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IN REPLY REFER TO:

Memorandum

To: All Regional Directors

From: Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs 

Subject: 2013 Adult Protective Services Handbook

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Office of Indian Services, Division of Human Services worked collaboratively with various agencies and organizations on developing the Adult Protective Services (APS) Handbook for Human Service providers that work with the tribes. The BIA sought comments and information for the APS Handbook, and the information received was incorporated into this version.

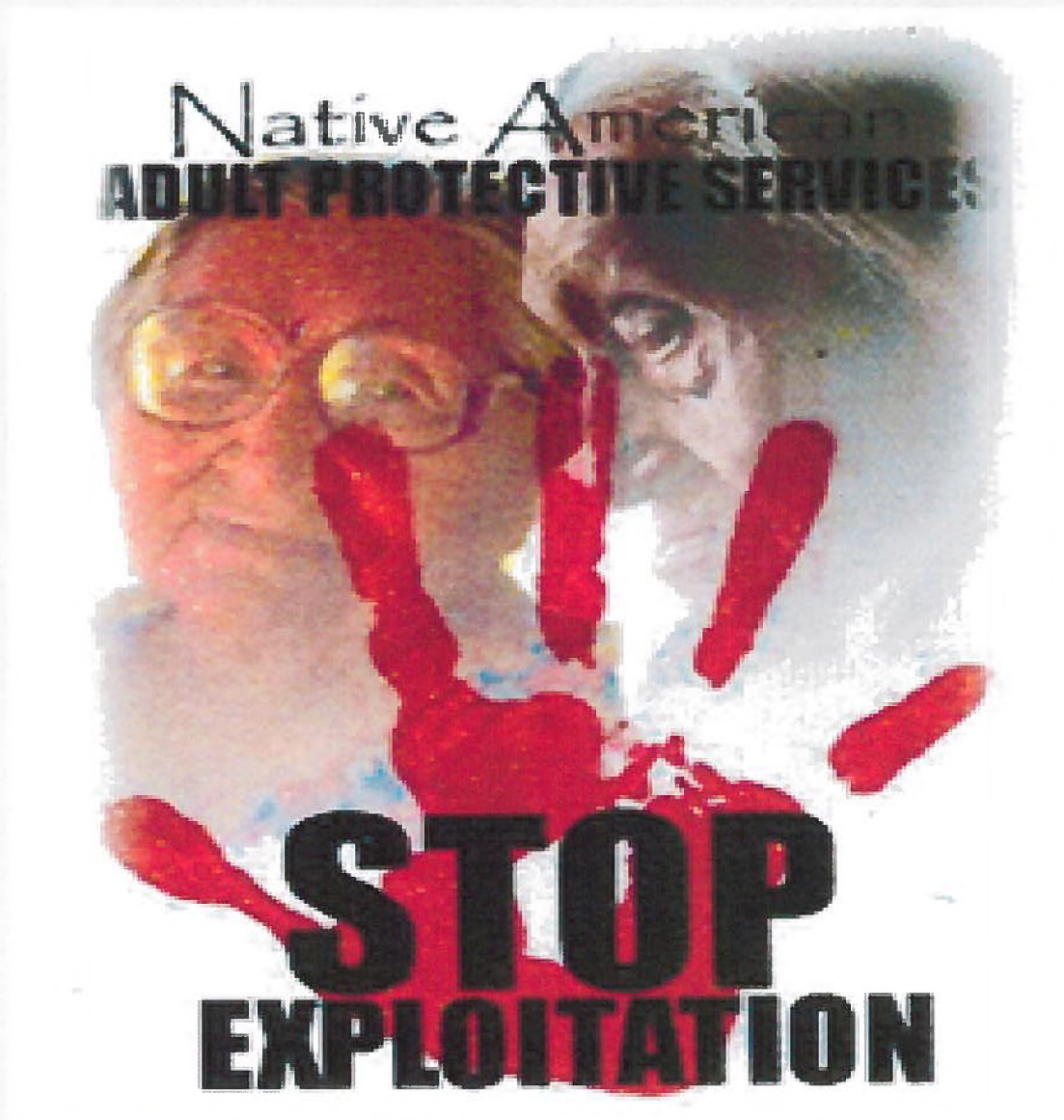
Attached is a copy of the APS Handbook for your reference. This tool will be useful in reporting and referring to appropriate service providers on behalf of vulnerable adults.

If you have any questions concerning the 2013 APS Handbook, please contact the Division of Human Services at (202) 513-7622.

Attachment

2013

Adult Protective Services Handbook



A Guide for Protecting Vulnerable Adult
and Elder Indians from Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation

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Adult Protective Services: An Overview

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) offers Adult Protective Services (APS) to Indian adults as mandated by 25 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 20 Human Services, Subpart D, and Services to Children, Elderly, and Families. These are social services regulations whose purpose is to protect any Indian or Alaskan Native adult who is the victim of an alleged and/or substantiated incident of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

This handbook was developed in order to provide information about APS in Indian Country. It is a resource guide containing information about elder and vulnerable adult abuse, listings for existing APS services, reporting procedures, and strategies for eliminating elder and vulnerable adult abuse.



(Original Cherokee Enrollee, Maggie McEachin and her granddaughters, Martha & Susie)

*Studies have shown that **over 79% of elder abuse cases go unreported.** (White, 2004)*

Relevant Legislation

- 18 U.S.C. §1151: Indian Country Defined
- 18 U.S.C. §1152: The General Crimes Act (Laws Governing)
- 18 U.S.C. §1153: The Major Crimes Act (Offenses Committed within Indian Country)
- 18 U.S.C. §1162: State Jurisdiction Over Offenses Committed By Or Against Indians in the Indian Country
- 25 U.S.C. §1408: Resources Exemption
- 25 U.S.C. §14: Money Accruing to Indians from Department of Veterans Affairs or other Governmental Agencies
- 25 U.S.C. §1403: Preparation of plan (plan for use and distribution plan)

Public Law 280

“Enacted in 1953, Public Law 82–280 (P. L. 280) shifted Federal jurisdiction over offenses involving Indians in Indian country to six States and an option to assume such jurisdiction. Affected tribes and States have faced obstacles in complying with the statute, including jurisdictional uncertainty and insufficient funding for law enforcement.” (Goldberg & Singleton, 2005)

Mandatory States^a

Alaska
California
Minnesota
Nebraska
Oregon
Wisconsin

Optional States^b

Arizona
Florida
Idaho
Iowa
Montana
Nevada
North Dakota
South Dakota
Utah
Washington

Public Law 280 (Continued)

P. L. 93-134, as amended by P. L. 97-458 (25 U.S.C. §1401 et seq.)

Provides for the distribution of Judgment Funds to the parents or legal guardian of such minors or legal incompetents in such amounts as may be necessary for the minor or legal incompetents' health, education, welfare, or emergencies under a plan or plans approved by the Secretary and the tribal governing body of the Indian tribe involved."

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF APS

- Adults have the right to be safe.
- Adults retain their civil and constitutional rights unless their rights have been restricted by court action.
- Adults have the right to make decisions that do not conform with societal norms, as long as they do not harm others.
- Adults are presumed to have decision-making capacity unless a court adjudicates otherwise.
- Adults with cognitive capacity have the right to accept or refuse services.
- Adults who appear to have impaired cognitive capacity must be professionally evaluated. If the impairment is confirmed, APS, working with the courts, takes steps to protect the person from harm.

PURPOSE OF APS

- To investigate reports of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults and, in most states, younger adults with disabilities.
- To intervene and protect the victim to the extent possible.

AUTHORIZATION

- APS is statutorily authorized under tribal law and order codes as well as state laws to receive and investigate reports of elder abuse and, in the majority of states, of abuse of younger adults with severe disabilities, as well as to protect the victims.

Accountability

All BIA, tribal, grant, contract, and self-governance programs are required to comply with existing federal laws. This includes the following requirements: background investigations, mandatory reporting, failure to report penalties, confidentiality, and abuse investigation requirements or waivers.

Definitions

The definitions used in this handbook are widely accepted definitions taken directly from 25 C.F.R. §20.100 and 18 U.S.C. §1151:

Adult means an Indian person age 18 or older.

Abuse means intentional or negligent infliction of bodily injury, unreasonable confinement, intimidation, or cruel punishment of an elder or vulnerable adult with resulting physical harm or pain or mental anguish by any person, including anyone who has a special relationship with the victim such as a spouse, child, or other relative recognized by tribal law and custom, or a caretaker.

Emotional Abuse means intentional infliction of threats, humiliation, or intimidation.

Exploitation means the unauthorized or improper use of funds, property, or other resources of an elder or vulnerable adult; or the unauthorized or improper use of the person of the elder or vulnerable adult by a caretaker or by any other person for personal gain or profit; or the failure to use the funds, property, or other resources of an elder to the elder or vulnerable adult's benefit or according to the elder or vulnerable adult's desires.

Neglect means the failure of a caretaker to provide for the basic needs of an elder or vulnerable adult by not supplying resources, services, or supervision necessary to maintain an elder or vulnerable adult's (minimum) physical and mental health and includes the inability of an elder or vulnerable adult to supply such basic needs for him or herself. Neglect is also interfering with delivery of necessary services and resources; failing to report abuse or neglect of an elder or vulnerable adult by any person; failing to provide services or resources essential to the elder or vulnerable adult's practice of his customs, traditions, or religion.

Definitions (Continued)

Indian means:

- ❖ Any person who is a member of an Indian tribe; or
- ❖ In the Alaska service area only, any person who meets the definition of "Native" as defined under 43. U.S.C. 1602(b): "A citizen of the United States and one-fourth degree or more Alaska Indian (including Tsimshian Indians not enrolled in the Metlakatla Indian Community) Eskimo, or Aleut blood, or combination thereof. The term includes any Native as so defined either or both of whose adoptive parents are not Natives. It also includes, in the absence of proof of a minimum blood quantum, any citizen of the United States who is regarded as an Alaska Native by the Native Village or group of which he claims to be a member and whose father or mother is (or, if deceased, was) regarded as Native by any Village or group. Any decision of the Secretary regarding eligibility for enrollment shall be final."

Indian Country means:

- ❖ all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including the rights-of-way through the reservation;
- ❖ all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and
- ❖ all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

Indian Tribe means an Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States because of their status as Indians.

Local Law Enforcement Agency means that agency of the Federal government, of a state, or of an Indian tribe that has the primary responsibility for the investigation of an instance of alleged abuse within the portion of Indian country involved.

Protective Services means those services necessary to protect an Indian who is the victim of an alleged and/or substantiated incident of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, or who is under the supervision of the BIA in regard to the use and disbursement of funds in his or her Individual Indian Money (IIM) account.

Definitions (Continued)

Sexual Abuse means any physical contact with an elder or vulnerable intended for sexual gratification of the person making such contact and which is not consented to by the elder or vulnerable adult or for which the consent is obtained by intimidation or fraud.

Social Services To Children, Elderly, And Families means social services, including protective services provided through the social work skills of casework, group work, or community development to assist in solving social problems involving children, elderly, and families. These services do not include money payments.

Basic Eligibility & Services Offered

Who is Eligible for Adult Protective Services (APS)?

According to 25 C.F.R. §20.100 – §20.403, persons are eligible for Adult Protective Services when he/she:

1. Meets the definition of Indian as defined by 25 CFR § 20.100;
2. Is over the age of 18 and disabled; or
3. Is an elder (persons aged 55 and older); and
4. Resides in the designated service area as defined in 25 CFR § 20.100;

When are Adult Protective Services provided?

Protective Services are provided for elders and disabled adults when they:

1. Are deprived temporarily or permanently of needed supervision by responsible adults
2. Are neglected, abused, or exploited;
3. Are in need of services when they are mentally or physically handicapped or otherwise disabled;
4. Are under the supervision of the Bureau in regard to the use disbursement of funds in the adult's Individual Indian Money (IIM) account

What does Adult Protective Services include?

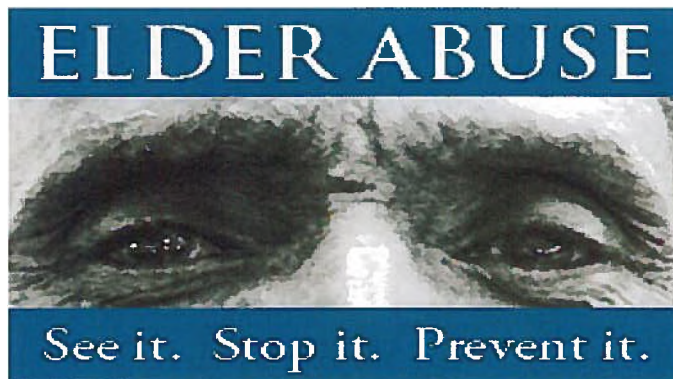
Coordinating with the relevant court system to provide services, which may include, but are not limited to the following:

Basic Eligibility & Services Offered (Continued)

1. Investigating and reporting on allegations of abuse and neglect, abandonment, and conditions that may require referrals (such as mental or physical handicaps);
2. Providing social information related to the disposition of a case, including recommendation of alternative resources for treatment; and
3. Providing possible placement services by the court order before and after adjudication. Coordinating with other community services, including groups, agencies, and facilities in the community.

Providing additional services, such as:

1. Evaluating social conditions that affect community well-being;
2. Working with other community agencies to identify and help clients to use services available for assistance in solving the social problems of individuals, families, and elderly
3. Coordinating with law enforcement and tribal courts, to place the victim of an alleged and/or substantiated incident of abuse, neglect or exploitation out of the home to assure safety while the allegations are being investigated;
4. Social services workers may request assistance from Law Enforcement to remove individuals in life threatening situations. After a social services assessment, the individual must be either returned to the home from which they were removed or the social services worker must initiate other actions as provided by the tribal code; and providing social services in the home, coordinating and making referrals to other programs/services.



Elder Abuse and Neglect

The Need for Intervention in Indian Country

“Elder abuse continues to grow as a national public concern. Because there are numerous methods of sampling and surveying and several definitions of abuse, the best estimates of elder abuse report that between one to two million elders over the age of sixty-five have been mistreated by someone upon whom they depend for care or protection. Little is known, however, about the abuse of elders in minority populations. Even less is known about elder abuse, barriers to care, and social service needs of elders in American Indian Communities.” (Anisko, 2009)

Silence in the Indian Community

“Mistreatment of an elder might be contrary to the role expectations of a tribal member and could often go unsaid. Elders are valued in American Indian communities and are seen as bodies of wisdom and knowledge. To mistreat an elder would be considered acting against tribal expectations and disrespecting the culture. The elders may also feel deserving of mistreatment because they are not meeting their role expectations as an elder or family member and would become reluctant to mention anything to a health care provider, friend, or family member. Reluctance to admit to any abuse or mistreatment by elders could also be caused by the fear of causing harm to their caretaker, normally a family member. In an attempt to protect and respect their caretaker or family member, the elders would remain silent.” (Anisko, 2009)



Symptoms or Indicators of Abuse in Vulnerable Adults/Elders

Vulnerable Adults often times exhibit, fear, anxiety, agitation, anger, isolation, withdrawal, depression, non-responsiveness, resignation, ambivalence, contradictory statements, implausible stories, hesitation to talk openly, or confusion and/or disorientation when suffering from abuse. Below is a list of signs to look for when assessing a vulnerable adult, however there may be other indicators and the list should not be limited to the following;

Physical Signs

- Injury that has not been cared for properly
- Injury that is inconsistent with the explanation for its cause
- Pain when touched
- Cuts, puncture wounds, burns, bruises, welts
- Dehydration or malnutrition without illness-related cause
- Poor skin color
- Sunken eyes or cheeks
- Inappropriate administration of medication
- Soiled clothing or bed
- Lack of necessities such as food, water, or utilities
- Forced isolation
- Unsanitary living conditions: dirt, bugs
- Absence of personal grooming or hygiene
- Unsuitable clothing or covering for weather
- Unsafe living conditions (no heat or running water; faulty electrical wiring, other fire hazards).

Emotional

- Personally observing or receiving reports of threatening, belittling, or controlling caregiver behavior
- Behavior from the elder or vulnerable adult that mimics dementia, such as rocking, sucking, or mumbling

Sexual

- Bruises around breasts or genitals
- Unexplained venereal disease or genital infections
- Unexplained vaginal or anal bleeding
- Torn, stained, or bloody underclothing

Health Care Fraud

- Duplicate billings for the same medical service or device
- Evidence of overmedication or under medication
- Evidence of inadequate care when bills are paid in full
- Problems with the care facility:
- Poorly trained, poorly paid, or insufficient staff
- Overcrowding - Inadequate responses to questions about care

Financial Signs

- Frequent expensive gifts from vulnerable adult to caregiver;
- Vulnerable adult's personal belongings, papers, credit cards missing
- Numerous unpaid bills
- A recent will when vulnerable adult seems incapable of writing will
- Signing over deeds to property
- Caregiver's name added to bank account
- Vulnerable adult unaware of monthly income
- Vulnerable adult applying for or co-signing personal loans or credit purchases
- Frequent checks made out to "cash"
- Unusual activity in bank account
- Irregularities on tax return
- Vulnerable adult unaware of reason for appointment with banker or attorney
- Caregiver's refusal to spend money on vulnerable adult
- Signatures on checks or legal documents that do not resemble the signature of the vulnerable adult.

Environmental Signs

- Accumulations, hoarding
- Inadequate shelter
- Drug paraphernalia
- Inadequate or spoiled food
- Offensive odors
- Multiple prescription bottles from multiple doctors or pharmacies
- Inadequate sanitation for pets or Vermin infestation
- Unusual weight loss, malnutrition, dehydration
- Untreated physical problems, such as bed sores
- Desertion of an elder or vulnerable adult in a public place

Abuser Traits

- Prevents vulnerable adult from speaking to or seeing visitors
- Anger, indifference, aggressive behavior toward vulnerable adult
- History of substance abuse, mental illness, criminal behavior or family violence
- Lack of affection toward vulnerable adult
- Flirtation or coyness as possible indicator of inappropriate sexual relationship
- Conflicting accounts of incidents
- Speaks of vulnerable adult as a burden
- Believes vulnerable adult could do more self-care than actually capable of

Examples of Abuse Incidents Reported

(National Indian Council on Aging, 2004)

- An elderly woman was removed from a nursing home, so family members could gain access to her income sources.
- Family members set up a methamphetamine lab in an elder's home.
- A non-ambulatory elder was left without water or food and was not taken to her dialysis appointments.
- A son and daughter-in-law purposely overmedicated a wealthy older woman with the purpose to cause her death.
- An elder was taken off dialysis and had her medications withheld as "punishment."
- An elderly woman's family forcibly inhabited her home, gained access to her income and then placed her in a nursing home against her will.
- After an elderly woman allowed her nephew and his family to move into her home, her nephew coerced his aunt into signing a quit claim deed, thereby transferring ownership of the property to him
- An elder voluntarily transferred ownership of her paid-off Mutual Help home to her grandson, expecting that she would be allowed to continue living there until she died. The grandson subsequently evicted her.
- An 85-year old woman reported to a domestic violence program that her son had raped her.
- An elderly woman reported to her physician, whom she had known for many years, that she had been the victim of domestic violence for 15 years

If you or someone you know has been abused, please report it today to the local authorities.

THE ABUSE MAY CONTINUE WITHOUT YOUR HELP.

Patterns and Trends Observed

(National Indian Council on Aging, 2004)

- Elder's family members come to visit at the beginning of the month and either take elders' money or leave when the money runs out.
- Young children are left with elders who lack the strength or resources to provide care.
- Some elders have extremely valuable artifacts, including traditional clothing, baskets and beadwork, which is highly sought after by collectors. These assets are sometimes taken and sold by family members or others who have access to elders' homes. The care and control of these items can become a political issue involving people outside the family because many tribal members do not believe these items should be sold to outsiders.
- Family members threaten elders into signing over funds or become their "self-appointed" guardians.
- Indian grandparents who are the primary caregivers for grandchildren have little support or assistance. In some cases, problems arise when the children reach adolescence. At this point, some begin to neglect, physically abuse or financially exploit their grandparents.
- Family members who want to provide care to elderly members lack adequate resources and time to do everything that is needed.
- Elders may be convinced to purchase items they do not need. Examples include magazine subscriptions for elders who do not read or Medigap insurance policies.
- Elders, particularly those in remote areas, are isolated from family and friends.

Financial Exploitation – A Trust Responsibility

Individual Indian Monies (IIM) Accounts

- **What are Individual Indian Money (IIM) Accounts?**
 - Beginning in the late 1800s, Indian land and resource assets were allotted to individual Indians. Funds earned from the use of these trust assets were distributed to the individual beneficiaries of the land.
 - In 1994, the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act established the Office of the Special Trustee (OST) for American Indians to improve the management and accountability of Indian trust funds held by the Department of the Interior. One of OST's responsibilities is to manage financial trust assets for both Indian tribes and IIM account holders.
 - The BIA manages the trust property that generates income, as well as managing the non-income producing property. OST manages the income that is generated from the use of trust assets and ensures that the funds are disbursed or invested and held in accounts for IIM beneficiaries.

- **Why are funds deposited into IIM accounts?**
 - Individuals who have an ownership interest in an income producing trust asset will have an IIM account. The lease income generated from the trust resource may be, depending on the terms of the lease, collected by the BIA and deposited into the trust system.

- **What funds are deposited into IIM accounts?**
 - Money that is derived from the sale or use of trust lands, restricted fee lands, or trust resources is deposited into IIM accounts under certain circumstances as detailed in the regulations at 25 C.F.R. 115.701.

- **What types of IIM accounts might an individual have?**
 - An individual may have several IIM accounts including:
 - ❖ A "U" account
 - ❖ A Judgment account
 - ❖ A per capita account
 - ❖ A life estate account

Financial Exploitation – A Trust Responsibility (Continued)

- What are *Supervised* IIM accounts?
 - When a minor, or otherwise incapacitated adult/elder, has an IIM account, the BIA manages the IIM funds for these vulnerable adults and minors. Supervision is placed on the IIM trust account to ensure the disbursements are for the benefit of the account holder. Additionally, the BIA wants to ensure that the account holder is protected from financial exploitation and financial mismanagement.

Reporting Abuse and Neglect of Elders and Vulnerable Adults in Indian Country

As a community, we have a legal and ethical obligation to report suspected abuse to local authorities: The Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, 25 U.S.C. §3201 et seq.

The Code requires that individuals in the following professions are required to report suspected incidents of elder or adult abuse (18 U.S.C. §1169).

Medical Field

- *Physician*
- *Surgeon*
- *Dentist*
- *Podiatrist*
- *Chiropractor*
- *Nurse*
- *Dental Hygienist*
- *Optometrist*
- *Medical Examiner*
- *Emergency Medical Technician*
- *Paramedic*
- *Health Care Provider*

Other Reporters

- *Child Day Care Worker*
- *Head Start Worker*
- *Public Assistance Worker*
- *Group home, Day Care, or Residential Facility Worker*
- *Social Worker*
- *Human Services Professionals*
- *Case Managers*
- *Psychiatrist*
- *Psychologist*
- *Psychological Assistant*
- *Marriage or Family Counselor*
- *Mental Health Professionals*
- *Law Enforcement Officer*
- *Probation Officer*
- *Public Agency Staff Who Are Responsible For Enforcing Statutes and Judicial Orders*

How to REPORT elder/disabled adult abuse:

To report elder/disabled adult abuse, contact federal and state local law enforcement and tribal/agency social services program staff.

In the case of an emergency Dial 9-1-1

▪ **Who may report elder/disabled adult abuse:**

Any person may report elder/disabled adult abuse. This includes family members, neighbors, friends, and any concerned citizen.

END THE CYCLE. BREAK THE SILENCE.

According to the National Adult Protective Services Resource Center:

- Elder Abuse is common, lethal, and expensive.
- Victims and families lose lifetime savings, often almost overnight, and may suffer physical and other types of abuse related to exploitation.
- Financial institutions lose significant amounts in deposits; money which is seldom recovered.
- In one study, almost one in ten financial abuse victims turned to Medicaid as a direct result of their own monies being stolen from them.
- Abused seniors are three times more likely to die prematurely.
- Elder abuse victims are four times as likely to go into a nursing home.
- Elder abuse is vastly underreported. Only one in 23 cases is reported to any agency; for financial abuse only one in 44 cases is reported for neglect only- one in 57 cases is reported.
- 90% of abusers are family members or trusted others.
- Over 95% of seniors live in the community and not in elder care facilities.

Prevention and Intervention in Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation

In order to prevent elder and disabled adult abuse, we must attempt to understand the causes of it.

Causes of Abuse

- Elder abuse may arise from an abuse of power and a sense of entitlement by the abuser. (White, 2004)
- Caregivers who are unhappy, frustrated, easily angered, and who feel entitled to lash out at others with less power may be more likely to commit some extreme forms of elder abuse. (White, 2004)

Factors That May Contribute To Mistreatment (Anisko, 2009; White, 2004)

- Stress of the caregiver.
- Stress of the victim.
- Caregiver alcohol/drug use.
- Psychological illness in the home/caregiver residence.
- Marital conflict/domestic violence.
- Financial dependence of the caregiver on the elder.
- Multiple caregivers.
- Medication noncompliance.

Ways to Reduce the Possibility of Abuse

Become involved in your own community:

- Seek community/tribal respite care services.
- Hold public awareness meetings.
- Sponsor seminars that educate family members on how to care for elders and disabled adults.

Reach out to others:

- If you suspect elder/disabled adult abuse, report it as soon as possible.
- Make an effort to regularly check on any elder or disabled adult you know who may be isolated or lonely.

Learn more about Tribal/regional resources:

- If you have any questions about APS within your region, contact your Regional Social Worker. (See page 20) for a list of all Regional Social Workers)

Restorative Justice Approaches and Programs

An Alternative Approach to Justice

“Peacemaker courts and other traditional approaches to justice have attracted attention within and beyond Indian country. “Restorative justice” approaches, patterned after Indian and native justice traditions, have received widespread attention by criminal justice and corrections professionals and victims advocates in Canada, New Zealand, and, increasingly, in the United States (Bilchik, 1998). The approach addresses crime and abuse as violations of relationships rather than simply as infractions of the law. Restorative justice approaches involve victims, offenders, the families of victims and offenders, and communities in the search for solutions. They consider why abuse happened, what can be done to repair the harm, and what can be done to prevent it from happening again. Restorative justice techniques include:

Family Group/Community Conferencing. This method for resolving conflict is similar to mediation. However, while mediation typically involves only those people who are directly involved in a conflict, conferencing includes people who are indirectly affected (including victims’ and perpetrator’s families, friends, supporters, health and social service providers, spiritual advisors and others). All affected parties have the opportunity to describe how the abuse affected them and to provide input into how the harm should be repaired.

Sentencing Circles. This approach is used in cases that are being handled by the criminal justice system. Judges refer cases to circles, which may include victims and offenders, their supporters, key community members, and others in the community, to make sentencing recommendations. In some situations, the judge, prosecutor, and defense attorney may also participate in the recommendations. In some situations, the judge, prosecutor and defense attorney participate in the circle, and the agreement reached becomes the final sentence. In others, agreements made by the circles are presented to the judge as sentencing recommendations. Sentencing circles attempt to address the underlying causes of crimes, seek responses and agree on offenders’ responsibilities. The process is based on peacemaking, negotiation and consensus, and each circle member must agree on the outcomes. Sentencing circles are so named because participants sit in a circle, and a “talking piece” (e.g. a feather) is passed from person to person. Once participants accept the talking piece, they are allowed to explain their feelings about the crime and express support for the victim and/or the offender. Separate circles may be held for the offender and the victim before they join a shared circle.

Restorative Justice Approaches and Programs (Continued)

Victim–Offender Mediation/Reconciliation/Dialog. This is a process in which victims have the opportunity to meet offenders in a safe, structured setting and engage in a mediated discussion of the crime. With the assistance of a trained mediator, the victim can tell the offender about the crime’s physical, emotional and financial impact and ask the offender questions. The victim is also directly involved in developing a restitution plan for the offender.

Community Reparative Boards. “This approach is primarily used for youthful offenders or adult offenders convicted of nonviolent and minor offenses. The board members are typically composed of trained citizens who conduct public, face-to-face meetings with offenders who are ordered by courts to participate. During reparative board meetings, members discuss the nature of offenses and their negative consequences. Members then develop a set of proposed sanctions, which they discuss with the offender until an agreement is reached on the specific actions the offender will take within a given time period. The boards develop sanction agreements with offenders, monitor compliance and submit compliance reports to the court.” (National Indian Council on Aging, 2004).

Adult Protection Teams

Multidisciplinary Teams (MDTs) have proven to be helpful in combating vulnerable adult and elder abuse. Multidisciplinary Teams “include professionals from diverse disciplines who work together to review cases of elder abuse and address systemic problems. MDTs help bring about understanding regarding clinical and systemic issues which often exceed the boundaries of any single discipline or agency.” (Teaster & Nerenberg).

Examples of Participants in a MDT:

Social Workers, Tribal Justice Support, Tribal/Local Police, Psychologists, Psychiatrists, Agency Workers, Human Services Professionals, Healthcare Professionals, Office of the Special Trustee, Community Leaders, State Agencies, Other Experts

Operation Golden Shield

Collaborative Effort for Elders – Office of Justice Services and Social Services, Anadarko Agency, Southern Plains Region

In an effort to combat elder abuse and neglect and to ensure the safety and well-being of vulnerable adults in their Native community, the Anadarko Agency Office of Justice Services Law Enforcement and Agency Social Services implemented Operation Golden Shield. The Former Chief of Police, Rich Decora, proposed that his officers make random “friendly” visits with vulnerable adults whether they are within or outside of territorial jurisdiction of the Anadarko Agency.

A list of 27 vulnerable adults was then compiled through a meeting sponsored by the Office of Justice Services (OJS), Social Services, local Tribal Social Service programs, Community Health Representatives, Southern Plains Regional Office Social Services, and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.

The list of individuals is maintained by the Anadarko Agency Branch of Social Services and the dispatch center for OJS. This list is updated at a monthly agency Adult Protective Services Multidisciplinary Meeting or as needed. The “friendly” visitation by OJS was implemented in August 2012 and is in full operation at this time. The officers take 3 to 4 names from the list of vulnerable adults and visit them during their shift. The officers report success with the project and enjoy visiting with the Elders.

If criminal activity such as physical, emotional, psychological abuse, or financial exploitation is suspected, the activity is reported to the agency with criminal jurisdiction and the appropriate Social Services for assessment. The BIA will take whatever steps deemed appropriate to ensure the health, safety, and financial well-being of the vulnerable adults. One example of a reported incident interdicted an individual’s efforts to exploit an at risk adult and very likely saved \$45,000 of that individual’s money. It should be noted that this incident did not occur on Indian land but through the collaborative efforts of the team and the appropriate sharing of vital information with other departments, this potential exploitation was prevented successfully.

Operation Golden Shield (Continued)

Giving Back to the Elders

- In the month of November, a Thanksgiving meal was delivered to the identified list of Elders. 53 meals were delivered by BIA/OJS Officers, Social Services, and Tribal Staff who volunteered to cook and deliver food needed for the Elders.
- In the month of December 2011, the BIA/Anadarko Agency Social Services had a Golden Angel tree project. This tree contained 50 names of vulnerable Elders. Gifts were received were all from individual volunteers. The gifts were delivered voluntarily to the Elders by BIA/OJS Officers, Social Services and Tribal Staff.
- In the month of February 2012, the BIA Anadarko Agency Social Services had the Golden Sweethearts project. 55 Sweethearts were identified and gifts were bought by individual volunteers. The gifts were delivered by OJS Officers, Social Service & Tribal Staff who volunteered to deliver Valentines Gifts for the Elders

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Regional Map of the Bureau of Indian Affairs



Legend

- 1 – Pacific Region – *State of California*
- 2 – Western Region – *Nevada, Utah & Arizona*
- 3 – Navajo Region – *Navajo Reservation*
- 4 – Northwest Region – *Washington, Oregon & Idaho*
- 5 – Rocky Mountain Region – *Montana & Wyoming*
- 6 – Southwest Region – *Colorado & New Mexico*
- 7 – Southern Plains Region – *Kansas, Western Oklahoma & Texas*
- 8 – Great Plains Region – *North Dakota, South Dakota & Nebraska*
- 9 – Eastern Oklahoma Region – *Eastern Oklahoma*
- 10 – Midwest Region – *Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan*
- 11 – Eastern Region – *Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Georgia, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont & Maine*
- 12 – Alaska Region – *State of Alaska*

DOI/BIA/Office of Indian Services--Division of Human Services

1849 C Street NW/MS-4513 MIB
Washington, DC 20240

Main: (202) 513-7640/7622/Fax: (202) 208-2648

Regional Social Worker Staff

Region/Social Worker	Address	Telephone/Fax
Alaska Region Gloria Gorman, Human Services Director	P.O. Box 21647 Juneau, AK 99802	Main: 907-586-7611 Fax: : 907.586.7057
Eastern Oklahoma Region Clarissa Cole, Region Social Worker	P.O. Box 8002 3100 West Peak Blvd. Muskogee, OK 74401	Main: 918.781.4613 Fax: 918.781.4624
Eastern Region, ACTING Betty Walker & Kereditth Owens (Cherokee Agency will be Acting for Eastern Region Social Worker	545 Marriot Drive Suite 700 Nashville, TN 37214	Main: 828-497-9156 Main: 615.564.6740 Fax: 615.564.6547
Great Plains Region, ACTING Dani Daughtrey, Region Social Worker	115 4 th Avenue SE, Aberdeen, SD 57401	Main: 605.226.7351 Fax: 605.226.7643
Midwest Region Valerie Vasquez, Region Social Worker	Norman Pointe II Bldg.5600 W. American Blvd, Suite 500 Bloomington, MN 55437	Main: 612.725.4572 Fax: 612.713.4439
Navajo Region. ACTING Marie Eastman, Region Social Worker	301 West Hill Street Gallup, NM 87031	Main: 505.863.8215 Fax: 505.863.8292
Northwest Region, ACTING Rita Sage, IIM Social Worker/Region Social Worker	911 NE 11 th Avenue Portland, OR 97232	Main: 503.736.447 Fax: 503.231.2182
Pacific Region Sylvia Bitsinnie, Region Social Worker	Federal Building 2800 Cottage Way, W-2820 Sacramento, CA 95825	Main: 916.978.6048/ Fax: 916.978.6055
Rocky Mountain Region Jo Ann Birdshead, Region Social Worker	316 North 26 th Street Billings, MT 59101	Main: 406.247.7988x276 Fax: 406.247.7566
Southern Plains Region Ofelia De La Rosa, Region Social Worker	P.O. Box 368 Anadarko, OK 73005	Main: 405.247.1608 Fax: 405.247.2895
Southwest Region Sandra McCook, Region Social Worker	1001 Indian School Road Albuquerque, NM 87104	Main: 505.563.3520 Fax: 505.563.3058
Western Region Marge Eagleman, Region Social Worker	2600 N. Central Avenue 4 th Floor Mailroom Phoenix, AZ 85004	Main: 602.379.6785 Fax: 602.379.3010

Adult Protective Services by Region

The following contact information has been provided by each region regarding their Adult Protective Services:

Alaska Region

- The State of Alaska provides the Adult Protective Services to all Alaskan Native Tribes.
 - The Tribes call upon the State Law Enforcement and the State Adult Protective Services.
- The State of Alaska Adult Protective Services (APS) has one main central office.
- How to make a Report of Harm:
 - Call, fax, or email a report utilizing the Report of Harm Form, as found online at: <http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dsds/aps.htm>
 - Phone Number: 907.269.3666
 - Fax: 907.269.3648
 - Email Address: hhs.aps@alaska.gov

Eastern Region – Tribally–operated APS Programs:

- Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians:
Adult Care Program: Family Violence & Victim Service
Contact: Cheryl Smith
Telephone: 601.650.1777

Eastern Oklahoma Region – Tribally–operated APS Programs:

TRIBE	WORKER	POSITION	TELEPHONE
Choctaw	Vicky Perez	Director: Full time APS, Elder Advocacy Program	580.326.8304
Osage	Shawna Ware	APS Specialist/ IIM Specialist	918.287.5340
Osage	Dianna Dutcher	APS Specialist/IIM Specialist	918.287.5340
Creek	Steve Wahnee	APS Specialist	918.732.7869

Eastern Oklahoma Region – County–operated APS Programs:

COUNTY	TELEPHONE	COUNTY	TELEPHONE
Adair	918.797.2900	McIntosh	918.689.1200
Atoka	580.889.3394	Muskogee	918.684.5300
Bryan	580.931.2500	Nowata	918.273.2327
Cherokee	918.207.4500	Okmulgee	918.752.2000
Choctaw	580.317.2900	Osage	918.287.5800
Craig	918.713.5000	Ottawa	918.541.2400
Creek	918.746.3300	Pittsburg	918.421.6100
Delaware	918.253.4213	Pontotoc	580.310.7050
Haskell	918.967.4658	Pottawatomie	405.878.4000
Hughes	405.379.7231	Pushmataha	580.298.3361
Johnston	580.371.4000	Rogers	918.283.8300
Leflore	918.649.2300	Seminole	405.257.7400
Lincoln	405.258.6800	Sequoyah	918.776.8000
Marshall	580.795.8100	Tulsa	918.430.2300
Mayes	918.824.4900	Wagoner	918.614.5000
McCurtain	580.208.3400		

“Caregivers who feel overwhelmed by their duties present a higher risk for abuse.” (White, 2004)

Great Region Region – Tribally-operated APS Programs:

Turtle Mountain Chippewa Tribal Adult Protective Services: *Hearts of Hope*

Contact: Tammy Morin

Address: P.O. Box 900, Belcourt, North Dakota 58316

Telephone: 701.477.0022

Rosebud Sioux Tribe: *Elderly Concerns*

Contact: Mona Swimmer

Telephone: 605.747.4741

Rosebud Adult Protective Services: *SD-DSS-Winner Office*

Contact: Jessie McKenzie

Telephone: 605.842.0400

Standing Rock Child Welfare:

Director: Stephanie Issack

Address: 5532 Warrior Street, P.O. Box 770, Fort Yates, North Dakota 58538

Telephone: 701.854.3095

Midwest Region – Tribally-operated APS Programs:

AGENCY/TRIBE	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians	Ashland County Health & Human Services Department	715.682.7004
Bay Mills Indian Community	Amy Perron, Protective Services Worker	906.248.8303
Boise Forte Reservation Business Committee	Angela Wright, Indian Child Welfare Supervisor/Victim Services	218.757.3295
Fond du Lac Reservation Business Committee	Linda Peltier, Adult Services	218.878.2151
Forest County Potawatomi Community	Marilyn Alloway, Program Manager	715.478.4991
Grand Portage Band	Cecelia Vondall, Family Violence	218.475.2168
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians	Grand Traverse/Leeanau County Department of Human Services	231.941.3900
Hannahville Indian Community	Betsy Ruleau	906.723.2513
Ho-Chunk Nation	Black River Falls Social Services	715.284.2622
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	Judy Heath	906.353.4201
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin	Elizabeth Gourge', Elder Abuse Prevention Advocate	715.634.9360

Midwest Region – Tribally – operated APS Programs (Continued):

AGENCY/TRIBE	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of WI	Eagle River–Vilas County Adult Protection	800.236.8787
Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	Wendy Thrasher, Adult Protection Worker	906.358.4940
Leech Lake Band	Ed Frankowiak Director of Human Services	218.335.8295
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	Sugean Drake, Social Worker	231.398.6734
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians	Human Services Dept. Department/Adult Protection Worker	231.242.1620
Lower Sioux Indian Community	Redwood County Human Services	507.637.4050
Match–e–be–nash–she–wish Band of Pottawatomis Indians of MI	Phyllis Davis, Health & Human Services Director	616.681.0360
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	Menominee County Health & Human Services	715.799.3861
Mille Lacs Band Assembly	Amy Opager, Intake Specialist	320.532.7764
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe–Cass Lake Minnesota	Cass County Health & Human Services	218.547.1340
Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Pottawatomis	Jean Weber, Social Worker	269.729.4422
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	Behavioral Health	920.490.3790
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	Petey Boehm, Senior Services/Elder Advocate	269.782.0765
Prairie Island Indian Community	Pam Boyd, Family Services	651.385.4185
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Indians	Linda Gokee, DV Program	715.779.3769
Stockbridge Munsee Tribe	Shawno County Department of Social Services	715.526.4700
Upper Sioux Community	Candice Hamilton, Health Director	320.564.2360
White Earth Band	Lynn Tibbetts, Geriatric Social Worker	218.935.5554

Navajo Region – Tribally–operated APS:

REGIONAL OFFICE	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinle Region (Chinle, Arizona) • Eastern Region (Gallup, New Mexico) • Fort Defiance Region (Fort Defiance, Arizona) • Shiprock Region (Shiprock, New Mexico) • Western Regional Office (Tuba City, Arizona) 	<p>Gladys Ambrose, Department Manager for Family & Children Services</p>	<p>928-871-6556</p>

Northwest Region

- State–operated APS Programs:
 - Department of Social & Health Services (DSHS):
Location: Spokane, Washington
Telephone: 1.800.459.0421 (Ask for Adult Protection Services Intake)
Fax: 509.458.3558 (Write *Adult Protection Services Intake* on fax)
- Tribally–operated APS Programs:
 - Colville Adult Protective Services (Colville Confederated Tribes):
 - The Colville Confederated Tribes (CCT) Adult Protection process:
 - An APS intake is completed and forwarded to DSHS APS intake.
 - In cases of suspected physical or sexual abuse, then both DSHS and CCT Tribal Police receive a copy of intake information from CCT Adult Protection.
 - When the DSHS Social Worker (SW) is assigned the case, both DSHS and CCT APS SW will conduct a home visit to the victim. There is coordination of services with tribal and nontribal resources for services for victims as needed.

Contact: Joan Goujon, Program Manager, Colville Tribal Social Services
Address: P.O. Box 150, Nespelem, Washington 99155
Telephone: 509.634.2396
Fax: 509.634.2398

Contact: Marie James, APS Social Worker, Colville Tribal Social Services
Address: P.O. Box 150, Nespelem, Washington 99155
Telephone: 509.634.2399
Fax: 509.634.2398

Pacific Region – County–operated APS Programs:

- Due to Public Law 280, Adult Protective Services are provided by the State.
- County–operated APS Programs:

COUNTY	AGENCY	24 HOUR ABUSE HOTLINE
Alameda	Adult Protective Services	866.225.5277
Alpine	Department of Health & Human Services	530.694.2235
Amador	Department of Social Services	209.223.6550
Butte	Department of Employment & Social Services	800.664.9774
Calaveras	Calaveras Works & Human Services	209.754.6452
Contra Costa	Adult Protective Services	877.839.4347
Del Norte	Department of Health & Human Services	707.464.3191
El Dorado	Department of Social Services	530.642.4800
Fresno	Department of Social Services	800.418.1426
Glenn	Human Resources Agency	530.934.6520
Humboldt	Department of Health & Human Services	707.476.2100
Imperial	Department of Social Service	760.337.7878
Inyo	Department of Health & Human Services	760.872.1217 or 800.841.5011
Kern	Aging & Adult Services Department	800.277.7866 or 661.868.1000
Kings	Human Services Agency	866.582.8776
Lake	Department of Social Services	800.386.4090
Lassen	Adult Services	530.251.8158
Los Angeles	Community & Senior Services	877.477.3646
Madera	Department of Social Services	559.675.7839
Marin	Aging & Adult Services	415.473.2774
Mariposa	Social Services Division	209.966.7000
Mendocino	Health & Human Services	877.327.1799 (Ukiah) 707.962.1102 (Ft. Brag) 800.575.4357 (Willets)
Modoc	Department of Social Services	530.233.6501
Mono	Department of Social Services	800.340.5411
Monterey	Department of Social & Employment Serv.	800.960.0010
Napa	Health & Human Services	888.619.6913
Nevada	Adult Services	888.339.7248

Pacific Region – County-operated APS Programs (Continued):

COUNTY	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Orange	Social Services Agency	800.451.5155
Placer	Adult Protective Services	888.886.5401
Plumas	Department of Social Services	530.283.6471
Riverside	Department of Public Social Services Adult Services Division	800.491.7123 or 951.358.6998
Sacramento	Department of Health & Human Services	916.874.9377
San Benito	Health & Human Services	831.636.4190
San Bernardino	Human Services System	877.565.2020
San Diego	Aging & Independence Services	800.339.4661
San Francisco	San Francisco Department of Aging & Adult Services	800.814.0009
San Joaquin	Human Services Agency Aging & Community Services	888.800.4800
San Luis Obispo	Department of Social Services	805.781.1790
San Mateo County	Health Department Aging & Adult Services	800.675.8437
Santa Barbara	Department of Social Services	805.681.4550 (Santa Barbara) 805.346.8303 (Santa Maria) 805.737.6020 (Lompoc)
Santa Clara	Social Services Agency	800.414.2002 or 408.975.4900
Santa Cruz	Human Services Department	866.580.4357
Shasta	Department of Social Services	530.225.5798
Sierra	Department of Health & Human Services	530.289.3720
Siskiyou	Adult Services Department	530.842.7009
Solano	Health and Social Services	800.850.0012
Sonoma	Human Services Department	800.667.0404
Stanislaus	Community Services Agency	800.336.4316
Sutter	Department of Human Services	530.822.7227
Tehama	Department of Social Services	800.323.7711
Trinity	Department of Health and Human Services	530.623.1314 or 800.851.5658
Tulare	Health & Human Services Agency	800.321.2462
Tuolumne	Department of Social Services	209.533.4357
Ventura	Adult Protective Services Office	805.654.3200

Pacific Region – County–operated APS Programs (Continued):

COUNTY	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Yolo	Department of Employment & Social Services	888.675.1115 or 530.661.2955
Yuba	Health and Human Services Agency	866.999.9113 or 530.749.6471

Rocky Mountain Region – Tribally–operated APS Programs:

TRIBE/AGENCY	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Blackfeet	Mary Ellen LaFromboise	406.338.5171
Crow Agency	Nancy Sleeper	406.638.7676
Fort Belknap	Supervisory Social Worker	406.353.8346
Fort Peck	Supervisory Social Worker	406.768.3557
Northern Cheyenne	Supervisory Social Worker	406.477.8051
Northern Arapaho	Moneta Watan	307.857.2436
Shoshone	Larry McAdams	307.332.6591
Chippewa Cree	Brenda Gardipee	406.395.4885
Rocky Mountain Region	Jo Ann Birdshead	406.247.7988

Southern Plains Region

– Tribally–operated APS Programs

- State Operated APS Program
 - The Statewide Abuse Hotline 1.800.522.3511

TRIBE/AGENCY	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Absentee–Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Annette Wilson Director of Social Services	405.247.4030
Alabama–Coushatta Tribe of Texas	Samantha Batties Director of Social Services	936.563.1100
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma (Anadarko Agency)	Supervised Accounts/Adult Protection/Welfare Assistance	405.247.9493
Caddo Nation (Anadarko Agency)	Linda Littlechief	405.247.6677

Southern Plains Region (Continued)

TRIBE/AGENCY	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Cheyenne–Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma (Concho Agency)	Supervised Accounts & Adult Protection	405.422.7594
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	Janet Draper, MHR	405.878.4831

Southern Plains Region (Continued):

TRIBE/AGENCY	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Comanche Nation (Anadarko Agency)	Yonevea Sapcutt Child & Adult Protection	580.492.4988
Delaware Nation (Anadarko Agency)	Lana Palmer	405.247.8434
Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	Michelle Aniol, MSW	580.5882296
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	Bernice Armstrong, MSW	405.547.2402
Kaw Nation (Southern Plains Regional Office)	Ofelia De La Rosa, MSW	405.247.1585
Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas (Horton Agency)	Carol Shoptese, MSW	785.486.2662
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma (Southern Plains Regional Office)	Jamie Scott	405.964.4219
Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma (Anadarko Agency)	Yvette Goodeagle, MSW	580.654.2300
Otoe-Missouria Indian Tribe of Oklahoma (Pawnee Agency)	Jacqueline Clackler, MSW	918.762.2585
Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma (Pawnee Agency)	Jacqueline Clackler, MSW	918.762.2585
Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma (Pawnee Agency)	Karen Littlecook	580.763.0135
Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas (Horton Agency)	Karen Katz, MSW	785.966.2932
Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma (Southern Plains Regional Office)	Supervised Accounts, Adult Protection	918.968.3526
Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma (Pawnee Agency)	Jacqueline Clackler, MSW	918.762.2585
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma (Anadarko Agency)	Johanna Tsatoke, Child and Adult Protection	405.247.6677, Ext. 514

Southwest Region – Tribally – operated APS Programs

TRIBE	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Pueblo of Acoma	Colinda Garcia	505.552.5162
Pueblo of Cochiti	Cynthia Herrera	505.465.3139
Pueblo of Isleta	Carolina Daily	505.724.9231
Pueblo of Jimenez	Henrietta Gachupin	505.834.7117
COUNTY	AGENCY	TELEPHONE
Jicarilla Apache Tribe	Marlene Velarde	575.759.3162
Pueblo of Laguna	Marie Alarid	505.552.9712
Ramah Navajo Tribe	Loretta Martinez	505.775.3221
Pueblo of San Felipe	Darlene Valencia	505.867.9740
Pueblo of Santa Clara	Dennis Silva	505.753.0419
Pueblo of Santo Domingo	Doris Bailon	505.465.0630
Pueblo of Taos	Maxine Nakai	575.758.7824
Southern Ute Tribe	Steve Brittain	970.563.0100
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	Janelle Doughty	970.564.5307
Ysleta del Sur Tribe	Rosario Olivias	915.858.1076
Pueblo of Zuni	Betty Nez	505.782.7166

Western Region – Tribally-operated APS Programs:

TRIBE	CONTACT	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Battle Mountain Band	Monic Chacon, Director	775.635.9189
Chemehuevi Tribe	Margaret Baha-Walker, Director	760.858.5426
Cocopah Indian Tribe	Brenda J. Smith, Director	928.627.3729
Colorado River Indian Tribe	Lucie Kelly, Acting Director	928.669.8187
Elko Band	Chesarae Christean, Director	775.738.9310
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe	Jennifer Pishion, Acting Director	775.423.1215
Fort McDermitt Paiute-Shoshone Tribe	Nancy Abel, Director	775.532.8263
Fort Mojave Tribe	Melvin Lewis, Sr. Director	928.346.1550
Goshute Tribe	Jeanine Hooper, Director	435.234.1141
Havasupai Tribe	Linda Mahone, Director	928.448.2142
Hopi Tribe	Loren Sekayumptewa, Director	928.737.2685
Hualapai Tribe	Carrie Imus, Director	928.769.2269
Lovelock Paiute Tribe	Fran Macado, Director	775.532.8263
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe	Nikki Isaacs, Ph.D., Director	775.574.1047
Quechan Tribe	Michael Jack, Director	760.572.0202

Western Region Continued):

TRIBE/AGENCY	CONTACT	TELEPHONE
Reno–Sparks Indian Colony	Melinda Artz, Director	775.329.5071
San Carlos Apache Tribe	Terry Ross, Director	929.475.2313
South Fork Band	Debbie Honyestewa, Acting Director	775.744.2412
Summit Lake Paiute Tribe	Randi Desoto, Director	775.827.9670
Tohono O’odham Nation	Jenny Becenti, Director	520.383.6000
Tonto Apache Tribe	Lyndsie Butler, Director	928.474.5000
Ute Indian Tribe		
Skull Valley Band of Goshutes Indians	Floyd Wyasket, Director	435.823.0141
Walker River Paiute Tribe	Cynthia Wachsmuth, Director	775.773.2058
Wells Band	Director	775.345.3079
White Mountain Apache Indian Tribe	Sarlyn DeClay, Director	928.383.4164
Yavapai Apache Nation	Director	928.649.7100
Yavapai–Prescott Tribe	John Allen, Director	928.445.8790
Yerington Paiute Tribe	Stan Dodd, Director	775.463.7705
Yomba Shoshone Tribe	Elisha Mockerman, Social Services Representative	775.964.2463

*Studies have shown that over 79% of elder abuse cases go unreported.
(White, 2004)*

ADULT ABUSE WEB SITES

For additional information and service opportunities, please visit the following web sites:

National Center on Elder Abuse:

www.ncea.aoa.gov

Center of Excellence on Elder Abuse & Neglect:

www.centeronelderabuse.org

Eldercare Locator– Connecting You to Community Services:

www.eldercare.gov

The National Association of Area Agencies on Aging:

www.n4a.org

Native American Rights Fund, including Model Codes for Adult Protection

http://www.narf.org/about/about_whatwedo.html

National Indigenous Elder Justice Initiative (NIEJI):

www.nieji.org

IIM Related Websites:

Office of Special Trustee (OST) for American Indians:

<http://www.ost.doi.gov/>

Social Security Administration – American Indians and Alaskan Natives

<http://www.ssa.gov/aian/>

“OUR ELDERS, preserving OUR PAST in their memories, influencing OUR PRESENT when we dare to listen, aiming us toward OUR FUTURE, rooted in their wisdom; they deserve our respect, not our abuse. “Pueblo of Laguna Elderly Code

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BIA OJS Court Coordinator
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Marie Eastman, Navajo Regional Social Worker
Sara Oberly & Rita Sage, Northwest Regional IIM Social Workers
Sylvia Bitsinnie, Pacific Regional Social Worker
Jo Ann Birdshead, Rocky Mountain Regional Social Worker
Ofelia De La Rosa, Southern Plains Regional Social Worker
Sandra McCook, Southwest Regional Social Worker
Gloria York, Eastern Regional Social Worker (retired)
Tasha Hart, former Great Plains Regional Social Worker
Marjorie Eagleman, Western Regional Social Worker



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