



**GOVERNOR’S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON AGING**

**August 10, 2022, 10:00 AM**

1700 West Washington Street, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

A general meeting of the Governor’s Advisory Council on Aging was convened on **August 10, 2022**, in a hybrid format, 1700 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, notice having been duly given.

Members Present (10)	Members Absent (5)
Terri Spitz, Chair	Bert Ijams
Belinda Akes	Shelli Silver
Brenda Holt	Bonita Imus
Steve Wagner	Jaime Aguilar
Teresa Manygoats	
Carol Brown, Co-Chair	
Tim Dunn	
Virginia Rountree	
Lisa O’Neill	
Barbara Marshall	
Lela Alston	
Staff and Guests Present (5)	
Mary Beals Luedtka	Nicole Baker
Melissa Elliott	Kainoa Spenser

**Call to Order**

- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, called the Governor’s Advisory Council on Aging meeting to order at **10:00 a.m.** with **11 members** and 4 staff and guests present. **Terri Spitz, Chair**, reviewed the procedures of the hybrid meeting and welcomed all those present.

**Roll Call**

- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, conducted a roll call of the Council with a quorum met.

**Approval of Minutes**

- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, requested a review of the **April 13, 2022** meeting minutes.
  - o **Brenda Holt** moved to accept the **April 13, 2022** minutes with the amendment.
  - o **Carol Brown** seconded the motion.
  - o The motion passed with no dissenting votes at **10:05 a.m.**

**Arizona State Plan on Aging**

- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, introduced **Dana Kennedy**, State Director for AARP Arizona. **Dana** has had more than 30 years as a leading advocate for working families, retirees, and women at the local, state, and national levels. As State Director, Dana is working to make AARP the go-to organization for Arizonans who are aged 50 years or older by championing issues that matter most to families such as healthcare, employment security and retirement planning, and preventing fraud and abuse.

- **Dana** discussed the future of Social Security and options on how to solidify its solvency for the coming years. The last yearly report released by the Social Security Trustees revealed that it is solvent through 2037. As long as there is a good economy, Social Security will stay strong. Most people understand that it isn't supposed to cover everything, but instead be one of the three ways of maintaining financial security; the other two being Savings and Pensions or 401ks.
- Here are some potential solutions that Congress could take to help secure Social Security solvency.
  - Solution 1: Raising the Retirement age. One proposal would raise the full retirement age to 68. Starting in 2023, the age would increase by two months each year until it reached 68 in 2028. This is estimated to fill 18 percent of the funding gap. A Pro to this is people are living longer than ever before, and the full benefits age should be increased. Otherwise, recipients will spend an ever-greater amount of their lives living in retirement, which we simply cannot afford. A Con is raising the full retirement age is a benefit cut no matter what age you begin taking benefits. The increase from 65 to 67 already in law cuts benefits by 13 percent
  - Solution 2: Begin Longevity Indexing. Indexing would automatically modify Social Security to pay smaller monthly benefits as life spans increase. Reducing the monthly payments could be accomplished either by increasing the age at which a person becomes eligible for full, unreduced retirement benefits (full retirement age) or by changing the benefits formula. A Pro is Indexing the Social Security retirement age is a fair way to handle the fact that Americans are expected to live longer. This method would increase Social Security's full benefits age by about one month every two years. A Con is indexing benefits for longevity would unfairly cut benefits for almost everyone. Low-earning workers and other disadvantaged groups have seen little or no gains in longevity.
  - Solution 3: Recalculate the COLA (chained consumer price index). This would be to use an alternative price index for calculating the Cost-of-living adjustments whether through the chained consumer price index or the Elderly index. A Pro for the chained consumer price index solution measures the inflation experienced by a larger part of the population and better represents the way that real people react to price changes. A Pro for the Elderly Index option is a more accurate Social Security COLA that would compensate for the higher inflation that seniors experience by using an elderly index.
  - Solution 4: Increase the Payroll tax. Raising the cap to cover a higher percentage of total earnings would help close Social Security's funding gap. One commonly mentioned goal would raise the cap to cover 90% of all earnings. Raising the cap to 90% is estimated to fill 36 % of the funding gap. A Pro is lifting the cap to cover 90 % of all earnings is sensible and fair. Only 6% of workers earn more than the current cap of \$110,100. The Con is increasing taxes is a serious mistake. It reduces the amount that Americans have to spend on their family's food, housing, clothes, education, etc, and only delays the problem with Social Security, not fixing it.
  - Solution 5: Eliminate the Payroll tax. Today, the cap covers about 84 % of total earnings. Eliminating the cap so that all earnings would be subject to Social Security's payroll tax would help close the program's funding gap. A Pro is Eliminating the tax cap would make Social Security's financing fairer. Only 6 % of workers earn more than the current cap of \$110,100. They would pay on all their earnings throughout the year just as everyone else does, and would get a modest increase in benefits. A Con is that this "solution" would cause huge Social Security checks for very high-income people. To avoid this, Congress must change the fundamental nature of the program, and then some people would end up paying higher taxes and getting nothing in return.
  - Solution 6: Reduce benefits for higher earners. This could be done by modifying Social Security's benefit formula in several ways, depending on who is classified as higher earners and how much their benefits are reduced. A Pro is wealthier retirees have other ways, such as pensions and savings, to fund their retirements. They don't need full benefits. Everyone would still receive a benefit, but higher-earning retirees would receive less than they do now. A Con is these proposals would cut benefits for middle-class workers making as little as \$35,000 a year. Retirees' health care costs are rising while other retirement resources – home equity, pensions, lifetime savings – are at

risk or unavailable for too many Americans. Most seniors get most of their income from Social Security.

- Solution 7: Benefit Improvements. Lawmakers should consider increasing benefits for more vulnerable recipients. Some of the proposals to improve benefits are increasing benefits for surviving spouses, earnings credits for caretakers, and minimum benefits for low-income workers. A Pro is to acknowledge benefits are modest—\$1,230 a month on average. We can afford to improve it. We could ensure that people who pay in at least 30 years will not be poor in retirement, give working parents credit for caregiving and improve benefits for survivors. A Con is that all of Social Security's benefits should be reviewed so that some can receive improved amounts while ensuring Social Security will be able to pay every person appropriate benefits for decades to come.
- Solution 8: Increase Payroll tax rate. One option to help close the Social Security funding gap would raise the payroll tax rate for all workers and employers. A Pro is gradually increasing the Social Security tax rate from 6.2 to 7.2 % over 20 years makes good sense. This change—just 50 cents more a week for an average earner—would close just over half of the financing gap. The Con is increasing Social Security's payroll tax rate is a bad idea that would increase everyone's taxes, no matter their income, and will not hit all employees equally.
- Solution 9: Tax all Salary Reduction Plans. Collecting payroll taxes on all types of benefit plans would increase the Social Security program's funds, as well as increase the earnings used to calculate the Social Security benefits of workers who have those benefit plans. The Pro is that Congress should complete a reform it launched in 1983 when it treated workers' contributions to 401(k) salary reduction plans as earnings that are taxed and counted toward Social Security benefits; reducing the Social Security funding gap. The Con is changing the tax treatment of salary reduction plans would increase the cost of health care and other employee benefits because the tax savings help to offset the employer's cost of operating the plans. The result would be fewer employers that are willing to offer these types of benefits.
- Solution 10: Cover all newly hired State and Local government workers. One proposed change, Social Security would cover all newly hired state and local government workers. Those workers and their employers would each pay their share of Social Security payroll taxes, and the workers would receive Social Security benefits. The Pro is Extending coverage to newly hired workers, as was done with federal employees in 1983 legislation, would ease the transition for the workers and jurisdictions that would be affected. The Con is with this proposal is Social Security would increase revenue now, but eventually, the program would have to pay these workers' benefits. That would make Social Security's financial problems even worse.
- Solution 11: Increase the number of years used to calculate initial benefits. One option to help close the Social Security funding gap would increase the number of years of earnings used to calculate Social Security benefits from 35 to 38 or even 40. Because that method would typically include more years of lower earnings, the average earnings would decrease and benefits would be lower. The Pro is increasing the number of years an individual must work to qualify for full Social Security benefits recognizing that most people are living and working longer than they did in the past. The Con is this proposal would reduce benefits the most for people who need them most: women and lower-income, less-educated, and minority retirees. It would reduce benefits not only for retired workers but also for their dependents and survivors.
- Solution 12: Begin means-testing Social Security benefits. Means testing would reduce benefits for higher-income recipients and could even eliminate benefits for the highest-income households. The Pro is Social Security should provide monthly benefits only to retirees who have less than a certain amount of non-Social Security annual income. Social Security would continue to be insurance against retirement poverty for everyone but would focus its benefit payments on those who need them. The Con is means testing would change Social Security from an earned right to welfare. It would penalize you if you saved or earned a pension because that income would reduce your Social Security. It would be a huge breach of faith with working Americans who earned their benefits by paying in over the years.

- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, thanked **Dana** for the presentation, providing the Pros and Cons of each potential solution, and all of the important work and advocacy that is done by AARP Arizona.
- **Dana** added that this is a mandatory retirement program but has lifted thousands out of poverty. Social Security is not able to keep up with chronic illnesses that many face in the aging population.
- **Belinda Akes** stated that she and her husband are still paying into Social Security which can be hard, but the benefits outweigh the costs. **Melissa Elliott** added that the diversity of challenges that the aging community faces and the current system doesn't take this into account. **Dana** responded with the suggestion of starting a commission that brings together stakeholders and citizens to have open and transparent conversations on how to solve this issue.
- **Representative Tim Dunn** thanked **Dana** for the Pros and Cons aspect of the presentation. He asked how other states cover state employees who leave early from their jobs and move into the private sector. **Dana** responded that if you paid into a private pension or partially into Social Security, an individual should have access to both, but are eligible for the different programs that one opts into.

### **Arizona Association of Area Agencies on Aging - Overview and AmeriCorps Programs**

- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, introduced **Mary Beals-Luedtka** and **Melissa Elliott, MSW**. **Mary** has been with the Northern Arizona Council of Governments (NACOG) for 31 years and has served as the Director of the Area Agency on Aging (AAA) since 2004. Since 2006, she has served on numerous National Aging Boards and was a delegate to the White House Conference on Aging in 2005, and again in 2015. She is currently on the Board for the National Association of Nutrition & Aging Services Programs (NANASP), serving as Immediate Past Chair. In addition, **Mary** serves as the Founding Board Chair for the Arizona Association of Area Agencies on Aging, Inc. (AZ4A). **Melissa** has worked with older adults for over 20 years in both social services and therapeutic recreation programming. She has been at the Area Agency on Aging, Region One in Phoenix for 15 years, and is currently the Senior Vice-President of Programs and Services.
- **Mary** started the presentation by reviewing the framework of AZ4A and the services they provide, including but not limited to: Case Management, Congregate Meals, Information and Referral, Benefits Counseling, Transportation, and other community-based services. She went on to discuss the issues the State of Arizona faces, such as the growing aging population, increased demand for services, shortage of workers, affordable housing, and homelessness. Arizona is aging faster than the national average, making note of the 34% increase in the population of persons aged 65+ in the US during the same period. Additionally, over half of those experiencing homelessness are over 50, and can be related to the housing shortages and/or other issues the aging community face around this issue. **Mary** stated that since the beginning of the pandemic, there has been an increase in demand for all of their services (besides transportation), and that there is an overall staff shortage in the Direct Care Worker field. AAA is working to put together a marketing plan for partners to help amplify their efforts to hire more Direct Care Workers, and has a launch date of October 1st, 2022.
- **Mary** continued her presentation by going over each of the regions and discussing the different programs they provide to the aging community.
  - A new initiative to highlight out of Region One is Operation HOPE which delivers food boxes and produces bags to older Arizonans with a focus on homebound individuals.
  - The Pima Council on Aging in Region Two recently won First Place in the USAging's annual Aging Innovations and Achievement Conference for their 'Take YOUR Shot' campaign.
  - NACOG Aging under the Northern Arizona Council of Governments provides jobs and economic stimulus to the small communities they serve. They are also addressing social isolation through multiple health and wellness programs.
  - For decades, the Western Arizona Council of Governments (WACOG) AAA has partnered with the Community Action Association to prioritize connecting seniors to safety net services (utility and rental assistance, Weatherization, and home modification assistance) that are administered through the 'sister' agency. The Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES)'s decision to move the administration of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to the

Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) Portal is concerning given the inherent barrier and potential negative impact on older adults accessing assistance through an online platform.

- In La Paz County, they are working to expand the public health workforce, and address social determinants of health, as well as COVID-19.
  - The Pinal-Gila Council for Senior Citizens have established a strong COVID-19 vaccination and testing program, all while expanding their Meals on Wheels program. To date, they have hosted 19 pop-up vaccination events and have distributed 10,946 testing kits.
  - Southeastern Arizona Governments Organization (SEAGO) AAA partnered with Southeastern Arizona Health Education Center to increase vaccine confidence by decreasing vaccine hesitancy.
    - Other major projects within this region include the Southeastern Arizona Elder Abuse Taskforce, and the Santa Cruz County Senior Sin Ruedas Taskforce which will address transportation issues.
  - Region 8, the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc., has also worked to decrease vaccine hesitancy through their San Manuel Band of Mission Indians grant which provides COVID-19 resources, First Aid Kits, and access to meals. They have also established an Alzheimer's Dementia Program Initiative aimed to provide resources and limited community education around the topic.
- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, thanked **Mary** for the presentation and resources.
  - **Brenda Holt** asked **Mary** to talk more about the two programs aimed to combat social isolation, Joy for All Animals and Critter Tales. The Joy for All Animals program uses robotic animals, such as dogs, for pets. Critter Tales is a support group for the aging community who have pets where they can bring in speakers and share their personal experiences with one another. **Mary** relayed a story of a woman dealing with social isolation and dementia, and how much joy and relief came out of her taking part in these programs.
  - **Dana** thanked **Representative Tim Dunn** for his help in sponsoring HB 2299 which increased funding to expand the Ombudsman program.
  - **Representative Tim Dunn** asked what two things the state can do to help these programs. **Mary** responded by stating that help is needed in recruiting Direct Care Workers, as well as to have advocates at the state helping to voice their concerns when funding to support their programs starts running low.
  - **Melissa Elliott, MSW** began her presentation with an overview of the impact that AmeriCorps AAA members and organizations have had on local communities across the state. **Melissa** explained that her region is structured as a non-profit organization allowing them to create critical programs and services that support local community needs. **Melissa** discussed how all six programs that were crafted amid the pandemic still need to be addressed, just in a different way. AmeriCorps members were instrumental in implementing Region One's Operation HOPE, delivering over 8,000 boxes of food to the aging population. Additionally, and through funding from a partnership between the City of Phoenix, AmeriCorps, and AAA,, another program, Goods2HOME, provides cleaning supplies boxes to low-income aging community members.
  - **Melissa** went on to discuss what serving as an AAA AmeriCorps member entails, and how they use a 'Seniors serving Seniors' model. This means that recruited AAA AmeriCorps members, better referred to as *Encore Members*, are aged 55 years and older and are looking for a meaningful way to give back to their communities. Members serve 15-20 hours per week, receive a \$500-700 cost of living stipend each month, and typically are retired professionals from a variety of fields (social work, nursing) that add value to the clients being served.
  - **Melissa** continued by discussing her work with AAA AmeriCorps since 2010 to serve and support homebound seniors, working to place members in low-income retirement communities. Caring Circles, the main program that serves homebound seniors, was created in 2017 with a mission to serve and provide social support to older adults. They currently serve over 1,000 clients per year. There are 15 AmeriCorps members within the program helping to recruit, train, and engage individuals or groups to volunteer, with a focus on training the aging community with technology and getting connected to the outside world.
  - **Representative Tim Dunn** asked how these programs and AmeriCorps are funded within the state. **Melissa** responded that there are two ways their AmeriCorps members are funded: at a state and federal level. The 3-year funding is awarded through a nationally competitive process. The Caring Circles program

started at the national level but is now funded under the state AmeriCorps funding process, housed in the Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family. AAA also equally matches any state or federal level funds with an equal amount. **Carol Brown, Co-Chair**, added that AmeriCorps members are in a couple of the AAA regions helping in volunteer programs such as Senior Companions and Foster Grandparents.

### Workgroup Update

- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, introduced **Steve Wagner** for an update on the Aging in Community Workgroup (AIC). **Steve** shared that he is stepping down as Co-Chair of the workgroup due to taking on new responsibilities and other commitments. He stated he looks forward to still serving on the Council and in the workgroup. Reported back that all but one of the goals that AIC created have been met.
- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, relayed an update on **Adult Protective Services (APS)**. The Council's goal is to have all APS inspectors have required dementia training. Through **Virginia Rountree** who helped start the conversation and bring APS to the table which helped to get this training into their required training. The rollout of the new dementia training will start on August 27, 2022 beginning with internal staff and new inspectors. This is an updated training from the Desert Southwest Chapter - Alzheimer's Association which is much more interactive and allows taking more dementia-related training.
- **Steve** discussed being on the Taskforce Against Senior Abuse (TASA) of the Attorney General's Office. He is the Co-Chair of the Health and Safety Committee focused on the reduction of abuse and neglect while increasing mandatory reporting. He continued to discuss the reality that mandated reporters have by only reporting 1 in 24 cases of neglect, abuse, and exploitation; through this Taskforce, they hope to change this reality. Another focus is building a committee to deal with statutory issues related to reducing instances of abuse and neglect. The committee is considering digging into the death rate of elders and how they can all work together to reduce these, as well as all instances of elder abuse. **Carol Brown, Co-Chair**, stated that the next TASA meeting is on November 16th, 2022, and those who are interested in getting involved are welcome to attend. **Carol Brown, Co-Chair**, thanked **Representative Tim Dunn** for his help in getting HB 2397 passed which relates to the issues of protecting elder abuse, with specific language within the bill that includes emotional abuse as a form of elder abuse.
- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, relayed that the AIC Workgroup Chair doesn't have to be a council member so when thinking of recruitment for this position, the council is looking for people in the First Responder arena who can help get dementia education into the First Responders required training. If anyone has someone in mind, just send their name and details to Kainoa Spenser at [kspenser@az.gov](mailto:kspenser@az.gov).

### Council Member and Liaison Roundtable

- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, began with her update on attending the Alzheimers Association International Research Conference where she was able to learn from over 9,500 attendees and over 4,000 pieces of science. Getting to see Arizona's research representation at this conference gives hope to her for the aging population in Arizona. A few striking pieces of research to highlight:
  - A study showed that people with Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) who had aerobic movement each day for a year had no cognitive decline. This shows a correlation between movement and slowing cognitive decline.
  - Those dealing with MCI and have been subject to personal and structural racism are associated with having lower memory scores and a quicker decline in cognition.
  - A study showed that the loss of smell and long stays in the ICU due to COVID-19 had an impact on cognition. Long stays in the ICU are correlated with doubling the risk of dementia and cognitive downfall.
  - A study showed that eating large amounts of highly processed foods leads to a 28% faster decline in cognition, memory, and verbal fluency.
  - If you would like to read more, one can go to [az.org/AAIC](https://az.org/AAIC).
- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, introduced **Barbara Marshall** who had to leave early.
- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, introduced **Belinda Akes** who discussed the storm that hit Eloy and the surrounding areas on July 17th, 2022, taking down the power and specifically impacting seniors in the area. Pinal-Gila

Council for Seniors set up transportation for individuals to see family members if they were stuck, placed people in hotels who needed a safe place, and was still able to deliver their Meals on Wheels which allowed for personal check-ins with each of the clients. Luckily their food pantry was still operational which allowed them to continue delivering food to those in need despite the storm. **Belinda** thanked the Eloy Fire Department and the Pinal-Gila Council for Seniors for their immense support during this hard time.

- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, introduced **Brenda Holt**, who expressed hope for the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act to make sure the insulin cap gets put in place. AARP Arizona is now involved with offering 9 in-person events between now and December while still offering virtual events. **Steve** asked if it is public information on which 10 medications will be negotiated by Medicare if the Inflation Reduction Act passes. **Dana** responded that only insulin is known while the other 9 are still unknown. **Steve** stated that as a First Responder he and his community are very interested in knowing what those 9 medications are going to be.
- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, introduced **Carol Brown, Co-Chair**, for an update from the Western Arizona Council of Governments (WACOG). A foundation was able to donate one of the robotic animals for the companion program to a woman who is living in a memory loss facility. One of their goals is to build a "Senior" prom in Yuma County. Any senior can attend even if they have a spouse or not. WACOG isn't taking the lead on the planning, but a strong team is in place. She also discussed speaking to the decision makers within Yuma to start the process of finding and/or building a Senior Center. WACOG is excited to be a part of and promote Yuma's Walk to End Alzheimer's on November 12th, 2022 with an emphasis on Veterans Day. AAA provides dementia education and resources that they offer in a 2-hour timeframe for each Geriatric Residency program. This program is scheduled to continue for another year.
- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, introduced **Lisa O'Neill** who had no new updates but will have more information at the next meeting.
- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, introduced **Senator Lela Alston** who updated that she has been appointed to sit on a Housing and Homelessness Committee. Moving forward, she will be advocating for the growing aging homeless population. The Housing Trust Fund received \$60 million in funding which is a significant increase from last year.
- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, introduced **Steve Wagner** to relay a request of **Senator Lela Alston, Representative Tim Dunn**, and other community leaders. Senior homelessness has more than tripled since the '90s, and over 50% are aged 50 years and older, the current state of the issue is not safe, and is one of the causes of the overburdening of 911 systems. He requests that state leaders all the way down to local and community leaders all come together to have sensible dialogue in addressing the solutions of homelessness by circumstance, and homelessness by choice. 911 response times are under 5 minutes on a national scale, but for some fire departments in Arizona, that time is up to 9 minutes, showcasing that solutions are needed to protect the most vulnerable. **Terri Spitz, Chair**, was reminded of another study from the conference that showcased this issue and agrees that conversations need to happen to address the issue of senior homelessness.
- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, introduced **Representative Dunn** who gave an update on the gains during the legislative session. Worked on getting the interim study going, the pilot project for the DD homes, and working with multiple agencies to solve these issues. His conversations from his time spent on the committees discussing the audit reports, it has made him ask what can the state do to help our agencies serve their communities. How can he use his position and as a private citizen how can we do a better job in better promoting these resources and ways to help? **Terri Spitz, Chair**, said one thing people can do is share out the link to the GACA meetings so people can hear the conversations and presentations taking place. **Representative Tim Dunn** relayed the back and forth process of getting specific language put into the House Bill passed, which includes emotional abuse deemed as abuse against seniors.
- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, introduced **Nicole Baker**, Liaison from the Arizona Department of Veteran Services. She updated the council on the new pilot program for aging veterans with high-acuity needs. The program takes veterans and walks them through the process of getting them into a Skilled Nursing and/or Assisted Living Facility. While veterans are waiting to be placed in a long-term care facility, the program will cover an individual's short-term living costs. By leading them through the process from the beginning of their coordinated entry into the housing and homelessness system helps to see which barriers they face. This will

bring data on the barriers to entry into these systems, and/or see what resources from state agencies can be provided to people to help move out of the homelessness system. **Nicole** continued by discussing another project, Yuma Home, which is staffed enough to open its first unit and have 15 applicants in line for entry when they open in October 2022. Tours are welcome, and if you are interested, reach out to her for more information. **Carol Brown, Co-Chair**, requested to see if the Military Affairs Council can hold their meetings at the new VA Yuma Home..

- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, introduced **Mary Beals-Luedtka** who gave a quick overview and highlights of the different program successes and challenges from the Regions of AAA. The full region program highlights and challenges can be found [here](#).

#### Upcoming Meeting

- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, reminded Council members that their next meeting is on October 12, 2022, in a hybrid format, with in-person and virtual options.

#### Adjournment

- **Carol Brown, Co-Chair**, asked to have the potential 2023 council meeting dates sent out to be reviewed. In addition, an update on the Community & Legislative Partners in Aging (CLPA) meetings and their tentative dates for this coming session.
- **Terri Spitz, Chair**, thanked everyone for being part of the meeting and asked for a motion to adjourn.
  - **Carol Brown, Co-Chair**, moved to adjourn.
  - **Representative Tim Dunn** seconded the motion.
  - The motion passed with no dissenting votes and the meeting adjourned at **12:00 P.M.**

Dated 12 of August 2022  
Governor's Advisory Council on Aging  
Respectfully Submitted By:  
Kainoa Spenser  
GOYFF