

REDUCING ELDER ABUSE: PUBLIC AWARENESS & THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY-BASED SENIOR CENTERS

SUMMARY

The study of elder abuse was first discussed in the 1970s and is still largely understudied. Further studies are important in identifying the extent of the problem and strategies to address elder abuse, prevention, and detection.¹

The 2021/2022 San Diego County Grand Jury identified two areas that should be addressed in order to reduce elder abuse: public awareness and the role of community-based senior centers.

It is important that the public recognize what elder abuse is and the importance of reporting in order to curtail the number of suspected cases. The Grand Jury found that, although County agencies are sharing information with small select groups, there has been a limited amount of information made available on a wider scale to the public.

Senior centers throughout San Diego County provide seniors with an array of services to stay engaged, healthy, and independent. The focus of this report is solely on senior activity centers that typically operate as part of their individual city's community services or recreation departments. These centers will be referred to as Community-Based Senior Centers (CBSC). Excluded from consideration are private for-profit centers, adult day care centers, long-term residential facilities, or nursing home facilities.

The Grand Jury's findings show that CBSCs receive only a minimal amount of support and services from County agencies that otherwise would help ensure the current and ever-evolving needs of the aging population of their communities are being met.

The 2021/2022 San Diego County Grand Jury examined the issue of elder abuse in San Diego County and recommends that Aging & Independence Services:

- Focus presentations on all areas of elder abuse
- Increase awareness of elder abuse by use of billboard signage, social media, TV and radio announcements
- Advertise the San Diego County Adult Protective Services hotline number as the primary number for reporting incidents of suspected elder abuse
- Establish and coordinate a consortium of CBSC management to provide opportunities for dialogue regarding issues, concerns, and resources to better serve their senior clientele

¹ "Research, Statistics, & Data," *National Center on Elder Abuse*, no date, <https://ncea.acl.gov/About-Us/What-We-Do/Research/Statistics-and-Data.aspx>.

- Collaborate with CBCs to secure funding for expanded services, programs, and technology for their senior clientele.

The Grand Jury further recommends that the Office of the San Diego County District Attorney's Elder Abuse Unit:

- Focus presentations on all areas of elder abuse
- Provide information regarding signs of elder abuse and how to report suspected elder abuse on a wider scale to the public rather than to a limited audience
- Include representation from CBCs on the Elder Protection Council in order to keep them current on issues of elder care and elder abuse

INTRODUCTION

Public Awareness

Many people do not know what constitutes elder abuse and are unaware of warning signs and how to recognize the different types of elder abuse. The importance of reporting elder abuse and how and where to report it may not be fully understood. Because of this, there is a need to create a plan for expanding public awareness of elder abuse.

Elder abuse is a silent public health problem and human rights issue that robs elders of their dignity, security, and, in some cases, their lives.²

According to California Penal Code Section 368, persons 65 and older are considered to be elders. This code further defines the crime of elder abuse as inflicting physical or emotional abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation upon a victim who is 65 years or older.³

"As of 2018, there were 52.4 million adults 65 and over in the United States. By 2040, that number is expected to climb to 80 million, comprising nearly 21% of the total population . . . In 2034/2035, it is anticipated that older Americans will outnumber children."⁴

In San Diego County, based on the April 1, 2020, census, 14.5% of the population was 65 years and older.⁵ By 2050, 26% of San Diego County's population will be comprised of individuals 65 years and older.⁶ "Statistics show that one out of twenty will be a victim of elder abuse in their lifetime. Only 19% of elder abuse incidents are reported."⁷

² "Get the Facts on Elder Abuse," *National Council on Aging*, February 23, 2021, <https://www.ncoa.org/article/get-the-facts-on-elder-abuse>.

³ "Penal Code Section 368—California 'Elder Abuse' criminal Laws," *Shouse California Law Group*, updated September 6, 2021, <https://www.shouselaw.com/ca/defense/penal-code/368/>.

⁴ "Research, Statistics, & Data," op. cit.

⁵ "Quick Facts: San Diego County, California," *United States Census Bureau*, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sandiegocountycalifornia/POPO220#POPO1220>.

⁶ Chris Jennewein, "4 Million Expected to Call San Diego County Home by 2050," *Times of San Diego*, March 10, 2017, <https://timesofsandiego/politics/2017/03/4-million-expected-to-call-san-diego-county-home-by-2050>.

⁷ "Elder and Dependent Abuse Unit" *The City of San Diego: Police*, no date, <https://www.sandiego.gov/police/services/units/elderabuse>.

In the FY 2019-2020 Data Year in Review Report, San Diego County Adult Protective Services reviewed allegations of elder abuse by others and reported a total of 3,532 allegations. The top two were psychological/mental health (1,304) and financial (1,285). The same study also reviewed allegations of self-neglect as a form of elder abuse. Of the total 2,628 allegations, 1,889 were categorized as physical self-neglect.⁸

The Role of Community-Based Senior Centers (CBSC)

The Older Americans Act (OAA), passed and signed by former President Lyndon B. Johnson in July 1965, funded services to keep seniors healthy and independent. Among those services were senior centers.⁹

Senior centers are one of the most widely used services among the growing senior population. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, approximately 10,000 senior centers in the U.S. served more than 1 million seniors daily. Of the participants, 75% indicated visiting at least once per week with an average of 3.3 hours each visit.¹⁰

Most cities within San Diego County have a CBSC. Senior adults come with a variety of backgrounds. At their local CBSC they're able to connect with vital services, engage in age-appropriate/relevant classes and activities, and interact socially with peers.

CBSCs provide a significant opportunity to address two issues confronting the senior adult population: elder abuse and the technology divide. The Grand Jury, however, found CBSCs receive minimal support from the County agencies tasked with finding solutions that would improve the quality of life for seniors.

As San Diego County becomes increasingly more "gray," it is imperative that County agencies (e.g. San Diego County Health & Human Resources Agency, Aging & Independence Services, and Elder Protection Council) acknowledge the critical role that CBSCs should play in addressing the needs of the shifting demographics.

While AIS has no legal obligation or authority over CBSCs, including them would further the County's commitment for addressing issues impacting their senior adult clientele, specifically elder abuse and the technology divide.

METHODOLOGY

The Grand Jury researched and reviewed:

- San Diego County's "Aging Roadmap" – San Diego County Regional Plan
- San Diego County's Elder & Dependent Abuse Blueprint 2018
- San Diego County Adult Protective Services Data Year in Review: FY 2019-2020

⁸ Chris Alire, Adult Protective Services (APS) Data Year in Review: FY 2019-2020, page 15.

⁹ "Get the Facts on Senior Centers," *National Council on Aging*, June 4, 2015, <https://www.ncoa.org/article/get-the-facts-on-senior-centers>.

¹⁰ Ibid.

- National Council on Aging
- National Center on Elder Abuse
- San Diego County Health & Human Services Agency
- San Diego County Aging & Independence Services
- San Diego County Adult Protective Services
- San Diego County District Attorney/Elder Abuse Unit
- San Diego Senior Community Foundation
- Times of San Diego – March 2017
- United States Census Bureau Report – 2020
- California Penal Code Section 368 – Elder Abuse
- California Welfare & Institutions Code Section 15630
- City of San Diego Police Services

The Grand Jury interviewed staff from the following San Diego County agencies:

- Adult Protective Services
- Aging & Independence Services
- District Attorney’s Elder Abuse Unit

The Grand Jury sent an “Elder Abuse Survey” to 17 randomly selected Community Based Senior Centers (CBSC) that encompassed all geographical areas of San Diego County for the purpose of determining areas in which AIS could provide support.

DISCUSSION

Public Awareness

The National Center on Elder Abuse identifies multiple types of abuse:

- Physical—the use of physical force that may result in bodily injury, physical pain, or impairment
- Sexual—non-consensual sexual contact of any kind with an elderly person
- Emotional or Psychological—the infliction of anguish, pain, or distress through verbal or nonverbal acts
- Neglect—the refusal or failure to fulfill any part of a person’s obligations or duties to an elder
- Abandonment—the desertion of an elderly person by an individual who has assumed responsibility for providing care for an elder, or by a person with physical custody of an elder
- Financial or Material Exploitation—the illegal or improper use of an elder’s funds, property, or assets

- Self-Neglect—characterized as the behavior of an elderly person that threatens his/her own health or safety¹¹

San Diego County Adult Protective Services (APS) lists the following “possible warning signs that elder abuse might be occurring:

- Injury that is inconsistent with the explanation of its cause
- The elder has recently become confused or disoriented
- The caregiver shows anger, indifference, aggressive behavior toward the elder
- Personal belongings, papers, credit cards are missing
- Hesitation from the elder to talk openly
- The caregiver has a history of substance abuse, mental illness, criminal behavior, or family violence
- Lack of necessities, such as food, water, utilities, medication, and medical care
- Another person’s name added to the elder’s bank account or important documents, or frequent checks made out to cash”¹²

San Diego County APS also states the following “benefits to reporting elder abuse:

- The elder will be given options to keep him/her safe from harm
- The APS worker can link the elder and family to needed community resources
- Unaware family members and friends can be alerted to step in to help
- The APS worker can find ways to help the caregiver handle stress
- In some cases, the abuse perpetrator can be prosecuted
- The reporter feels relief that a professional is assessing the situation”¹³

The recent focus of presentations by Aging & Independence Services (AIS) and the San Diego County District Attorney’s Elder Abuse Unit has been on scams and financial abuse targeting elders in San Diego County. This information has been presented by these agencies primarily to small select groups.

In addition to presentations focused on elder scams and financial abuse by AIS and the San Diego County District Attorney’s Elder Abuse Unit, the AIS Outreach and Education team gives presentations with an overview of all types of elder abuse and how to make a report of suspected abuse.

¹¹ “Types of Abuse,” *National Center on Elder Abuse*, no date, <https://ncea.acl.gov/Suspect-Abuse/Abuse-Types.aspx>.

¹² “Warning Signs of Abuse,” *Adult Protective Services (APS)/Aging and Independence Services/Health and Human Services Agency*, no date, <https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/hhsa/programs/ais/Services/Adult-Protective-Services.html>.

¹³ “Benefits to Reporting Abuse,” *Adult Protective Services (APS)/Aging and Independence Services/Health and Human Services Agency*, no date, <https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/hhsa/programs/ais/Services/Adult-Protective-Services.html>.

In Fiscal year 2021-22 (through May 31), the AIS Outreach & Education team gave 31 Elder Abuse overview presentations reaching over 1,007 people (692 mandated reporters and 315 older adults and caregivers.) Agencies reached through these efforts have included senior centers, non-profits, law enforcement agencies, tribal health centers and home care agencies.

Also, in Fiscal Year 2021-22 (through May 31), the AIS Outreach & Education team conducted 10 presentations focused on scams and financial abuse, reaching 118 people.

AIS has begun to increase public awareness of signs of elder abuse and how to report suspected elder abuse and needs. Efforts include the following:

- The County Administration Center was lit in purple in June in recognition of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day (WEAAD.) The lighting was publicized via social media posts by the AIS, HHSA, and the County, reaching over 18,000 Twitter followers, over 6,300 Facebook followers, and 9,360 Instagram followers. Similar efforts will be made in June 2022.
- The June 2021 AIS Newsletter online and print editions, reaching over 6,000 community members, featured an article on WEAAD including details on what constitutes elder abuse, the prevalence of elder abuse, steps community members can take to prevent/raise awareness of abuse, and how to seek help/report abuse. Another article is currently being written for the June 2022 AIS newsletter.
- The AIS website was updated in 2021, and it describes Adult Protective Services, types of abuse, warning signs of abuse, and benefits of reporting abuse. The AIS website has an average of 11,794 visitors each month, including an average of 2,105 visiting the Adult Protective Services section.

The San Diego County Health & Human Services Agency presented the “Aging Roadmap” to the Board of Supervisors in September 2019. Included in the focus within the safety section is expanded awareness of elder abuse.¹⁴ AIS’s initial action steps to expand awareness of elder abuse included developing and conducting a community awareness campaign of signs of elder abuse and how to report them.¹⁵

Between AIS, APS, the San Diego County District Attorney’s Office, and eight additional county-wide law enforcement agency numbers, there are multiple phone numbers for reporting elder abuse:

- Call 911 if you witness a life-threatening situation in progress
- Call the San Diego Police Dept. at 858-484-3154 or 619-531-2000 if you suspect ongoing elder abuse
- Call AIS at 800-339-4661 if you suspect instances of elder abuse

¹⁴ “San Diego County unveils ‘Aging Roadmap,’” *State of Reform: A Roadmap for Aging in San Diego County*, September 24, 2019, <https://stateofreform.com/news/california/2019/10/san-diego-county-unveils-aging-roadmap>.

¹⁵ “Aging Roadmap” *San Diego County Regional Plan*, page 23, <https://livewellsd.org/content/dam/livewell/topics/aging/roadmap/AISRoadmapReport.pdf>.

- Call APS call center at 800-339-4661 if you believe elder abuse has occurred, have knowledge of elder abuse, or to make a report
- Call the San Diego County District Attorney’s Elder Abuse Hotline at 800-510-2020
- Call the local police department or sheriff where abuse occurred to initiate investigation of elder abuse^{16 17}

Community-Based Senior Centers (CBSC)

Following the 2018 San Diego County Summit on Elder Abuse & Neglect, coordinated by the San Diego County District Attorney’s Office, the San Diego County Elder & Dependent Abuse Blueprint was launched. To coordinate a community response to elder abuse, the Blueprint detailed a commitment to communication, collaboration, cooperation, and training.¹⁸

From that, the Elder Protection Council (EPC) was created, a design to bring together law enforcement, health and aging officials, County prosecutors, and other community agencies to work collaboratively in addressing and reducing incidence of elder abuse.¹⁹

The EPC meets quarterly or tri-annually with 80-100 participants from various sectors including the San Diego County District Attorney’s Office, law enforcement, licensing agencies, FBI, community partners, hospitals, social workers, and care agencies to build relationships between parties, learn what’s being done, and coordinate efforts.

Aging & Independence Services has no legal obligation or authority over CBSCs and consequently provides no oversight of CBSCs.

California Welfare & Institutions Code Section 15630 establishes legal responsibility for mandated reporting as well as penalties for failure to report.²⁰

Regardless of whether CBSC staff might qualify as mandated reporters, such training could be beneficial.

Mandated reporter training for use by agencies is accessible on State and San Diego County websites or through Aging & Independence Services Outreach and Education Teams.²¹

¹⁶ “Elder and Dependent Abuse Unit.” op. cit.

¹⁷ “Reporting Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse,” *San Diego County District Attorney: Safe Seniors*, no date, <https://www.sdcda.org/helping/elder-abuse>.

¹⁸ *San Diego County Elder & Dependent Abuse Blueprint 2018*, <https://www.sdcda.org/content/helping/elder-abuse-blueprint.pdf>.

¹⁹ “Elder Abuse,” *San Diego County District Attorney: Family Protection*, 2018, https://sandiegodaannualreport.com/2018_home/family-protection/.

²⁰ California Code, Div. 9, Part 3, Ch. 11, Art. 3, §15630, “Mandatory and Nonmandatory Reports of Abuse,” https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=WIC§ionNum=15630.

²¹ Chris Alire, op. cit., page 29.

CBSCs are also a critical point of contact for educating their clientele and local community about the types of elder abuse and how to report suspected cases of elder abuse.

An update given to the San Diego County Board of Supervisors by the Health & Human Services Agency stated “The Age Well Health & Community Support Team envisions communities that offer accessible health and community services, technology to support aging in place, and village-like support systems.”²² Included in the update were “Technology Training and COVID 19” and “Technology to Support Aging in Place”, both acknowledging the technology divide among senior adults and the resulting inability for senior adults to access relevant services.²³

CBSCs face the challenge of staffing and providing maximum services to their clientele on a minimal budget dependent on their individual city’s general funds, grants, membership or activity fees.²⁴

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Public Awareness

Fact: The National Center on Elder Abuse identifies multiple types of abuse: physical, sexual, emotional, or psychological, neglect, abandonment, financial or material exploitation, and self-neglect.

Fact: The recent presentations made by Aging & Independence Services (AIS) and the San Diego County District Attorney’s Elder Abuse Unit has primarily focused on scams and financial abuse targeting elders in San Diego County.

Finding 01: While it is recognized that presentations by AIS and the San Diego County District Attorney’s Elder Abuse Unit have included an overview of all types of elder abuse, the majority of the recent focus has been on elder scams and financial abuse.

Fact: County agencies are primarily sharing information about elder abuse with small select groups.

Fact: An expanded awareness of elder abuse is included in the safety section of the “Aging Roadmap” presented to the Board of Supervisors in September 2019.

Fact: AIS’s initial action steps to expand awareness of elder abuse include developing and conducting a community awareness campaign of signs of elder abuse and how to report suspected elder abuse.

²² “Health and Community Support,” Attachment A, page 2 of *Update on the Aging Roadmap and the County’s Aging Initiatives*, September 15, 2020, <https://www.livewellsd.org/content/dam/livewell/topics/aging/roadmap/Aging%20Roadmap%20Board%20Letter%20and%20Attachment%20A.pdf>.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ “Senior Centers: What We Have Now and What We Need,” San Diego Seniors Community Foundation, Summer 2019, page 9, <https://sdsf.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/San-Diego-Senior-Center-Assessment-2019.pdf>.

Finding 02: Presentations to small select groups do not achieve the expanding of public awareness of the signs of elder abuse and how to report suspected elder abuse to the extent as outlined in the “Aging Roadmap.”

Fact: While AIS has begun to increase public awareness of signs of elder abuse and how to report suspected elder abuse and needs, a larger audience could be reached through the use of media.

Finding 03: Forms of media such as billboard signage, social media, and TV and radio public service announcements would provide opportunities for expanding public awareness of signs of elder abuse and how to report suspected elder abuse.

Fact: Between AIS, APS, the San Diego County District Attorney’s Elder Abuse Unit, and eight additional county-wide law enforcement agencies, there are multiple phone numbers for reporting elder abuse.

Finding 04: Multiple phone numbers for reporting suspected elder abuse could cause confusion and frustration for the public and subsequently cause failure to report.

Community-Based Senior Centers (CBSC)

Fact: The San Diego County Elder and Dependent Abuse Blueprint was unveiled in 2018 with a commitment to coordinate a community response to elder abuse through communication, collaboration, cooperation, and training.

Fact: The Elder Protection Council (EPC) was subsequently created and designed to bring together law enforcement, health and aging officials, County prosecutors, and other community agencies to work collaboratively in addressing and reducing incidence of elder abuse.

Fact: The EPC meets quarterly or tri-annually with approximately 80-100 participants from various sectors including the San Diego County District Attorney’s Office, law enforcement, licensing agencies, FBI, community partners, hospitals, social workers, and care agencies to build relationships between parties, learn what is being done, and coordinate efforts to reach their mission.

Fact: AIS has no legal obligation or authority over CBSCs and consequently provides no oversight of CBSCs.

Finding 1: The EPC engages an extensive list of stakeholders in routine collaboration to address the issue of elder abuse in San Diego County; however, the County’s commitment to coordinating a response to elder abuse has not extended to include CBSC managements’ attendance at scheduled meetings of both EPC and AIS.

Fact: California Welfare & Institutions Code Section 15630 establishes legal responsibility for mandated reporting as well as penalties for failure to report.

Fact: Mandated reporter training is accessible for agency use on both State and San Diego County websites or through Aging & Independence Service Outreach and Education Teams.

Finding 2: Regardless of whether CBSC staff qualify as mandated reporters, since the staff of CBSCs interact on a regular basis with their senior clientele, receiving mandated reporter training would be beneficial for them to recognize signs of elder abuse and how to report suspected elder abuse.

Fact: CBSCs are regularly used by seniors and are a critical point for addressing elder abuse.

Finding 3: Since CBSCs are regularly used by seniors, there exists an opportunity for educating their clientele and the local community about the types of elder abuse and how to report suspected elder abuse.

Fact: An update given to the San Diego County Board of Supervisors by the Health & Human Services Agency stated: “The Age Well Health & Community Support Team envisions communities that offer accessible health and community services, technology to support aging in place, and village-like support systems”.

Fact: “Technology Training and COVID-19” and “Technology to Support Aging in Place” were included in the update to the Board of Supervisors, both acknowledging the technology divide among senior adults and the resulting inability for senior adults to access relevant services.

Finding 4: Since CBSCs are routinely used by seniors, an opportunity exists to create on-site hubs of technology access along with training for those needing assistance to access support for safe, healthy, and independent living.

Fact: CBSCs face the challenge of providing maximum services to their clientele on a minimal budget dependent on their individual city’s general funds, grants, and membership or activity fees.

Finding 5: CBSC’s budgetary constraints hinder hiring adequate qualified staff, developing relevant programs, and creating dedicated space with computer workstations for senior clientele access.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Public Awareness

The 2021/2022 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends that the County of San Diego’s Aging & Independence Services:

- 22-1: Focus presentations on all areas of elder abuse, not just the recent focus on elder scams and financial abuse.**
- 22-2: Provide information regarding signs of elder abuse and how to report suspected elder abuse on a wider scale to the public rather than to a limited audience.**

- 22-3:** Expand public awareness of signs of elder abuse and how to report suspected elder abuse through routine use of social media and no-cost public service announcements on TV and radio.
- 22-4:** Seek additional funding (for example, grants and reallocating a portion of funds from Health & Human Services Agency’s annual budget) to finance billboard signage to expand public awareness of signs of elder abuse and how to report suspected elder abuse.
- 22-5:** Recognize World Elder Abuse Awareness Day (June 15) as an annual opportunity to call attention to the scope of elder abuse in San Diego County.
- 22-6:** Advertise the San Diego County Adult Protective Services hotline number in all forms of media as the primary number to report non-life-threatening and/or suspected incidents of elder abuse.

The 2021/2022 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends that the San Diego County District Attorney’s Elder Abuse Unit:

- 22-7:** Focus presentations on all areas of elder abuse, not just the recent focus on elder scams and financial abuse.
- 22-8:** Provide information regarding signs of elder abuse and how to report suspected elder abuse on a wider scale to the public rather than to a limited audience.

Community-Based Senior Centers (CBSC)

The Grand Jury recognizes that San Diego County’s Aging & Independence Services (AIS) has no legal obligation or authority to provide oversight of CBSCs, which may affect implementing the recommendations made in this report. To implement these recommendations, however, would help ensure the current and ever-evolving needs of the aging population of their communities are being met.

The 2021/2022 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends that County of San Diego’s Aging & Independence Services:

- 22-9:** Establish and coordinate a consortium comprised of CBSC management to meet, at minimum, bi-annually as a means of open dialogue pertinent to CBSC concerns in serving their clientele and resources available through Aging & Independence Services.
- 22-10:** Advocate for mandated reporter training of CBSC staff.
- 22-11:** Create and provide a digital presentation regarding all-inclusive areas of elder abuse for use by CBSCs in hosting informational meetings for their clientele and community.

- 22-12: **Work with CBSCs to secure funding for the creation of on-site hubs of technology access and training for their senior clientele.**
- 22-13: **Work with CBSCs to secure funding for hiring adequate, qualified staff and creating innovative services and programs.**

The 2021/2022 San Diego County Grand Jury recommends that the San Diego County District Attorney's Elder Abuse Unit:

- 22-14: **Include representation from CBSCs on the Elder Protection Council to keep them current on issues of elder care and elder abuse.**

REQUIREMENTS AND INSTRUCTIONS

The California Penal Code §933(c) requires any public agency which the Grand Jury has reviewed, and about which it has issued a final report, to comment to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court on the findings and recommendations pertaining to matters under the control of the agency. Such comment shall be made *no later than 90 days* after the Grand Jury publishes its report (filed with the Clerk of the Court); except that in the case of a report containing findings and recommendations pertaining to a department or agency headed by an elected County official (e.g. District Attorney, Sheriff, etc.), such comment shall be made *within 60 days* to the Presiding Judge with an information copy sent to the Board of Supervisors.

Furthermore, California Penal Code §933.05(a), (b), (c), details, as follows, the manner in which such comment(s) are to be made:

- (a) As to each grand jury finding, the responding person or entity shall indicate one of the following:
- (1) The respondent agrees with the finding
 - (2) The respondent disagrees wholly or partially with the finding, in which case the response shall specify the portion of the finding that is disputed and shall include an explanation of the reasons therefor.
- (b) As to each grand jury recommendation, the responding person or entity shall report one of the following actions:
- (1) The recommendation has been implemented, with a summary regarding the implemented action.
 - (2) The recommendation has not yet been implemented, but will be implemented in the future, with a time frame for implementation.
 - (3) The recommendation requires further analysis, with an explanation and the scope and parameters of an analysis or study, and a time frame for the matter to be prepared for discussion by the officer or head of the agency or department being investigated or

reviewed, including the governing body of the public agency when applicable. This time frame shall not exceed six months from the date of publication of the grand jury report.

(4) The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable, with an explanation therefor.

(c) If a finding or recommendation of the grand jury addresses budgetary or personnel matters of a county agency or department headed by an elected officer, both the agency or department head and the Board of Supervisors shall respond if requested by the grand jury, but the response of the Board of Supervisors shall address only those budgetary or personnel matters over which it has some decision-making authority. The response of the elected agency or department head shall address all aspects of the findings or recommendations affecting his or her agency or department.

Comments to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court in compliance with the Penal Code §933.05 are required from the:

<u>Responding Agency</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>	<u>Date</u>
County of San Diego's Aging & Independence Services	22-01 through 22-06 and 22-09 through 22-13	9/21/22
San Diego County District Attorney's Office	22-07, 22-08, 22-14	8/22/22