COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE AGING AND ADULT SERVICES COMMITTEE

joint with the

SENATE AGING AND YOUTH COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEARING

STATE CAPITOL HARRISBURG, PA

MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING ROOM 156

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 2019 11:00 A.M.

PRESENTATION ON
OFFICE OF THE STATE INSPECTOR GENERAL (OSIG)
INVESTIGATION OF PENNSYLVANIA'S
OLDER ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES PROGRAM

HOUSE COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

HONORABLE THOMAS P. MURT, MAJORITY CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE JONATHAN FRITZ

HONORABLE MARK M. GILLEN

HONORABLE JIM GREGORY

HONORABLE TIM HENNESSEY

HONORABLE MIKE JONES

HONORABLE DAWN W. KEEFER

HONORABLE ZACHARY MAKO

HONORABLE STEVEN C. MENTZER

HONORABLE BRETT R. MILLER

HONORABLE FRANCIS X. RYAN

HONORABLE MEGHAN SCHROEDER

HONORABLE WENDI THOMAS

HONORABLE PARKE WENTLING

HONORABLE STEVE SAMUELSON, DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN

HONORABLE PAMELA A. DELISSIO

HONORABLE JENNIFER O'MARA

HONORABLE DANIELLE FRIEL OTTEN

HONORABLE MELISSA L. SHUSTERMAN

SENATE COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

HONORABLE JOHN DISANTO, MAJORITY CHAIRMAN
HONORABLE MICHELE BROOKS
HONORABLE MARIA COLLETT, DEMOCRATIC CHAIRWOMAN
HONORABLE CHRISTINE TARTAGLIONE

Pennsylvania House of Representatives Commonwealth of Pennsylvania HOUSE COMMITTEE STAFF PRESENT:

ERIN RAUB

MAJORITY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ELIZABETH MULEWICH

MAJORITY LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

CHARLES MILLER

DEMOCRATIC SENIOR RESEARCH ANALYST

THERESA COLLINS

DEMOCRATIC SENIOR LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

I N D E X

TESTIFIERS

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BRUCE BEEMER INSPECTOR GENERAL, OFFICE OF STATE INSPECTOR GENERAL
ROBERT TORRES ACTING SECRETARY, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGING
CHRIS DUBBLE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE ON PROTECTIVE SERVICES, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
J.R. REED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF AGING AND ADULT SERVICES, LEHIGH COUNTY
KRISTA GEER EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ACTIVE AGING, INC., CRAWFORD COUNTY AREA AGENCY ON AGING
SUBMITTED WRITTEN TESTIMONY
* * *
(See submitted written testimony and handouts online.)

PROCEEDINGS

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SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: I know it's a minute early, but it looks like most everybody is here. We can start the formalities.

I'm Senator John DiSanto, Chair of the Senate

Aging and Youth Committee. I'd like to call to order this
joint hearing of the Senate Aging and Youth Committee and

House Aging Committee. And Chairman Murt is here. I will
let him speak in a moment -- not let him. We're just

working out the dynamics of this.

So we're looking forward to everyone's testimony. Hopefully, this can be beneficial to everybody, and I'm sure we have some questions on our side. And we do appreciate your time coming here.

So after reading the Inspector General report, I'm concerned about the condition of our older adults protective services system. The OSIG investigation revealed a situation in which our AAA partners lack sufficient training and guidelines to perform their jobs and regularly fail to interview and complete elder abuse investigations in accordance with Pennsylvania law.

The OSIG report also found the Pennsylvania

Department of Aging does not adequately staff its own

Protective Services Department in conjunction with the

growing demand, nor does it properly monitor or offer guidance to the AAAs on case management.

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The public has reason for concern that vulnerable seniors are left at risk and not receiving the resources and supports they need. These are patients, grandparents, aunts, and uncles, and one day it'll ultimately be us.

We're here today to ensure the Department and the Area Agencies on Aging are both actively pursuing and implementing OSIG recommendations to better serve and protect our seniors, and I'm anxious to hear everyone's testimony as we move forward.

So without further ado, I'll ask Chairman Murt to make his comments.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Thank you, Senator.

Good morning, everyone. Thank you to our testifiers for agreeing to come before the Committees and offer your testimony regarding the report. A special thanks to Senator DiSanto and Senator Collett for joining together with us to have this public hearing.

One of the best things we could do in the General Assembly is to hold meetings like this where we focus on and talk about issues, concerns, and problems within our State agencies. If there is a problem, we can bring all of us into a room and find solutions to make the system better

for our older adults.

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We certainly value the work of our Area Agencies on Aging. They are truly the unsung heroes of our aging networks. As we see the vast increase in the reports of need over the last decade, unfortunately, that's tied to more seniors at risk and more people reporting their concerns to the AAAs.

We view today as a true opportunity to continue the conversation on how to improve the system and hopefully the public hearing will begin the discussion on a plan to work together with the Department of Aging, with Temple University, and the Area Agencies on Aging to make Older Adult Protective Services system more universal and more accountable. We really want to ensure the system we have in place is working, and if it's not, let's work together to fix it. Our seniors deserve that.

Thank you, Senator.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Would you like to introduce your Members?

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: I'm going to ask the Members of the House Committee on Aging to please introduce themselves. We'll start with Representative Gillen.

REPRESENTATIVE GILLEN: I'm Representative Gillen, southern Berks and northern Lancaster Counties.

1	REPRESENTATIVE FRITZ: Good morning, friends.
2	I'm Representative Fritz proudly representing the 111th
3	District comprising Wayne and Susquehanna Counties.
4	REPRESENTATIVE KEEFER: Good morning. I'm
5	Representative Dawn Keefer from the 92nd District of York
6	and Cumberland Counties.
7	REPRESENTATIVE GREGORY: Good morning. The name
8	is Jim Gregory. I'm the State Representative for the 80th
9	District comprising most of Blair County.
LO	REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: Pam DeLissio, the
L1	194th, parts of Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties.
L2	REPRESENTATIVE: [inaudible] Bucks County.
L3	REPRESENTATIVE SCHROEDER: Meghan Schroder, Bucks
L4	County, 29th District.
L5	REPRESENTATIVE JONES: Mike Jones, 93rd District,
L6	York County.
L7	REPRESENTATIVE MENTZER: Steve Mentzer, Lancaster
L8	County.
L9	HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Senator, I just
20	wanted to say that my friend and colleague and Co-Chair
21	Representative Steve Samuelson will be joining us shortly.
22	SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Great, thank
23	you.
24	I at this time would like to introduce my Co-
25	Chair Senator Maria Collett. I believe she has some

1 opening comments as well. Thank you.

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2 SENATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRWOMAN COLLETT: Thank you,
3 Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank you all for being here today and thank you to my fellow Chairs, Senator DiSanto,

Representative Murt, and Representative Samuelson as well.

I look forward to serving with all of you to ensure that all Pennsylvanians but especially those in our most vulnerable populations, who are most often both our elder and youth communities, are treated with dignity and met with the highest quality of service and standard of care possible.

I'm eager to hear the testimony of the panelists before us today as the findings from the Inspector General's report indicate that we haven't been able to meet the level of care our Area Agencies on Aging are entrusted to deliver. I'm optimistic that between those of us in this room and the many stakeholders involved throughout the Commonwealth will be able to renew confidence across our Commonwealth in our older adult care services.

Again, thank you so much for making yourselves available today and for the information that you've provided to this Committee.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Senator, I just wanted to recognize my colleague Representative and

1 Chairman Tim Hennessey, who's joined us.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Thank you for joining us.

With that, we will get right into it. I also would just like to note that this is not a regular hearing room, but it's sort of nice. It's a little bit more conducive to some conversation.

You will note that there's a green button in front of you that you should turn on when you're speaking so everybody can hear you. You can probably turn off when you're not speaking. I've learned that lesson the hard way.

So without further ado, if you would introduce yourself, Inspector General, and proceed with your comments. Thank you.

MR. BEEMER: Thank you very much. My name is Bruce Beemer. I am currently the State Inspector General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. And I'd like to thank you, Chairman DiSanto, Chairman Murt, Chairman Collett, Chairman Samuelson, and Members of the House Aging and Adult Services Committee and the Senate Aging and Youth Committee. Good morning. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss our shared mission to provide the best services possible to Pennsylvania's seniors.

I want to emphasize at the outset that the

Department of Aging has at all times been a cooperative and
engaged partner throughout the process of our investigation
and report. Secretary Torres and his staff have already
made significant Responsive changes to PDA's protective
services operations.

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The many dedicated Pennsylvanians who work at both the State and county level to protect our seniors perform a difficult and stressful and sometimes thankless job. The great majority perform that job diligently and with compassion and integrity. They are deserving even here of our praise and thanks. The recommendations our office has made and those suggested by PDA and the AAAs as well as those I anticipate from our partners here in the General Assembly will improve the services that all our older citizens and their families and loved ones deserve.

As you know, our office conducted a program review of the Pennsylvania Department of Aging's interaction with and oversight of the provision of Older Adult Protective Services by county Area Agencies on Aging. I'll refer to the latter as the AAAs.

In addition to the executive summary that was published on our website, I'm very pleased to have provided here to the Members a redacted copy of our full report, which Members had prior to today's joint hearing.

Our report identified four main areas of concern, which I'll address briefly. First, the importance of conducting timely, in-person interviews with seniors to follow up on reports of alleged abuse or neglect.

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Second, the need for frontline AAA staff to quickly and accurately categorize these reports of needed to determine the appropriate next steps.

Third, the necessity of adequate training for those frontline intake staff and for their supervisors and other participants in the protective services system.

Fourth and finally, the absolute necessity to monitor and review the triage of incoming reports of need for both uniformity and accuracy.

Like many government service models in the Commonwealth, responsibility for the provision of protective services is shared between the PDA and the 52 county AAAs. The latter are the first point of contact between a citizen concerned about elder abuse and the system meant to provide protective services. Our investigation found that in a significant number of cases an in-person interview with a potential victim of elder abuse was not conducted in a timely manner. There is ultimately no substitute for this in-person evaluation of the circumstances after receiving a report of elder abuse.

Additionally, our analysis of more than 18,000

reports in fiscal year 2016/17 indicated that in nearly half of the cases an investigation was not completed within the 20-day period. Of course, not all reports are the same, so county AAAs must create a system to prioritize those reports and allocate resources to respond.

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Our investigation determined that there is a lack of consistent standards for the categorization of the reports of need as between the county AAAs. For that to occur, frontline and supervisory staff must be adequately trained to recognize the signs of abuse and to be able to develop the relevant facts of a report of need.

At the time our report was completed, insufficient and inconsistent training existed for the staff throughout the protective services system. Even with the adequate training, the need remains to consistently and actively monitor and audit the process of evaluating reports of need. As our report noted, the quarterly review system in place at the time of completion of our investigation did not allow the PDA to identify errors or track trends in report categorization by AAAs in time to respond to individual cases.

With that background in mind, our report recommends the following broad categories of remediation, which will help improve the provision of Older Adult Protective Services. The PDAs and AAAs should continue to

work together to improve uniformity in the categorization of reports, however made, to AAA staff. The PDA and the General Assembly can work to create strong mandatory training requirements for report intake staff and investigators in the field. This training should be based on a curriculum which provides the sophisticated skills necessary to handle reports of elder abuse appropriately.

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Temple University will continue to be an excellent partner in that effort, and the National Adult Protective Services Association provides a model curriculum.

Staff handling reports of elder abuse should also have access to medical professionals, as is provided in the Adult Protective Services Division of DHS to help staff evaluate circumstances accurately. Some standardized framework for evaluating and categorizing reports of need, as I discussed earlier, should be adopted by PDA and promulgated to the AAAs.

No amount of training can redress the insufficient protective services staff at PDA or the AAAs. Every effort should be made to provide the resources necessary to attract and retain employees to perform the critical work of managing cases of elder abuse.

PDA and the AAAs would benefit from a shared system which allows real-time evaluation of categorization

1 and investigation of reports of need. This system should allow the use of data analytics to identify potential 2 problems. A centralized call center, as is utilized by 3 DHS, with child reports might assist in that effort. 4 Our office is grateful to work collaboratively 5 6 with all the participants in our Older Adult Protective 7 Services system. It's a privilege to appear here today, and I thank you again and on behalf of our office for the 8 opportunity. I look forward to the ongoing dialogue, which 9 10 I believe will be helpful to all of the people we serve. 11 Thank you. 12 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: [inaudible] --13 recognize yourselves. Michele? 14 SENATOR BROOKS: Senator Michele Brooks of the 15 50th Senatorial District, Vice Chair of the Aging 16 Committee, and the last session I was actually the Chair of 17 the Aging Committee. Thank you. 18 REPRESENTATIVE O'MARA: Good morning. Representative Jennifer O'Mara, 165th District from 19 2.0 Delaware County. 21 REPRESENTATIVE SHUSTERMAN: Good morning. 22 Representative Melissa Shusterman, Chester and Montgomery County, 157th. Thank you. 23

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: We'll now open

it up for questions. Chairman Murt will have the first

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question. And just in the interest of time, I know there's a lot of Members here. If everybody can just ask the minimum number of questions and not repeat so everybody gets a chance.

So, Chairman?

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HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Bruce, I'm curious what type of credentials and background do we look for when we're hiring our field reps at the current time? Are you familiar with that or --

MR. BEEMER: Are you talking about the investigators in the field?

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: That's correct.

MR. BEEMER: I think that they're looking for -there's not always a requirement that someone have an
investigatory background. I think, you know, when they're
doing these sorts of hires, that makes the training all
that much more important because in many instances you're
talking about situations where the pay may not necessarily
be high. They're really concerned about retention and
turnover I believe in the AAAs. So in order to provide
these folks with the on-the-job training particularly in
that critical first 18-month period, they need to know when
they're out in the field from day one how to generate an
investigation, how to look for signs of abuse and neglect,
and how to do that quickly so if there's a need to respond

particularly in the emergency or priority cases, they're able to do that.

I think perhaps, you know, Secretary Torres or the AAA folks can give you some of the real background in what their actual credentials are in terms of hiring, but I know that they're not going to be hiring people oftentimes that have a ton of investigative experience or fieldwork, so, you know, you want them to be properly trained on the front end before they're actually out there doing these investigations.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Just a quick follow-up, to address some of the challenges and the issues that we have that have been manifested, do we need more people, do we need more training, or do we need both?

MR. BEEMER: I think in my opinion, based on what our office has seen, certainly you're talking about just in the last 10 years alone almost a quadrupling of the number of calls that have come in that require a report of need, and that's across the Commonwealth. So there has been enormous strain placed on the AAAs in terms of being able to handle that kind of volume because I don't think -- I think they'll be the first to tell you that in terms of staffing and training, they've not been able to keep up with that sort of volume increase. And that is certainly one of the things that we saw as a significant factor in

the ability to carry out both the statutory and regulatory requirements of time frames with regard to investigations.

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So the answer would be yes. The concerns that are there for older Pennsylvanians have certainly come to the forefront in terms of the number of calls and the need for investigations, so finances, resources, and staffing is really a significant issue I think both for the AAAs and PDA, but they are in the best position to talk specifically about that.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm not going to ask any questions. I'm going to allow the other Members -- there are so many here -- so I'd like to recognize Senator Collett if she would like to ask a question. Then I'll ask Chairman Murt to recognize one of his Members, and then we will go through, try to get as many as we can.

SENATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRWOMAN COLLETT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you, General, for being here today.

So I have a question specifically pertaining to page 11 of the report where it indicates that staff rarely go out after normal work hours to conduct investigations, and supervisors tell them to categorize those calls as no

need. And the specific reason is because the AAAs don't want to pay for after-hours or on-call services. And I'm wondering about the investigation of the veracity of those comments. Did the Office of the Inspector General review timesheets to determine if staff actually did work after hours or if AAAs were actually paying them overtime?

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MR. BEEMER: That's a great question. Thank you, Senator. We did not go that far in this particular investigation as it relates to information that was provided by various employees about what they were seeing out in the field. It included along with a lot of the statistical information to highlight an area that we wanted the Department of Aging to be aware of, that there were employees that were showing concern about whether or not these no-need categorizations were happening as a result of reasons outside of the no-need.

SENATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRWOMAN COLLETT: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, can I ask a follow-up?

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Okay.

SENATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRWOMAN COLLETT: Thank you.

I appreciate it.

And further down on that page it talks about how the PDA isn't aware of these specific incidences because of the quarterly review, and I'm wondering in your opinion is a quarterly review adequate?

MR. BEEMER: No. I mean, in the sense that -and I know this is an area that was looked at being
addressed. Our investigation found that in many instances
with regard to looking at individual cases, not having
real-time information coming back from the AAAs as to
what's happening led to a situation where in many instances
it was nine months to a year before PDA would have become
aware of specific instances.

And, as I'm sure everybody in the room can appreciate, when you're talking about situations where you're having protection, an abuse or neglect situation, that could just be too long. So we were concerned from what we were seeing about the lack of real-time information getting back to the Department both from an informational perspective and from a monitoring and oversight perspective.

So I know that they have taken significant steps since the completion of the report to address that very issue, and, again, I think they'd be in the best position to tell you specifically what they're doing.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Senator, would you like to just introduce yourself? Everybody else had a chance.

SENATOR: [inaudible].

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: I'd like to

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1 recognize Representative Pam DeLissio. REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: Thank you, Mr. 2 3 Chairman. Good morning. MR. BEEMER: Good morning. 4 5 REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: Why are parts of the 6 port report redacted? 7 MR. BEEMER: The parts that are redacted really entirely deal with individuals where we've redacted names 8 and other identifying information for folks that have 9 10 spoken to us. It's very important when we do 11 investigations that individuals know that they can speak 12 with us in a confidential setting. Otherwise, particularly 13 with State employees and others that are providing 14 information, we may not get full, accurate, and complete information as a result of that. So we've taken great care 15 16 in this and other investigations to not reveal the 17 identities publicly of folks that have spoken to us. REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: So what category -- are 18 these almost exclusively then employees of AAAs who are 19 2.0 redacted here or are they --MR. BEEMER: They can be employees of AAAs. 21 22 can be folks that are employed at Temple. They can be folks that are employed at the Pennsylvania Department of 23 24 Aging. It just depends.

REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: So my other question

very quickly is might these be people with limited training 1 and experience who have weighed in on these questionings so 2 their observations maybe should be considered limited 3 because their experience is limited? 4 5 MR. BEEMER: It --6 REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: I mean, I believe the 7 report talks about the limited training, the limited experience, so my concern is that the information may be 8 their opinion or their thought about how it should be. 9 10 MR. BEEMER: Sure. And that's always -- you 11 know, when we provide that sort of information to the 12 Department, it's with the understanding that in certain 13 situations it is opinion evidence, and it's for the 14 Department to look at and determine what they would like to do with it. 15 16 I can tell you in this situation very few of the 17 individuals that we talked to were folks out doing frontline investigations, so that's not really who was the 18 19 focus. 20 REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: Not doing it. 21 you, Mr. Chairman. 22 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: I'd like to 23 recognize Senator Brooks. 24 SENATOR BROOKS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

a couple of questions. Just to follow up with --

1 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Excuse me, Michele, we're trying to limit to one --2 3 SENATOR BROOKS: Okav. SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: -- so we went 4 5 a little off track there because there are so many Members. 6 Thank you. 7 SENATOR BROOKS: Just to follow up with Senator Collett, I'm not quite sure how there is validity to your 8 response then if you did not look at timesheets and verify 9 10 information that was given to you? That's a statement. 11 My question is several times the report mentions 12 that someone reported that AAAs do X or Y. What did your 13 department do to verify or refute such claims? 14 MR. BEEMER: Could you repeat that, please? 15 SENATOR BROOKS: In your reports it says that the 16 AAAs did X or they did Y. What did you do, what did your 17 department do to verify that that actually occurred? And the question actually follows up with Senator Collett. 18 know, people mentioned they did not work overtime, they did 19 2.0 not go out, but yet you did not verify this information. 21 MR. BEEMER: Well, it's important to bear in mind 22 there's typically two aspects to when we do a report. Sometimes -- and this is always one of the issues when we 23 make these reports public. Some of the information we 24

provide is done in an anecdotal way to alert the department

that this is what folks are saying. We had a specific charge that we were looking into which was the question centered around the categorization of reports of need and the training of the individuals that were out in the fields. So some of the information that's provided isn't intended to be an exhaustive review of other ancillary issues. And that falls into that category. And of course we're certainly happy to do further investigation and information if that's what the Department of Aging feels would be appropriate.

With regard to some of the AAAs, the information we were providing was through the Department of Aging, and that was information we were getting from Department of Aging employees who wanted the Department to be aware that's what their own employees were seeing.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Thank you.

SENATOR BROOKS: Thank you very much. I appreciate that response. I think that, you know, there's been a lot of concern on this investigation and a spotlight, and I think that one of the important things that we have to do as we move forward, that information is verified if there's actually going to be an official report. Thank you very much.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Thank you.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: I'd like to

1 recognize Representative Dawn Keefer. REPRESENTATIVE KEEFER: Thank you. My questions 2 3 have been answered. HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Any other House 4 Members with questions? 5 6 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Okay. If 7 there's no further questions, I'm going to take a Chair prerogative just to ask a brief one. 8 Generally speaking, these complaints, were they 9 10 coming from within the AAA or the former employees or 11 vulnerable seniors? Because you represent the report as 12 being representative of most of the agencies. 13 MR. BEEMER: A number of them from within the 14 Department itself. 15 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Any seniors, 16 specific seniors you spoke to or --17 MR. BEEMER: Only on limited investigations that we note in the report. 18 19 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Okay. Thank you. We appreciate your time, and in the interest of time, 20 we will move to our next presenter. 21 22 MR. BEEMER: Am I --SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: I'm sorry? 23 MR. BEEMER: Am I free to go or is that --24 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Yes, we didn't 25

swear you in, so I guess you're free to leave without the sergeant-in-arms tracking you down. Thank you.

MR. BEEMER: Thank you very much.

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SECRETARY TORRES: Hi. I am Robert Torres,
Acting Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Aging.

Good morning, Chairman DiSanto, Chairwoman

Collett, Chairman Murt, and Members of both the Senate

Aging and Youth Committee and the House Aging and Older

Adult Services Committee. With me today is Denise Getgen

sitting to my right. She's the Director of the Protective

Services Office at the Department who oversees the

provision of technical assistance, monitoring, and

compliance for protective services provided by the local

Area Agencies on Aging throughout the Commonwealth.

We are grateful for the opportunity to speak with you today regarding the Department's response to the September 2018 investigation report by the Office of the State Inspector General on our department's monitoring of county-based agencies that investigate allegations of elder abuse.

The Department is steadfast in its duties to protect vulnerable older adults from abuse, neglect, abandonment, and exploitation. This is a bedrock principle for the Department, which we take very seriously as it is required by both the Older Adults Protective Services Act

and the Federal Older Adult Americans Act. In addition, it is embedded in the Department's foundation of prevention and protection outlined in our 2016-2020 State Plan on Aging. Nevertheless, the Department can and will always strive to improve.

The investigation and subsequent report by the OSIG highlighted findings which the Department has and will continue to address. I'd like to thank State Inspector General Beemer for his agency's diligence, support, and cooperation throughout this process. Although many improvement measures were already in place prior to the release of the report, the Department, working with the AAAs, continues to pursue opportunities for further refinement related to the findings identified in the report.

Unfortunately, elder abuse is on the rise in Pennsylvania. The Department has experienced a continued increase in the number and complexity of elder abuse reports. For example, the Department experienced a 60-percent increase in the number of reports received and a 61-percent increase in the number of reports substantiated from fiscal years 2014/15 to 2017/18. This trend has numerous causes, a growing aging population, increased awareness of protective services, increased ability to perpetrate financial exploitation, among others. The

problem is neither disappearing, nor is it likely to decrease in the future. As a result, these factors place added pressure on the Department and the AAAs' resources to meet the needs of older adults at risk.

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The OSIG report highlighted these challenges and identified opportunities for improvement. The OSIG report highlighted several findings: inadequacy of the AAAs in meeting timelines for face-to-face visits and determination of cases, insufficient training provided by PDA to the AAAs, inadequate monitoring of the AAAs by PDA, a lack of timely guidance to the AAAs by PDA, and inadequate internal staffing for protective services at PDA.

When the OSIG' investigation began in May of 2017, the Department was already working to improve its monitoring of the delivery of protective services and better positioned the Department to improve quality while facing the growing need. The work resulted in the creation of an updated monitoring tool and process used by the Department for oversight. This tool has helped standardize the process and measures by which the AAAs are monitored.

Prior to the implementation of this new monitoring tool, each AAA was only monitored once annually regardless of the findings. Now, not only are annual visits occurring, follow-up monitoring can occur every six months or quarterly depending on the level of deficiencies

identified in the prior monitoring visit. This has helped identify and address concerns more quickly and enabled the Department to work collaboratively with the AAAs on addressing instances of noncompliance.

The AAAs have been cooperative and diligent in their efforts to improve and meet the demand. To improve the timeliness of investigations, the Department is making changes to the investigation, summary, and assessment form to allow for more accurate data collection regarding the timing of the required face-to-face visits. Additionally, the Department is updating policies regarding procedure and documentation standards and locating older adults who may be missing.

The Department has also created a report for the AAAs to access, which provides each AAA with a snapshot of cases with missing information or those approaching the regulatory-required deadline for case substantiation. This measure allows AAAs to prioritize cases in real-time and ensure more timely assistance to older adults.

Additionally, Temple University's Institute for Protective Services, the Department's contracted training services provider, has added staff to help the AAAs' meet the growing demand for financial exploitation cases. We know that these types of cases typically take longer to investigate than most other types of abuse cases because of

the nature and the volume of records to examine. Temple has staff with expertise in conducting financial exploitation cases, including a certified fraud examiner. This is a great asset in providing this much-needed expertise to the AAAs.

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In regard to training, a new intake worker training curriculum jointly developed by the Department and Temple incorporating feedback from the AAAs has been created. This training is more comprehensive, covers all required content per the regulations, includes a reference guide, and requires a passing score of 80 percent on a competency evaluation.

Through the Department's efforts, Temple has increased enrichment trainings from 7 to 14 annually. In fact, much of the training offered goes beyond what is required in regulation. In early 2019, the Department hired a Director of Education and Outreach to ensure available trainings are updated and more easily accessible. Through that work, we have added online training modules for AAA staff in the field to access as needed.

To ensure timely guidance is given, the

Department has streamlined the process for issuing aging

program directives and aging technical assistance

bulletins. The Department has standardize its monitoring

results to expedite delivery to the AAAs. The Department

is also revising its monitoring APD to allow for the monitoring of active cases as opposed to reviewing only closed cases. To better provide technical assistance to the AAAs, the Department has added staff to its Protective Services Office. The Department will also continue to look for opportunities to create efficiencies and streamline processes that empower staff to accomplish more value-added work.

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Finally, I want to thank each of you and your colleagues in the General Assembly for the inclusion of \$2.1 million for protective services in last year's budget. That funding enabled the AAA network to hire additional staff, add capacity to handle financial exploitation cases, and more. We appreciate this support and hope that the same support will be forthcoming for the additional \$2.8 million in Governor Wolf's proposed budget for fiscal year 1920.

While the report highlighted challenges and opportunities for the Department and the AAAs, I am proud of our team at the Department and all the local protective services staff across the Commonwealth who have and continue to meet these challenges. There is still much work to do, but we will continue to collaborate with the AAAs and seek support from the General Assembly to further protect and serve the most vulnerable.

Thank you for all that you do to support the aging services network, and thank you for the opportunity to advocate on behalf of the elder population that we serve. Thank you.

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SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Thank you very much for your testimony.

As of January this year, PDA said it was reviewing all cases categorized as no need on a daily basis with the authority to recategorize and require an investigation of necessary. How many times has the Department reclassified and called upon the local AAAs to investigate?

SECRETARY TORRES: I'm going to turn that over to Denise because she's been responsible for that function.

MS. GETGEN: We do this every single day where we are looking at every case that comes in where the AAAs have categorized as no need, so every case that they see that they're categorizing no need, we're looking at that realtime. So every morning we're meeting and we're doing that. So it varies day-to-day and from AAA to AAA. Some have had none at all that have been overturned, and some have had some that have been overturned. So it varies from AAA to AAA.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Good. Could you get me a number on that and get it to me after the

1 hearing then, please, on the average number? SECRETARY TORRES: Okay. 2 3 MS. GETGEN: Sure. SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Thank you. 4 5 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Good morning, 6 Secretary. Thank you for your testimony. 7 SECRETARY TORRES: Good morning. HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Secretary, if a 8 9 AAA contacts the Department and asks for assistance due to 10 a staffing issue, what technical assistance might they be 11 provided? 12 SECRETARY TORRES: It depends on the request, but, for example, where we're providing technical 13 14 assistance, if a AAA is having issues with compliance, we 15 will help them with data requests. If they have backlogs, we will try to see if there's things we can do. For 16 17 example, we have done cross-matches with death records just to see if we can help them reduce some of the backlog due 18 to individuals passing away, so trying to help them 19 2.0 prioritize some of the workload. 21 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Is the assistance 22 normally rendered in a timely fashion? SECRETARY TORRES: It has since I've been there. 23 24 We've tried our best wherever there's a need to provide that level of technical assistance. We're trying to be as 25

1 responsive as we can be. HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Thank you. 2 3 I just want to recognize Chairman Samuelson is with us and also Representative Parke Wentling has joined 4 5 us. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Secretary. 6 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Thank you. 7 Senator Collett? SENATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRWOMAN COLLETT: Thank you, 8 Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for your 9 10 testimony. 11 I have a question about the staff that you 12 currently have in the Protective Services Unit. Can you 13 tell me how many that is and how that compares with 14 neighboring States and their approaches to adult protective services? 15 16 SECRETARY TORRES: We currently have 16 staff 17 that's Commonwealth and contractors. I don't have a basis of comparison to other States, but I can tell you since 18 19 2014 we've increased five staff, and I'm considering some 2.0 additional staffing support as well. 21 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: I'd like to 22 recognize Representative Gregory. 23 REPRESENTATIVE GREGORY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 24 And, Mr. Secretary, thank you for being here This is a fairly simple question. I just want to 25 today.

make sure that I'm making note of in Blair County data not available on investigations. What is that an indication of, please?

SECRETARY TORRES: Excuse me?

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REPRESENTATIVE GREGORY: Data not available on the increase of protective services by county, reports of need and investigations it says four dots indicates data not available. Thank you.

MS. GEER: That was part of my testimony that I provided, and I reached out to each of the AAAs who would have representatives the room so that they could see that information, and that particular county had not kept a differentiating list between the reports of need received and the amount of investigations that were done. That's why there's a dot here. They hadn't differentiated between the reports received and the investigations done.

REPRESENTATIVE GREGORY: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Senator Brooks.

SENATOR BROOKS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Acting Secretary Torres.

As we increase requirements for additional training and oversight and different things like that, how is the Department going to help the AAAs offset that

staffing so that there's still staffing that remains in those counties?

SECRETARY TORRES: Well, we are meeting biweekly with the AAAs, with the association and their leadership. Any policy considerations that we have -- as a matter of fact, one of the findings in the report talked about not issuing policy changes timely. We've changed that. We've streamlined the process so that we can get a policy out from when we have a draft to when it's concluded in about six weeks, and two of those weeks are allowing the association to let us know what concerns they have. So if there are specific resource considerations, those are concerns that we're actively discussing as part of those biweekly meetings that we're having.

SENATOR BROOKS: Would they have online training or would you be taking them out of the field and bringing them here to Harrisburg?

SECRETARY TORRES: Well --

SENATOR BROOKS: That's my concern. As you bring folks here to Harrisburg, who is left in the field at home in the counties?

SECRETARY TORRES: I think those are valid concerns. One of the things that you'll probably hear from Temple Institute is that we're looking at ways to do more online training, just find the right balance of in-person

1 versus online, including short modules so if somebody needs a quick refresher because they're just hitting a particular 2 case that they don't always see too often, they can go and 3 refresh and get some support that way. So we're trying to 4 be sensitive to the resource considerations out in the 5 6 field as well. 7 SENATOR BROOKS: Okav. Thank you. HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Representative 8 O'Mara. 9 10 REPRESENTATIVE O'MARA: Thank you, Chairman. 11 So I hail from Delaware County, which is one of 12 the counties included in the report that went from a red 13 status to a yellow status. And I was reading to see that 14 there were times where we knew there was something wrong 15 but they didn't go back because of the protocol of only 16 investigating once a year regardless of what you find. 17 So I see now there's a new monitoring tool and that it allows you to go back six months or quarterly. Can 18 you speak to what that looks like? If a county is red, 19 does that mean you're automatically going back quarterly 20 21 or --22 SECRETARY TORRES: Yes --REPRESENTATIVE O'MARA: -- what's that new 23 24 system?

SECRETARY TORRES: Yes, so if a county is deemed

red, then we will plan to go back within 90 days. There's a corrective action plan that is developed, and we'll work with the county to provide whatever technical assistance may be needed. If they're yellow, then we plan to go back within six months, but again, there's a lot of ongoing conversations and technical support that we provide as needed for those that are red or yellow.

Denise?

MS. GETGEN: We also ask for -- if someone's red meaning they're having a lot of difficulty, a lot of cases coming in, we also ask for a weekly status so on every single active case we're having almost a daily if not a daily interaction on every single case that's active and on cases that are closing. So we're hearing and we're having dialogue about every case.

In addition, we're going onsite to do training. Sometimes we have Temple do some training onsite as well. So those are the kinds of things that we're doing, you know, sort of real-time we'll work with them to develop, you know, what kind of training exactly are their staff needing, what exactly the technical assistance is. So it's based on we'll look at the monitoring results and we'll see exactly what technical assistance they need, and we build their training, you know, consistent with what it is exactly they're having trouble with so that we're not

finding the same things repeatedly like we had been in the past.

REPRESENTATIVE O'MARA: Okay. Thank you.

MS. GETGEN: We also have provided every single
Area Agency on Aging with our monitoring tool, and many of
them are starting to use that internally on their own
cases, so they're using that as their own internal quality
assurance, which I think is very helpful to them.

REPRESENTATIVE O'MARA: Yes, that is. Okay. Thank you.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Senator Brooks.

SENATOR BROOKS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to go back to my previous question with the Inspector General. What is the Department going to do to work with the Inspector General's Office so that this information is validated and verified? My concern is -- I don't we have a list of the AAAs that were looked at or interviewed, so I'm glad that you're color-coding and trying to identify which AAAs are struggling, but the concern is that there's going to be reactions that are going to increase the workload with paperwork to some AAAs that may not be having problems on information or on a report that really wasn't validated or verified. And I have a concern about that.

much in support of my local Area Agencies on Aging, the hundreds of thousands of seniors across the State they serve. And my constituents prefer local. And I have a real concern that somehow a report that was put out there that was not validated or verified is somehow going to penalize the AAAs and remove them from our local residents who trust them into a 1-800 number into the Department of Aging.

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So how are you going to protect and work with the AAAs so that that doesn't happen so that our residents have boots on the ground that are working with people that they trust and not shifting this to a 1-800 number that really has no connection to those local communities?

SECRETARY TORRES: Well, Senator, I certainly understand your concern based on our first meeting. We haven't talked about centralizing anything. We have focused on looking at our process, looking at data, again, making sure that that data entry is accurate, complete, timely because -- and we've had frank discussions. That's a reflection on everybody's performance, so that data needs to be complete and accurate.

There is no question that the AAAs, as the frontline organization that serves the local service areas, are an important organization, but we've been working very

collaboratively to go through this report, and I can tell you of all the recommendations that the Inspector General has presented, intake training, updating the content, that's done. That was done cooperatively. Requiring ongoing training for intake workers, again, that's done. We updated the curriculum, it's being piloted in six counties, so we're doing it in a gradual, incremental way, so again, trying to be sensitive to the impact on resources at the local level.

Explore better ways to educate AAA staff on topics within a reasonable time after hire, I think that's an ongoing process and an ongoing discussion in terms of what are the best ways that we can do this going back to the earlier question about impacts and what's the right balance of in-person versus online training and resources that could be available.

Considering centralized intake, that would be a huge effort, right, from a resource standpoint and a funding standpoint, so that's something that we could explore, but that's not something that we're looking at right now.

I'm really focused on trying to see how quickly we can update our policies, make sure that all the pieces of this system that's designed to protect our seniors are working well together. I mean, ultimately, we have the

same goals, protect our seniors and make sure that all the parts of the system are in good alignment.

Monitoring the length of time that cases are open, we're providing -- is it a weekly report?

MS. GETGEN: Yes.

SECRETARY TORRES: And all the AAAs are getting weekly reports that shows where there might be incomplete data, where they may be running up against a timeline.

That was done in the spirit of, hey, we're going to provide feedback so that you're seeing exactly what we're seeing and hopefully reacting positively to it.

Again, regulatory violations, the green, red, yellow process, that's in place and we're actively working with anybody, any of the organizations that have issues.

We're actively supporting them and doing what we can.

Training on categorization, Denise talked about, you know, the engagement she has. The other thing that we do is we have a monthly conference conference call or webinar with protective services supervisors, so anything she's seen, she's saying, hey, these are trends or patterns that we're seeing and they have a discussion. So I think we're doing what we can to be as cooperative and collaborative in solving this to be as efficient and productive as possible.

SENATOR BROOKS: I appreciate your response.

Thank you very much. And I also appreciate your advocacy for further resources to the Area Agencies on Aging. As you're aware and I'm aware and many of us that they do a plethora of things for our seniors in our communities on a shoestring budget, so I appreciate your advocacy to try and get them further resources. Thank you.

SECRETARY TORRES: Thank you.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: I want to recognize Representative Brett Miller, who has joined us.

The next question is from Representative Wendi Thomas.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS: Hi. Most of my questions got answered, so I'm going to try to keep this brief to just what hasn't -- and it's really around training, so some is online, some is in person. That was one question. It said that there were enrichment trainings. Are these available or required? And are the trainings that people complete part of their annual review process? Because my experience with training programs, that's a huge advantage.

SECRETARY TORRES: Yes, I'm going to ask Denise to answer that question.

MS. GETGEN: The enrichment trainings are required by regulation, and it is part of their annual monitoring or this ongoing monitoring quality assurance monitoring that we do at the Department.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Representative Dawn Keefer.

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REPRESENTATIVE KEEFER: Thank you. My question is revolving around the money. The \$2.8 million additional dollars that were requested that the Governor has in this year's budget, would that be going to the AAAs? It looks like there's been a lot done in terms of protocol and trying to streamline training and education and report intake, but understanding that these AAAs are underfunded usually and they are under-resourced as well, they don't have enough employees -- penalizing them with the 10 percent funding potentially that they could get if they don't comply or regulatory violations. I'm just trying to figure out how they're going to adapt to all of this without the resources and the staff needed, so just checking. Is that \$2.8 million going out to those actual AAAAs?

SECRETARY TORRES: Yes, it's committed to be distributed to the AAAs so --

REPRESENTATIVE KEEFER: Okay. So it's not for additional programming and internally for the Department of Aging --

SECRETARY TORRES: Well, it would be, you know, whatever their particular needs are, so they would submit to the Department what their particular needs are and our

plan is to distribute the \$2.8 million like we did \$2.1 million this year.

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REPRESENTATIVE KEEFER: Okay. Thank you.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Representative DeLissio.

REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: Thank you. To continue along the lines of funding, do you happen to know, Secretary, if funding was at all considered during the investigation? In other words, are some of these issues a result of chronic underfunding particularly where the demand may be the largest? I do represent part of Philadelphia County. So do you have any idea if funding was even a variable that was considered that may have led to this situation?

SECRETARY TORRES: I do not. I'm sorry.

REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: And then I see that the \$2.1 million last year is fine, the \$2.8 million that's proposed this year, but the question is how much funding is needed to do the job correctly, not how much is being offered? Is this sufficient? Are these dollars sufficient to do the job that we're asking the AAAs to do?

In my eight-plus years in the legislature, I have in particular seen human services programs be chronically underfunded or see some of that funding cut, and, you know, our expectations go up but the funding goes down. These

1	are labor-intensive positions, and I often think that
2	sometimes the General Assembly has expectations that are
3	not realistic or in line with what we're willing to fund
4	and give a priority to funding. Are these dollars
5	sufficient to do the job?
6	SECRETARY TORRES: Well, we would always welcome
7	additional resources. With the \$2.1 million that was
8	allocated this year and the \$2.8 million-plus is roughly \$5
9	million, so that's a good investment in terms of helping to
10	support the increased demand and what we're seeing
11	happening in the protective services area.
12	REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: Thank you.
13	HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: I just want to
14	recognize Representative Zach Mako, who has joined us.
15	Mr. Chairman
16	SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Go ahead. Do
17	you have any other
18	HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: No other
19	questions.
20	Chairman Samuelson I'm sorry, maybe we should
21	bounce to the Senator.
22	SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: No, we're
23	good.
24	HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Okay. Chairman
25	Samuelson.

wanted to follow up on the funding. I know the increase, the budget the Governor has proposed has a significant increase from the current \$2.1 million to roughly \$5 million. I also know that when we heard the testimony at the budget hearings, the request for Area Agencies on Aging for this next year was \$8 million, so going up to \$5 million is a very positive step, but we can't leave unsaid that their request is actually for \$8 million for adult protective services. I think that's very important for us to continue to focus on. Our budget is not yet done for this year, so we could revisit that and go back.

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I do also know that funding for human services at the Federal level is also threatened. I think I read it was a 12-percent reduction proposed down in Washington, so I think we have to keep the focus on adult protective services, and let's keep in mind that \$5 million is great, but the request was actually \$8 million.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Mr. Chairman, that's it.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: We have a few minutes. The Department's Protective Service database shows AAAs failed to conduct face-to-face interviews in 20 percent of the cases within the required time frame. It also shows the AAAs failed to determine if abuse

allegations are substantiated in 40 percent of the cases within the legally required time period. Now, we're going to receive testimony from the AAAs that they don't think that's the actual time frames with which they must comply with. Do you have a response to that?

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SECRETARY TORRES: Not at this time. I will wait to hear their testimony. Again, it's data that's coming right from the database where they're required to input data.

If you look at the report, one of my concerns was that there's a certain percentage of data inaccuracies, so I think that is something that we have been having frank discussions about and definitely have to improve in that area because it reflects performance.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Okay. Are there any other last questions? Or we will move on.

Mr. Secretary and your team, thank you for appearing. I appreciate it.

SECRETARY TORRES: Thanks, Mr. Chairman.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Okay. Our next testifier will be Chris Dubble, Executive Director, Temple University Institute on Protective Services. So thank you.

MR. DUBBLE: Good morning, and I guess almost good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen of the Committee. My

name is Chris Dubble, and I am the Assistant Director for Training at Temple University Harrisburg. Since 2014, I have also been the Director of the Institute on Protective Services at Temple University Harrisburg. Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today about our work at the Institute.

I started working with the Institute in 2002 when we were originally funded by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. Since 2005, we have been funded by the Department of Aging.

The Institute has always been focused on three core areas. First is our training. The Institute is the sole provider of the basic training and primary provider of the enrichment training for staff working in protective services from the 52 Area Agencies on Aging. The basic training is the course required by regulation prior to someone being able to work in protective services.

Enrichment trainings meet the need for annual continuing education required by regulation.

Starting in 2016, the Institute has increased the number of training opportunities in order to reduce class size, provide better access to the Area Agencies on Aging, and more effectively utilize adult learning principles. We currently provide every year 10 basic training course sessions, previously two; at least 14 enrichment sessions,

previously seven. Enrichment training topics are selected every year in conjunction with the Department and based upon feedback from protective services caseworkers. Last year, we had 169 Area Agency on Aging staff attend the basic course and over 650 participants in our enrichment courses.

The Institute also offers a protective services supervisor course and a five-year refresher course. These courses target the educational needs of supervisors and experienced protective services caseworkers. The Institute has focused this fiscal year on the development of e-learning modules. E-learning modules currently being written and produced include topics on medical issues, self-neglect, financial exploitation, drug and alcohol abuse, to name a few.

In addition to training for protective services caseworkers, the Institute provides education for other Area Agency on Aging staff like solicitors and other allied professionals about the identification, referral, and resolution of cases of victimization of older adults.

Training for allied professionals is typically at the request of the Department, an agency area on aging or a local county task force. Last year, we trained over 600 allied professionals.

A second area is our work of case consultation.

The Institute assists Area Agencies on Aging and law enforcement to effectively investigate and resolve cases of elder victimization. We consult on cases that either arise from the work of the AAAs or that law enforcement does not have the resources to move forward on their own.

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While the Institute can provide consultation on all types of abuse and neglect, the primary need has been around the issue of financial exploitation. The Institute helps the Area Agencies on Aging and law enforcement determine whether there are civil and/or criminal remedies to seek justice for victimized older adults. The Institute currently has 13 active cases. In just those 13 cases, the Institute has supported the Area Agencies on Aging in protecting \$4.6 million of older adults' assets.

Our consultation is done primarily by our

Assistant Director Richard Albrecht, who is a former

protective services supervisor and caseworker; Caroline

Burnell, our latest or our newest staff person and a

certified fraud examiner; as well as Dr. Ronald Costen, who

is the former Director of the Institute and currently a

consultant with us.

The third area is our work with local task forces. From the beginning, the Institute has helped to develop task forces at the county level to address victimization of older adults. The Institute continues to

support the work of the Department in developing and supporting these task forces. The task forces take many variations from close collaboration between the Area Agency on Aging and law enforcement to large multidisciplinary task forces that function as their own nonprofit.

The Institute has developed a task force manual that provides support to counties that want to start a task force. The Institute also provides in-person support for developing an existing task force, as requested.

These areas keep us very busy, and we are also continually working on new ideas like producing a virtual reality training to simulate a case experience, increasing the evaluation metrics that we use on our own training quality, and always trying to find new and better ways to meet the educational needs of the protective services caseworkers on the frontline.

Before I conclude, I would like to return to training and briefly share our perspective on the education of protective services caseworkers. My staff and I have had the opportunity to provide training not just here in Pennsylvania but in other States as well. The importance of education for protective services caseworkers is due to the critical nature of their work and the generalist knowledge that they must have.

When I came out of social work school in the

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early '90s I was taught that a generalist needed to know a little bit about a lot. I guarantee you that my professors who taught me that principle did not understand modern protective services. Our protective services caseworkers need to know a lot about a lot.

Our call for more training should be seen as our recognition of the importance of the work of protective services and the daily challenges they face. We believe that education should come from a variety of sources, including best practice, resource tools, and on-the-job experience. All training for protective services caseworkers needs to be accessible, applicable, and achievable.

Our goal at the Institute, in collaboration with the Department and the Area Agencies on Aging, is to provide training and consultation that support our protective services caseworkers who work to keep all older Pennsylvanians safe from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and abandonment.

I wanted to end by again thanking the Committees for this opportunity to share our work with you, and I'm certainly happy to entertain any questions. Thank you.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Thank you for your testimony. I'm going to put my private industry hat on for a moment. As a subcontractor providing training to

an organization, I would think it would be your responsibility to understand the evolving nature of training needed, workloads, all those things. The organization is looking to you for direction and professional services to provide the training. I don't see that anywhere, that your organization stood up and said we're missing our training requirements, the workload's up, the training itself needs to evolve to address all these issues. Can you explain that to me?

MR. DUBBLE: I think we have been. I think we have had the good dialogue with the Department. And again, an example of that is we approached the Department back in 2016 about increasing the number of basic courses, which we did, also increasing the amount of enrichment trainings that we did with them, with the Department.

We have talked about our being better at having more e-learning modules that are accessible, as was mentioned earlier, so we're not just taking people out of the field. I think that that has always been a concern is that when you have people being trained, the cases do not stop, and so we've wanted to make sure that we were providing training that helped to minimize or at least balance that very practical need, and that's why again this year we have really stressed and focused on our e-learning modules to try to get those written and produced.

1 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Did you go outside of the chain of command at all? Because prior to 2 3 the report release, there was really -- at least from my perspective as a legislator I was not aware of any of these 4 issues to bring them to a broader audience for that need. 5 6 That's the specific question I'm asking. 7 MR. DUBBLE: As a subcontractor of the Department, we would have continued to bring anything that 8 -- our ideas, concerns, any of that to the Department. 9 10 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Chris, Secretary 11 Torres mentioned that there are some contractors, vendors 12 that assist his staff with some of the investigations and so forth. And my question is do the vendors that assist 13 14 the Department of Aging, do they have the basic training course that --15 16 MR. DUBBLE: Yes. 17 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: -- they provide? They're all training up. 18 19 MR. DUBBLE: They come through the basic training 2.0 course as well. HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Okay. One other 21 22 question. Is one fraud examiner at Temple enough staff for the amount of financial exploitation cases that you're 23

MR. DUBBLE: My answer is of course going to be

seeing, that we're seeing in the Commonwealth?

1 no, but I think it's a great start. And we have had a certified fraud examiner in the past, a woman by the name 2 3 of Linda Mill, who then left us to go into private industry. We're certainly seeing a lot. We try to --4 because of that capacity level to try to help the Area 5 6 Agencies on Aging with the more complex cases. 7 I would say, though, that many of the Area Agencies on Aging and their protective service 8 investigators do have people that enjoy financial cases and 9 do these financial cases. So we really view our role as 10 11 more of a consulting role to them as opposed to doing 12 cases. 13 But we have data in the past and again on those 14 13 cases I think I said \$4.6 million or \$4.1 million. 15 are able to show a return on investment by utilizing certified fraud examiners, financial exploitation, to 16 17 ultimately protect the assets of older adults. HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: 18 Thanks, Chris. Mr. Chairman, if I could, I want to recognize 19 Representative Frank Ryan, who has joined us. 20 21 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Welcome. 22 Senator Collett? SENATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRWOMAN COLLETT: Thank you, 23

Thank you, Mr. Dubble, for being here today. I

Mr. Chairman.

just have one question about the increased number of trainings that you're offering. Are you also seeing the Areas on Aging take advantage of those? Are you seeing increased participation and at what level?

MR. DUBBLE: Absolutely. By offering more trainings and offering more trainings throughout the State -- I guess that's the other thing I should say. We don't offer just trainings in Harrisburg. We go to Towanda if we need to. We go to all parts of the State, and we try to geographically disperse. But yes, many of our Area Agencies on Aging take advantage of those trainings.

Again, I think as has been mentioned a couple times, they need to balance that training needs versus keeping people staffed in the field. That is why we're really focusing on those e-learning modules. I'm a classroom trainer by heart, so it's sometimes tough to convert all of that over to e-learning, but the practical reality is people need -- if they're out on a case and need to know how to look at the back of a check, they don't want to sit through a two-hour webinar or come to a classroom. They need to be able to find that very quickly, and that's what we've been working on with the Department.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Representative Jim Gregory.

REPRESENTATIVE GREGORY: My question's been asked

1 and addressed. Thank you very much.

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2 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Representative 3 DeLissio.

REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: I'm going to continue the theme of funding. So do you happen to know, Mr. Dubble, is the Department of Aging the sole source of funding for Temple's Institute?

MR. DUBBLE: Yes, it is.

REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: The sole source. And what is that amount in the current fiscal year? Do you happen to know?

MR. DUBBLE: Yes. Our funding is \$576,000.

REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: And I understand that these are, you know, open-ended questions. Is that funding sufficient? We'll go with the benefit of the doubt that what the Institute is doing with the current amount of funding is efficient and hopefully effective. Given this report and what's been identified and how it's been identified, is there a need for -- do you anticipate additional funding in this fiscal year's budget?

MR. DUBBLE: We are not asking for any additional funding.

REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: Not. So then the

Institute appears to be comfortable that its current

funding is achieving its current goals, and those goals are

sufficient to support the AAAs?

2.0

MR. DUBBLE: I would categorize it as our role is within that contract, whatever that contract is, to make sure we are maximizing our capacity. And that's something that, since I have taken over the Institute, we have tried hard not only for training but as well as consultation, as well as supporting the task forces. I think within our next year one of the things that we are trying to really focus on regardless of what that funding amount is is what are those training priorities that come out of this current contract? And is there --

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Excuse me.

Point of order. I think we'll have plenty of time, but I want to make sure we get everybody to ask questions, so Senator Brooks.

SENATOR BROOKS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just understanding that the State is so diverse from urban to suburban to rural and you're located in Philadelphia, just how -- can I ask when is the last time that you've traveled or how often are you able to get up to like northwestern Pennsylvania, Potter County or, you know, southwestern Pennsylvania or northeastern Pennsylvania?

MR. DUBBLE: Yes. And to be clear, the Institute is here in Harrisburg over in Strawberry Square, so we're right here. We are constantly traveling. We do not look

at having a geographic region. We serve all of the 52 AAAs in the 67 counties, so we are constantly traveling throughout.

Now, there is always a little bit of economy of scale. In Potter County it can be hard to get from one town to another in an efficient amount of time, so we do need to maximize to where we can get a good class size, but we certainly try to at least get up to State College, if not further north when appropriate for our trainings. But certainly our case consultation, as well as our task force development, is not limited to a geographic region.

SENATOR BROOKS: Do you then hold classes in northwestern Pennsylvania?

MR. DUBBLE: Certainly in the Erie area, Meadville area, yes.

SENATOR BROOKS: Okay. And like Clarion, Clearfield?

MR. DUBBLE: Yes. Yes.

SENATOR BROOKS: Okay. And then just very quickly, just a comment or a quick question. So much has been asked about financial exploitation, and we're focusing more on the AAAs. My question is to you. Are you working with other departments about financial exploitation as far as calls that our seniors receive on the phone? I think that is so much more far-reaching and millions of dollars.

And I know in my district I've had people lose thousands
and thousands of dollars. And we've contacted other
departments, and I've yet to hear of one solution that they
have found.

So I think as we all talk about the AAAs and financial exploitation, I think there's another segment that we're really missing and focusing on. Thank you very much.

MR. DUBBLE: Yes, thank you.

2.0

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: [inaudible].

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS: I'm just confused because I asked earlier if the trainings that were developed were required, and then the question a Senator asked is are they taking advantage of it. So, again, are these additional trainings that have been developed -- they must be required for some people and optional for others, so maybe you can clear that up for me?

MR. DUBBLE: And, I'm sorry, I may have misunderstood the original question. There is a regulatory requirement to have enrichment training every year. We have made additional trainings to that that the Area Agencies on Aging often go above and beyond that requirement to get additional training.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS: Okay. Thank you. Sorry. HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: [inaudible].

REPRESENTATIVE RYAN: First of all, thank you very much. And just a quick question. In my prior life I am a CPA and I do a great deal of fraud investigations.

From your experience with the training modules as we follow up on the Senator's and Representative Thomas' question, are there proficiency exams required at the end, and what are the requirements should someone not meet the minimum standard?

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MR. DUBBLE: Currently, for our protective service investigator's training, what we do at the basic level is we do a knowledge evaluation. That knowledge evaluation is scored and then given feedback to the supervisors to follow up with their protective service investigators.

REPRESENTATIVE RYAN: Financial crimes are actually fairly complicated, I mean, so I do --

MR. DUBBLE: Absolutely.

REPRESENTATIVE RYAN: And with the level of expertise, it kind of goes into the funding issue, level of expertise. Someone who's a certified fraud examiner versus someone who might be assisting seniors, do we run the risk that because senior -- and I am one; I probably didn't need to tell you that -- but that sometimes we may not be completely aware what a financial crime is? Do we need to also perhaps educate seniors about what to be on the

lookout for? And then concurrent with that how do we deal
with -- here's my fear. If we make this thing so
complicated, we'll get people who say, you know what, I'm
not going to get involved in this at all and seniors will
get no help.

MR. DUBBLE: Yes, and I think that has been -that's an ongoing effort. I'm a social worker for reason.

My math skills weren't that great. And so if I come into
protective services and I'm working -- and that is kind of
our overall call for more training. We really expect these
protective service investigators to be mini-accountants, to
be mini-therapists, to be mini-medical evaluators. That's
the need for comprehensive training, but I think to your
point, training that is simplified and concrete so that at
least I know when I need to go get some more help, more
advanced help.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: No last questions then? Okay. Thank you for your testimony.

MR. DUBBLE: All right. Thank you.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: I appreciate your time.

Up next, we have Pennsylvania Association of Area Agencies on Aging. I'll let you introduce yourselves and decide which order you proceed in. Thank you.

MR. REED: All right, thank you. Distinguished

Chairs and Members of the Committees, thank you for having me here. My name is J.R. Reed. I'm the Executive Director for Lehigh County Office of Aging and Adult Services. I started working in 1999 at Centre County Office of Aging as a caseworker. There I spent several years as a Protective Service Investigator, five years as a Protective Service Supervisor, and then was promoted to the Executive Director there. Two and a half years ago I moved to Lehigh County as the Executive Director there, and I currently provide a protective service supervision and backup role to my supervisor. And then recently I have assumed the responsibilities as the Chairperson of Pennsylvania Association of Area Agencies on Aging Protective Services and Guardianship Committee.

Since the implementation of Older Adult

Protective Services Act -- I'll call it OPSA -- in 1988,

AAAs have had the responsibility to receive reports of need
on abuse, neglect, financial exploitation, and abandonment,

and we also do the investigations that go along with them
for those that are 60 and over. We also provide a variety
of services through the AAA, and all those services go
towards the prevention of elder abuse, and that would be my
proposal. We do them in the least-restrictive means. We
also are very cognizant of protecting the older adults'
rights to self-determination.

So thank you for this opportunity to come before you to present our comments and answer questions related to OPSA and the results of the Office of State Inspector General's report.

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So the overall report in my opinion shows that there are definitely issues with the OPSA the law and the delivery of OPSA in Pennsylvania. But these issues need to be -- and this is a very vulnerable population, so we need to address these issues. But they are very complex. They are not simple, and they are going to take a multipronged approach to really bring a solution to the problems that have been brought up.

In an effort to address the various aspects in this report, I feel that it would have been beneficial as part of the investigation to interview current protective service staff, investigators, supervisors, and management staff from AAAs. Their input would have been valuable to add to the other information that was gathered during the investigation in order to provide a full global picture of how OPSA is operationally completed at the local level.

You can't really come up with a solution unless you have all the pieces to the puzzle in my opinion.

So with a couple of the findings that were pointed out earlier, finding number one, there seems to be confusion surrounding the regulations that govern OPSA. In

finding number one, it references OPSA law requiring a face-to-face interview on all cases within 72 hours. The OPSA regulation does not say that. The OPSA regulation says that it depends on the categorization. If somebody's categorized as a nonpriority that they are to have a face-to-face interview during the investigation, not within a 72-hour time frame. So the statistics here are not accurate compared to regulation.

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It requires a face-to-face visit one time during the investigation, and a nonpriority as I mentioned, which encompasses a majority of cases, too. Most of our cases during this period of time there were 11,371 nonpriority cases of the 18,000 cases that were looked at, so, again, I'm not sure on the statistics here because of that factor that was not looked into or understood in the regulations when they were doing this investigation.

Finding number two talks about the OPSA law requiring a determination within 20 days. The OPSA regulation actually defines that under abuse and neglect investigations. Those are to be done with reasonable efforts within 20 days. The other one is financial exploitation and abandonment. They do not define a 20-day time frame.

So it requires all reasonable efforts to finish an investigation within 20 days on abuse and neglect cases.

The OSIG investigation looked at all OPSA cases, including financial exploitation, provided statistics from those investigations. Financial exploitation cases take much longer to complete because of obtaining financial records from various outside entities, which subjects the case to the timeliness of outside entities providing records.

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These discrepancies don't account for all the issues pointed out in the OSIG report. As I mentioned before, these statistics are high and indicate that there are issues with the delivery of the services. I also believe two things need to be considered: the database collecting the necessary information needs to be updated so that it will be easily read and accessed, and the regulations should be uniform and clear in some instances. The database needs to be updated to collect more data points and better statistics. There needs to be a quicker way to capture when cases are over 20 days and the reason why. Currently, that is captured in a journal note that can only be hand-counted at this point in time. That's another factor that you've got to consider in this whole investigation.

So the following things have done by the

Protective Services and Guardianship Committee before the

report came -- before we were aware of it and after we were

aware of it. We were collaborating together with AAAs and

we formed multiple subgroups and work committees to try to address some of the things to make OPSA delivery in Pennsylvania much better.

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We currently have an OPSA review group of the legislative part, so we know that there's pending bills for rewrite of the OPSA law. We have a current group that's looking at definitions, looking at regulations, looking at the law and making some comments and some ideas on how we need to better write this law because it has been since 1988 since it's written, and we're in a much different time period now.

We have a documentation work group that's looking at best standards and practices and trying to update that for the whole entire network. We have a training review committee on -- the Secretary of Aging mentioned that we're piloting piloting five -- there are six AAAs that are piloting a new intake worker training that was developed by Temple and Pennsylvania Department of Aging. We had a categorization workgroup which provided feedback on the known needs that the Secretary and Denise Getgen mentioned.

Just to put a statistic out there, we felt that 50 percent of the overturns that we've seen that we reviewed as this categorization network, we didn't agree with those 50 percent as AAA, and we had experienced staff in that room. We had AAA Directors much like myself that

had extensive experience in that, and that's one of the things that we came up in our other review. And we gave that feedback to the Department of Aging, and gave that feedback to the AAAs. There was also information we needed to provide to our colleagues in the field.

We have a policy subcommittee review group that's pending review. It's pending policies and things that Department of Aging brings out. We vet them for them and we make suggestions to them.

We also have a mentorship program that we just began with some of the AAAs that are struggling or have new staff or new protective service supervisor staff. We are trying to match them up with experts in the field that have much more experience to try to help navigate through all the complications to delivering this kind of system.

So Protective Services and Guardianship Committee also is collaboratively working with the Pennsylvania Department of Aging. The Secretary of Aging mentioned we do two-week meetings with them right now. We're trying to develop a work plan. We've updated the intake work form, and we're working on trying to get that better. We're working on plans on updating the protective services investigative form. I mentioned the training already, and we also are working on our database.

We are trying to get more streamlined data, get

better data points into it, collect the data so when investigations are done it can collect it easily and not have to hand-count different parts to it, plus also streamline it for our workers as they have to put it into the system so we're not bogging them down with putting data documentation in when they should be out face-to-face working with clients and working with their families.

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The complexity of cases has drastically increased over the past several years. When I first started, many of the protective service cases were focused on the question of could an older adult care for themselves or could their family care for them? The older adult could be in crisis caused by a medical issue experienced by their spouse. The older adult couldn't care for themselves and now have no other supports. Protective services would assist with running these situations.

Now, it seems most cases have different twists to them. We and up dealing with an older adult and their family members who might have mental health issues, drug and alcohol addiction issues and other varying problems. Let me talk to about a case that we encountered when I worked in the field. We had an older adult. She was like in her late 70s. Her husband had passed away 10 years previous to our encounter with her. In that time she never took care of her finances, so her husband had done that

previous. She had a local son and a grandson that would take care of her finances, come over and cut her grass, make sure she got groceries, and things of that nature.

Well, as time progressed, she had dementia and it progressed to the point where she couldn't do a lot of the things herself any longer. So a daughter moved into her home. The daughter brought her grandson and his children and his wife into the home. The grandson unfortunately was a heroin addict and had previous problems with law enforcement.

So we got a call that she was being exploited.

We pulled bank records, and there were \$500 of cash every day going out of that account. Multiple thousands of dollars were being taken from this older adult. Now, the complexity to the situation was is if you remove the daughter and the grandson who is doing the exploitation, she would no longer have caregivers in the community, and therefore, she might have to end up in a facility.

So we took extensive amount of time with our protective service solicitor and sat down and developed a care plan with the families, try to say, okay, you do the care, the son that was in the community, he takes care of the money, and we'd compensate people like you should be, I mean, fairly. Instead of \$500 a day, a lot less than that.

And so over time what ended up happening is this

daughter and her grandson, they left. They vacated the house quickly because after the money was shut off, they no longer had access. They left. So the son fortunately was able to rally and get his sister to come in and stay with the older adult, and she was able to stay in the community for some time. But that was a very complex situation, very real, took many hours of my time, many hours of my staff's time, and a solicitor to try to remedy that situation.

There have been dramatic increases in the number of reports of elder abuse and investigations over the past several years. This is due overwhelming number of Pennsylvanians reaching age 60 and longer in their lifespan. One of the fastest-growing populations is those 85 and older, and statistically, one in two of them have some type of dimension. So with that being known and those statistics sitting before us and them growing every day, this problem isn't just going to -- we're seeing problems right now. There are greater problems coming if we don't get ahead of this because of the sheer statistics that are coming before us.

It is vital that we have a thoughtful, insightful plan be put in place to address the current concerns in the growth in numbers of older adults in Pennsylvania. The current growth pattern is showing the number of reports will double in approximately five years at our current

pace, and if we're having issues now because -- and I'm saying most of the issues surrounding this has to do with staffing because this is a very hard service. This is isn't like I'm helping somebody get a bath in their home. This has to do with staffing. I have to have staffing to investigate. It isn't like a flashy kind of service because a lot of times older adults, you know, they want that service that comes in, a meal or something of that nature. This I have to provide staff to do the investigative work.

So with that being shown, in five years we're going to double our statistics, so we need to have an overall extensive plan that's going to help us navigate through this and get ahead of this and make sure that our older adults are served correctly in Pennsylvania.

It is important to take into account that AAAs employ thousands of staff who are very dedicated to providing protective services in a high-quality means. We carefully balance maintaining the rights and dignity of seniors and making sure that they are protected from abuse, neglect, financial exploitation, and abandonment.

This investigation only highlighted a few failings, but there are so many examples of good things that are accomplished by protective service workers. Our network acknowledges that we should endeavor to do better

and improve our performance. We accept these findings and view them as an opportunity to review current practices and identify improvements to the delivery of these services to older Pennsylvanians.

Thank you in summary for having me come and testify before you. I'll turn it over now to my colleague Krista.

MS. GEER: Good afternoon I believe it is now.

Distinguished Chairs and Members of the Committees, I appreciate the opportunity to speak to you today.

My name is Krista Geer. I am the Executive Director for Active Aging, which is the Area Agency on Aging in Crawford County. And I am also the current President of P4A.

I'd like to start by saying I appreciate the work the OSIG put into this report and the opportunities that have come from it. P4A and the Area Agencies on Aging have been working with the Department of Aging closely to address some longstanding issues since its release. We've been meeting every other week and are spending a lot of time working through a thorough list of recommendations that come not only from this report but also directly from the network of AAAs do this work on a daily basis.

Those recommendations are substantial, and they

include the need to revamp our current report-of-need form, update the software program our staff use while in the field to improve efficiencies and eliminate redundancies, as well as technical support on the most complicated investigations related to financial exploitation.

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I know these recommendations are different from what you read in the Inspector General's report. That's because the report focuses on the oversight of protective services, and we are focusing on the provision of protective services. For example, the report recommends that the Department of Aging add additional staff and resources to oversee and monitor the Area Agencies on Aging and that the Department increase the training requirements for our staff. Those are fair and reasonable recommendations. Our staff should be adequately trained, and our agency should be held accountable.

But what the report doesn't tell you is that additional resources for training and oversight will not begin to address the root causes of these issues. These are symptoms of a larger problem. If adequate resources are not provided to our boots-on-the-ground staff who receive and investigate these reports, no amount of training or oversight will ever resolve the issues.

PDA's annual report will tell you that between fiscal year '13-'14 and '17-'18 the number of reports of

need across the Commonwealth have increased 57 percent, and the number of investigations have increased 53 percent.

When I was preparing my testimony, I did a little research into you, the audience, to determine what areas you came from, and so attached to my written testimony you'll find a table that includes the corresponding increases for the counties that you all serve. Twenty counties show an

average increase of 166 percent during this time.

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I'm sure you're wondering why our numbers are so much higher than those shown by the Department's annual report. That's because I included the number of APS or under 60 reports of need that our agencies are required to take, record electronically, and then pass on to the DHS contractor for those services. I include them because they take time and resources.

Until this fiscal year, our agencies have absorbed these increases in reports of need and investigations without any additional resources to allow us to hire additional staff. Last year's budget included \$2.1 million additional dollars specifically designated to protective services, and this year's proposed budget raises that to \$5 million. That's a great start, and we appreciate both the Governor's and the Legislature's efforts on that.

But when you consider that \$5 million being

spread across 52 AAAs, you have to acknowledge it will be spread pretty thin. Just quick math will tell you that an even spread would only provide roughly \$96,000 per agency. And if you spread it out according to population or any other factor, there will be likely areas that receive no funding to address a growing issue that affects us all. And of course my math assumes that the Department will not be using any of that funding to address their own needs. Our full request is for \$8 million, which is the amount requested by the AAAs in our 2018 survey. If there are changes to legislation and other requirements, the amount needed will grow.

And I'd also like to clarify that these investigations are not simple. Our staff are often charged with delving into longstanding, often dysfunctional family dynamics, highly sensitive and complicated issues, and complex financial labyrinths. They must do all of this while ensuring that the rights of the older adult are not compromised and that they are provided what they need in a manner that supports the dignity, respect, and preference of the older adult in the least-restrictive setting.

So what does that all mean? It means that older adults are not automatically incapable of making decisions the day they turn 60. As I said, I did a little research, and there are a few Committee Members who are over the age

of 60, and according to our law, older adults. And while I'm not going to point any of you out, clearly, you are intelligent, capable adults who handle complex issues and situations.

As adults capable of understanding and accepting consequences of their actions, we have no right to force an older adult to do anything. They have the right just like the rest of us to make bad decisions. Our job is to determine if they have the capacity to understand and accept the consequences of their actions before infringing upon their lives with any intervening actions. Making that determination often involves doctors and psychiatrists, as well as others.

And I'd like to tell you about a situation we encountered with an older adult in our county several years ago. We received a call from our local municipal police department, as we frequently do, asking us to work with an older adult who would gotten herself into trouble. Our police don't want to rush into an older adult's home and placed them under arrest if they can help it, and so sometimes they call us for some assistance.

It seems this particular woman had written a very large bad check for a piece of jewelry, and we were asked to go see her and find out if the check was just a banking error or if she would be willing to return the jewelry.

Now, let me be clear. This was never a report of need at first but rather a request for assistance.

When we first interacted with the woman, she would only speak to us through a crack in the door, and she made a logical excuse for the bad check and she readily handed over the jewelry. Our staff returned the jewelry to the police, and we could've easily never encountered this woman again. But our investigator felt that something just wasn't right. The woman wouldn't open the door, she seemed overly guarded, so over the course of the next several weeks, our investigator worked diligently to gain information while also gaining the woman's trust she could determine if everything was truly okay. She spoke to a handyman who came around and learned that this woman had been a local schoolteacher her entire life, she had a niece and community members often pay bills for her because they were going unpaid.

One day the woman actually opened the door and allowed our investigator into the home to talk to her. The hope was that we could take a look around, decide everything was okay, and move on, but that didn't happen. Once inside the house, our investigator learned that this woman suffered from delusions. She was talking to people who were not there and insisted that her niece was dead and the person calling her was an imposter. She was convinced

a wealthy famous family was going to give her a substantial amount of money, yet at the same time she could talk very logically about current events and life circumstances.

So we decided we needed professional help, and we petitioned the court to have the woman evaluated by a geriatric psychiatrist. The day she was to go for her evaluation, we had to have the police break into her home and force her to go. She was not at all cooperative. We learned through this process that her executive functioning was completely eroded and a guardian was needed to help handle her affairs. So we worked closely with the niece to petition for guardianship and again had to break into the woman's home to force her to attend her own hearing.

When she walked in and saw her niece, she was elated to learn that her niece really was alive, but she was also very angry. As our investigator and I walked past her into the courtroom, she looked at our investigator and said, "I hate you. Don't ever come near me again."

Despite her deficiencies, she knew that we were there that day to take away her rights. We do not take lightly the implications of stripping an individual of the right to self-determination, nor should we.

Crawford County is just a midsize county in northwest Pennsylvania. The reports of need in our area have increased 97 percent since fiscal year '13-'14, and

our investigations have increased 62 percent. We've absorbed this increase without additional staff and while still maintaining our green status through the monitoring from PDA.

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This increase in the number of investigations is The majority of the time spent in the significant. provision of protective services is spent doing an investigation. Our investigators must work through multiple sometimes conflicting perceptions and details to determine what steps if any our agency can take to mitigate risk, all while keeping the older adults safe in a manner that maintains their dignity and allows them the right to determine whenever possible what's best for themselves. Investigators have to seek information from collateral contacts, and those contacts often include physicians and bank staff who have records that are vital to our investigation. Obtaining those documents can take over three weeks, already putting our investigation past 20 days.

When the additional \$2.1 million was provided last budget cycle, we had no assurances that it would be ongoing funding, and so we knew the most we could hope for in our particular county was \$38,000, which isn't enough to hire anyone. So we contracted a forensic accountant that could assist our staff with the financial exploitation

cases.

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Now, please keep in mind that protective services is only one program we administer, and every program is experiencing a significant growth as our aging population explodes. The need for home-delivered meals, personal care services, and emergency response devices has increased along the same levels as protective services in the last several years.

And your Area Agency on Aging administrators are faced with really decisions every day that quite simply come down to do we provide someone with a meal or do we create a waiting list of people who need to eat so that we can have more staff doing investigations? Those decisions are taking a toll.

There are no more rabbits in our hats, no more tricks in our bags. Our resources are stretched as far as they can go, and our system is at a crisis point. The number of seniors in our Commonwealth is growing rapidly. Their needs are expanding just as rapidly, yet resources for the network charged with ensuring their safety has been largely stagnant for the better part of a decade, and this is the result.

I'd like to make one final point. I know when reports such as this are released, it's easy to assume that the problems that exist are because there are employees who

do not care. That's not the case. While I'm sure there are a few, please don't paint them all with the same brush. My earlier story about the woman who told our investigator she hated her, I saw how much that hurt her. And our investigator isn't a soft woman. She's actually a Navy veteran, and she's pretty tough, but that doesn't mean it makes the very hard job they do every day easy. It doesn't. The work they do is exceedingly difficult, and they can do 100 things right in the course of a day and no one will ever notice until they make that one mistake.

Pennsylvania's older adults deserve a comprehensive approach to addressing their needs. The work done by our AAAs can delay or eliminate the need for more expensive services like Medicaid long-term care and also serve as a way to keep older adults safe.

Such services relieve the burden on caregivers, function as an early warning system that someone is in need, and keep people in their homes longer, which is where we all want to be. This can't be done without adequate support to the safety net. It's time we demonstrate our commitment to older Pennsylvanians and strengthen the system charged with serving them.

Thank you.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Thank you, Krista.

Thank you, J.R. A quick question, Krista --

1 MS. GEER: Yes.

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HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: -- or I think it will be a quick question. You mentioned in your testimony about adequate resources not being provided to our boots on the ground. What kind of resources do you refer to, training, staff, technology, funding?

MS. GEER: Yes.

HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: I mean, can you be specific?

MS. GEER: Yes. All of those actually.

Additional training would be helpful. Some of the training that we receive -- and I know that there was some comments about the fact that, you know, reports of need aren't always classified right. I've been through protective services training, and I've had training on classification exactly one time. You have that your initial training, and you don't have that again. Those kind of things need to be reiterated over time. That's what helps them stick with us.

As I said, our reports of need in Crawford County have increased 97 percent. That would mean I need at least one if not two additional staff people to be able to address that need, and I haven't been able to do that.

The software absolutely could be upgraded to allow us to be quicker, more efficient with the time that

1 they spend entering the data because the data is very important, but a lot of times they're dealing with the 2 individual in front of them as opposed to what needs to go 3 into the computer. 4 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: This mission was 5 6 seem to be very labor-intensive, which would necessitate 7 additional boots on the ground. Am I correct? MS. GEER: You're absolutely correct. 8 9 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Is there a high 10 turnover for protective services professionals? 11 MS. GEER: I believe there probably is. That's a 12 hard thing for me to answer because our agency does not 13 have it. We have a very good support system. But as J.R. 14 mentioned, we've recently put in a mentor program for P.S. 15 supervisors so that they have someone who is doing the 16 exact same work they are doing that they can reach out to 17 for support. HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: 18 Thank you. 19 MS. GEER: Thank you. HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Mr. Chairman. 2.0 21 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Just quickly, 22 we're running short on time, what access do your members have to medical support and nurses, and how do the medical 23 consultation services work? I'm a little unclear on that. 24

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MR. REED:

Sure.

I know there's statements in

the report about APS. My understanding is APS does not have the supports that are in this report, too, just number one. Number two, we have nurses on my staff, so if my protective service workers go out and we feel or the supervisor feels that there needs to be a clinical nurse to look at that, we will wrap around to that nurse. Often other times they'll look to home health agencies that are in there under insurances to do that, and a lot of agencies also do contracting with a medical doctor at times, and they may use that, utilize that, too, or the hospital or other varying ways.

REPRESENTATIVE RYAN: Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time, if the testifiers would be willing, I'd like to ask a series of questions if they could perhaps respond at a later date because it could be fairly complicated, but I think they're germane if they would be so willing.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: [inaudible].

REPRESENTATIVE RYAN: I think there's a fairly significant issue with the banking industry that could affect it. I could be very quick in the question, but the answer might take a while.

The first question would be like in Lebanon County we've spent a tremendous amount of time with advocacy groups on aging issues since I've been on the

Committee for a number of years, so part of the reason for our increase is we've gone together to all of the senior centers in our area to help people be aware.

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So the first question I would ask you is what's the magnitude you believe of underreporting that exists throughout the State, number one?

The second issue is have you ever considered or have we considered tying in the suspicious activity report or SAR reporting system in the banking industry and the Federal Reserve and the FDIC to where we have software -- I'm a former CFO of a bank. We have software that can identify trends for people of a certain age that are spending patterns different than we would normally expect people to have.

The third issue is that with the asset transfers that are typically taking place in anticipation of death under States, it's been increased from three to five years. Do you and the Area Agency on Aging believe that you need to increase that time period?

And then the fourth and final issue is do the estate tax laws in some way contribute to seniors being encouraged to transfer assets that then may in fact create more to the financial exploitation?

That's it, sir.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Good. Maybe,

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Representative Ryan, you could submit those questions in
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       writing to them and they can get it back to the Committee,
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       and then that would --
                 REPRESENTATIVE RYAN: I would be honored to do
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 5
       that.
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                 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: -- and then
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       that would --
                 REPRESENTATIVE RYAN: Erin, may I get this to
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      you.
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                 MS. RAUB: Yes, Representative Ryan, I can
       address a few of those things. The SAR reporting, you are
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      correct that it is a Federal requirement that they actually
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       report it to the Federal Government. Part of Chairman
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      Hennessey's OPSA bill will include some type of
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       communication where we're trying to receive it in the
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       States and who the proper agency is to receive the
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       suspicious activity reports.
                 As far as the asset transfer, I believe you're
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       talking about the Medicaid look-back?
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                                       [inaudible].
                 REPRESENTATIVE RYAN:
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                 MS. RAUB: Oh, estate taxes, okay.
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                 REPRESENTATIVE RYAN: It's a Medicaid look-back,
      but it's also an estate tax issue as well --
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                 MS. RAUB: Right.
                 REPRESENTATIVE RYAN: -- for Federal income tax
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1 purposes and estate tax also.

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MS. RAUB: Yes, the Medicaid look-back obviously is Federal and that changed from three to five about 13 years ago, and that would be something that would have to change on the Federal level through CMS.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Okay. Senator Brooks.

SENATOR BROOKS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just again, can you tell us how many Pennsylvanians are served by the Area Agencies on Aging?

MS. GEER: I'm not even sure I could tell you that number. Across the entire Commonwealth I can't encompass that number myself, but I can get it for you.

SENATOR BROOKS: Okay. Thank you --

MS. GEER: Yes, sorry.

SENATOR BROOKS: -- very much. And then I just wanted to thank you for your comments. In talking about the fine line of protecting our seniors but also respecting their decisions and their privacy, I know that it's been bantered around down here that if there are -- you know, if a family member selects someone to take care of their financials, that they have to have training and be approved, and I think that's just crossing the line, that people can make their own personal decisions. And, you know, we have to be careful not to intrude on that.

But if you could get me the number of seniors that our AAAs serve, I would appreciate that. Thank you.

MS. GEER: Thank you.

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HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Representative DeLissio.

REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: Really quick. Thank you for your testimony. Is there also efforts as you work diligently and hard and persistently to deal with protecting our seniors, are the AAAs responsible for educating consumers against what is becoming -- comes through cell phones, comes through -- I mean, my aunt passed away at 99 this summer, and her last purchase in June was a Chromebook because her laptop had died, so we can't make assumptions about certainly older folks and how they get information. Hooked into everything is everybody else.

So is there any focus or effort -- and I know resources are very, extremely limited and barely sufficient or insufficient I'll say to do the jobs you're already tasked with. But is there any discussion about education?

MS. GEER: We do a lot of education specifically through our elder abuse task forces, so we distribute information on a lot of those fraudulent activities that you're referencing. And just in our county and some of the less expensive and broader-reach areas, we work with our

local municipal police departments to receive the information. If someone comes into any of our police departments and says I got a call from someone trying to get me to do this or do that, we instantly put out a Facebook blast that goes around the entire county so that other people see that before it hits them as well.

Now, I know that's probably not as expansive as what we should be doing, but I can tell you that those things get more shares than anything else we put on because more older adults are on Facebook now than they were in the past. So we're just trying to find different ways like that that are cost-effective.

MR. REED: And --

REPRESENTATIVE DELISSIO: Thank you.

MR. REED: And just to go along with what Krista is saying is a lot of senior centers, we do that kind of education at senior centers so the Attorney General's Office actually has people that will go out and talk about fraud and scams and different things. And we've had in Lehigh County them come out to each of our senior centers to present on that because, you're right, that's a huge issue.

SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: Any additional questions? Mr. Chairman, do you want to say anything?

25 HOUSE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN MURT: Just thank you to

all of our testifiers. Thank you to all of the 1 2 stakeholders. I was just talking to Erin. We do have a couple ideas legislatively that we'll be pursuing in the 3 near future. And also thank you to the Members for their 4 great questions. 5 6 And this is a content area where I'm not an 7 expert, and every time that we discuss these issues, I feel 8 like certainly it's an area that we need to address and 9 learn more about, so thank you very much. 10 Mr. Chairman? 11 SENATE MAJORITY CHAIRMAN DISANTO: I won't repeat 12 Chairman Murt's comments, but thank you for your testimony. 13 Thank everybody for their other testimony and our guests 14 here and reporters. I hope it was informational. And this joint Committee now stands adjourned. 15 16 Thank you.

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(The hearing concluded at 1:00 p.m.)

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