criminal, report abuse he or she does recognize, or participate effectively in the investigation and prosecution of the crime.

The rising population of older people in the United States makes imperative the need to identify and appropriately address elder abuse. In 2008, 39 million people age 65 and over comprised approximately 13 percent of the population. Projected figures for 2030 suggest that this population will increase to 72 million people comprising 20 percent of the population. Looking farther out, the population of people 85 and over is projected to rise from 5.7 million in 2008 to 19 million by 2050. Life expectancy also is expected to continue lengthening over time. These projected demographics indicate that elder abuse caseloads are likely to grow and to add greater strain on already stressed justice and social service systems.

Collaboration among justice system and community partners can help remedy systemic inadequacies and promote efficiencies in handling growing caseloads. When partners collaborate, their energies are spent working productively toward solutions that should result in greater protections for older people and safer communities.



ROLE OF THE COURT

Courts have the responsibility to adjudicate cases brought before them, provide appropriate remedies for victims, monitor perpetrator compliance with court orders and enforce sanctions for non-compliance. Their position is central to providing justice and restoration for individual victims and promoting public safety. Yet courts also are required to maintain neutrality to ensure due process and equal access to justice for all parties. This mandate precludes court participation in some types of multidisciplinary groups, such as case-staffing teams that focus on investigating suspected elder abuse victims or designing interventions for individuals. Courts can, however, take an active role in multidisciplinary efforts to improve systemic responses to elder abuse and, in more prescribed ways, to address abuse in individual cases under the jurisdiction of the court. In addition, the American Bar Association Model Code of Judicial Conduct and state codes allow and encourage judges to engage in activities and initiatives to improve the administration of justice and advocate for the improvement of the justice system.

Judges can be better prepared to fulfill their responsibilities while preserving neutrality if they:

- Know their state's laws on elder abuse, including elder abuse crimes and penalty enhancements, mandatory reporting requirements, adult protective services laws, and statutes governing undue influence, powers of attorney, guardianships, and conservatorships
- Understand legal concepts that may apply in cases involving older adults, including capacity, consent and undue influence
- Recognize indicators of elder abuse that may be occurring in any case involving older adults
- Understand elder abuse dynamics and abuser tactics and their effects on victims
- Familiarize themselves with community resources
- Establish and maintain strong collaborative partnerships across the justice system, protective and social services, health care and the community

When courts engage with the broader justice system, human service agencies, and other community stakeholders to improve their collective response to a particular issue or population needing services, other disciplines and systems tend to become more motivated to fully participate in the process. Law enforcement becomes more dedicated to investigating the cases, prosecutors become more committed to filing charges and pursuing difficult cases, adult protective services improves its process for assisting in investigations and reporting to law enforcement and the court, and the public are encouraged to report incidents of suspected elder abuse.

RESOURCES

AREA AGENCY ON AGING (AAA)

Many local communities have an AAA, which promotes independence of elders in their homes and communities and provides resources. AAA staff should be able to identify local service providers.

See the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging, www.n4a.org

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES (APS)

Each state has an Adult Protective Services agency. The name and responsibilities of the agency will vary from state to state. Generally, APS is responsible for investigating reports of abuse, neglect and exploitation of elders and/or vulnerable adults. APS is typically involved in collaborative efforts where there is no conflict.

See the National Adult Protective Services Association, www.apsnetwork.org





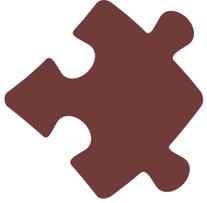
THE NECESSITY OF JUDICIAL LEADERSHIP

Active and visible judicial involvement is critical to the success of the court's collaboration efforts. The potential stakeholders typically have multiple demands for time, attention and fiscal resources. A judge's commitment can bring a sense of urgency to the issue that some stakeholders may need to shift their priorities in order to participate. The judge also can be the neutral convener that may be required to bring stakeholders together who have divergent interests, philosophies or missions.

The value of judicial leadership in multidisciplinary collaborative efforts has been demonstrated in several arenas. For example, judges have been essential players for over two decades in collaborative efforts with the child welfare system to improve court management and performance in child abuse and neglect cases. Judicial leadership also has been pivotal in developing and sustaining coordinated community responses

to domestic violence. In addition, judges have been at the forefront of the movement to elevate the importance of victims' rights in the criminal justice process. In each of these areas, judicial leadership has been critical to building momentum to strengthen community safety and well-being.

Perhaps the most predominant demonstration of court leadership and commitment to multidisciplinary engagement has been in the growing number and types of problem-solving courts (e.g., drug courts, mental health courts, domestic violence courts and veterans courts). These courts are based on the concept that underlying family, medical, psychological, social or other issues can impact cases brought to the court for resolution. Problem-solving courts collaborate with other agencies and service providers to address these underlying issues and improve the overall effectiveness of the justice system.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION ON ELDER ABUSE

Courts now are engaging in multidisciplinary efforts to develop and implement strategies for enhancing their capacities to identify and effectively respond to elder abuse.

Multidisciplinary partnerships can assist courts in three key areas of their responsibilities in elder abuse cases:

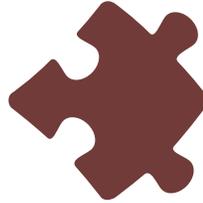
- Assessing cognitive, physical and other conditions that may be relevant to an older person's needs or legal matters before the court (e.g., decisions on the need for guardianship)
- Crafting appropriate remedies for identified victims of elder abuse (e.g., tailor restraining orders to individual circumstances, order restitution, schedule review hearings to monitor compliance with court orders, appoint a *guardian ad litem* to monitor provision of services to the victim)
- Managing cases to maximize the older person's accessibility to court proceedings and effective participation in the adjudication processes (e.g., address physical accessibility to the courtroom, expedite cases involving elder abuse, calendar cases to accommodate medical needs and fluctuations in capacity and mental alertness)

For an example of an elder-friendly courtroom, visit Stetson University's College of Law Eleazer Courtroom (<http://bit.ly/KPRvit>). Some of the features include flat panel touch screens, a witness box on the floor, rounded corners on all tables and desks, sturdy chairs with locking wheels and firm arms, a height-adjustable podium, hearing amplification devices, and non-glare lighting.

In the normal course of their work on civil, criminal, family, and probate cases, judges and court staff interact regularly with law enforcement, prosecution, adult protective services, victim advocates, treatment providers and community corrections. These partners are a natural starting point for creating a multidisciplinary approach



to addressing and preventing elder abuse, neglect and exploitation. The framework for a larger collaboration can develop organically as each partner brings to the process its perspectives, needs and connections to other organizations and disciplines. Other potential partners of a multidisciplinary collaboration might include financial institutions, medical providers, community service providers, and members of existing task forces (especially domestic violence and sexual assault task forces). The court's leadership in this collaboration can help ensure high-level participation and a sustained focus on reducing elder abuse in the community and providing the best possible outcomes for victims.



USING THE BENCHCARD AS A STARTING POINT

Community organizations and agencies come to the table with varying experiences with interagency collaboration. In some communities there may be little to no guidance on how the courts can become active players in collaborative efforts. The accompanying judicial benchcard (*Identifying and Responding to Elder Abuse: A Benchcard for Judges*) was designed as a national template to help courts begin a discussion of how they might improve their awareness of and responses to elder abuse. Courts can modify the benchcard to conform to state laws and terminology and to include local resources.

The benchcard is a double-sided sheet that includes information on the definition of elder abuse, how to identify elder abuse and neglect as it might appear in the court, reporting requirements, assessment and remediation tools, case management tools and resources. The modification of the benchcard to meet local demands offers the following collaborative opportunities:

- The court can work with prosecutors to identify state legal codes that are relevant to the definition of elder abuse
- A collaborative team can be organized to update information on mandatory reporting requirements and the corresponding development of interagency reporting protocols
- The court could work with local service providers to identify elder-focused services to which older persons can be referred and to develop a referral plan for the court
- A collaborative effort could be made to suggest remediation and case management tools that the court may consider to better address elder abuse, neglect and exploitation

ONLINE RESOURCES

The benchcard can be found online at www.eldersandcourts.org. The website also includes an example of how the benchcard can be modified to meet local demands (Florida’s 13th Judicial Circuit benchcard).

OVERVIEW OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY COLLABORATION

This guide discusses two common types of multidisciplinary groups: case-based and systemic review. There are variations on each basic type and the structure and purpose of the groups may change over time. For example, a collaboration that begins with a focus on individual case review can develop into one that addresses systemic gaps it identifies through its work.

Case-based multidisciplinary groups ask members to focus specifically on a particular elder abuse victim or case to determine the best way to proceed for that victim at that time. A case-based group is generally staffed by front line workers from the various disciplines, at least some of whom are working on the cases under discussion. Court participation in case-based groups generally is limited to problem-solving courts or specialized programs in which court staff collaborate with group members to connect victims with service providers.



In systemic review multidisciplinary groups, members look at the entire set of services relating to elder abuse, neglect and exploitation in the community and determine how to create a seamless network for victims of all these crimes. The members of systemic review groups typically are supervisors and others capable of making policy changes from the various disciplines, but the community may select other core members to achieve particular goals. Courts more typically are involved in systemic review groups than in case-based groups.

Whether the initial objectives of the group are case-based or relate to systemic review, the end result should be an improved response to individual elder abuse victims, increased awareness of the problem of elder abuse by agencies represented in the group, and more effective communication between agencies and individuals participating in the group. Ultimately, these improvements should result in greater societal awareness of the problem of elder abuse and, consequently, better identification, reporting, remediation and prevention of elder abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Flexibility in the structure, membership and maintenance of either type of group is important. The needs of the community or individual agencies may change over time and the context in which the collaboration operates may evolve as issues are resolved or new ones emerge. For instance, a group may initially set a once-a-month meeting schedule that it changes to once-a-week because the need for responsiveness or communication about a particular issue becomes more acute. Some communities may start with a small number of partners communicating informally about elder abuse or specific cases, and later expand the number of partners and formalize the meetings in order to accomplish new goals.

Collaborative efforts can be carried out informally or through formal agreements. Formal agreements are likely to include protocols that spell out the roles, obligations and duties of the stakeholders, and they may address issues such as mandated reporting, confidentiality and information sharing. Informal collaborations work best when formal agreements have not been established across agencies, would risk becoming overly bureaucratic or may deter potential

stakeholders from participating. Courts in smaller jurisdictions with closer relationships with stakeholders may find informal agreements to be adequate. It is critical that each group be honest and open in its assessment of the needs of its members and the community in order to make the group as effective as possible, no matter which approach it takes.

COURT PARTICIPATION IN CASE-BASED MULTIDISCIPLINARY GROUPS

Communities across the country have implemented various models of case-based multidisciplinary groups to improve the handling of specific elder abuse, neglect and exploitation cases. Most of these case-based multidisciplinary groups meet regularly to review cases, share information about alleged abuse, neglect or exploitation, decide which agency or agencies should respond, and determine how to best protect and provide services to the victim. Courts traditionally have not participated in case-based multidisciplinary groups because their obligation to neutrality can be compromised by information provided outside the legal process.

Members of multidisciplinary teams should be aware of their own professional and ethical restraints, as well as those of other team members. Multidisciplinary team members may be bound by fiduciary relationships, attorney client privilege or statutes. Some team members, for example, may be mandatory reporters, while other team members may not have any reporting requirements, depending on state statutes. Team members should always use prudence and exercise caution when exchanging potentially sensitive information about victims. As a rule, multidisciplinary team members should share confidential information with other agencies only with the written consent of the victim.

Case-based groups that include courts typically are a hybrid collaboration that centers on a court program or process as well as the individual cases that are addressed through that court program. This model can be employed to establish specialized courts or dockets to address the needs of elder abuse victims in a more comprehensive way than in a traditional court process. In these collaborations, the court is involved with the group both in establishing the specialized court (e.g., obtaining support and approval; developing procedures and protocols for



information sharing and confidentiality; addressing space and staffing issues) and in conducting the court proceedings (e.g., victim advocates work with protection order petitioners or alleged victims in criminal cases; treatment providers report offender compliance to the court at review hearings; judges engage directly with offenders who have not complied with their orders). Court staff may be more directly involved with the individual parties to coordinate services for both victims and offenders.

Specialized elder courts provide examples of this hybrid case-based multidisciplinary group in action. The Superior Court of Alameda County in California originated the concept of an Elder Protection Court in 2001. Other courts have since built upon this model to implement Elder Courts in collaboration with community partners.



LOCAL EXAMPLES

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

The Superior Court launched an Elder Protection Court in 2001, the first of its kind in the nation. An integral aspect of the court was the Elder Access Committee, composed of judicial officers, other court divisions, agency partners, and the legal community, who assisted in establishing and providing guidance to the Elder Protection Court. Key innovations of the Elder Protection Court included:

- Collaboration with system partners to provide legal and social services related to elder abuse
- Development of procedures to identify, track, investigate, manage and refer cases involving elder abuse, and the use of a case manager
- Improvement in access to the court and court filing procedures for older adults involved in elder abuse cases
- Creation of a service referral system through the case manager

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA

The Elder Court program is a partnership of the court and community to ensure justice for elders. Under the leadership of a committed judge, the Superior Court created a task force to examine how to coordinate the numerous but unconnected services for elders in the community. The task force's efforts led to the creation of the Elder Court in 2008. The Contra Costa Elder Court exemplifies best practices for managing elder abuse cases and integrating the missions and resources of stakeholders to provide more complete and appropriate remedies for older victims.

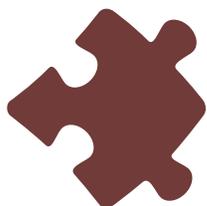
- A single judge hears all case types involving senior citizens: elder abuse, restraining orders, felonies and misdemeanors, landlord tenant disputes, probate matters, small claims and others
- The District Attorney's Office uses vertical prosecution with a designated prosecutor who brings all criminal elder abuse cases to the attention of the court
- The Elder Court accommodates physical needs of elders in several ways, including holding hearings in the late morning and providing a wheelchair, assistive listening devices and a document magnifier in the Elder Court courtroom
- Volunteer Senior Peer Counselors assist elders seeking a restraining order and offer emotional support before and after hearings to help elders understand the process and the outcomes
- The court coordinates other services, including free legal advice for indigent seniors from experienced attorneys, in-home counseling, transportation assistance and referrals to community based resources

For an overview and video of the Contra Costa Elder Court, visit www.courts.ca.gov/14124.htm.



COURT PARTICIPATION IN SYSTEMIC REVIEW MULTIDISCIPLINARY GROUPS

Systemic review groups focus on bringing resources to and improving how the criminal justice system and community agencies respond to elder abuse rather than on achieving the best outcome in an individual case. This guide describes three types of systemic review groups: systemic review Multidisciplinary Teams (MDTs), Elder Fatality Review Teams (EFRTs) and Financial Abuse Specialist Teams (FASTs). Not all multidisciplinary groups feature direct court involvement. Nevertheless, courts should be aware of the resources these groups may have to offer other multidisciplinary initiatives involving the court.



SYSTEMIC REVIEW MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS (MDTs)

Systemic review MDTs are collaborations involving key agencies for the primary purposes of addressing specific policy issues and improving responses to elder abuse. Team members may include a variety of professionals, including judicial officers and court staff, adult protective services staff, law enforcement officers, medical examiners/coroners, prosecutors, mental health professionals,

geriatricians, victim services providers, clergy, financial institution staff, professional fiduciaries, civil attorneys and members of the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program (LTCOP). Unlike case-based MDTs, systemic review MDTs usually can include court staff and judicial officers because specific cases that might appear before the court are not discussed.

The Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program (LTCOP) is a federal advocacy program that investigates elder abuse complaints in long-term care facilities and elderly residential care facilities. Each state operates LTCOP through the state's Aging Department, area agencies on aging or other qualified organizations.

Courts can work with partners in systemic review MDTs to identify and address system gaps and redundancies, clarify the roles and responsibilities of each agency involved in identifying and responding to elder abuse, and create protocols for each agency for reporting elder abuse, information sharing, evidence gathering and preserving victim testimony. Examples of activities and outcomes of systemic review MDTs include:

- Creating a reporting and investigation protocol between the courts, local justice agencies, APS, and, if applicable, the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program for cases involving individuals in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities
- Implementing cross-disciplinary training to improve the capacity of all professionals who work with older persons to identify and report elder abuse and neglect
- Developing a community resource guide for elders services, which might include public health physicians and psychologists (medical and mental health assessments), adult protective services (screening and services), occupational therapists (functional capacity evaluation), fire department or code enforcement agency (home safety inspection)
- Creating self-help materials that assist older adults in understanding and accessing the court
- Developing outreach programs and prevention efforts with senior centers, banking institutions, the faith community, business and civic associations and other community organizations
- Developing strategies for sharing existing resources and cooperating to seek additional resources through federal, state and local grant programs and corporate and private donors

LOCAL EXAMPLE

The **13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT ELDER JUSTICE CENTER IN TAMPA, FLORIDA**

provides a model for courts engaging with the community to improve their services for older adults and to address elder abuse more effectively. The Elder Justice Center (EJC) is a court program designed to assist persons aged sixty or older who are involved in the court system through guardianship, criminal, family or other civil matters. The goals of the EJC include:

- Providing a designated elder-friendly facility for seniors over the age of 60
- Coordinating access to existing agencies
- Providing assistance to senior victims of abuse and/or exploitation
- Providing education to the public
- Providing short-term case management services

The EJC was created in 1999 through the work of a community task force to increase access to the court system and to social and legal services for older adults. The partners in the EJC include Adult Protective Services, Aging Solutions, Bay Area Legal Services, Clerk of Circuit Court, Guardianship and Probate Division, West Central Florida Area Agency on Aging, SALT Council (Seniors and Law Enforcement Together), Long-Term Care Ombudsman Council, and Crisis Center.

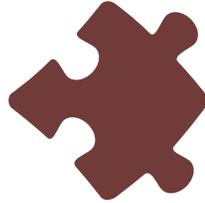
The resources of the Elder Justice Center are described at <http://bit.ly/KA2rEp>





ELDER FATALITY REVIEW TEAMS (EFRTs)

Case-based EFRTs primarily examine individual cases to determine if the person's death is a homicide that should be prosecuted. But EFRTs often expand their focus to broader system analysis of how such deaths might be prevented. For example, the Santa Clara County, California fatality review team conducted a statistical analysis of data on domestic violence fatalities. The analysis revealed that a high percentage of the victims were from monolingual Asian communities. Moreover, most of these victims had never received services from community agencies. The team's discovery led the community to increase education, outreach and prevention efforts in the Asian community.



FINANCIAL ABUSE SPECIALIST TEAMS (FASTs)

FASTs may focus on analyzing the evidence in a given financial exploitation case, or they may be designed to take a broader view of elder financial exploitation occurring within the community. Systemic review FASTs determine how community partners can create a more consistent, effective response to preventing and prosecuting financial exploitation and abuse of elders. Members may include policy-level employees of local banks and businesses, as well as supervisors from law enforcement, adult protective services and prosecutors' offices. Changes that may occur include improved training and outreach to banks and local businesses regarding recognizing and reporting elder financial exploitation, public awareness campaigns and improved coordination of investigations between APS and law enforcement.

LOCAL EXAMPLE

The Financial Abuse Specialist Team of Ventura County (FAST) assists direct service providers with special expertise, provides continuing education for professionals who serve the elder and dependent adult communities, offers free community education on financial abuse, collaborates with statewide adult abuse prevention teams and advises on legislation pertaining to financial abuse.

Additional information can be found at <http://bit.ly/pwCaSD>

PARTICIPATING IN BROADER COMMUNITY-BASED COORDINATION EFFORTS

Judges and court staff are members of the communities in which they live and have a vested interest in making their communities the strongest, safest and most vibrant they can be. Community involvement in addressing elder abuse, neglect and exploitation can help courts stay in tune with the community and learn about special needs or resources that otherwise would not come to their attention. Collaboration partners can assist the court in arranging invitations and scheduling events. To broaden community awareness and interest in helping address elder abuse issues, judges and court staff might participate in the following community outreach activities:

- Develop and distribute brochures describing any court programs for older adults
- Speak at service and civic organization meetings, faith community gatherings and meetings of business associations. The goal is to increase awareness of elder abuse and how the justice system is addressing the problem. Some of these organizations may be able to raise funds for improvements in court facilities or equipment to better accommodate older adults in the courtroom



- Visit residential care facilities and let residents, their family members and visitors, staff and Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program volunteers know that the justice system can provide remedies to elder abuse. Educate the audience members on any reporting requirements they may have and how to safely respond if they know about or discover elder abuse, neglect or exploitation (e.g., call their ombudsman, law enforcement or state licensing agency)
- Attend events specifically designated for older adults (e.g., health fairs and senior center activities) to visibly demonstrate to attendees that the justice system is responding to elder abuse
- Participate in multidisciplinary training on elder abuse to educate professionals in the local community and identify contacts in relevant agencies who may be able to participate in multidisciplinary efforts. Training events may recruit professional who can conduct assessments for the court (e.g., physicians, psychologists, occupational therapists). Possible training subjects include recognizing and reporting elder abuse, types of crimes that may constitute elder abuse, the physiology of aging, cognitive and mental health issues, the dynamics of elder abuse, and how to work collaboratively with other agencies in the field

ADDITIONAL NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND RESOURCES

ELDER ABUSE, NEGLECT AND EXPLOITATION

NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS, CENTER FOR ELDERS AND THE COURTS
eldersandcourts.org

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON ABUSE IN LATER LIFE
ncall.us/

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION COMMISSION ON LAW AND AGING
americanbar.org/groups/law_aging.html

U.S. ADMINISTRATION ON AGING, NATIONAL CENTER ON ELDER ABUSE
ncea.aoa.gov

COLLABORATION

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, *Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams: A Replication Manual*
bit.ly/nNPbMM

VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE,
Forging New Collaborations: A Guide for Rape Crisis, Domestic Violence, and Disability Organizations
bit.ly/LuVWNw

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF ELDER ABUSE
A National Look at Elder Abuse Multidisciplinary Team
1.usa.gov/tQijil

Multidisciplinary Elder Abuse Prevention Teams: A New Generation
bit.ly/vr12eW

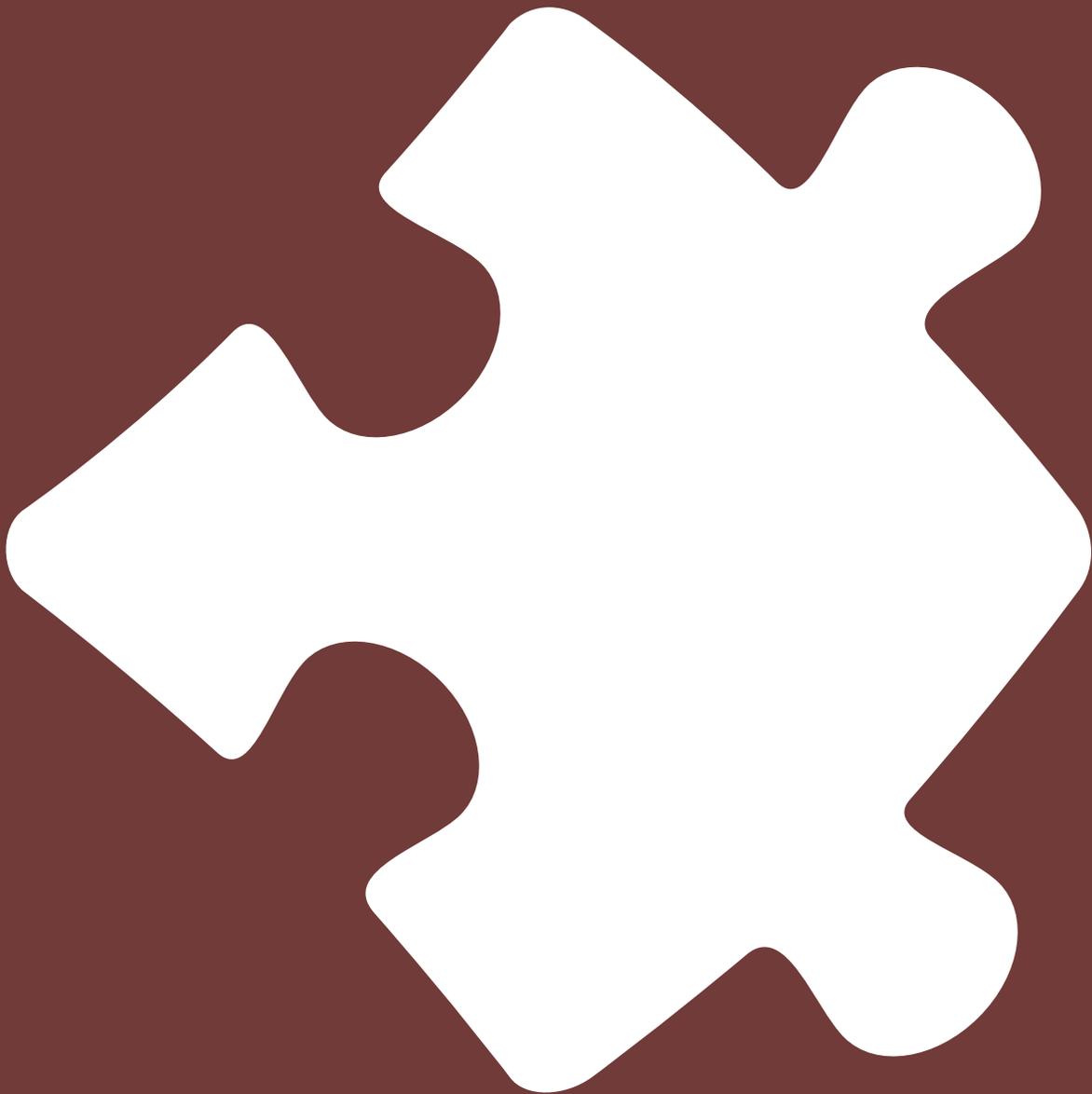
JUDICIAL TRAINING ON ELDER ABUSE

NCSC'S CENTER FOR ELDERS AND THE COURTS
Elder Abuse Curriculum for State Judicial Educators
eldersandcourts.org/curriculum/

**NATIONAL JUDICIAL INSTITUTE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
ENHANCING JUDICIAL SKILLS IN ELDER ABUSE CASES**
bit.ly/saHQ40

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE—CENTER OF EXCELLENCE ON ELDER
ABUSE AND NEGLECT,** *Elder Abuse Training Institute*
centeronelderabuse.org/education_overview.asp







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