



Abuse Investigation Case

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This webinar is sponsored by the Adult Protective Services Program at the Illinois Department on Aging under a grant awarded by the Administration on Community Living.

Trained case workers at local provider agencies conduct investigations and provide support in resolving reports of abuse, neglect, financial exploitation, or self-neglect involving adults with disabilities (age 18 – 59) and other older adults (age 60+) living in community-based (non-institutional settings).



Disclaimer

- This presentation is provided for general information purposes only and does not constitute legal or professional advice.
- The views expressed in this presentation are those of the speaker and may not necessarily represent the policy interpretations and procedures issued by the Adult Protective Services Program at the Department on Aging.

Session Objectives

Using the Abuse Case Scenario:

- Identify important investigative issues.
- Consider law enforcement reporting obligations in cases of abuse of elderly persons and persons with disabilities.
- Review the elements of the crime of Financial Exploitation of an Elderly Person or Person with a Disability.
- Identify key witnesses and items of evidence.
- Examine possible defenses of consent and authority under a power of attorney.



Scenario – Relevant Persons

- **Ms. V** — age 63, no family, unable to work due to work-related back and leg injuries leaving her with limited mobility
 - Owns home, rents out part of house to Ms. A which helps lower expenses
 - Ms. V and Ms. A previously worked together
- **Ms. A** — age 38, recently divorced, rents part of home from Ms. V to save money and pay off debts, stable employment
- **Mr. B** — Ms. A's boyfriend, recently left military service, starting lawn care business

Scenario – Relationships

- **Shared Living Arrangement: Ms. V and Ms. A**
 - No written lease; Ms. A pays \$300 for monthly rent.
 - Ms. A has also verbally agreed to handle shopping and drive Ms. V to medical appointments.
 - This arrangement continues until Ms. V has an accident and is initially taken to the hospital for treatment and then temporarily transitioned to a skilled nursing facility for rehabilitation.
- **Dating After Start of the Shared Living Arrangement: Ms. A and Mr. B**
 - Ms. A subsequently invites Mr. B to move in with her after Ms. V's accident.
 - Ms. A gives Mr. B the keys to Ms. V's car for errands.
 - Ms. A also tells Mr. B that he can use Ms. V's tools and mower to start running a new lawn service business out of the garage.

Scenario – Shopping

- Ms. A took Ms. V to bank weekly to get cash for shopping.
- Although Ms. A did the shopping while Ms. V waited in car, Ms. V has come to find the trips too exhausting:
 - Ms. A suggested that Ms. V add her name to Ms. V's credit card or share her debit card and PIN.
 - Conversation is heard by bank teller.
 - Ms. V authorizes Ms. A to use her debit card and thereafter stays home while Ms. A does the shopping.
 - Withdrawals increase over 3 months and Ms. A explains it is more expensive to shop at a new market now that the old store has closed.

Scenario – Growing Dependency

- Ms. V gradually loses contact with friends.
 - Ms. A assumes a more important role as a sounding board for Ms. V.
- Ms. V expresses concern about continuing to live in her home as she ages. It is her preference to so as long as possible.
 - Ms. A reinforces these concerns in conversations with Ms. V.

Scenario – Introducing Mr. B

- After moving in with Ms. V, Ms. A meets Mr. B and their dating turns into a promising stable relationship.
- Ms. A tells Ms. V her boyfriend would be willing to take over routine household repairs and maintain the yard at a lower rate than the current lawn service if he can use her equipment.
 - Mr. B wants to start his own business and this work could be a good opportunity.
 - Ms. V says she needs to meet Mr. B before any decision and a meeting is set at a restaurant to discuss matters.

Scenario – Accident Involving Ms. V

- Ms. A drives Ms. V to the restaurant and lets her out by the door before driving on ahead to park the car.
- Ms. A returned shortly and found Ms. V collapsed on the ground with restaurant staff calling 911 for assistance.
- Ms. V was dazed, bruised, and in pain; Ms. V told the EMTs she was unsure what had happened and said she was in too much pain to try getting up.
- Ms. V was taken to the hospital by ambulance, but before leaving the scene she gave her purse with keys, credit and debit cards, checkbook, and cash to Ms. A for safekeeping.
- Upon arrival at the hospital, Ms. A asked Mr. B to see if staff could provide a health care POA form and she then told Ms. V to sign it so Ms. A could handle upcoming bills at home.
 - An ER nurse observed these conversations.
 - Ms. V executed the health care POA naming Ms. A as her agent without any noted limitations.
 - Mr. B served as a witness on the POA form.
- Ms. V was diagnosed as having a mild concussion, broken hip, and sprained wrist.

Scenario – Ms. A and Mr. B After Accident

- Ms. V had surgery and was transferred to a skilled nursing facility (SNF) for therapy.
 - Ms. A visited every week and assured Ms. V all was well at her house and the bills were being paid.
 - Ms. V told staff how lucky she was to have Ms. A in her life.
- At house after the accident:
 - Ms. A stopped paying monthly rent to Ms. V and invited Mr. V to move into the house with her.
 - Ms. A used Ms. V's funds to buy:
 - groceries and upgraded the cable service
 - clothing and a computer for herself
 - new tools for Mr. B
 - Ms. A gave Mr. B the keys to Ms. V's cars for errands.
 - Ms. A also allowed Mr. B to use Ms. V's tools and equipment to start running his business out of Ms. V's garage.

Scenario – Law Enforcement Contact

- Ms. V's bank contacted her by phone while she was at the SNF about suspicious uncharacteristic expenditures from her bank account.
 - Records show purchases at casinos/hotels, liquor stores, marijuana dispensaries.
 - Purchases were all made after the date of Ms. V's accident over a 3-month period.
 - Purchases amount to over \$19,000 – almost half of Ms. V's life savings.
 - Ms. V said she knew nothing about these purchases.
 - Ms. V is distraught.
- Ms. V's bank contacted law enforcement.

Investigative Issues

What are likely investigative issues?

- Ms. V's capacity at time she:
 - allegedly consented for use of her credit and/or debit cards by Ms. A
 - signed the power of attorney form
- Ms. A's culpability
 - Nature and authority of Ms. A under the power of attorney
 - Possible defenses by Ms. A:
 - consent by Ms. V
 - authority as agent for Ms. V
- Mr. B's culpability
- Tracking the spending of Ms. A and/or Mr. B to prove the financial losses of Ms. V
- Locating key witnesses

Limited Mandatory Duty to Report (1)

Does law enforcement have a duty to report suspected abuse/exploitation of Ms. V to APS?

- Members of law enforcement are mandated reporters in Illinois. See 320 ILCS 20/2 (f-5).
- Mandatory reporters have a duty to report when there is “reason to believe that an eligible adult, who because of a disability or other condition or impairment is unable to seek assistance for himself or herself, has, within the previous 12 months, been subjected to abuse, abandonment, neglect, or financial exploitation”. See 320 ILCS 20/4(a-5).

Is Ms. V an “eligible adult” under the Adult Protective Services Act?

- Yes. See 320 ILCS 20/2(e).
 - She is over age 60.
 - She resides in a domestic living situation. Her temporary stay in facility-setting does not change her residence in the community.
 - There are allegations of abuse, abandonment, neglect or financial exploitation by another, or neglects self.

Limited Mandatory Duty to Report (2)

- Staff at financial institutions are not mandated reporters under Illinois law.
 - Voluntary reporting is encouraged.
 - Staff who have direct customer contact completed financial exploitation training.
- Financial institutions are required to file suspicious activity reports (SARs) within 30 calendar days after the initial date detection.
 - SARs are submitted through the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network Bank Security Act (FinCEN BSA) e-filing system
 - For more information, see:
https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_suspicious-activity-reports-elder-financial-exploitation_report.pdf.

Have Any Crimes Been Committed? (2)

Consider among other crimes:

Theft, 720 ILCS 5/16-1

- knowingly obtain or exert unauthorized control over property of the owner

(Aggravated) Identity Theft, 720 ILCS 5/16-30

- knowingly uses any personal identifying information or personal identification document of another person to fraudulently obtain credit, money, goods, services, or other property

Possession of another's credit, debit, or identification card, 720 ILCS 5/17-32

- possesses any identification card for cash dispensing machines with intent to defraud and without authority of the account holder or financial institution

Financial exploitation of an elderly person or a person with a disability, 720 ILCS 5/17-56

- knowingly and illegally uses the assets or resources of an elderly person or a person with a disability

Roles of Ms. A and Mr. B

Based on the investigation:

- Are Ms. A and Mr. B equally culpable for each crime?
 - Are there any crimes in which only Ms. A is criminally responsible?
- Are Ms. A and Mr. B co-conspirators (e.g., in joint agreement as to commission) for any of the crimes?
- Is Mr. B criminally responsible for any crimes?
 - Is Mr. B an accomplice (e.g., one who actively aids and abets in commission) or an accessory (e.g., one who aids or contributes to commission or concealment) for any of the crimes?

Important Collaboration for Law Enforcement

- Early communication with local APS provider agency:
 - Has APS had prior contacts with the parties?
 - Does APS have an open investigation?
 - What services and supports is APS able to offer to the victim during the investigation by law enforcement and possible subsequent criminal prosecution?
- Engage with prosecution regarding the abuse case:
 - Improve capacity to identify possible crimes
 - Obtain advice and training about securing warrants, searching for and seizing evidence, making legal arrests, and interrogating perpetrators
 - Eliminate barriers to information-sharing
 - Increase use of evidence-based practices to better support victims
 - Develop and implement community-based interventions to reduce crime

Benefits of a Multidisciplinary Case Review Team

- Is there a multi-disciplinary team operating in your community?
- Does law enforcement participate?
- Benefits:
 - Additional expertise for investigating cases, evaluating medical and financial documents, and locating experts
 - Improved support for victims during the investigation, at civil or criminal proceedings, and over the long term
 - Increased understanding about the work of different professionals
 - Less finger-pointing and increased cooperation
 - Better communication leading to earlier case identification and implementation of prevention strategies
 - See: <https://www.justice.gov/elderjustice/mdt-toolkit>

Financial Exploitation of an Elderly Person or a Person with a Disability, 720 ILCS 5/17-56 (1)

Perpetrator:

- Perpetrator must stand in a position of trust or confidence with the victim:
 - Parent, spouse, adult child, other relative by blood/marriage
 - Joint tenant or tenant in common
 - Legal or fiduciary relationship (e.g., agent, trustee, guardian)
 - Financial planning or investment professional
 - Paid or unpaid caregiver for the victim
 - Friend or acquaintance in a position of trust.

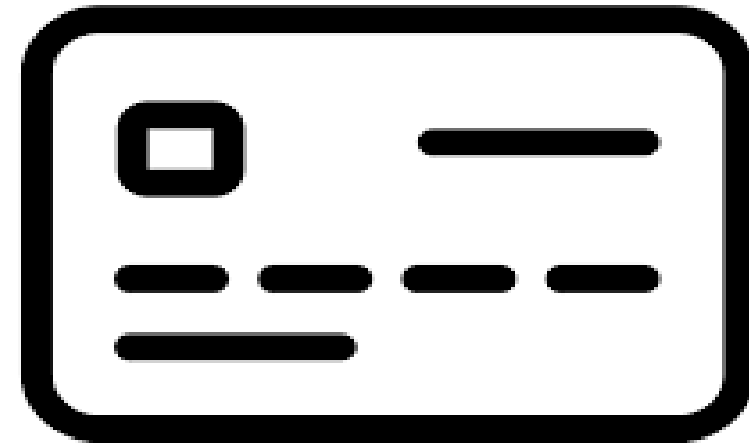
Victim:

- Victim must be age 60 or older or an adult with a disability

Financial Exploitation of an Elderly Person or a Person with a Disability (720 ILCS 5/17-56) (2)

Elements of the Crime:

- Knowingly:
 - by deception or intimidation obtains control over victim's property, or
 - illegally uses the assets or resources of victim (e.g., undue influence, breach of a fiduciary relationship, fraud, deception, extortion, or use of the assets or resources contrary to law).



Financial Exploitation of an Elderly Person or a Person with a Disability (720 ILCS 5/17-56) (3)

Sentence:

- A Class 4 felony if the value of the property is \$300 or less
- A Class 3 felony if the value of the property is more than \$300 but less than \$5,000
- A Class 2 felony if the value of the property is \$5,000 or more but less than \$50,000
- A Class 1 felony if:
 - the value of the property is \$50,000 or more,
 - the elderly person is over 70 years of age and the value of the property is \$15,000 or more, or
 - the elderly person is 80 years of age or older and the value of the property is \$5,000 or more

Financial Exploitation of an Elderly Person or a Person with a Disability (720 ILCS 5/17-56) (4)

Statutorily-barred defenses:

- Lack of actual knowledge or reasonable belief on the part of the accused:
 - Age of victim
 - Disability status of victim
 - Incapacity of victim to provide “valid” consent

Key Evidence (1)

Ms. V's statement and any by Ms. A and Mr. B

Witnesses at house/neighborhood, grocery, bank, restaurant, ambulance, hospital, and SNF

Bank records for Ms. V, Ms. A, and Mr. B

Cable service records

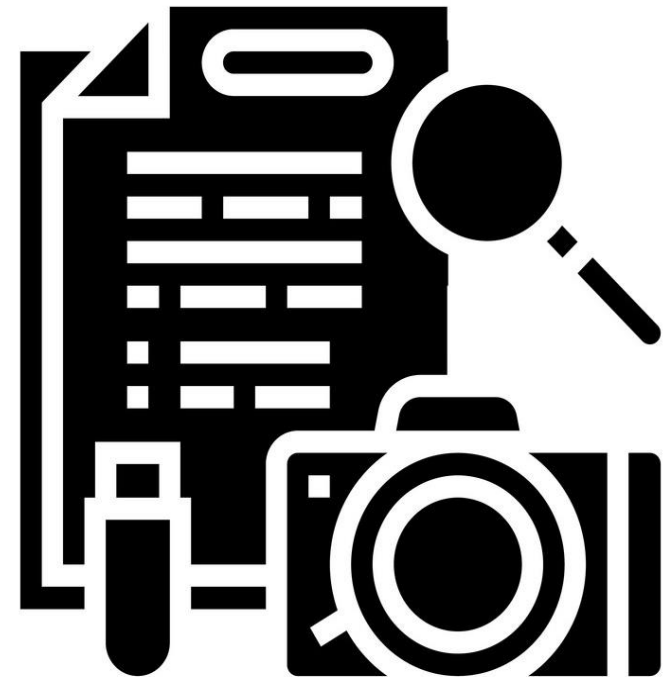
Credit card records (check for leads regarding clothing, computer, and tool purchases)

Video recordings at ATMs, grocery, casinos/hotels, liquor stores, and marijuana dispensaries (check other stores based on any discovered leads from credit card records)

Ms. A's phone and computer (check for other devices)

Ms. V's car and dealer/garage records

Possible advertising for new business of Mr. B



Key Evidence (2)

Focus on Ms. V:

- Her statement
- Medical records (before/after accident)
- Hospital Records
- SNF records
- Medication list
- If conducted, any capacity evaluations
- SNF visitor logs for Ms. V
- Her Health Care POA and any other POAs she may have executed

Check records for 6 months before and after suspicious transactions to determine characteristic spending patterns.

Focus on Finances:

- Bank records for Ms. A showing any funds from Ms. V to Ms. A
- Bank records for Mr. B showing any funds from Ms. V to Mr. B or Ms. A to Mr. B
- Writings by Ms. V about Ms. A's residency and use of her credit and debit cards and car
- Writings by Ms. A and/or Mr. B about Ms. V and her assets
- Writings by Ms. A about Mr. B's residency, business, and use of Ms. V's car and equipment
- Records of transactions using Ms. V's assets possession of Ms. A and/or Mr. B

Key Witnesses (1)

- Who are the key witnesses to be interviewed?
- Possible witnesses:
 - Ms. V
 - Bank staff at Ms. V's bank who can:
 - describe Ms. A's historical spending patterns and recent questionable expenses
 - confirm incident(s) where Ms. A encouraged Ms. V to share her debit card and PIN
 - offer observations about Ms. V's past cognitive state and at time of most recent contact
 - Restaurant staff who can:
 - share information about any statements made by Ms. V and/or Ms. A regarding Ms. V's purse and its contents
 - indicate any role Ms. V asked Ms. A to assume or that Ms. A volunteered to take on for Ms. V
 - EMTs who assisted and transported Ms. V after fall in front of restaurant who can:
 - describe Ms. V's physical condition and mental state
 - share information about any statements made by Ms. V and/or Ms. A regarding Ms. V's purse and its contents
 - indicate any role Ms. V asked Ms. A to assume or that Ms. A volunteered to take on for Ms. V

Key Witnesses (2)

- Hospital staff who can:
 - describe Ms. V's diagnosis, level of cognition, and medical condition
 - offer observations about the interactions between Ms. A, Mr. B, and/or Ms. V relating to execution of Health Care POA by Ms. V
- SNF staff who can:
 - describe Ms. V's level of cognition and medical condition
 - offer observations about the visits of Ms. A with Ms. V
 - share information about any statements made by Ms. V about her finances and/or arrangements with Ms. A
- Others at SNF who can:
 - offer observations about the visits of Ms. A with Ms. V
 - share information about any statements made by Ms. V about her finances and/or arrangements with Ms. A
- If Ms. V's capacity is at issue, any medical professional who may have conducted an evaluation

Key Witnesses (3)

- Individuals who witnessed any large transactions made by Ms. A and/or Mr. B using Ms. V's assets at the grocery, the cable service provider, casinos/hotels, liquor stores, marijuana dispensaries, and other stores if leads are discovered from credit card records for other clothing, computer, and tool purchases
- Neighbors of Ms. V who can:
 - describe Ms. V's past cognitive state and how the relationship between Ms. V and Ms. A has evolved
 - offer observations about Mr. B moving into and living at Ms. V's home, using Ms. V's car, and running a business out of Ms. V's garage using her equipment
 - indicate whether any new items were delivered to Ms. A and/or Mr. B or new services installed at the house
 - share information about any statements made by Ms. A and/or Mr. B
- Ms. A and/or Mr. B, if willing to provide a statement
- Members of law enforcement who can address the initial report, response and investigation, statements made by any of the parties, observations about the residence, and tracking how Ms. V assets were used

Documentation — Spontaneous Statements



- Statements relating to a startling event or condition made spontaneously and under the contemporaneous or continuing stress of excitement caused thereby. See 750 ILCS 60/213.1.
- Admissible whether or not a person is available as a witness.
- Document:
 - The statements using quotation marks
 - The person's behaviors indicating they are under the stress of the startling event or condition
 - The context in which the person made the spontaneous statements

Case Strategy (1)

- Avoid unnecessary delays in the investigation or prosecution.
- Work to build cases and collect evidence necessary for prosecution without reliance on the victim's in-court testimony.
- It is not the responsibility of law enforcement to decide if a victim had decision-making capacity or gave consent.
 - The prosecutor will determine if their theory of the case requires exploring the victim's capacity, demonstrating that the perpetrator knew or should have known the victim lacked capacity and could not give "valid" consent, or raising the issue of undue influence.

Case Strategy (2)

- An evidence deposition may be used in abuse cases in Illinois. See 725 ILCS 5/114-13.5.

“Evidence deposition; elder abuse

In a prosecution for abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation of an eligible adult as defined in the Adult Protective Services Act, **the eligible adult may give testimony** in the form of an evidence deposition and not be required to appear in court to testify.”

- Assure that Ms. V is promptly referred to an advocate at your local Crime Victim/Witness Services Program.

Interviewing Ms. V (1)

- Assume that Ms. V can be interviewed, at least to some extent
- Check to see if any accommodations are needed so Ms. V is able to fully participate in the interview
- Consider benefits of conducting a joint interview with APS

Goals:

- Build a relationship with Ms. V
- Learn about her concerns, assess her memory, and obtain her statement of the facts
- Evaluate the strength of her relationships with Ms. A and/or Mr. B to determine her level of participation in the investigation and prosecution
- Determine her needs if case is prosecuted

Interviewing Ms. V (2)

- Law enforcement meets with Ms. V:
 - She seems slow to respond, frequently asks for questions to be repeated, and she seems “confused” because her answers are not always responsive.
 - She knows nothing about the expenses and did not authorize them.
 - She repeatedly says to call Ms. A who can explain “everything”.
- Law enforcement contacts Ms. A:
 - Ms. A states that she regularly visits with Ms. V. She does not think Ms. V is quite as “sharp” as she had been prior to the accident because Ms. V often forgets their conversations about the house, her finances, and Mr. B.
 - Ms. A claims she had permission from Ms. V to use her credit and debit cards for personal expenditures in recognition of their close friendship and support since the accident.

Capacity

- Clinical/medical term denoting a person's physical and/or cognitive abilities to do or decide something.
- Varies by the complexity of the act or decision, time of day, medications, illness, fatigue, trauma, and grief.
- Key component of consent.

Consider:

- Did Ms. V have any capacity issues when consent was allegedly given and the POA executed? Any concerns about possible undue influence?
- Does Ms. V have any capacity issues at the present time? Does she need assistance managing her finances?

Absent training and agency policy, law enforcement **does not** assess capacity.

Documentation — Capacity



If capacity of the victim is at issue, law enforcement should:

- Investigate and build the case as though the victim will not be available to testify.
- Have a conversation with the person and document your observations in detail.
 - Is the person able to understand questions, recall recent events, and recognize people they should know?
 - Does the person have any conditions or take any medications that might affect capacity?
 - Has the person experienced any changes in medical conditions or recent traumatic events?
 - Are there any cognitive and/or functional limitations that would have been obvious to the perpetrator?
- Review medical records for diagnoses; capacity evaluations; medications, including possible side effects; etc.
- Consult the prosecutor to discuss whether to videotape the interview with the victim.

Anticipate Likely Defenses

- Consent:
 1. Decision-making capacity
 - If the person has a condition that interferes with decision-making, is it obvious to or known by the perpetrator?
 2. Understanding about the true nature of decision or action at issue
 - Person is not deceived or misled.
 - Critical information is shared.
 3. Free and voluntary agreement
- Authority as Agent Under POA

Authority as Agent Under POA

- Ms. V executed Health Care POA.
 - A Health Care POA does not ordinarily include authority to spend funds for purposes that are unrelated to the care and basic needs of the principal.
 - As the named agent, Ms. V is a fiduciary and must act in good faith within the scope of the authority granted under the POA.
- The Health Care POA must be reviewed to determine the authority delegated to Ms. V.
 - Statutory Short Form Power of Attorney For Health Care, 755 ILCS 45/Art. IV
 - Ask for an accounting of all expenditures.
 - Is revocation needed?

Being an agent is not a license to steal from the principal for personal gain!

Issues with Ms. A's Likely Defenses

- Possible claims by Ms. A:
 - Consent of Ms. V to use her credit and debit cards for shopping
 - Assertion that Ms. V told Ms. A to use her funds while Ms. V was in the SNF
 - Authority as agent under POA for Ms. V to invite Mr. B to move into Ms. V's house with her

Consider:

- Ms. V's mental condition and need for support when consent was allegedly given and the POA executed.
- Are the questionable expenditures consistent with Ms. V's prior spending patterns?
- Did Ms. V know about any/all the transactions by Ms. A and/or Mr. B? Is it likely Ms. V would have agreed to any/all the transactions if she had known about them in advance?
- Any concerns about possible identity theft?
- Financial impact on Ms. V.

Issues with Mr. B's Likely Defenses

- Possible claims by Mr. B:
 - Invitation and consent of Ms. A as occupant to move into Ms. V's house
 - Authority of Ms. A as agent under POA for Ms. V to use Ms. V's car and run a business out of Ms. V's garage using her equipment

Consider:

- Is there evidence that confirms Ms. A's claim about her occupancy rights and authority to invite him to move into Ms. V's house, use Ms. V's car, and run a business out of Ms. V's garage using her equipment? Were any limitations set as to duration?
- Did Mr. B know anything more than what Ms. A likely told him? Did he ever meet or speak to Ms. V? Would a reasonable person have done so?
- Did Mr. B use Ms. V's credit and debit cards? What name was used?
- Did Mr. B make any repairs at the house and/or provide lawn services?

Additional Resources: Abuse Investigations

- Handout: Forms of Abuse, Key Evidence, and Important Information to Document
- Elder Abuse Guide for Law Enforcement (EAGLE):
<https://eagle.usc.edu/>
 - First Responder Checklist
 - Evidence Collection Checklist
 - State Specific Laws:
<https://eagle.usc.edu/state-specific-laws/il/>

Addressing Ms. V's Needs

Criminal Justice System:

- No contact order which will have effect of “evicting” Ms. A and Mr. B
- “Freeze and seize” procedures
 - Preserve victim assets in hands of perpetrator
 - Preserve perpetrator assets to pay restitution
- Restitution as term of sentence
- Victim compensation
 - Medical and counseling costs
 - Credit restoration
 - Change locks

Civil Justice System:

- Revoke POA
 - Appoint guardian to do so if Ms. V lacks capacity
- Evict Ms. A and Mr. B if not prosecuted
- Lawsuit for back rent and damages for other financial losses

Meeting Victim Needs: Crime Victim/Witness Services

- Victim Advocates, sometimes referred to as Victim/Witness Coordinators, are available to support crime victims and witnesses in the criminal justice system throughout Illinois.
- They may work at law enforcement agencies, prosecutor's offices, courts, the State Attorney General, or other community-based organizations.
- These trained advocates provide information about victims' rights, answer general questions about the criminal process, provide case status notifications, attend court proceedings with victims, and act as liaisons with prosecutors.
- Examples of services: advocacy, case planning, crisis intervention, assessment of basic victim needs, safety planning, assistance with compensation and restitution applications, and resource information and referrals (counseling, public benefits, community-based support services, etc.)

Meeting Victim Needs: APS Services and Supports



- Early, emergency, and essential services to protect the health, welfare and/or safety of the eligible adult through referrals:
 - emergency aid
 - respite care
 - legal assistance
 - housing and relocation services
 - other services
- Uses appropriate professionals and/or service provider, charitable and community assistance, disability agencies, private means, or public benefit programs
- Shares information about potential legal options available to victims and concerned/trusted supporters (e.g., access orders, ex parte assessment/service orders, asset freeze orders, orders of protection/restraining orders, appoint representative payees, etc.)



Summary Points

- Abuse cases involving older adults and adults with disabilities are underreported and on the rise across the nation.
- These cases are often complex in nature given victim-offender relationships, medical and cognitive conditions, and informal legal and financial arrangements.
- Abuse cases can be identified earlier as more responders and investigators receive appropriate training.
- Advocate for your agency to use trauma-informed and victim-centered approaches in responding to and investigating abuse cases.
- Support collaboration and cross-training with your local APS provider agency.
- Work with prosecutors to implement community-based interventions to reduce crime and ensure offenders are held accountable for abuse, abandonment, neglect, and financial exploitation of older adults and adults with disabilities.

Other Presentations

Segments on:

- Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation of Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities
- Tips for Interviewing Older Adults and Adults with Disabilities: Overview and Rapport Building
- Medical Issues in Abuse/Neglect: Bruising and Medications, Pressure Ulcers, and Strangulation and Suffocation
- Powers of Attorney
- Capacity and Consent: Key Concepts for Law Enforcement Investigations
 - Part 1: Capacity Concepts
 - Part 2: Consent and Undue Influence



Additional Resources – Crime Victims (1)

- Crime Victim's Rights:
 - Illinois Constitution, Article I, Section 8.1
 - 725 ILCS 120, Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act
- https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/CV_Bill_of_Rights_1020-8x10.pdf

Illinois Attorney General:

- <https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/>
- https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/sva_svcs_fact.pdf
- https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/IL%20OAG%20Crime%20Victims%20Manual_0721.pdf
- https://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/vic_impact.pdf

Additional Resources – Crime Victims (2)

Other:

- National Center for Victims of Crimes
<http://www.victimsofcrime.org>
- National Organization for Victim Assistance
[NOVA: Home \(trynova.org\)](http://trynova.org)
- <https://ovc.ojp.gov/directory-crime-victim-services/search#-1>
- <https://icjia.illinois.gov/researchhub/articles/comprehensive-legal-services-for-victims-of-crime>
- [VINELink - Empowering Victims of Crime](#)

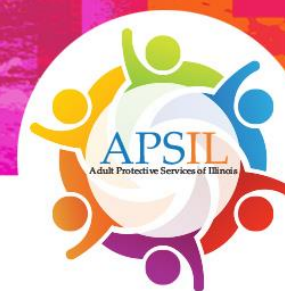
For More Information

To report abuse, call:

1-866-800-1409, Adult Protective Services Hotline (24-Hour)

Additional Resources:

- <https://www2.illinois.gov/aging/ProtectionAdvocacy/Pages/abuse.aspx>
- <https://www2.illinois.gov/aging/Engage/Pages/default.aspx>



**Thank you for the work you do
to investigate allegations of
abuse to protect older adults
and adults with disabilities!**