

Freeborn County

Adult Protective Services (APS) Prioritization Guidelines

As directed by [MN Statute 626.557, Subd. 10b](#)

National Adult Protective Services Association (NAPSA) Code of Ethics

<https://www.napsa-now.org/napsa-code-of-ethics/> is the foundation for ethical behavior in adult protective services nationwide.

Guiding Value

Every action taken by Adult Protective Services must balance the duty to protect the safety of the vulnerable adult with the adult's right to self-determination.

Principles

- Adults have the right to be safe.
- Adults retain all their civil and constitutional rights, i.e., the right to live their lives as they wish, manage their own finances, enter into contracts, marry, etc. unless a court adjudicates otherwise.
- Adults have the right to make decisions that do not conform with societal norms as long as these decisions do not harm others.
- Adults have the right to accept or refuse services.

Practice Guidelines

- Recognize that the interests of the adult are the first concern of any intervention.
- Avoid imposing personal values on others.
- Seek informed consent from the adult before providing services.
- Respect the adult's right to keep personal information confidential.
- Recognize individual differences such as cultural, historical and personal values.
- Honor the right of adults to receive information about their choices and options in a form or manner that they can understand.
- To the best of one's ability, involve the adult as much as possible in developing the service plan.
- Focus on case planning that maximizes the vulnerable adult's independence and choice to the extent possible based on the adult's capacity.
- Use the least restrictive services first whenever possible—community-based services rather than institutionally-based services.
- Use family and informal support systems first as long as this is in the best interest of the adult.
- Maintain clear and appropriate professional boundaries.
- In the absence of an adult's expressed wishes, support casework actions that are in the adult's best interest.
- Use substituted judgment in case planning when historical knowledge of the adult's values is available.
- Do no harm. Inadequate or inappropriate intervention may be worse than no intervention.

Minnesota APS Mission: Adults who are vulnerable and those who support them receive the assistance they need to identify, prevent, report, stop, and minimize the risk for abuse, neglect, and exploitation through tribal, state, and county partnerships.

Screening

Freeborn County will screen all maltreatment reports for which the county is the lead investigative agency (LIA) using the following criteria:

1. Is the person a Vulnerable Adult according to [MN Statute 626.5572 Subd. 21](#)?

Any person 18 years of age or older who:

Categorical:

- Is a resident or inpatient of a facility.
- Receives services at or from a licensed facility.
- Receives services from a licensed home care agency or from a person or organization that provides personal care assistant services funded by medical assistance.
 - *Note: Licensed services do not include Adult Rehabilitative Mental Health Services (ARMHS), case management, or outpatient mental health or substance use services.*

Functional:

- Regardless of residence or service received, possesses a physical or mental impairment or other physical, mental, or emotional dysfunction;
AND
 - that impairs the individual's ability to provide for their own care without assistance including food, shelter, clothing, health care, or supervision;
AND
 - because of the impairment and need for assistance; the individual has an impaired ability to protect the individual's self from maltreatment.
2. Is the alleged maltreatment covered by the Vulnerable Adult reporting law, [MN Statute 626.5572](#)?
 - Abuse (physical, emotional, or sexual)
 - Neglect (caregiver or self)
 - Financial Exploitation

If the alleged victim meets state statute criteria as a Vulnerable Adult (VA) and there is adequate information to indicate possible maltreatment, the county will open for an assessment.

Response time:

The Structured Decision-Making Tool (SDM) Intake Assessment will be used to determine response times in the cases that will be opened for assessment.

** Note: Initiation of an assessment may or may not include contact with any individual identified in the report, requesting records, coordination with other professionals, or other actions as determined by the APS worker.*

- Emergency Protective Services (EPS) = immediate response by adult protective services, regardless of who is the lead agency.
- Level 1 = Initiate assessment within 24 hours from assignment.
- Level 2 = Initiate assessment within 72 hours from assignment.

Emergency Protective Services (EPS) Response:

Adult maltreatment reports alleging that the individual needs immediate services for protection and is in imminent danger or risk of serious harm may include the following factors:

- No food and no ability to obtain food.
- Dangerous levels of exposure to extreme temperatures.
- Dependent adult who suddenly is without a caregiver and inability to provide for one's own care.
- Need for immediate medical care without ability to access appropriate medical care.
- Established immediate need for an emergency alternative decision maker or management of finances.
- For cases of physical and sexual assault the county will coordinate with Law Enforcement and develop a safety plan.

** Note: EPS cases will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis based on the safety of the VA.*

Adult Protective Services (APS) Response:

1. Clarify adult maltreatment reports by making calls to the initial reporter, internal agency contacts or others who may have knowledge of the situation.
2. When VA status/cognition is unknown and maltreatment exists, open for assessment to determine VA status.
3. APS worker will coordinate with law enforcement as needed when a crime is alleged.
4. Reports are prioritized based on the risk and/or harm to the VA.
5. Some reports opened for assessment may be an assessment with a determination of maltreatment while others may be an assessment without a determination of maltreatment. The assessment type will depend on the type of maltreatment and the level of harm.
6. Resources and available services can be offered to all parties referred to APS.
7. The decision to accept a report for assessment, screen a report out for assessment, will be based on the following considerations:
 - Are there previous calls of maltreatment or past investigations of the same allegation?
 - Is there a role for APS?
 - Does the VA have formal or informal support?
 - Does the VA suffer from emotional or physical impairment?
 - Does the VA have stable housing?
 - Is cognitive status of VA known?
 - What is the potential risk/harm if nothing is done?
 - Is there risk of harm to VA if an assessment occurs?
 - Can the VA protect self from harm?
 - Can the VA engage in safety planning?

- Is the VA deceased?
- Is the report an indirect/hearsay report with insufficient detail?
- If a welfare check is appropriate to address a situation, coordination will be done with law enforcement or family/friends.

In the cases of scams and fraud, the county considers the following:

1. Is the person a VA under Minnesota State Statute [MN Statute 626.5572 Subd. 21?](#)
2. Is the person able to meet their basic needs?
3. Is there a protection need (i.e. rep payee, conservatorship)?
4. Do they have history of being scammed?
5. Would a reasonable person make these same decisions?
6. Is there an opportunity for return on their investment (i.e., gambling)?

In cases of unpaid facility bills, the county considers the following:

1. Is the VA able to make their own financial decisions?
 - a. If they are managing their own finances and they have the capacity to do so, this is not considered maltreatment.
 - b. Facilities should be advised to send the individual's debt to collections or put a lien on the individual's property.
2. Is there another person responsible for paying the bill?
3. Is there a protection need or threat of eviction?

** Note: If an individual can make their own decisions, they have assets that can be liquidated, and they are choosing NOT to pay the facility; the county will not assess.*

Options for discretionary override for assessment:

- Self-neglect can be resolved through case management or current services.
- Financial exploitation loss is unspecified or less than \$200.
- VA is no longer in the State of Minnesota.
- VA is incarcerated at the time of the report.
- No benefit to VA from an adult protective services response.
- The VA is deceased.

** Note: override use is determined on a case-by-case basis.*

Jurisdiction:

- Reports made to Minnesota Adult Abuse Reporting Center (MAARC) are forwarded to the county where the VA is located, not to the county where the alleged maltreatment occurred. If appropriate, the county receiving the report will make sure it goes to the county best equipped to address the concerns.
- There is a coordinated response among the counties in Region 10 (Southeast Minnesota) through a memorandum of understanding for cross jurisdictional reports.
- We will work with tribal nations as required.