

Volunteer Risk Management Considerations for Long-Term Care Ombudsman Programs (LTCOPs) Worksheet

Volunteer LTCO increase resident access to the LTCOP, expand LTCO program services, bring a variety of skills and experiences to the LTCO role, strengthen the connection between LTCO programs and the local community where they serve, and enhance the quality of life and care for LTC residents and consumers. Volunteer LTCO are invaluable, but due to the unique role and responsibilities of the LTCO program there are potential risks that need to be addressed.

This worksheet provides key points to consider regarding risk management for LTCOPs. The chart highlights areas of risk and tips to reducing risk to help LTCOPs evaluate their programs to identify potential risk, review current program practices, and develop recommendations for improvements. The information below is from the *Supporting Volunteer LTC Ombudsmen and Minimizing Risk* webinar provided by the National Long-Term Care Ombudsman Resource Center (NORC) and is meant to be provide a brief overview so it is not all inclusive, see footnotes for links to more information and resources.¹

What is Risk?2

Risk: anything that threatens the ability of a nonprofit to accomplish its mission.

Risk management: a discipline that enables people and organizations to cope with uncertainty by taking steps to protect its vital assets and resources.

Minimizing Risk	Current Practice (e.g., screening, training, forms, policies and procedures)	Recommendation		
Areas of Risk				
As representatives of the LTCOP, volunteer LTCO:				
Have access to residents, facilities, and others.				
Obtain personal, confidential information.				
Represent the state LTCOP and local ombudsman entity (if applicable).				
Directly impact program performance and outcomes.				
Have a significant degree of independence.				
Actions could harm the LTCOP and individuals it serves (e.g., inappropriate disclosure of				

¹ Concept for worksheet from Rhonda DeBough, Volunteer Coordinator, MN LTCOP and content from Supporting Volunteer LTCO and Minimizing Risk webinar http://ltcombudsman.org/omb support/volunteer/calls-webinars#1.

² Risk and risk management definition from Nonprofit Risk Management Center <u>www.nonprofitrisk.org</u>.

information, provide					
misinformation).					
May act outside of their role and					
responsibilities.					
Drive to their assigned facility and					
other LTCOP activities.					
Are often personally impacted by					
their LTCO work, both positively and					
negatively (e.g., can experience					
burnout/compassion fatigue).					
To Reduce Risk Establish Connection, Communication, and Control					
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Establish Connection					
Provide a warm welcome with staff					
and peers.					
Regular, personal contact improves					
trust and solidifies shared values.					
Mentoring and shadowing.					
Enhance Communication					
Reduce isolation in order to prevent					
an "us vs. them" attitude and a fear					
that they are "missing out."					
Provide prompt responses.					
' ' '					
Find communication method that					
works best for individual volunteers					
(e.g., ask in application or training if					
they prefer email vs. phone).					
Improve Control					
Set priorities and share them (e.g.,					
priorities for the LTCOP and					
expectations for volunteers).					
Establish clear responsibilities for					
results.					
Risk Management Plans Include:					
Clear Policies and Procedures					
a. Volunteer handbook					
b. Grievance policy					
c. Process for volunteers not					
adhering to policies and					
procedures or not					
performing their duties.					

Written Materials with Volunteer Signatures					
a.	Acknowledgment form (e.g., lists responsibilities and role of LTCO)				
b.	Code of Ethics				
System to Manage Volunteer Documentation and Monitor Activities					
a.	Document receipt of screening and training materials				
b.	Track initial training process				
C.	Record continuing education hours and other requirements				
d.	Volunteer evaluation of their training				
e.	Annual volunteer survey of their experience as a volunteer				
f.	Annual volunteer evaluation				
g.	Document any necessary coaching/performance counseling				
h.	Exit interview when volunteer leaves program				