## Programs at a Glance

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Food Care Program (ACFP)</td>
<td>$6,905,874</td>
<td>$6,905,874</td>
<td>189 Program Sites 3,014,210 Meals &amp; Snacks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alzheimer's Disease Initiative (ADI) - Respite/Special Projects</td>
<td>$22,976,477</td>
<td>$22,976,477</td>
<td>8,480 Clients</td>
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<td>Alzheimer's Disease Initiative (ADI) - Memory Disorder Clinics</td>
<td>$3,686,484</td>
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<td>13,105 Clients</td>
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<td>AmeriCorps</td>
<td>$225,805</td>
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<td>65 Clients 57 Volunteer Members 23,685 Hours of Service</td>
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<td>Community Care for the Elderly (CCE)</td>
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<td>$57,338,170</td>
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<td>Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long-Term Care Services (CARES)</td>
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<td>Emergency Home Energy Assistance for the Elderly Program (EHEAP)</td>
<td>$5,490,315</td>
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<td>12,022 Households</td>
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<tr>
<td>Home Care for the Elderly (HCE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Services Programs (LSP)</td>
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<td>Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program (LTCOP)</td>
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<td>4,182 Assessments 4,653 Investigations</td>
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<td>Medicare Improvements for Patients &amp; Providers Act (MIPPA)</td>
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<td>37,342 Client Contacts</td>
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<td>Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP)</td>
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<td>8,522,089 Meals</td>
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<td>Office of Public and Professional Guardians (OPPG)</td>
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<td>3,816 Public Wards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Older Americans Act Title III B - Supportive Services</td>
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<td>$36,462,810</td>
<td>38,311 Clients</td>
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<td>Older Americans Act Title III C1 - Congregate Meals</td>
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<td>Older Americans Act Title III C2 - Home-Delivered Meals</td>
<td>$23,407,329</td>
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<td>17,418 Clients</td>
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<td>Older Americans Act Title III D - Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services</td>
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<td>10,018 Clients</td>
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<td>Older Americans Act Title III E - Caregiver Support</td>
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<td>87,840 Clients</td>
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<td>Older Americans Act Title V - Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)</td>
<td>$4,675,586</td>
<td>$4,681,926</td>
<td>829 Clients</td>
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<td>Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE)</td>
<td>$62,045,114</td>
<td>$66,800,015</td>
<td>2,173 Clients</td>
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<td>Respite for Elders Living in Everyday Families (RELIEF)</td>
<td>$959,000</td>
<td>$959,000</td>
<td>235 Volunteers 92,352 Hours of Service</td>
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<td>Senior Companion Program (SCP)</td>
<td>$402,835</td>
<td>$395,711</td>
<td>221 Clients 63 Volunteer Companions 50,694 Hours of Service</td>
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<td>Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP)</td>
<td>$119,979</td>
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<td>51 Farmers’ Markets 3,817 Clients</td>
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<td>Senior Medicare Patrol (SMP)</td>
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<td>8,353 Client Contacts</td>
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<td>Serving Health Insurance Needs of Elders Program (SHINE)</td>
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<td>$2,729,528</td>
<td>484 Volunteers 53,917 Client Contacts</td>
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Note: Programs operate on different annual periods, i.e., state fiscal year, federal fiscal year, grant year, or calendar year. The most current program data available at the time of publication is from November 2019. Please refer to individual program listings for information on their respective program periods.

# Projection
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This publication is produced by the Florida Department of Elder Affairs and is updated annually to provide information about programs and services for Florida’s elders. Programs and services for elders vary in relation to consumer needs, demographics, funding availability, and legislative directives. The information and data provided herein were compiled as of December 2019.

For additional information, please contact the Department of Elder Affairs at 850-414-2000 or information@elderaffairs.org, or visit elderAffairs.org.

Individuals interested in enrolling in DOEA’s programs or services, please contact the Elder Helpline at 1-800-96-ELDER.

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<th>State-Funded Programs</th>
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<td>Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long-Term Care Services (CARES)</td>
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<td>Appendix 1: Cost Comparisons, Budget History, Appropriations, and ADRC Funding</td>
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<td>Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders (ADRD) Training</td>
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<td>Serving Health Insurance Needs of Elders Program (SHINE) and Senior Medicare Patrol (SMP)</td>
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<td>Respite for Elders Living in Everyday Families (RELIEF)</td>
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Program Codes Used in This Section | 91
The Florida Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA) works to help Florida's elders remain healthy, safe, and independent.

DOEA was constitutionally designated by Florida voters to "serve as the primary state agency responsible for administering human services programs for the elderly" (Section 430.03, Florida Statutes).

DOEA is responsible for developing policy recommendations for long-term care, combating ageism, creating public awareness of aging issues, understanding the contributions and needs of elders, advocating on behalf of elders, and serving as an information clearinghouse.

DOEA is the designated State Unit on Aging, in accordance with the federal Older Americans Act and Chapter 430, Florida Statutes. DOEA works in concert with federal, state, local, and community-based public and private agencies and organizations to represent the interests of older Floridians, their caregivers, and elder advocates. The organizations and providers that help create a better life for Florida's 5.5 million seniors make up Florida's Aging Network. An important part of the Aging Network is the 11 Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs), also called Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs), that provide a wide range of programs and assistance. Each AAA is managed at the local level and is responsible for selecting the services and providers to assist elders within each county. Through partnerships with the AAAs, DOEA provides community-based care to help seniors safely age with dignity, purpose, and independence.
About Florida’s Elders

Florida is in a season of opportunity, and Florida’s future is linked to the financial security and physical health of its older population.

Florida Population Projections by Gender 2018 vs. 2030

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2010 Census Counts, and Projections of Florida Population by County and Age, Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin, 2020-2045, With 2018 Estimates (Released June 27, 2019).
DOEA and the Aging Network

Demographics

Age Distribution

Florida is the third most populous state with 20,840,568 citizens. Among the 50 states, Florida has the highest percentage of elders age 65 and older and the second highest percentage of elders age 60 and older (26.5 percent) compared with a national percentage of 21.3 percent.

Florida outnumbers the senior populations of 20 other states combined as well as the total populations of Alaska, Delaware, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming combined. By 2030, Florida’s older adult population is estimated to increase to 7.6 million, or about 30 percent of the state’s population.

Further, the latest estimates show that more than 900 people move to Florida every day, and a significant number are over 60 years old. In one year, more than 11,000 people over the age of 60 moved to Florida. These migration trends are largely reflected in the urban areas and are concentrated in Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Pinellas, and Hillsborough counties.


Percentage Population Age 60 and Over by County

- 16.96% - 21.11%
- 23.07% - 28.36%
- 28.45% - 32.72%
- 32.97% - 38.58%
- 41.97% - 60.97%

Source: Department of Elder Affairs 2018 Profiles of Older Floridians are based on the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2018 Projection.

Top 5 Counties with the Highest Concentration of Elders in Florida

1. Miami-Dade 11.0%
2. Palm Beach 7.9%
3. Broward 7.9%
4. Pinellas 5.8%
5. Hillsborough 4.9%

Source: DOEAA's 2018 Profiles of Older Floridians.
The Longevity Economy

Older adults are an important part of Florida’s economic engine. The average retiree in Florida contributes $2,900 more to the state and local economy than they consume in public services.

These older adults, along with all adults over the age of 50 are fueling a significant, fast-growing and often overlooked “longevity economy” - the sum of all economic activity driven by these individuals including both the products and services they purchase directly as well as the further economic activity this spending generates.

People over 50 contribute to the economy in a positive, outsized proportion to their share of the population. Despite being 40 percent of Florida’s population in 2017, the total economic contribution of the Longevity Economy accounted for 54 percent of Florida’s GDP ($478 billion).

Source: Study prepared by the University of Florida’s Bureau of Economic and Business Research titled “An Update to the Net Impact of Retirees on Florida’s State and Local Budgets (2018).”
DOEA and the Aging Network

Florida’s Season of Opportunity

While there are challenges in promoting the health and well-being of the growing and increasingly diverse older adult population in Florida, the changing demographics also present an opportunity to use social and technological ingenuity to develop solutions to the changing needs that move us forward. Everything points to the fact that the communities that will thrive in the 21st century will be those that both tackle the challenges and embrace the positive possibilities that an aging population creates – essentially becoming livable communities.

The amenities of a livable community help maximize the independence and quality of life of older adults, while also enhancing the economic, civic, and social vitality of the community. That is why one of the most important initiatives at DOEA is Livable Florida – working with AARP to make Florida an “Age-Friendly State.”

In April, Florida became the fourth state in the nation to receive the Age-Friendly state designation. In embracing the Age-Friendly designation, the vision is for Florida to be a state where older adults and indeed all Floridians are thriving in livable communities where they not only live but live well and age well.

Age-Friendly states and communities address the social determinants of health – the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age. The social determinants of health include factors such as socioeconomic status, education, appropriate and affordable housing, neighborhood and physical environment, employment, and social support networks, as well as access to health care.

Florida made great strides last year with the establishment of 35 new Age-Friendly communities – 21 cities, three villages, two towns, and nine counties have committed to becoming Age-Friendly. Not only will those communities be building on that momentum, but others will be joining them in 2020 in creating a Livable Florida.

In 2019, DOEA expanded the Dementia Care and Cure Initiative (DCCI). DCCI seeks to engage communities throughout the state to be more dementia caring, to promote better care for Floridians affected by dementia, and to support research efforts to find a cure. In collaboration with Florida’s 11 Area Agencies on Aging and 17 Memory Disorder Clinics, participating DCCI communities organize Task Forces consisting of community professionals and stakeholders who
work to increase education, awareness, and sensitivity regarding the needs of those affected by dementia. In the last year, four new DCCI Task Forces were established and there are now 14 task forces located throughout the state.

Other important highlights from 2019 include:

**Public Education and Awareness**

At the 2019 Florida Senior Day event, DOEA expanded programming to include a new Senior Day Forum with a panel led by DOEA Secretary Richard Prudom to discuss issues facing Florida’s seniors, their families, caregivers, and Florida’s Aging Network. Topics discussed included:

- Florida’s Age-Friendly efforts;
- Governor DeSantis’ initiatives to combat dementia and to support individuals living with dementia and their families;
- Stopping abuse, neglect, and exploitation;
- Funding for senior services and the growing number of older Floridians;
- The unique needs of Florida’s senior veteran population.

New to the enhanced program was the Florida Senior Day dinner in which Lance Robertson, the Assistant Secretary for Aging and the Administrator for the Administration for Community Living (ACL), provided the keynote address and highlighted the many ways Florida stands as a model for other states in service to seniors.
Program Updates

In July 2019, DOEA increased the basic subsidy for caregivers each month through the Home Care for the Elderly (HCE) Program. The subsidy had not been updated in more than 20 years and is essential to offset expenses for providing support and care for the older adult for whom they care.

Additionally, DOEA changed its policy to allow clients to be dually enrolled in HCE and the Statewide Medicaid Managed Care Long-term Care Program (SMMC LTC), which now permits existing HCE clients who are released for SMMC enrollment to also keep their basic subsidy caregiver benefit if they choose.

To better serve Florida’s older adults, the Community Care for the Elderly (CCE) and Alzheimer's Disease Initiative (ADI) programs received updates. Following a program evaluation, it was determined some clients were terminating their services due to the inability to pay co-payments required by the programs. In order to better serve seniors, DOEA updated the co-pay policy for CCE and ADI clients to ensure continued services to clients who are unable to pay. No CCE or ADI client may have their services terminated for inability to pay their co-pay.
Legislative Development
During Older Americans Month in May of 2019, the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Aging invited DOEA Secretary Richard Prudom to make a presentation to their committee to discuss Florida's strong Aging Network. The purpose of the committee hearing was to highlight all the actions Governor DeSantis has taken to make Florida the best place for older adults and their families to live, and to discuss reauthorization of the federal Older Americans Act. The committee invited Florida to present because of the innovative way the state serves the growing and increasingly diverse senior population, and they highlighted the Department as a model for other states to follow.

Long-Term Feeding Task Force
DOEA partnered with Feeding Florida, the Florida Department of Health, the Florida Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other stakeholders to establish a long-term feeding task force. This idea materialized after Hurricane Michael decimated parts of the Sunshine State in 2018 and focused on immediate food procurement to feed those impacted by the hurricane. This initiative has transformed into an information sharing network which facilitates collaboration and will help make Florida a hunger-free state all year.

Stopping Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation of Older Floridians
In 2019, DOEA collaborated with the U.S. Health & Human Services Office of the Inspector General in exposing scams costing taxpayers billions of dollars. This resulted in 35 arrests in connection with an estimated $2.1 billion in Medicare losses.

Memory Disorders
In Florida, more than 560,000 individuals are currently living with Alzheimer’s disease and this figure is projected to increase to 720,000 individuals by 2025. These numbers do not include the tens of thousands more with other forms of dementia, nor does it include the more than one million Floridians who serve as informal caregivers to those living with Alzheimer’s.

Because Alzheimer’s is the sixth leading cause of death in Florida, DOEA worked on a number of key initiatives to support Floridians living with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias (ADRD) and their caregivers. Under Governor DeSantis’ leadership, one of the initiatives was to add a priority area in the State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) that is devoted to ADRD. DOEA serves as co-chair of the ADRD priority area, along with the Alzheimer’s Association.

Livable Florida not only embraces the positive possibilities of an aging population but tackles the challenges as well. Solutions to complex social challenges do not emerge from the activities of a single individual, social service agency, or sector but rather from the activities of multiple entities including businesses, non-profits, local governments, and the general public. DOEA will continue to develop innovative solutions and forge new partnerships to build on this foundation and create and sustain Livable Florida.

Source: Alzheimer’s Association. 2019 Alzheimer’s Disease facts and figures.
Division of Statewide Community-Based Services

The Statewide Community-Based Services (SCBS) Division is responsible for support and oversight of Comprehensive Assessment and Review for Long-Term Care Services (CARES). CARES staff members, including registered nurses and assessors, perform medical needs assessments of individuals. CARES staff identify clients’ long-term care needs, determine the level of care required to meet those needs, and provide information to individuals on available long-term care options. See the CARES Program on page 69 in Section D of this document for more information.

SCBS also provides oversight for the Department’s non-Medicaid home and community-based programs and services, including programs contracted to the Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) and other entities. These programs are as follows:

- Older Americans Act (OAA);
- Community Care for the Elderly (CCE);
- Emergency Home Energy Assistance Program (EHEAP);
- Home Care for the Elderly (HCE);
- Local Services Program (LSP);
- Adult Care Food Program (ACFP); and
- Senior Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP).

Additionally, SCBS provides oversight of the Department’s Medicaid Long-Term Care Services, including Program of All-Inclusive Care (PACE) and Statewide Medicaid Managed Long-Term Care (SMMC LTC) Program. The PACE program targets individuals age 55 and older eligible for Medicaid nursing home placement and provides a comprehensive array of home and community-based long-term care services, as well as Medicare (acute care) services. Providers typically delivered services in an adult day health care setting. SMMC LTC provides home and long-term care services, including nursing home and in-home care for Medicaid recipients who are 65 years of age or older, or age 18 or older and eligible for Medicaid because of a disability and determined to require nursing facility level of care.

SCBS has primary responsibility for oversight of the AAAs, including contract management and technical support for AAA staff and service providers administering home and community-based services funded through federal or state dollars.
Office of Public and Professional Guardians

The Office of Public and Professional Guardians (OPPG):

- Contracts with 17 local Offices of Public Guardianship throughout Florida;
- Appoints local public guardian offices to provide guardianship services to persons who do not have adequate income or assets to afford a private guardian when there is no willing or able family or friend to serve;
- Registers and educates professional guardians;
- Administers the 40-hour professional guardian training course and the professional guardian competency exam created by the office;
- Provides regulatory oversight and education of professional guardians and the education of examining committee members; and
- Receives complaints, initiates investigations, and takes disciplinary action against professional guardians in accordance with Department statutes and promulgated rules.

A professional guardian serves as a surrogate decision maker for individuals who have been deemed incapacitated by the court, can no longer manage their personal and/or financial affairs, and have no family or friends willing or able to serve as guardian.

OPPG has established the standards of practice for public and professional guardians and has the authority to receive and investigate complaints against these guardians and take appropriate disciplinary actions.

See the OPPG Program on page 63 in Section C of this document for more information.

DOEA continues to partner and support legislators while looking introspectively into Florida's guardianship program for improvements. We will prevent exploitation by driving accountability and equipping guardians with the necessary tools to serve our most vulnerable population.
Elder Rights

The Bureau of Elder Rights helps protect the rights of elders through various programs and initiatives. In addition to leading the Livable Florida Initiative and the Dementia Care and Cure Initiative, the bureau also operates other programs and works with Florida’s senior centers. The Elder Abuse Prevention Program works to protect elders from abuse, neglect, and exploitation by supporting outreach and training efforts conducted through Florida’s 11 Aging and Disability Resource Centers. The Bureau of Elder Rights also promotes the development of statewide delivery systems for legal services. These efforts include coordinating the statewide Senior Legal Helpline, private pro bono activities, and other legal and self-help resources.

In addition to these programs, and in conjunction with a 15-member advisory committee, the bureau operates Florida’s Alzheimer’s Disease Initiative (ADI), which includes three components:

1) Supportive services such as counseling, consumable medical supplies, and respite for caregiver relief;

2) Memory Disorder Clinics (MDCs) to provide diagnosis, education, training, research, treatment, and referral; and

3) the Brain Bank to support research.

Elder Rights is responsible for planning, budgeting, monitoring, and coordinating the Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders (ADRD) training provider and curriculum approval process. Through contracted partners, the Department ensures training providers and curricula are reviewed and approved by qualified clinical professionals.

Furthermore, the bureau operates Respite for Elders Living in Everyday Families (RELIEF), a program offering respite services to family caregivers of frail elders and those with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders.

The bureau's Serving Health Insurance Needs of Elders (SHINE) Program provides free, unbiased, and confidential Medicare-related counseling assistance for Florida's Medicare beneficiaries, their families, and caregivers.

The Bureau of Elder Rights' Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) helps low-income Floridians age 55 and older with poor employment prospects to participate in part-time community service positions with public or non-profit organizations. The goal is to help participants become economically self-sufficient while enjoying the social and physical benefits of employment.

In addition, the bureau's Office of Volunteer Community Service (OVCS) encourages volunteerism by Florida's older adults. The bureau also operates AmeriCorps, a network of national service programs that engages a multigenerational corps of members who commit to one year of service, and Senior Companion Program (SCP), a national service peer-volunteer program that provides services to elders at risk of nursing home placement.

Senior Centers

Another component of Florida's Aging Network is senior centers. Studies show elders are happier and healthier when they are engaged socially, intellectually, and physically. Senior centers are involved in all three pursuits.

Senior centers are community facilities which provide a broad spectrum of services suited to diverse needs and interests. Florida’s 260-plus centers provide a wide range of activities to enhance the daily lives of seniors. (An estimated 400,000 seniors visit Florida’s senior centers every year.) These centers provide seniors the opportunity to participate in community-based activities within their own neighborhoods and among their friends.
DOEA and the Aging Network

Communicating with Our Stakeholders and the Public

DOEA's audience includes Florida’s elders, caregivers, the general public, aging network professionals, the media, and other state and federal agencies. To communicate to this diverse audience, the Department publishes a bi-monthly Elder Update newspaper, which includes articles covering relevant topics important to Florida's elders. The Elder Update is distributed at no cost to individuals or groups within Florida, and the publication is also available on the Department's website. A special Disaster Preparedness Guide is released each year prior to the beginning of hurricane season and includes important information for disaster planning and recovery.

DOEA also posts important information on its website and shares other news and updates through press releases, special events, and social media.

OTHER DOEA PUBLICATIONS

- State Plan on Aging
- Consumer Resource Guide
- DOEA Fact Sheets
- Profiles of Older Floridians

WEBSITE
elderaffairs.org

FACEBOOK
facebook.com/elderaffairs

TWITTER
twitter.com/elderaffairs

50,000 copies of Elder Update are distributed at no cost to individuals and organizations across Florida.
Area Agencies on Aging (AAA) are the designated private non-profit entities that advocate, plan, coordinate, and fund a system of elder support services in their respective Planning and Service Areas (PSAs).

Each of the 11 Area Agencies on Aging also operates as an Aging and Disability Resource Center. ADRCs function as a single, coordinated system for information and access to services for all Floridians seeking long-term care resources. The ADRCs provide information and assistance about state and federal benefits, as well as available local programs and services. Each AAA contracts with one or more Community Care for the Elderly Lead Agencies that provide and coordinate services for elders throughout the state.

There are 52 CCE Lead Agencies serving Florida. Lead agency providers are either non-profit corporations or county government agencies. Among the non-profit corporations are senior centers and Councils on Aging. Lead agencies contract with local service providers, which include non-profit and for-profit corporations. Among non-profits are

- Senior centers,
- County organizations,
- Community action agencies,
- Faith-based organizations,
- Adult day care centers, and
- Alzheimer's disease clinics.

The AAAs also operate a statewide network of 11 Elder Helplines. Individuals and community agencies seeking accurate, unbiased information about federal, state, or local social and health and human services may access Florida's Elder Helpline by calling toll-free 1-800-96-ELDER (1-800-963-5337).

To improve an individual’s entry into the services system, AAA services are accessible through local providers, including senior centers, lead agencies, health care providers, and other community agencies.
### AGING NETWORK

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<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Area Agencies on Aging (AAA)</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>Community Care for the Elderly Lead Agencies</td>
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<td>Assisted Living Facilities</td>
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<td>330</td>
<td>Adult Family Care Homes</td>
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<tr>
<td>695</td>
<td>Nursing Homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Age-Friendly Communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260+</td>
<td>Senior Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415</td>
<td>Congregate Meal Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Memory Disorder Clinics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Functions of AAA
- **Information & Referral Services**
- **Operate Elder Helplines**
- **Help Clients Who Need Assistance**
- **Help With Medicaid Applications**
- **Maintain Client Waitlists**
- **Help Clients Access Services**

### Services Provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meals on Wheels Delivered</td>
<td>10M+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caregiver Respite Hours</td>
<td>4.1M+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals Served at Nutrition Sites</td>
<td>6.7M+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homemaker &amp; Personal Care Trips</td>
<td>30M+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor, Shop, &amp; Senior Centers Trips</td>
<td>2.9M+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source for assisted living facilities, adult family care homes, and nursing homes: DOEA’s 2018 Profiles of Older Floridians.

Source for assisted living facilities, adult family care homes, and nursing homes: DOEA’s 2018 Profiles of Older Floridians.

Services provided in State Fiscal Year 2018-2019.
AREA AGENCIES ON AGING

PSA - Planning and Service Area

1 PSA 1
Northwest Florida Area Agency on Aging, Inc.
5090 Commerce Park Cir.
Pensacola, FL 32505
(850) 494-7101
www.nwflaaa.org

2 PSA 2
Advantage Aging Solutions
2414 Mahan Dr.
Tallahassee, FL 32308
(850) 488-0055
www.aaanf.org

3 PSA 3
Elder Options
100 S.W. 75th St., Ste. 301
Gainesville, FL 32607
(352) 378-6649
www.agingresources.org

4 PSA 4
ElderSource, The Area Agency on Aging of Northeast Florida
10688 Old St. Augustine Rd.
Jacksonville, FL 32257
(904) 391-6600
www.myeldersource.org

5 PSA 5
Area Agency on Aging of Pasco-Pinellas, Inc.
9549 Koger Blvd.
Gadsden Bldg., Ste. 100
St. Petersburg, FL 33702
(727) 570-9696
www.agingcarefl.org

6 PSA 6
Senior Connection Center, Inc.
8928 Brittany Way
Tampa, FL 33619
(813) 740-3888
www.seniorconnectioncenter.org

7 PSA 7
Senior Resource Alliance
3319 Maguire Blvd., Ste. 100
Orlando, FL 32803
(407) 514-1800
www.seniorresourcealliance.org

8 PSA 8
Area Agency on Aging for Southwest Florida, Inc.
15201 N. Cleveland Ave., Ste. 1100
North Fort Myers, FL 33903
(239) 652-6900
www.aaaswfl.org

9 PSA 9
Area Agency on Aging of Palm Beach/Treasure Coast, Inc.
4400 N. Congress Ave.
West Palm Beach, FL 33407
(561) 684-5885
www.youragingresourcecenter.org

10 PSA 10
Aging and Disability Resource Center of Broward County, Inc.
5300 Hiatus Rd.
Sunrise, FL 33351
(954) 745-9567
www.adrcbroward.org

11 PSA 11
Alliance for Aging, Inc.
760 N.W. 107th Ave., Ste. 214, 2nd Floor
Miami, FL 33172
(305) 670-6500
www.allianceforaging.org

County coloring represents area served by the corresponding Area Agency on Aging.