Child and Vulnerable Adult Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation
Governor Pete Ricketts

Vision:
Grow Nebraska

Mission:
Create opportunity through more effective, more efficient, and customer-focused state government

Priorities:
• Efficiency and Effectiveness
• Customer Service
• Growth
• Public Safety
• Reduced Regulatory Burden

We Value:
• The Taxpayer
• Our Team
• Simplicity
• Transparency
• Accountability
• Integrity
• Respect
DHHS Accomplishments

• Completed 19 of 25 initiatives in last year’s Business Plan and made substantial progress on the others. Over 93% of the 213 deliverables were completed.

• Implemented Heritage Health, Medicaid’s managed care program integrating physical, behavioral and pharmacy health services.

• Launched the Behavioral Health System of Care for children and youth, integrating services and supports for those with a serious emotional disturbance through collaboration with public and private partners. Youth Mobile Crisis Response was the first service available statewide.

• Improved Economic Assistance ACCESSNebraska average call wait times from nearly 24 minutes in August 2014 to under the goal of five minutes.

• Since April 2016, ACCESSNebraska has exceeded the federal standard to process 95% of SNAP applications on time, consistently processing 98%-99% on time.

• Expanded Medicaid services for at-risk youth, gaining federal approval for multi-systemic therapy and functional family therapy.

• Established a Family-Focused Case Management pilot in North Platte and Omaha, coordinating economic assistance and child welfare services to identify barriers and help clients reach self-sufficiency.

• Developed, gained federal approval for, and implemented Medicaid Developmental Disabilities Home and Community-Based Services waivers focused on person-centered, customer-focused planning.

• Reviewed all individuals on the Developmental Disability Registry of Unmet Needs to better determine service needs, funding source, and utilization data.

• Expanded the use of Alternative Response, which addresses the needs of families with less severe reports of child abuse and/or neglect so they avoid further involvement in the child welfare system, to 57 Nebraska counties.

• Developed a Medicaid Long Term Services and Supports redesign plan outlining opportunities for improvement and integration of services.

• Expanded access to, and enhanced use of, the Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention and Prescription Drug Monitoring program by providers.

• Created a more user-friendly application process for Developmental Disability services, reducing the number of pages from 14 to 3, and slashing the wait time to determine eligibility from 69 days to 14.

• Developed a Centralized Data System across behavioral health system partners, allowing for improved data analysis and service planning for children and adults.

• Achieved national accreditation for the Division of Public Health, meeting national standards and increasing accountability and continuous improvement.

• Simplified licensing applications, streamlined screening, and shortened turnaround times for nurse, medication aide, and other licensees. The medication aide process decreased from 39 to nine days.

DHHS 2017-2018 Priorities

- Increase availability of community-based services through the Behavioral Health System of Care for children and youth, reducing reliance on inpatient and residential services.
- Keep families together by stabilizing and strengthening families, helping prevent intergenerational poverty and achieving self-sufficiency.
- Establish the Beatrice State Developmental Center as a statewide resource providing short term intervention and respite services for individuals with developmental disabilities.
- Develop a standardized assessment and transition plan as part of the Medicaid managed care Long-Term Services and Supports Redesign initiative.
- Decrease the amount of time that elapses between when an individual accepts a funding offer for developmental disability services and when services begin.
- Increase the participation of pharmacies and enrollment of eligible users in the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, and develop and implement naloxone education resources.
- Safely prevent and reduce the percent of state wards in out-of-home placements by implementing best-practice interventions and services.
- Implement Alternative Response statewide, resulting in families engaged with Alternative Response more likely to have their children remain in their home six months after case closure than families in Traditional Response.
- Develop and implement a web-based portal for caseworkers to use when completing a caregiver survey with foster parents in their home, saving 15 minutes per survey.
- Launch an electronic benefits transfer pilot for the WIC program, known as eWIC, that will offer flexibility and individualized nutrition education to families as well as providing additional data for program management.
- Reduce single state audit findings and questioned costs.
- Develop a web portal and implement changes to the child and adult abuse central registry to improve timeliness and accuracy of background checks.
- Improve the integration of community-based behavioral health treatment and fiscal data through the Centralized Data System and Electronic Billing System.
- Develop the data management analytics system and claims broker services as part of the Medicaid Management Information System replacement project.
- Implement NTRAC, a new Medicaid eligibility and enrollment system to ensure compliance with federal requirements.
- Decrease the average days waiting for admission to the Lincoln Regional Center for both court-ordered individuals and mental health board-committed individuals.
- Develop and implement a quality management system for developmental disability home and community-based services and intermediate care facility services.
- Streamline operations to reduce new hire turnover and the average length of time from job posting to job offer, and to consolidate document imaging and interactive voice technologies.
- Decrease time for issuing provisional center-based child care program licenses and initial certification for community-based developmental disability provider agencies.
- Review child care and preschool regulations to determine modifications to reduce regulatory burden and make them clearer.

Key Points

- Child abuse and neglect
- Vulnerable adult abuse, neglect, and exploitation
- Types and indicators of abuse, neglect, and exploitation
- Nebraska mandatory reporting law
- Things to remember when working with adults
- Maltreatment prevention
**Protection and Safety**

**Child Maltreatment**

- In Nebraska, in order for child protective services (CPS) to intervene, the victim must be under the age of 19.
- The allegation must also meet the definitions of abuse or neglect found in statute.
- Community referrals, law enforcement, and other legal remedies are sought.

**Vulnerable Adult Maltreatment**

- In Nebraska, in order for adult protective services (APS) to intervene, the victim must meet the definition of a **vulnerable adult**.
- Reports of elders who may be abused, but who do not meet the definition of a vulnerable adult, are not eligible for APS services.
- Community referrals, law enforcement, and other legal remedies are sought.
Child Abuse and Neglect: The Basics

• Who are these victims?
• Who commits these acts?
• What are the types of child abuse and neglect?
Who are the Victims?

• In Nebraska, victims can be any child under the age of 19.
• Children with disabilities are at higher risk for maltreatment than children without disabilities.

• A study in 2000 observed children with disabilities to be 3.76 times more likely to be neglected, 3.79 times more likely to be physically abused, and 3.14 times more likely to be sexually abused.*

Who Commits These Acts?

- Abusers can have any relationship to the victim.
- Most times, the abuser is a person whom the victim knows, depends on, and trusts.
- Abusers can also be other adults in a position of trust: clergy, coaches, neighbors, etc.
Types of Child Abuse/Neglect

**Abuse**
Can include (but is not limited to): physical abuse, unreasonable use of confinement/restraints, cruel punishment, or emotional abuse

**Neglect**
Can include (but is not limited to): physical neglect, abandonment, educational neglect, emotional neglect, domestic violence, or methamphetamine/heroin use involving a parent/custodian

**Sexual Concerns**
Can include (but is not limited to): sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, and sex trafficking
Adult Abuse and Neglect

- In Nebraska, the victim must be considered a “Vulnerable Adult” before State Adult Protective Services (APS) can intervene.
- In many cases, police and other sources may intervene.
Who is a Vulnerable Adult?

Nebraska Revised Statute §28-371  Revised 04/2016—LB 934

A “Vulnerable Adult” is defined as:

Any person 18 years of age or older who:
• Has a substantial functional impairment; or
• Has a substantial mental impairment; or
• Has a guardian or conservator appointed under the Nebraska Probate Code

In Nebraska, any person found to be eligible for disabilities programs such as Developmental Disabilities, Aged and Disabled Waiver, and Traumatic Brain Injury [TBI] Waiver, is automatically considered to be a vulnerable adult.

Therefore, all of the adult individuals we work with in DDD are considered Vulnerable Adults.

Vulnerable Adult Abuse and Neglect: The Basics

• Who are victims?
• Who commits these acts?
• What are the types of vulnerable adult abuse and neglect?
Who are the Victims?

- In Nebraska, victims can be any person age 18* and older; however, the majority of cases are with older individuals.
- Victims are found across all races, ethnicities, sexual preferences, and socio-economic statuses.
- Victims can be found in both private residences and in facilities.
Who Commits These Acts?

- Abusers can have any relationship to the victim.
- Often times, the abuser is a person whom the victim knows, depends on, and trusts.
- There can be instances of the victim not knowing the abuser, and those are generally financial exploitation cases (scams) or physical abuse (stranger rape, robberies, etc.).
- Boyfriends/girlfriends/spouses, facility staff, guardians, conservators, clergy, bank officers, and other persons in “authority” positions can also commit these acts.
## Risk Factors for Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Abuser</strong></th>
<th><strong>Victim</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Untreated mental illness</td>
<td>Age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Untreated substance abuse</td>
<td>Dementia or other cognitive impairment</td>
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<td>Financial dependency on the victim</td>
<td>Aggressive behaviors (physical or psychological)</td>
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<td>History of hostility</td>
<td>Physical impairment or disability (need assistance with things like bathing, cooking, cleaning, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feeling of burden, resentment</td>
<td>Social isolation</td>
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<td>Lack of knowledge</td>
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Types of Adult Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation

- Abuse
- Neglect
- Self-neglect
- Exploitation

Note: the presence of any of the signs (outlined in the next few slides) does not automatically mean the person is being abused, neglected, or exploited, only that it could be happening.
Abuse

Nebraska Revised Statute §28-351

Any knowing or intentional act on the part of a caregiver or any other person which results in:

• Physical injury;
• Unreasonable confinement;
• Cruel punishment;
• Sexual abuse; or
• Sexual exploitation
Signs of Abuse

- Bruises (especially in areas where not usually found, e.g. under the arms, lower back)
- Broken bones
- Scrapes
- Burns
- Open wounds, cuts, or punctures
- Untreated injuries, or
- Injuries in various stages of healing
Specific Signs of Unreasonable Confinement

- Statements from caregivers or victim of keeping the person locked in their room
- Observations of the victim being restrained, tied to bed, tied to chair, locked in rooms, isolated
- Over-medicated or under-medicated
Specific Signs of Sexual Abuse

- Bruises, cuts, bleeding, or welts around the breasts or genital area
- Unexplained sexual diseases or genital infection
- Unexplained vaginal or anal bleeding
- Unexplained pregnancy
- Torn, stained, or bloody undergarments
Specific Signs of Sexual Exploitation

- Reports of individuals trading sexual favors for items (such as cell phones, money, food, etc.)
- Unknown whereabouts for long periods of time
- Photos in a state of undress
- Unexplained new possessions
Neglect and Self-Neglect

Nebraska Revised Statute §28-361.01

- Any knowing or intentional act or omission on the part of a caregiver to provide essential services;
- **OR** the failure of a vulnerable adult...to perform self-care or obtain essential services to such an extent that there is actual physical injury to a vulnerable adult or imminent danger of the vulnerable adult suffering physical injury or death.
- *Essential services*: those services necessary to safeguard the person or property of a vulnerable adult. Such services shall include, but not be limited to, sufficient and appropriate food and clothing, temperate and sanitary shelter, treatment for physical needs, and proper supervision.
Signs of Neglect and Self-Neglect

- Poor hygiene
- Paleness, or sunken eyes or cheeks
- Extreme weight loss or weight gain
- Lack of glasses, hearing aids, dentures, prosthetic devices, etc.
- Skin disorder or rashes
- Not enough necessary supervision or wandering

- Dehydration – lack of food and water
- Untreated bed sores
- Untreated injuries or medical problems
- Decaying teeth, long toenails
- Hoarding behavior
- Poor housekeeping
- Not enough clothing or shelter
- Lack of prescribed medication


NEBRASKA
Good Life. Great Mission.
DEPT. OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Exploitation

Nebraska Revised Statute §28-358 Revised 04/2016—LB 934

Exploitation is defined as: The wrongful or unauthorized taking, withholding, appropriation, conversion, control, or use of money, funds, securities, assets, or any other of property of a vulnerable adult or senior adult by any person by means of:

- Undue Influence,
- Breach of a fiduciary relationship, deception,
- Extortion,
- Intimidation,
- Force or threat of force,
- Isolation,
- Or any unlawful means, or
- By the breach of a fiduciary duty by the guardian, conservator, agent under a power of attorney, trustee, or any other fiduciary of a vulnerable adult or senior adult.
Fiduciary Duty

- Fiduciary duty is a legal term that describes a relationship between two people where one person (the fiduciary) is responsible to act only in the best interest of the other*.
- A fiduciary is often in charge of another person’s money, property, or other assets.
- A fiduciary must make decisions based on what the person wants/desires/needs, and is in their best interest.

*https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/042915/what-are-some-examples-fiduciary-duty.asp
Characteristics of People who Exploit Vulnerable Adults

- Opportunists
- Predators
- May believe they are entitled to take the victim’s assets
- Fall into two categories:
  - Persons unknown to the victim
  - Persons known to the victim
Exploitation Examples - Person Not Known to Victim

- **Identity theft**
  - Uses personal information to commit theft or fraud
- **Sweetheart swindles & fortune-telling schemes**
  - Uses loneliness and the idea that something is missing in the victim’s life to exploit
- **Predatory lending**
  - Lending practices that take advantage of vulnerable borrowers
- **Sweepstakes/lottery scams**
  - Must pay taxes/fees up front to collect "winnings"
- **Confidence crimes**
  - Uses deception to gain another’s confidence
    - Charity scams
    - Home repair scams
    - Telemarketing scams
Exploitation Examples - Person Known to the Victim

• Using the vulnerable adult’s credit card or bank account for personal expenses
  • Gas, groceries, etc.
• Cashing a vulnerable adult’s checks without authorization or permission.
• Stealing or taking the vulnerable adult’s medications or jewelry for personal use or sale.
• The abuser “paying him/herself” for services provided to the vulnerable adult without express permission from the vulnerable adult.
• Improper use of conservatorship, guardianship, or power of attorney.
  • Refusing to allow necessary medical tests because of expense even though the vulnerable adult has sufficient income or insurance.
Signs of Exploitation

- Unusual banking and/or credit card activity (especially if it does not match the vulnerable adult’s abilities and history)
- Additional people who are allowed to sign on bank accounts
- Sudden changes in a will or estate plan
- Disappearance of money and/or valuable possessions/property
- Recent transfers of property
Mandatory Reporting

- Mandatory reporting laws are designed to help protect persons who may not be able to protect themselves.
- Regularly reviewing your role as a mandatory reporter with the individuals you serve and/or their guardians is very important.
- Individuals and guardians must be aware that, though you are required to maintain confidentiality, you are also required to report any suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation.
Who are Mandatory Reporters for CHILD Abuse and Neglect?

Nebraska Revised Statute 28-711

- Physicians (doctors);
- Medical institution;
- Nurses;
- School employees;
- Social workers;
- Inspector general; or
- Any other person

In other words, this means EVERYBODY in the state of Nebraska is a mandatory reporter of child maltreatment.
Who are Mandatory Reporters for ADULT Abuse and Neglect?

Nebraska Revised Statute 28-372

- Physicians
- Psychologists
- Physician assistants
- Nurses
- Nurse assistants
- Any other medical professionals
- Developmental disability professionals
- Mental health professionals
- Law enforcement personnel
- Caregivers
- Employees of caregivers
- Operators or employees of sheltered workshops
- Owners, operators, or employees of facilities licensed by DHHS
- Any other human services professional or paraprofessional
- Others may make a report, but are not mandatory reporters
Mandatory Reporting

• When any of the listed mandatory reporters have *reasonable cause* to believe that a child or vulnerable adult has been subjected to abuse, neglect, or exploitation
  
OR observes such child or adult being subjected to conditions or circumstances which *reasonably would result in abuse, neglect, or exploitation*,

He or she shall report the incident or cause a report to be made to the appropriate law enforcement agency or to the department.

You do **not** have to prove there is abuse before you call!
Where to Make a Report

Call the Adult & Child Abuse & Neglect Hotline at:

1-800-652-1999

Or call local law enforcement
Mandatory Reporting

• Safety of victims is the primary responsibility.
• It is not your role to prove that abuse, neglect, or exploitation is occurring or has occurred.
• If you question whether a report should be made, you may call the hotline and discuss it with the staff.
What to Report

• The name, address, and age of the victim
• The name and address of caregivers (if applicable)
• The nature and extent of the alleged abuse or circumstances
• Any evidence of previous abuse
• Any other information that would be helpful in figuring out the cause of alleged abuse
• The identity of the person who may have committed the acts, if known
Note Regarding HIPAA

• A person may report protected health information about an individual if they reasonably believe abuse, neglect, or exploitation has occurred. This report can go to a government authority, including a social service or protective services agency.
• See 45 C.F.R. §164.512 (c) (1) (iii).
Failure to Report

- As a mandatory reporter in Nebraska, no one can stop you from filing a report
- Any person who willfully fails to make any report required by the Adult or Child Protective Services Acts may be guilty of a Class III misdemeanor
  - Maximum penalty of:
    - 3 months imprisonment
    - $500 fine
    - Or both
Mandatory Reporter Protections

- As a mandatory reporter, you are protected from being sued or having charges brought against you for making a report or cooperating with an investigation as long as the report is made in good faith.
- Your identity is protected as a mandatory reporter and cannot be released outside of DHHS except to certain people (law enforcement, county attorney, attorney general, or by court order).
Where to Make a Report

Call the Adult & Child Abuse & Neglect Hotline at:

1-800-652-1999

Or call local law enforcement
What Happens When You Report?

• An intake worker at the hotline screens the information to see if the law allows CPS or APS to investigate.
• If the report meets the screening criteria, it is assigned to a local CPS or APS worker.
Things to Remember When Working with Adults

• Adults have the right to be safe.
• Adults have all their civil and constitutional rights, unless some of these rights have been restricted by court action.
• Adults have the right to live the way they want to as long as it isn’t hurting anyone, even if it isn’t considered “normal.”
• Adults have the right to make decisions about their lives unless it has been found by a court that they cannot.
• Adults have the right to accept or refuse services.
Child and Vulnerable Adult Abuse Prevention

• All community members must be involved to prevent child and vulnerable adult abuse, including recognizing it and taking action when it is identified.

• Get to know:
  • Signs of abuse, neglect, or exploitation
  • Aging and vulnerable adult service providers and what they offer
  • Local domestic violence programs
  • DHHS services, and
  • Faith-based support
More information about Child Abuse/Neglect

- More information about child abuse/neglect can be found in the following:
  - Child Protective Services Act
  - Regulations:
    - 390 Nebraska Administrative Code
    - 395 Nebraska Administrative Code
  - CFS Home Page
    - http://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/Child-Welfare.aspx
Resources

• Supreme Court Commission on Guardianship and Conservatorship
  • [http://www.supremecourt.ne.gov/forms](http://www.supremecourt.ne.gov/forms)
• Nebraska Attorney General, Office of Consumer Protection
  • [http://www.ago.ne.gov/consumer_protection](http://www.ago.ne.gov/consumer_protection)
• Consumer Financial and Protection Bureau
  • [http://www.consumerfinance.gov/?gclid=CJ3H75_r98wCFYkYvgQodhJ8FSQ](http://www.consumerfinance.gov/?gclid=CJ3H75_r98wCFYkYvgQodhJ8FSQ)
Resources

- State Unit on Aging
  - http://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/Aging.aspx
- Division of Developmental Disabilities
  - http://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/Developmental-Disabilities.aspx
- Adult Protective Services
  - http://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/Adult-Protective-Services.aspx
- National Adult Protective Services Association (NAPSA)
  - http://www.napsa-now.org
Certificate of Completion

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- Click [HERE](#) for your certificate of completion.
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