



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT FOR AGING AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

JAMES A. ROTHROCK
Commissioner

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October 10, 2012

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors
Area Agencies on Aging

FROM: Elaine Smith, Program Coordinator

DATE: October 10, 2012

SUBJECT: Emergency Preparedness

Here is a link to a good article for putting together a budget-friendly Emergency Preparedness Kit:

Disasters can come in many forms, and it is important to know what to prepare for. A chemical release will not require all the same resources as a hurricane. Nevertheless, there are basic items that every kit should have. Various websites offer checklists of things you may need in the event of an emergency. These lists are not law, however, and only you can determine the best needs for you and your family. Websites such as Ready.gov and the American Red Cross are great resources to help get you started and provide suggestions for kit contents as well as other items that you may not have previously considered.

Emergency Management Magazine – [Full Story](#)



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors
Area Agencies on Aging

FROM: James Rothrock

DATE: October 10, 2012

SUBJECT: AARP Virginia State President

Dear Colleague,

AARP Virginia is conducting a statewide search for the position of **State President**. This is a high-level volunteer position that offers a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to utilize your considerable skills and experience to make a positive difference in the lives of Virginia residents age 50+. Please help us spread the word.

The AARP Virginia State President:

- Serves as Chair of the Executive Council, an all-volunteer panel that advises and helps set strategic direction for the AARP Virginia office
- Partners with the State Director and works with staff and volunteers to help achieve AARP's vision, mission and strategic priorities within Virginia
- Acts as the principal volunteer spokesperson for AARP in Virginia, communicating AARP's messages statewide
- Has the opportunity to build networks and partnerships with organizations and key Virginia decision-makers that will endure long after their term in office

If you or someone you know may be interested in learning more or applying for this exciting opportunity, request a copy of the official [position description](#) and [application form](#), from Stephanie Gossett via email at sgossett@aarp.org or at **1-866-542-8164**. All referrals are welcome. Application **deadline is October 26, 2012**.

Who:	Someone with strong interest in volunteering who would like to use their leadership skills and experience to help improve the lives of 50+ residents in Virginia.
Time Commitment:	Significant. Average of 10 or more hours per month and as needed. Some travel, mostly within Virginia, is required.
Where:	AARP Virginia, 707 E. Main Street, Richmond, VA 23219.
Questions:	For questions or more information, please contact: Stephanie Gossett at sgossett@aarp.org or at 1-866-542-8164 .

We hope you will join us in our mission to enhance quality of life for all as we age, by promoting independence, dignity and purpose through education, advocacy and service.



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors
Area Agencies on Aging

FROM: Leonard Eshmont, IT Director

DATE: October 10, 2012

SUBJECT: New Fiscal Year Review of Service Tracking

As a reminder, October 1, 2012 is the start of another federal fiscal year for service tracking. It is important to remember to coordinate between fiscal staff and your IT support staff any changes in service tracking related to the new Area Plan contract. If you have questions related to needed modifications for service tracking in the AIM or Peerplace applications, you may contact us at ph.(804) 662-9559 or vdanwdhelpdesk@dars.virginia.gov.



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors
Area Agencies on Aging

FROM: Tim Catherman

DATE: October 10, 2012

SUBJECT: Policy Update – Salary and Benefits Compensation

As mentioned in the May Area Plan training, the FY'13 Area Plan Contract, Section 3.4 on Personnel has been updated. The requirement reads,

“The governing board shall establish the Executive Director’s salary and benefits with documentation of comparable positions in the region. The governing board or the Executive Director shall establish the salary scale for all employees based on comparable positions in the region.”

The N4A publication, [*You make a Difference: A Guide for Area Agency on Aging Boards and Advisory Councils*](#) states, the Board is responsible setting compensation for the Executive Director and staying informed of compensation levels for other key personnel.

Compensation of the Executive Director must be based on documentation, that every nonprofit should have on file, which provides a comparison of other Executive Directors in similar organizations accounting regional differences.

Similarly, the agency’s overall Salary Administration Plan should generally take into account the compensation for all of its positions based on regional comparisons of like positions.

Many agencies have staff that is compensated at a higher rate than the Executive Director. There are many reasons this occurs because individual compensation takes into account education, specialized training, skills, job duties, years of service, etc.

For high profile positions within the agency, comparability to similar positions in other organizations within the region becomes more important. For these positions, a focused compensation comparison is advised. Additional documentation should include the individual factors cited above that can impact compensation. This process and its information serves an important reference point in the defense of the agency should it ever become an issue.

As mentioned before, through the monitoring process, Solomon will review the compensation of key individuals and the agency's overall salary administration program. Through his normal monitoring, he may provide recommendations for improving the integrity of the program.

If you have any questions, please call Solomon Girmay at (804) 662-9347 or myself.



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors
Area Agencies on Aging

AND: Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Coordinators, Care
Coordinators, Nutrition Directors, Caregiver Coordinators

FROM: Elaine Smith, Program Coordinator

DATE: October 10, 2012

SUBJECT: APSC Fall Prevention Workshop

The Area Planning and Services Committee on Aging with Lifelong Disability (APSC) invites you to join a fall workshop:

Falling 4U – Preventing Falls and Promoting Health

To learn more about the November 1, 2012 workshop and to register please go to www.apsc12.eventbrite.com

This will be a great workshop for Family members, Caregivers, Direct Support Staff, Case Managers, Program Supervisors, Directors and Support Coordinators. What are the risks for falling as people with lifelong disabilities grow older? What are the factors that can increase the potential for falls? What role can medications, fear and environmental hazards have? What are effective responses when someone falls? What types of assistive technology and physical therapy are available for people with lifelong disabilities? This workshop will answer these questions and other questions you may have. Please join us for a fun, interactive and informative workshop on Preventing Falls and Promoting Health.

Following is a flyer promoting the event. Feel free to distribute widely.



Falling4U

Preventing Falls - Promoting Health

November 1, 2012

9 a.m. – 3 p.m.

Eastern Henrico Recreation Center

1440 N. Laburnum Avenue

Henrico, VA 23223

Registration Fee: \$15

**Sponsored by the Area Planning and Services Committee
on Aging with Lifelong Disabilities (APSC)**

The registration fee includes a boxed lunch and materials. Registration check-in opens at **8:30 a.m.** Please register online at www.apsc12.eventbrite.com or send in payment with the registration form. The online and postmark deadline for registration is **Friday, October 26**. Online registration is preferred! Questions? Email DrumhellerE@rrsi.org





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MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors
Area Agencies on Aging

FROM: James Rothrock

DATE: October 10, 2012

SUBJECT: Webinar: Older Adults & HIV: Co-morbidities & Retention in Care

Register Now!

Older Adults & HIV: Co-morbidities and Retention in Care Webinar

October 25, 2012, 1PM (webinar)

* Older Adults & HIV: Co-morbidities and Retention in Care is Part I of a **four part** webinar series designed to explore critical issues about working with older adults living with HIV. The series will also provide ways to build provider knowledge, awareness and skills for addressing these issues with clients.*

This two-hour webinar is designed to provide information about the impact of co-morbid physical and mental health conditions among those aging with HIV. This information will then be related to the care needs of this population with a focus on retaining older adults in care.

As a result of the webinar participants will:

- **Recall NY State Epidemiology regarding HIV over age 50;**
- **State the most prevalent co-occurring illnesses among adults over 50 with HIV;**

- Identify strategies that providers can use to address clinical issues for adults over 50 and older with HIV; and
- Recall the application of provider techniques for retaining HIV patients 50 and older in care.

Prerequisite: None

Audience: Non-physician health and human services providers who work with clients/patients with HIV including case managers, social workers, client services staff and others

To Register:

1. Go to: <http://www.hivtrainingny.org/> and 'Log On' to your account.
2. Scroll down and look for the *Course Title* listed above and Click 'Select'.
3. Click 'Submit' and you will receive an email confirming your registration.

If you do not have an account, follow the link above, Click 'Register' and follow steps 2 & 3

.....
FOLLOW ACRIA:

<http://www.twitter.com/ACRIAsays>
<http://on.fb.me/ACRIAfacebook>

If your employer participates in the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC), Charitable Choices, or the United Way, please remember ACRIA in your annual charitable giving. The agency is listed under AIDS Community Research Initiative of America, #11357. Thank you!



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors
Area Agencies on Aging

FROM: James Rothrock

DATE: October 10, 2012

SUBJECT: GTE Funding

Assistant Professor Leland "Bert" Waters from the Virginia Center on Aging at VCU asked that we share the following information on possible funding for non-profits, institutions of higher education and community-based organizations that serve older adults.

(This message is intended for our friends and colleagues in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Pardon us if the message does not apply to you.)

Dear Potential Geriatric Training and Education (GTE) Awardee,

We are pleased to announce that The General Assembly has continued its appropriation for this important vehicle for geriatric work force development and we are attaching the Request for Proposals (RFP). You may also access the PDF version of the announcement on our VCoA website: <http://www.sahp.vcu.edu/vcoa/program/training.html>

Virginia institutions of higher education, community-based organizations, and other not-for-profit groups with a strong history of adult and aging-related experience may apply for GTE funds. GTE funds are intended for workforce training and education initiatives that can be completed within the fiscal year. Applications for training projects, conferences, or similar educational programs are appropriate. Applicants may seek GTE awards in any amount from \$1,000 to \$25,000, so long as this request is justified. Our final deadline for 2012 is Thursday, November 1.

We appreciate your interest in geriatric education in Virginia, and look forward to receiving your proposals.

Geriatric Training and Education (GTE) Initiative

Request for Proposals

2012 – 2013

Deadlines: Wednesday, August 1st & Thursday November 1st

Background

The General Assembly of Virginia has appropriated funds to continue the Geriatric Training and Education (GTE) initiative during the fiscal year, July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013. These funds are intended to develop the skills and capacities of the gerontological and geriatric work force. The General Assembly has designated the Virginia Center on Aging at Virginia Commonwealth University as administrator of the GTE appropriation. In order to put these GTE monies to their most effective and prudent use, we are issuing a Request for Proposals from Virginia institutions of higher education, community-based organizations, and other not-for-profit groups with a strong history of adult and aging-related experience. The number of awards that will be made depends upon the availability of funds.

Intent

Delegate Jack Reid, the sponsor of the budget bill amendment in the 2006 session that launched this initiative, stated the purpose of this annual General Fund (GF) appropriation as: *to continue geriatric education and training across Virginia for a wide range of professionals, including medicine, pharmacy, nursing, dentistry, and allied health, and for a variety of levels of service providers, from nursing aides and assistants in home care and long-term institutions, to clinicians in practice and instructors in higher education, ... with the appropriation to be administered by the Virginia Center on Aging at Virginia Commonwealth University.*

These GF monies allowed the Commonwealth to continue support of the Geriatric Academic Career Award (GACA), which assists physicians in their training to become geriatric educators and researchers, and to continue and expand the thrust of the former Virginia Geriatric Education Center (VGEC), which ceased operations in 2007. (A new VGEC began operations in 2010 with a federally mandated focus of interprofessional education and training.) While the focus of the VGEC is required by federal funding to be exclusively upon professional level training, GTE monies are not so constrained, and may be used, as stated in the bill's language, for a variety of levels of service providers, including professionals, nursing assistants, and others who have direct contact providing services to older Virginians.

Mechanism

We invite written proposals that:

- 1) Address a variety of conditions, needs, or issues related to the health and well-being of older Virginians
- 2) Describe projects that can be successfully completed in full within the fiscal year, that is, by June 30, 2013
- 3) Specify a clear purpose, appropriate methods, achievable outcomes, and relevant evaluation measures
- 4) Have broad geographic impact and/or the prospect of such impact
- 5) Are concise, being described clearly in approximately five (5) to nine (9) pages of narrative
- 6) Can be realistically accomplished through prudent budgeting, partnerships, and other creative cost-saving measures.
- 7) Request GTE support in amounts from \$1,000 to \$25,000.

Application Procedures

Eligibility. Virginia institutions of higher education, community-based organizations, and other not-for-profit groups with a strong history of adult and aging-related experience may apply for GTE funds. The organization with which the project director is affiliated is fiscally responsible for the award, and its authorized official, e.g., chief executive officer or institutional grants administrator, must sign the application.

The proposal. Applicants should submit a proposal of five to nine pages of narrative. The proposal narrative should contain separate sections that specify:

- a) Purpose of the project, including the need being addressed and the intended beneficiaries of or participants in the project's training or education;
- b) Methods or procedures that the project will employ to address the need, specifically the project's objectives and related action steps;
- c) Outcomes of the training or education, such as the numbers to be trained, and the impact of the project in terms of the benefits to be measured;
- d) A time-table for completing project activities;
- e) Appropriateness for funding by the GTE; and
- f) Evaluation Measures that demonstrate the impact of the project, specifically, how well the outcomes and objectives have been met. To assure that all GTE-funded initiatives are accomplishing their intended purposes, projects should include a detailed evaluation plan, with appropriate process and outcome measures. Proposals should specify the measures to be used to document program implementation (actual program functioning and barriers encountered), as well as measures that track the impact or effectiveness of a program. In addition, awarded projects must collect GTE Demographic Evaluation forms from participants (see below).

Applicants may add up to five (5) pages of letters of support or other appendices. In no case may an application exceed a total of 14 pages, including both narrative and appendices. Longer applications will not be considered.

GTE funds are intended for training or education initiatives that can be completed within the fiscal year. Applications for training projects, conferences, or similar educational programs are appropriate.

Review process

Proposals will be reviewed by the Virginia Center on Aging, as the GTE administrator, and by external peer reviewers. Each proposal will be assigned to at least two independent external reviewers. All reviewers will provide numerical scores and commentary reflective of the review criteria.

The criteria for review are as follows:

1. Clarity and significance of the proposed project
2. Consistency of the proposed project with the purposes of the GTE initiative
3. Adequacy and clarity of the methodology and design, including its plan for evaluation
4. Qualifications of the project's team, with respect to background and training, and organizational capacity
5. Appropriateness of the project's budget.

To facilitate the review, applicants should include a budget justification that explains the request for budget lines and specifies the roles and responsibilities of each person participating directly in the project. In addition, applicants should include in the appendix: biographical sketches (2 pages maximum) for the salient project team members and a statement of organizational capacity.

Applicants are also expected to provide information about any currently active or pending support from grants or contracts that have any overlap with the currently proposed project. .

We intend to complete reviews of applications within 30 days of each application deadline. We will make every effort to do so and to assist applicants, after proposals have been submitted and reviewed, to understand recommended revisions. Prudent administration of these monies is essential.

Budget

Applicants may seek GTE awards in any amount from \$1,000 to \$25,000, so long as this request is justified. The budget may include items such as personnel, fringe, supplies, travel within Virginia, etc. Applicants are encouraged to provide matching or in-kind funds in order to maximize the impact of projects that receive GTE awards. Applicant organizations must have purchasing, personnel, and other business practices that are consistent with federal and Virginia laws regarding equal opportunity and proper accounting for the expenditure of funds.

Proposal Submissions

We have established two application deadlines, i.e., August 1, 2012 and November 1, 2012 .We will make awards until such time as the appropriation from the General Assembly has been fully allocated to successful applicants.

We prefer electronic submissions, which require scanned signatures, but will accept proposals by any of four means:

By e-mail at: eansello@vcu.edu with a copy to lhwaters@vcu.edu

By U.S, Postal Service at:

Virginia Center on Aging
Virginia Commonwealth University
P.O. Box 980229
Richmond, VA 23298-0229

By courier or overnight service, using our physical street address:

Virginia Center on Aging
Virginia Commonwealth University
Theater Row Building
Room 2025
730 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219

By in-person delivery to our office at above address by 5:00PM on the date due.

Additional considerations.

Conflict of interest. Members of the Virginia Center on Aging will be pleased to assist or advise prospective applicants regarding the purpose of these GTE funds or the application process. However, we cannot participate as members of the applicant's proposal development or project implementation team.

Project reporting. We require a full, written Final Report of project activities and outcomes. This Final Report is due 90 days after the completion of the project award period. This Final Report must include a one-page summary suitable for dissemination to members of the General Assembly. Data that will facilitate final reporting should be collected so that awardees will be able to describe the target population served by each program, the level and scope of program services or resources provided to the target population, how well the program is providing those services or resources, and the impact of the services or resources on the target population. In order to evaluate this project for the General Assembly of Virginia, we require everyone who receives training with funds associated with the Virginia Geriatric Training and Education (GTE) initiative to complete the GTE Demographic Evaluation provided at: <http://www.vcu.edu/vcoa/gte.htm>.

Expenditures. All awardees must spend their GTE funds by June 30, 2013. Awardees must give us a final report of expenditures on or before July 31, 2013, as we must reconcile all expenses with VCU, which is the fiscal administrator of the GTE initiative.

Acknowledgements. It is our intent to reinforce the commitment of the General Assembly's members to geriatric and geriatric training and education. Therefore, we request that all published journal articles, monographs, or other special reports based on projects supported by these GTE monies carry a standard footnote acknowledging that the work was supported in part by the Geriatric Training and Education (GTE) initiative of the Virginia General Assembly. The Virginia Center on Aging would welcome a copy of any such publications made possible by these GTE funds.

Further information. The Virginia Center on Aging would be pleased to answer inquiries about the GTE initiative. You may call us at (804) 828-1525 or may e-mail Ed Ansello (eansello@vcu.edu), Connie Coogle (ccoogle@vcu.edu) or Bert Waters (lhwaters@vcu.edu).



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors
Area Agencies on Aging

FROM: James Rothrock

DATE: October 10, 2012

SUBJECT: National Adult Protective Services Resource Center

Gail Nardi, Director of the Adult Services/Adult Protective Services Unit at the Department of Social Services, asked us to share this newsletter from the National Adult Protective Services Resource Center. The newsletter provides articles on elder abuse statistics, financial exploitation, the use of abuser registries by most states, and other relevant information for the aging network.



NAPSRC Newsletter

The Newsletter of the National Adult Protective Services
Resource Center

September 2012

The National Adult Protective Services Resource Center (NAPSRC) is a function of the US Administration on Aging through a grant to the National Adult Protective Services Association (NAPSA).

In This Issue

[New R2P Brief](#)

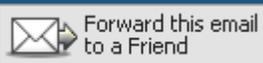
[New State Legislation](#)

[Conference Calendar](#)

[Evidence-Based Practice in APS](#)

[New R2P Webinar](#)

[In the News...](#)



National Adult Protective Services Resource Center

napsrc@apsnetwork.org

MAJOR NEW REPORT RELEASED

**ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES in 2012:
INCREASINGLY VULNERABLE**



The NAPSRC and its partner, the National Association of States United for Aging and Disability (NASUAD), have completed a report on the baseline survey of adult protective services. This very important report, the first comprehensive look at APS in over a decade, highlights both the broad array of services APS provides to vulnerable adult victims and the increasingly perilous budget situations APS Programs face. The full report can be found [here](#). Some of its highlights:

APS' eligibility requirements re client age and residence differ from state to state; many programs conduct facility investigations, and most stay in regular contact with clients:

- Thirty-five APS Programs serve all vulnerable adults age 18 and above; two serve only persons with disabilities aged 18-59, and seven serve older victims only.
- All APS programs investigate abuse, neglect and exploitation in community settings. Almost half (47%) investigate in nursing homes; 60% in assisted living facilities; 70% in board and care homes; 42% in developmental disability facilities; and 40% in mental health facilities.
- A significant majority of states a) triage reports at intake; b) maintain regular contact with the client during the case; and c) are required to report at least some cases to law enforcement.

APS increasingly operates in a multi-disciplinary environment and most programs strive for quality control:

- At least 32 states report that APS participates in multi-disciplinary teams, 80% of which operate without funding. The majority of teams include representatives from law enforcement, legal/court/criminal justice agencies, and domestic violence, health care, mental health, and developmental disabilities organizations. Eighty-eight percent focus on handling specific cases.
- Over 70% of states have quality control programs, and three-quarters of those states review every case. One-quarter of all states have no such systems, however.

Reports are increasing while staffs are being reduced but APS staff tend to stay in the



JOIN THE NAPSRC MAILING LIST!



[Join our mailing list to receive updates on NAPSRC news and information.](#)

Senior victims lose average of \$140,500 to financial abuses

Lured in by the promise of free lunches, big-cash prizes and high-yield investments, seniors are losing big money to bogus financial schemes and bad advice. On average, seniors who become victims of financial abuse lose an estimated \$140,500, according to a survey of 2,649 financial planners conducted by the nonprofit organization Certified Financial Planner Board of Standards.

Source: CNNMoney, Aug. 22, 2012

program:

- Almost nine in ten (87%) programs have seen the number of reports and caseloads increase in the past five years, with the increases ranging up to 100%.
- Almost half (47%) of the reporting states have had reductions in APS staff in the past five years.
- Despite these difficult circumstances, APS turnover rates seem to be low. The states which track turnover rates report them to be in the 15% range.

APS Programs and professionals are administratively fragmented and training requirements vary:

- About one-third of APS Programs are administratively located in the State Unit on Aging, while over half are in the state's department of social or human services. Two are independent state agencies.
- In two-thirds of the states, APS is state-administered; i.e., all APS employees are state employees. In eight states, APS is county-administered. Other states administer the program in a variety of settings.
- In about a third of the states, APS investigators and supervisors work in other programs in addition to APS (child protective, aging or disability services).
- Two states provide no pre-service training for new workers. Forty-three provide annual in-service training to APS investigators and caseworkers.
- Forty APS programs train APS supervisors; of those, 20 states provide APS-specific training, and 20 do not. Nine provide no training to APS supervisors.

Automated data systems are now the norm and almost half of all states operate abuser registries.

- Forty-six states now have automated APS data systems. In 28 the system is integrated with another one, such as child protective services or elder case management. Currently, however, it is not possible to aggregate states' APS data into a national database to better ascertain the scope and nature of elder and vulnerable adult abuse.
- Twenty states operate abuser registries. In eleven, the registry is limited to APS; in nine, it is operated by another program.

This survey generated a great deal of data, which we hope to analyze and disseminate in more depth in the coming months.



**State Legislature
Address
Elder Abuse**

GUAM

A NEW bill introduced by Sen. Aline Yamashita seeks to update Public Law 19-54, the Adult Protective Services Mandate. Bill 511-31 includes more politically correct and updated definitions that address socio-economic changes which continue to affect family structures and the local community.

*-Marianas Variety,
9/19/12*

**CONFERENCE
CALENDAR**

REGISTRATION OPEN!

**National Adult Protective
Services Association Annual**

**Evidence-Based Practice in Adult Protective Services:
Recorded Webinar and Report now Available**

NAPSRC partner, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), has completed a report on evidence-based practices in adult protective services. Evidence-based practice involves practice that has used the scientific method to evaluate outcomes that are based on observable and measurable data. Two surveys were utilized to collect data for the report. The initial survey collected information on programs that utilize evidence-based practice. The follow-up survey delved deeper into these practices and collected specific information on validity, reliability and evaluation in the field.

[View the recent webinar on the report here.](#)
[View the full report here.](#)



In the News: From the NAPSRC Twitter Newsfeed



NAPSRC @NAPSRC 21h
D.C. agency fails elderly and disabled adults in need, report says -
The Washington Post wapo.st/Oub5XS



NAPSRC @NAPSRC 26 Sep
KSAT viewers respond to help Navy vet living in deplorable conditions
| Defenders - Home bit.ly/TCKgY4



NAPSRC @NAPSRC 24 Sep
Donation to Adult Protective Services » Local News » Athens Review,
Athens, Texas bit.ly/OPmJw4



NAPSRC @NAPSRC 24 Sep
Fairbanks Daily News-Miner - Reporting curbs adult abuse
bit.ly/OWrLKT



NAPSRC @NAPSRC 19 Sep
Disabled woman 'savagely beaten by 11-year-old son' dies just days
after attack | Mail Online bit.ly/S7qgX9

Conference

October 16-18, 2012

&

3rd Annual NAPSRC Elder Financial
Exploitation Summit

October 19, 2012

Phoenix, Arizona
Squaw Peak Hilton

*

29th Annual Adult Protective
Services Conference

November 13-16, 2012
Crowne Plaza Hotel
Riverwalk, San Antonio,
Texas

*

National Elder Abuse
Symposium

CA District Attorneys Assn.

December 4 - 7, 2012

Hyatt Fisherman's Wharf
San Francisco, California

NEW NAPSRC Webpage Coming Soon!



The National APS
RESOURCE CENTER

Watch for the launch of NAPSRC's new website, with a new National APS Resource Center page, any day now! The new site will be fresh, well-organized and much easier to update.

Have something you want to share?

Do you have a recent success story, a new program initiative, or a revised training you'd like to share with your APS colleagues across the country? Do you have an upcoming conference or other event you'd like people to know about? Would like to further honor your state and local APS award winners? Please send a brief description in an email to napsrc@apsnetwork.org.

The National Adult Protective Services Resource Center (NAPSRC) is a project (Grant No. 90ER0002/01) of the U.S. Administration on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS),

administered by the National Adult Protective Services Association (NAPSA). Grantees carrying out projects under government sponsorship are encouraged to express freely their findings and conclusions. Therefore, points of view or opinions do not necessarily represent official Administration on Aging or DHHS policy.



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT FOR AGING AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Directors
Area Agencies on Aging

FROM: James Rothrock

DATE: October 10, 2012

SUBJECT: Older Adult Hunger Summit

This is good information on a recent initiative by AARP to report on the status of hunger among older adults in Virginia. -- James Rothrock

Attached please find a summary report on the Older Adult Hunger Summit that you participated in on September 6, 2012. This document captures over 200 ideas that you generated and offers the initial strategy you discussed to make progress the three areas of focus: raising awareness, increasing/improving community support and services, and influencing policy .

I am grateful to the 28 individuals who stepped forward to join one of the three work groups that will strive over the next 12-months to help alleviate older adult hunger in Virginia.

Here's to keeping our momentum going and coming back in 2013 with greater power to affect positive social change.

David DeBiasi, RN

Associate State Director – Advocacy
AARP Virginia



Older Adult Hunger Summit September 6, 2012 AARP Virginia

AARP Virginia, in partnership with the Federation of Virginia Food Banks, convened a summit of thought leaders from the faith, civic, non-profit and private sectors on September 6, 2012. Sixty-four leaders participated and contributed in a dialogue facilitated by GrowthWorks Inc. to generate a list of recommendations for how to improve Virginia's anti-hunger efforts in three broad categories: raising awareness, increasing/improving community support and services, and influencing policy.

SUMMIT GOALS and OUTCOMES

The purpose for this Summit was to generate ideas and commitments to help alleviate older adult hunger in Virginia, with a focus in three main areas:

- Raising Awareness (Page 2)
- Increasing/Improving Community Support and Services (Page 5)
- Influencing Policy (Page 8)

Working in small groups, we reviewed more than 200 ideas that were generated, and then created initial strategies for making progress in each of those three areas. At the end of the day, approximately 28 participants in the Summit volunteered to work over the next 12 months with AARP VA staff members dedicated to leading improvements in each of the three areas (Page 13).

(See Also: Ideas about Opportunities for Collaboration, Page 11 and Survey Results, Page 15)

RAISING AWARENESS | Initial Strategy

Beginning Dialogue: In order to introduce services to needy seniors it will be important to engage pharmacists, service coordinators, and home healthcare providers as resources for information regarding nutrition and food assistance. Why not introduce seniors to food banks and meals on wheels (MOW) programs at these outlets, so they may also be resources? Many seniors do not reach out for help because they are embarrassed or are unaware there are resources that exist to serve their need. By having a resource on hand, doctors, pharmacists and other professionals are able to begin dialogue with their patients. For example, at Meals on Wheels provided meals to people recently released from the hospital, helping reduce re-admittance. And provided the information before they actually need the services. Area aging systems have trained coaches who train individuals to reduce hospital re-admittance as well. There is also an opportunity for faith-based healthcare workers such as Parish nurses to be engaged.

Partnerships: One way to create community awareness is pairing schools with senior centers. In one community, local nursing students partnered with seniors and created classes focusing on senior nutrition, exercise, and other activities. Utilizing interns and students provided valuable job training and experience while serving the needs of seniors. During such partnerships it is important to have the students, as well as seniors, document their experiences to help evaluate and measure their success.

Resources: It is crucial to make sure the services offered by food banks and faith-based organizations are noted in resources such as SeniorNavigator (<http://www.virginiannavigator.org/sn/senior-navigator-home-page>).

RAISING AWARENESS | All Ideas Generated in Brainstorm

1. Create educational campaigns in schools and universities
2. Have one message across the state but then tailor it to each locale
3. Convene town meetings, call to action meetings in schools & health forums
4. Hold local events in faith based institutions
5. Make the ask for people to respond, ask for funds, volunteers, food drivers, formation of local coalitions
6. Put information about senior hunger in non-traditional locations such as hair salons, fitness organizations, business human resource offices
7. Reach out to actual county Execs & city managers
8. Redefine the concept of hunger and put it in a national context
9. Work with other language communities
10. Raise awareness about Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) by having resources available in multiple languages and partnering with community leaders/ organizations for outreach to eligible individuals, groups
11. Raise awareness of problem of older adult hunger and existing community resources available to help via Virginia's SeniorNavigator websites, including homepage features, E-quicktips, Ask an Expert printed in local newspapers
12. Develop an intentional connection between work of AARP VA and Hunger/Poverty Concerns
 - a. Share program ideas, identify organizations to be involved, setup online Idea Board
13. Access other communication methods other than internet/computers
 - a. Possibly mass community/county/ city post office mailings of materials, benefits, resource descriptions and phone numbers
 - b. Community, county, city local newspapers, announcements, pages devoted to food access or programs for elderly health & nutrition
14. Have students do 'oral histories' of seniors
15. Use social media for educational or awareness messages- provide access information or education on nutrition and health foods
16. Raise awareness about the importance of food **and** medicine not food **or** medicine.
17. When you meet new people, tell them about the cause
18. Give talks to seniors in churches, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, day care centers
19. Get national brands to take a stand against senior hunger, food brand, health brand, lifestyle brand
20. Target Farmers Markets, fruit stand- 'take a stand'
 - a. Sell produce that will be sent to someone in need
 - b. Feature seniors in outreach
 - c. Tap into community leaders and request printed articles on nutrition and available resource
21. One central place online to find food resources. (SeniorNavigator)
22. Host community round-table discussions asking today's participants to help develop
23. It would be helpful to connect SNAP workers with Adult Services to enhance knowledge and strengthen programs

24. Streamline contacts and make that information easy to find. Find ways to allow more personal communication to better serve people's needs. When people are in need, they can feel desperate and scared looking for info or help
25. Have a central database that is user friendly for groups, so if one group cannot help they can direct a person to someone who may be able to help; to keep from saying 'No'
26. Team up municipalities with faith-based organizations, similar to Richmond's neighbor-to-neighbor programs
27. Visit BSA councils in VA and ask for their help in solving older adult hunger
28. Ongoing outreach to faith-based groups
29. Utilize SeniorNavigator's grassroots network of 754 partnerships across Virginia as vehicles to raise awareness, bolster community involvement, and create and implement solutions. Utilize libraries, senior centers, Area Agencies on Aging (AAA), faith-based communities, etc.
30. Train geriatric health care providers who often have Medicare and Medicaid patients who are poor and/or hungry to know about food resources in their communities so that they can effectively refer their patients
31. Have a Senior Hunger month, week or day
32. Senior Day at a food bank, church, or clinic center. Hold educational events and food drives
33. Social media campaign asking friends to share stories about older adults in their lives who are or have been hungry then reposting/tweeting stories
34. Write article for Ruritan magazine on Hunger in Virginia and encourage action
35. Involve media partners to promote awareness PSA's, real stories told by seniors
36. More use of public service announcements
37. Dare to fast to get an understanding of how it feels when hungry
38. Implement an aggressive public awareness campaign on available resources to older adults utilizing 2-1-1 Virginia
39. Establish a statewide hunger week/month that would focus on food insecurity and food innovation
40. Organize fasts that draw attention to the number of hungry neighbors
41. Food Day 10/24 messaging
42. Statewide ad campaign. Eating local food is healthy for your body and Virginia's economy
43. Most of us probably already do this, but let the benefactors tell the story. If we can show the state and our country the power and history of the people we serve it may be easier for people to relate to the problem of senior hunger
44. Utilizing current senior-supported organizations, form a core group and build upon their knowledge and experience
45. Engage elected and appointed officials at all levels
46. Local sourcing for food served to seniors: Meals on Wheels and Senior centers
47. As a Meals on Wheels program or food bank, how much do the restaurants in your community know about your organization/ cause? Use volunteer work as the hook to get food related organizations involved
48. Set up a meeting with Director of Virginia cooperative Extension master food volunteer

49. Through local organizations: AARP VA, AAA, Univ./ Comm./ SVC groups, food banks, etc. provide written information or available services and alternatives to food bank. What else is available to those who need?
50. Let the general public and elected officials know that hunger is unacceptable
51. Signs on public busses targeting senior issues
52. Publish a fact for the day and send out to Facebook or email list during End Hunger month
53. Increasing use of media for positive programming
54. Information sharing between agencies so each knows of services offered by others
55. YMCAs, American Fitness etc. provide resources to target their senior citizens
56. Use creative flash mob to draw attention to issue of hunger; make sure its video recorded to upload to YouTube
57. Media releases targeting senior issues
58. Incorporate info into school-based curriculums and service learning to meet new federal and state requirements. Include families, volunteers, school-based community kitchens

INCREASING/IMPROVING COMMUNITY SUPPORT & SERVICES | Initial Strategy

Assessment: On a local level, who serves the seniors, the hungry, those in general need, and who is interested in collaborative or intergenerational programs? Potential groups to engage: restaurants, prisons, faith groups, agencies, farmers, schools, culinary programs, distributors, organizations, 211, businesses. Ask those who need the services about their barriers to access to food.

Engagement: Cooking together for one another and those in the community, deliver food to connect with seniors, educate ourselves and the public, practice growing food in central locations in partnership. How can we best serve the state? AAAs can help to divide the state and identify food sources (food bank, farms, etc.)

Action: Make sure seniors are engaged and invited to participate. Hold meetings with officials and local agencies (social services); exchange contact information. Set clear and attainable goals. This is the foundation of a local hunger council that could be self-sustaining with a statewide presence/backing. Hunger councils would plan and coordinate activities to help prevent hunger in their immediate areas. Approach can be customized for region; they could organize a council then hold a summit or start on a local level and form summit. Members could be supported by resources like 211 and dcfoodfinder.org

There are existing sites to utilize here in Virginia: VirginiaNavigator, Senior Navigator, DisabilityNavigator, but someone should be in charge of making sure the services are consistently advertised on the same portal. Finally, examine current programs and Food Policy councils that already exist to see what works. The Vista Program has had a powerful impact and worth researching.

IMPROVING/INCREASING COMMUNITY SUPPORT & SERVICES | All Ideas Generated in Brainstorm

1. Create grocery store challenges for food drives, have the stores compete
2. Hold community wide fasts involving churches, health clubs, schools, hospitals,& senior centers
3. Expand Vista, target high schools, community colleges, with cooking programs to cook for and with seniors. Getting top-down approval so participation is large
4. Invite and organize churches and other groups with vans to help with transportation to farmers markets, social services, and other offices
5. Get volunteer SNAP outreach, WIC volunteer to sit at a grocery store with applications and info targeting people who don't know they qualify. Make it fun as a quiz or game to get people to approach table, or 'Grandparents Table'
6. Encouraging schools (K-Universities) to prepare 'give' gardens for the sole purpose of providing to local food banks
7. Organize meals that include seniors farmers, students, chefs, churches, and discuss ways to collaborate
8. Work to identify the root causes of hunger. Attack those roots while also feeding those currently in need
9. Increase efficiency of existing supports by having one central place online where people can learn of what opportunities exist to volunteer/give
10. Connecting with local colleges, universities, & community colleges to provide land and resources for anyone that would like to start and maintain a garden space. This could be for individual or community use
11. Volunteers are critical to carrying out day-to-day work, but can we engage them in strategic planning? Consider asking volunteers for their help forming new partnerships and/ or finding ways to improve service delivery
12. For-profit corporations provide volunteers and innovation
13. Incorporating the feeding of pets in a food program will help leverage donations and funding from non-traditional sources. For example, Petco may choose to give a large donation to a MOW program that also delivers food to the pets of MOW clients
14. Form collective impact councils at local level to bring all links together
15. Leftovers at Farmer's Markets can be used to create local businesses that elderly/youth partners can run
16. Get banks to help share information at senior services. They know who gets social security. Is this a privacy issue?
17. Faith/Church based food outreach and education centers. Modeled on interfaith caregivers or parish nursing outreach
18. The agriculture community, farmers and land grant universities need to be involved with developing innovative ideas
19. Engage many institutions in the planning of Hunger Awareness Week
20. Collaborating with the food banks, churches, & AAAs to deliver food to seniors who don't qualify for home delivered meals

21. Involve business community or business school's students in innovative service businesses to serve this population
22. Better collaboration among agencies to get better knowledge of what each does and try to eliminate duplication of effort
23. Require agencies to meet with others in community. Local Collaboration
24. Involve housing organizations, and include both the public and private sectors
25. Create low-cost farmer's markets to give low-income families the ability to purchase reasonably priced, healthy, and locally grown food
26. Contact as many farmers as possible through state agencies and word-of-mouth for gleaning to Food Banks, Faith-based organizations and Aging programs
27. Utilizing Senior Corps Volunteers (RSVP, Sr. Companions, and/or Foster Grandparents)
28. Expand roles and responsibilities for Meals on Wheels
29. Evaluating household needs, utilization
30. Various levels of participation while offering mentorship opportunities
31. Contact public schools in rural areas in regard to providing nutritional meals in agency on aging meal programs which would in turn make younger generations aware and involved in food service delivery to homebound, at-risk seniors
32. Conduct community senior asset analysis to learn what older adults bring to the table in solving local hunger problems
33. Convene city government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and faith-based groups to GIS map, via their databases, households of seniors at risk of hunger and create weekly, bi-weekly- and/or monthly plan to meet needs of seniors by way of a coordinated and collaborative volunteer food and distribution initiative
34. Organize a food drive in my neighborhood or child's school
35. Enlist cooperation of sports venues like the college and pro football programs & Richmond Raceway as drop-off points for donated food, perhaps with small incentive contributed such as reduced admission price as a tax write-off
36. Have elderly individuals from each ethnic community involved with the programs in their own communities to promote them better. We listen better to those like ourselves
37. Connecting individuals who are discharged from the hospital to services available to them
38. Engage local officials to solve the hunger problem and draw down state and federal resources as needed
39. Identify a local prominent citizen/ athlete/ elected official that has personally experienced hunger and encourage them to be your 'Poster Child' and spokesperson as a branding tactic
40. Double bucks/ SNAP program models
41. Have groups pool resources and contribution drives to provide as many options for donations (time, money, resources) from the public as possible. This allows people to choose what they can do best but centralizes the activity to best minimize resource usage
42. Develop partnership with AARP VA and Virginia Tech to feed older adults in New River Valley
43. Gather social service agencies and talk with social workers and share resources for seniors
44. Engage community action programs

45. Partner with community-based organizations to leverage resources to provide meals and opportunities for socialization to food-insecure older adults
46. Keep the senior individual the center of the circle instead of what is best for my organization. Examining what is best for the hungry senior person
47. Pharmacies, CVS coupon for loaf of bread with 'Take with food' labels
48. Adult detention- cook for others creating job skills for inmates and supports prison reentry while providing meals
49. Passing on of agricultural and practical knowledge to younger generation. How to can, grow food in gardens, cooking and freezing fresh foods, stretching resources/ penny pricing around food
50. Collect names and contact info about organizations working with seniors; share ideas for supporting senior hunger. Invite seniors to be involved in this process
51. Develop intergenerational dialogues about problems of hunger
52. Think intergenerational when developing volunteer driven programs
53. Encourage localities to sponsor intergenerational 'fairs' to promote understanding and appreciation among generations
54. Use of Virginia Farmers as huge resource for fresh, local, nutrition-rich food for hungry young and old
55. How do we engage local farmers?
56. Partnering with culinary/ vocational schools to provide meals for home delivered/ congregate nutrition programs
57. Incorporate Department of Education (DOE) in discussion, to implement intergenerational solutions. For example, kids growing food in school gardens, kids delivering meals to neighbors, and use of school kitchens
58. Develop a program with schools, community colleges to build relationships between youths and seniors
59. Talk to schools
60. Build a partnership with school system to partner students (high school) with seniors citizens for 'cooking lessons'
61. Collaboration with Food Bank Staff and Dept. of Aging and Rehab Services; Dept. of Social Services (DSS) for nutritious food services
62. Coalition meetings with state and local DSS to more effectively inform and support SNAP with faith/ community groups
63. Engage block watch associations to be watch dogs for isolated seniors

INFLUENCING POLICY | Initial Strategy

Timeline: Due to General Assembly meeting in three months, it is important to begin now. This workgroup will discuss and impact policy and will try to collaborate with elected officials.

Items to bring to attention: Sequestration: what is going to happen to those organizations? What is the state willing to do to help these food-based organizations? Look at exempt food assistances, senior nutrition programs approved to accept SNAP using FNS Form 252-2.

Communicate: Utilize Facebook and social media to share stories of hunger. Creatively engage state and local candidates and elected officials about hunger through the media attention on YouTube, air Story Corps-type radio stories about hunger, create Story boards, stories on plates; connect with the documentary film, 'Leftovers,' being created by Seth Hancock (<http://www.leftoversmovie.com/>). This is a way to engage officials. Consider current policy words. Examine hunger-free communities / alliances to end hunger that have provided models for 23 hunger-free communities.

(<http://www.hungerfreecommunities.org>). Read: *Under Threat- Sequestration's Impact on Nondefense Jobs and Services. A Report by Sen. Tom Harkin, Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies –*
<http://www.harkin.senate.gov/documents/pdf/500ff3554f9ba.pdf>

INFLUENCING POLICY | All Policy Ideas Generated in Brainstorm

1. Allow use of school buses during times when they are not transporting students (i.e. mid-day and late afternoon) to convey people to food sites or food to people sites.
2. Find funding for nutritional/ dietary counseling, outreach to communities
3. Increase/ Expand SNAP outreach funding
4. Update guidelines for USDA funded programs
5. Streamline application for SNAP and make it electronic in Virginia
6. Urge elected officials to protect SNAP from proposed cuts to the programs
7. Raise eligibility for SNAP
8. Simplified SNAP application specifically for seniors. Possibly model Alabama's elderly application
9. Encourage Senior Nutrition Programs in the state of Virginia to become approved meal providers that can accept SNAP as a voluntary contribution
10. Waive in-person interview for elderly SNAP participants/applicants
11. Allow flexibility for Meals on Wheels Programs and congregate programs (e.g. Yogurt for milk)
12. Dispensation, set-aside for procurement of locally grown food
13. Advocate for state Medicaid reimbursement for meals served/delivered through Senior Nutrition Programs
14. Advocate to restore \$1 million in state budget for food bank emergency fund
15. Form a statewide Policy Engagement Action Committee (PEAC)
16. Advocate, calculate, and communicate the real threat sequestration will have on older Americans Act Nutrition Programs. Estimated \$1,171,915 Title III lost or nearly 400,000 meals lost
17. Lobby schools for more innovative ways to provide locally sourced food in schools. Tie public funding of senior meals to local food buying.
18. Give state procurement preference to VA farmers
19. Make Senior Farmers Market programs more accessible. All I have heard is how this program has failed because of limitations and bureaucratic hurdles

INFLUENCING POLICY | All Tactical Ideas Generated in Brainstorm

1. Facilitate dialogue sessions between community senior groups and all levels of government officials
2. Speak about senior hunger at faith events or other events where legislators attend
3. Participate in commodity good supplemental program
4. Share ideas for solutions to senior hunger
5. Create lots of media attention on the importance of addressing hunger as a nonpartisan issue, as vital to American workforce, children, families, and use knowledge of hunger and nutrition from universities, farmers, related organizations
6. Collective voice impact, work on simple message delivery at community, state, and national level
7. Host elected official events in communities at local, state and federal level
8. Tap into/ develop volunteer opportunities
9. Share Our Strength Programs, Cooking Matters, Shopping Matters
10. Master Food Volunteers (VCE)
11. Increase SNAP outreach to seniors and other underserved populations
12. Take the stigma away from using SNAP. Take it out of the category of being an 'entitlement' and have food and access to food an 'earned benefit'
13. "I am your elder" Video on YouTube, Facebook, website. Discussing What I built... What I fought for... Who I am...
14. Challenge Virginians to embrace its elders, not pity them
15. Hold candidate forums to discuss role of all Virginia-based nonprofits; challenge candidates to detail plans
16. Go to school board meetings to begin the process for approval of seniors and students meeting together
17. Engaging local city councils to give back in a real way
18. Re-institute coalition meetings with state DSS and food banks of other community stakeholders
19. Doing everything on a local level
20. Engage the actual county execs and city managers
21. Invite elected officials to volunteer preparing or delivering meals to seniors
22. Study aggregation of WIC, SNAP, Summer feeding programs, populations for outreach and delivery
23. Strengthen focus of hunger across the spectrum within state leadership
24. Invite public officials and other organizations to help see the problems and solutions firsthand
25. Make sure local elected officials and policy makers, mayors, county supervisors, are at the table
26. Various organizations supporting the effort together with one voice
27. Identifying hunger issue supporters in elected government positions, forming a group with one voice (i.e. Hunger Champions)
28. Farm-to-institution programs
29. Expand Senior farmers markets statewide

30. Collect stories and photos of real seniors who have stories to tell about hunger and how SNAP or other anti-hunger programs have helped them. Send to legislators and/ or hold exhibit at capitol
31. Develop a Story Corps (NPR) for senior stories about hunger and solutions, make CDs, and distribute
32. State and local government investment in innovative and creative new programs not just status quo.
33. Find out best practices, what is already working
34. Be sure to connect and involve seniors in policy forming and advocating organizations
35. These should include those seniors experiencing food challenges
36. Use snail mail
37. Have policy makers spend the day at a food pantry and Meals on Wheels
38. Day-in-the-life events to help policy changers/makers understand the need
39. Engage older adults in a 'Story-telling' campaign to tell legislators what SNAP and other benefits have done to help them and/or family members
40. Put a face on the numbers, get seniors to star in YouTube videos talking about their struggles and put them on YouTube channel, email/post to elected officials. 'It gets better' type of campaign
41. When advocating for policy bring in non-traditional people to lobby with you, engage the local PTS's to advocate for programs that will help grandparents

OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION

The need for organizations to collaborate more effectively was a theme throughout the planning and delivery of this Summit – everything from pre-Summit interviews conducted by AARP VA and GrowthWorks, to the presentation by Robert Egger (Founder/President DC Central Kitchen), and through the conversations among the more than 60 participants working together at the Summit.

Early in the Summit, we worked in small groups to identify opportunities for collaboration outside of the Summit. All ideas generated:

1. Engage Universities to build a volunteer base with focus on self-entitlement
2. Collaborating with interfaith organizations and faith-based communities
3. Collaborating with schools to have breakfast together with grandparents
4. Transportation
5. Neighbor supporting Neighbor
6. Virginia Food System Council- Access to healthy food and facilities; idea generation
 - a. Has list of organizations they collaborate with regularly
7. Leftover food from Farmers Market donated to food banks, shelters
8. Expand Farmers Markets in every town
 - a. Collaborate more with farmers
 - b. Floyd- mobile unit sits outside of schools so when parents pick up kids from school they have access to freshly grown foods

9. Virginia Food System Council wants to collaborate more in Southside and SW Virginia communities
10. More engagement from universities- Dept. of education involvement
 - a. As number of faith-based volunteers decreases, increase number of college-age volunteers
11. Wenger generations growing food
12. Summer programs for kids- feeding sites in schools
13. Kitchens at school- growing veggies, eating healthy, and learning to cook
14. Intergenerational programs
15. Places to grow volunteerism with local focus: canneries, agriculture
16. Older adult 'backpack program' similar to the established programs for kids.
17. Parents and grandparents sharing meals- think larger
18. Utilize local farms
19. 211 hierarchy to help seniors
20. Food co-ops
21. Neighbor to neighbor service through Richmond City -- function as neighbors to support each other
22. Pantry with Farmers
23. Look at Montana's Food Bank and University for a model of students working on a farm, selling produce on mobile market, and selling at a low cost
24. DSS Collaborating with AAA's and food banks to do outreach
25. Community Action Group needed
26. AARP VA- can and has collaborated with local organizations and agencies
27. VA Commonwealth University - contribute knowledge on older health and nutrition needs and help identify appropriate community support
28. "Slow Food" -- good, clean, fair food -- Advocate and Promote
29. Education on nutrition in schools, possibly including seniors
30. Cooking skills training in schools
31. Service opportunities for students and aging population- mentoring
32. VA Cooperative Extension volunteers -- trained nutritional councilors (volunteers) 'Master Food Volunteer'
33. Service Organizations/ Clubs adopting neighborhoods and working to meet need
34. Community Viability pilots -- educate the public
35. Faith-based communities working with food banks and other local social services providing spaces for cooking, job training, food to sell and give
36. Local elected officials --policy solutions at local level
 - a. Network affiliated with food policy council
37. Community resource groups including local social service providers
 - a. Regular meetings to discuss issues
 - b. Select policy initiatives to collectively act on
38. Client-centered collaboration -- based on what is best for seniors
39. Church volunteers and older church goers
 - a. Utilizing seniors as asset for community
40. Fairfax Area Agency on Aging- Community-based organizing of food banks to offer senior meals- congregate care

41. Pilot class in health and wellness in a non-traditional way
42. Alexandria strengthen partnership with DC Central Kitchen to educate urban populations about how to get local foods
43. Contact with nonprofits to deliver Meals on Wheels -- hedge funds to serve 2 Saturdays a month
44. Model Micha's backpack and gardens
45. Planning by districts to economically deliver local foods
46. Using the schools partnering with culinary programs
47. Adult Detention Centers -- organizations teaching job skills
48. Partnerships with Local Restaurants on Mondays (when many are closed) with business vans to deliver
49. Strengthen Adult Services to build awareness and community services
50. Utilizing school bus as a means of intergenerational travel
51. Mobile markets
52. Commercial kitchens in faith-based places for gardens and cooking
53. SNAP funding outreach, eligibility, education and using NGO strengths
54. Food Research and Action Center (FRAC)- policy and best practices at federal and local level
55. Senior SNAP participation decreases & streamline process
56. Meals on Wheels in Austin, Texas -- they have a central production facility and several distribution sites, and input into database
57. Undocumented elderly as a population to focus efforts

WORKGROUP IDENTIFIED | Raising Awareness

AARP VA Staff Lead: Ginger McDaniel, Director of Communications gmcdaniel@aarp.org

Member	Title	Organization
Doug Sensabaugh	Communication Coordinator and Hunger Action Advocate	Shenandoah Presbytery
Maria Van Dyke	Secretariat Coordinator	Virginia Food System Council
Carol Crawford	Volunteer	Mt. Tabor Ruritan
R. B. Ben Crawford	Executive Council Member	AARP Virginia
Patricia Dombroski	Mid-Atlantic Regional Administrator	Food Nutrition Service, USDA
Adrienne Johnson	Executive Director	SeniorNavigator

Susan Motley	Executive Director	Medical Society of Virginia Foundation
Alexis Lometz	Outreach Coordinator for SNAP	Mid-Atlantic Region Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

WORKGROUP IDENTIFIED | Increasing/Improving Community Support and Services

AARP VA Staff Lead: Brian Jacks, Director of Community Outreach bjacks@aarv.org

Member	Title	Organization
David Coffman	Vice President of Programs	Feeding America Southwest Virginia
Andrea Harley	Agency Services Director	Foodbank of the Virginia Peninsula
Francis Harris	Executive Director	ACTS, Prince William County
Claudia Jackson	Program Consultant, SNAP	Virginia Department of Social Services
Maria Loh	Congregate Meals Program Manager	Fairfax Area Agency on Aging
Stacy Luks	Chapter Chair	Slow Food RVA
Paul Manning	Chief Service Officer	City of Richmond
Janine Sewell	Director	Prince William County Department of Social Services
Sally Anna Stapleton	Executive Council Member	AARP Virginia
Lisa Tatum	Division Chief, benefits, Employment and Childcare Programs	Prince William County Department of Social Services

WORKGROUP IDENTIFIED | Influencing Policy

AARP VA Staff Lead: David DeBiasi, Director of Advocacy ddebiasi@aarp.org

Member	Title	Organization
Rev. Jonathan Barton	General Minister	Virginia Council of Churches
Peggy Friedenber	State Legislative Specialist	AARP Virginia
Marco Grimaldo	CEO & President	Virginia Interfaith Center for Public Policy
Rev. Neal Halvorson-Taylor	Minister	Mcllhany Parish
Pamela Irvine	President and CEO	Feeding America Southwest Virginia
Rose Mastracco	SNAP Manager	Virginia Dept. of Social Services
LaTonya Reed	Public Benefits Staff Attorney	Virginia Poverty Law Center
Maria Van Dyke	Secretariat Coordinator	Virginia Food System Council
Leslie Van Horn	Executive Director	Federation of Virginia Food Banks
Thelma Watson	Executive Director	Senior Connections, The Capital Area Agency on Aging

SURVEY RESULTS | Initial Strategy

AARP commissioned a survey to learn what Virginians think and feel about the issue of hunger or food insecurity. We wanted to know if they have experienced hunger themselves, if they know people who do, if they support their local food banks, and their views regarding what types of organizations should be working on the issue – including state government. We plan to re-commissioning this survey in 2013 and use the 2012 results as a benchmark against which we will measure the summits accomplishments.

OPPORTUNITIES TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT HUNGER AND SNAP

*** The survey data is weighted by age and gender. Caution should be used when interpreting differences by other demographic variables not used in the weighting scheme.

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	PARTY
18-34	HS or LESS	<\$30,000	DEMOCRAT
35-59	POST HS OR COLLEGE DEGREE	\$30,000 TO <\$60,000	REPUBLICAN
60+	POST GRADUATE WORK GRADUATE DEGREE	\$60,000 TO <\$100,000 \$100,000 OR MORE	INDEPENDENT

HUNGER STATISTICS TEST

- ➔ **AGE:** Is not a factor in how respondents answered any of the test questions.
- ➔ **EDUCATION:** Is not a factor in how respondents answered any of the test questions

FAMILIARITY WITH SNAP

- ➔ **AGE:** Is not a factor familiarity with SNAP.
- ➔ **INCOME:** matters.
 - ✓ Familiarity (extremely/very/somewhat) decreases with income
 - ✓ 37% of those who report annual incomes < \$30,000 and say they are NOT FAMILIAR with SNAP
 - ✓ 50% of those who report annual incomes between \$30,000 and < \$60,000 and say they are NOT FAMILIAR with SNAP

PARTICIPATION IN SNAP

- ➔ **AGE:** Is not a factor in reporting participation in SNAP.
- ➔ **INCOME:** matters.
 - ✓ Most (69%) of those who report annual incomes < \$30,000 say they are not enrolled in SNAP (but this has an n of 163 so about 17% of the total survey population)
 - ✓ Most (94%) of those who report annual incomes between \$30,000 and < \$60,000 say they are not enrolled in SNAP (but n=198, so about 20% of the total survey population)

OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE SERVICE CAPACITY

*** The survey data is weighted by age and gender. Caution should be used when interpreting differences by other demographic variables not used in the weighting scheme.

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	PARTY
18-34	HS or LESS	<\$30,000	DEMOCRAT
35-59	POST HS OR COLLEGE DEGREE	\$30,000 TO <\$60,000	REPUBLICAN
60+	POST GRADUATE WORK GRADUATE DEGREE	\$60,000 TO <\$100,000 \$100,000 OR MORE	INDEPENDENT

PARTICIPATION IN LAST 12 MONTHS IN CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

- ➔ **AGE:** seems to matter for some activities and not for others.
 - ✓ Donated money to organization: 18-34 year olds less likely than those older.
 - ✓ Donated food to organization: 18-34 year olds less likely than those older.
 - ✓ Volunteered time at a food bank: no age differences.
 - ✓ Volunteered organizing people for food help: no age differences.
 - ✓ Gave money/food directly to others in need: no age differences.
- ➔ **INCOME:** seems to matter for some activities and not for others.
 - ✓ Donated money: Those with incomes <\$60,000 are more likely than those who report incomes of \$60,000.
 - ✓ Donated food to organization: Those with incomes <\$30,000 are less likely than those with incomes of \$60,000 or more.
 - ✓ Volunteered at a food bank: no income differences.
 - ✓ Volunteered organizing people for food help: no income differences
 - ✓ Gave money/food directly to others in need: Those who report incomes <\$60,000 are more likely than those who report annual incomes of \geq \$60,000
- ➔ **PARTY:** seems to matter for some activities and not for others.
 - ✓ Donated money: no party differences.
 - ✓ Donated food to organization: no party differences.
 - ✓ Volunteered at a food bank: no party differences.
 - ✓ Volunteered organizing people for food help: no party differences.
 - ✓ Gave money/food directly to others in need: no party differences

OPPORTUNITIES TO INFLUENCE POLICY MAKERS

*** The survey data is weighted by age and gender. Caution should be used when interpreting differences by other demographic variables not used in the weighting scheme.

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

AGE	EDUCATION	INCOME	PARTY
18-34	HS or LESS	<\$30,000	DEMOCRAT
35-59	POST HS OR COLLEGE DEGREE	\$30,000 TO <\$60,000	REPUBLICAN
60+	POST GRADUATE WORK GRADUATE DEGREE	\$60,000 TO <\$100,000 \$100,000 OR MORE	INDEPENDENT

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE: ISSUE OF HUNGER

- ➔ **AGE:** Is not a factor in the level of importance of the issue of hunger.
- ➔ **EDUCATION:** matters.
 - ✓ Viewing the issue of hunger the single most or very important issue facing the state decreases with education: those respondents with a high school degree or less are more likely than those with more education to view the issue of hunger as a single most or very important issue.
- ➔ **INCOME:** matters.
 - ✓ Those with incomes <\$30,000 are more likely than those who report incomes of \$100,000 or more to view hunger as a single most or very important issue in the state.

LEVEL OF AGREEMENT: STATE SHOULD CONTRIBUTE FUNDS TO AREA FOOD BANKS

- ➔ **AGE:** matters somewhat.
 - ✓ Those age 60 or older are less likely than those ages 35 to 59 to say they *strongly* agree that the state should contribute funds to area food banks. But those ages 18 to 34 do not differ significantly from older age groups.
 - ✓ Age is not a factor among those who say they disagree (somewhat/strongly disagree).
- ➔ **EDUCATION:** is not a factor among those who say they *strongly* agree or disagree (somewhat/strongly disagree)

- ➔ **INCOME:** matters.
 - ✓ Those who report annual incomes <\$30,000 are more likely than those who report annual incomes of \$100,000 or more to say they strongly agree the state should contribute funds to area food banks.

- ✓ Income is not a factor among those who say they disagree.

- ➔ **PARTY:** matters.

- ✓ Those respondents who identify as democrat are more likely than those who identify as Republican or Independent to say they strongly agree the state should contribute funds to area food banks. BUT, one third (33%) of those who say they are Republican indicate they strongly agree and 40% of those who say they are Independent strongly agree.

LEVEL OF APPROVAL: STATE SHOULD SET UP EMERGENCY FUNDS TO ASSIST AREA FOOD BANKS IN TIMES OF CRISIS

- ➔ **AGE:** is not a factor among those who say they strongly approve or disapprove (somewhat/strongly disapprove)

- ➔ **EDUCATION:** is not a factor among those who say they strongly approve or disapprove (somewhat/strongly disagree)

- ➔ **INCOME:** matters.

- ✓ Strong approval of the state contributing funds to area food banks decreases with income. Those who report annual incomes <\$30,000 are more likely than those who report annual incomes of \$30,000 or more to say they strongly approve the state should contribute funds to area food banks. BUT, at least HALF in each income group strongly approves of state funding to area food banks.

- ➔ **PARTY:** matters.

- ✓ Those respondents who identify as Democrat are more likely than those who identify as Republican or Independent to say they strongly approve the state should contribute funds to area food banks. BUT, at least 40% of respondents in each party group say they strongly approve of the state contributing funds to area food banks.

LEVEL OF AGREEMENT: STATE SHOULD WORK TOWARD REDUCING NUMBER OF VIRGINIAN'S AT RISK FOR HUNGER

- ➔ **AGE:** is not a factor among those who say they strongly agree or disagree (somewhat/strongly disagree)

➔ **EDUCATION:** is not a factor among those who say they strongly agree or disagree (somewhat/strongly disagree)

➔ **INCOME:** matters.

- ✓ Strong agreement of the state contributing funds to area food banks decreases with income. Those who report annual incomes <\$30,000 are more likely than those who report annual incomes of \$30,000 or more to say they strongly agree the state should contribute funds to area food banks. BUT, at least HALF in each income group strongly approves of state funding to area food banks.

➔ **PARTY:** matters.

- ✓ Those respondents who identify as Democrat are more likely than those who identify as Republican or Independent to say they strongly agree the state should contribute funds to area food banks. BUT, at least one-third of respondents in each party group say they strongly agree of the state contributing funds to area food banks.