will experience the greatest percent increase in ADRD by 2025. This project targeted three underserved groups in order to expand Arizona’s dementia capable system: people living alone with ADRD; people with Down Syndrome or another intellectual/developmental disability (DS/IDD) aging with ADRD and their family caregivers; and people with ADRD and their caregivers in the Latino community. This presentation describes the development and delivery of the project’s educational workshops, case management services, and evidence-based programs. Over 2,220 participants have participated in workshops to date with the largest percentage being case managers, care coordinators, and discharge planners. Evaluations have been extremely positive with 86.1% being “very likely” to recommend the project to others. The presentation concludes with findings and lessons learned regarding the delivery of the project’s evidence-based programs and case management services.

GERIATRICS PERSPECTIVES FROM JAPAN
Satoru Mochizuki,1 and Masahiro Akishita,2 1. Hino-Nozomi Clinic, Hino, Tokyo, Japan. 2. The University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan

In 2025, Japan’s baby boomers will cross the threshold of 75 years of age; a phenomenon that has been referred to as “the 2025 crisis”, resulting in a significant burden on the healthcare system. To address this issue, the Japanese government is establishing the Integrated Community Care System, to provide comprehensive medical and long-term care services in each community. In cooperation with government and affiliated organizations, the Japan Geriatrics Society (JGS) has been working to develop the Integrated Community Care System. As a result of this effort, geriatric medicine is being integrated into the health care system through incentives for practitioners. For instance, medical facilities can be reimbursed if they perform comprehensive geriatric assessments (CGA) and CGA-based management/ care. Additionally, home care medicine and polypharmacy are emerging issues of interest to the government. In this symposium, I will discuss how JGS has been trying to achieve “Aging in Place” in Japan.

A HOME HAZARD REMOVAL PROGRAM TO REDUCE FALLS IN COMMUNITY-DWELLING OLDER ADULTS
Susy Stark, Washington University, St Louis, Missouri, United States

The majority of falls experienced by older adults occur in the home with home hazards associated with an increased risk of falling. Low-income older adults, who have more disability and live in substandard housing, need feasible interventions to help them safely age in place. The Home Hazard Removal Program (HARP) is a new home hazard removal and fall risk self-management program delivered in the home by occupational therapists to prevent falls. To evaluate the program, a randomized control trial was conducted with 310 community-dwelling older adults receiving aging services in the community. HARP had high acceptability with older adults and was feasible to deliver in the community. Adjusted for fall risk, individuals in the HARP group fell 1.4 times versus 2.2 times in the control group over 12 months. This low-cost home hazard removal program demonstrated acceptability, feasibility, and a significant reduction in falls for at-risk community-dwelling older adults.

JAPAN’S NEW FRAMEWORK ON DEMENTIA CARE
Kenji Toba, Tokyo University, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Gerontology, Tokyo, Japan

The number of people with dementia in Japan is ever-increasing. In 2020, 6 million people lived with dementia. The number is expected to increase to 9 million in 2040. This means that a person with dementia will be supported by three working people. To prepare for the big wave of dementia, Japan released the New Orange Plan in January 2015. In 2019, the Framework for Promoting Dementia Care was issued by the Japanese cabinet in which prevention and the opportunity for persons with dementia to age in place were set as the main goals. This framework requires all ministries to promote people’s awareness about individuals with cognitive impairment. The educational targets include taxi drivers, retail shop clerks, bankers, police, and people working in the criminal justice system. I will discuss the New Framework which has potential to assist the country in supporting people living with dementia.

Session 3495 (Symposium)

IRVING S. WRIGHT AWARD OF DISTINCTION LECTURE, VINCENT CRISTAFALO AWARD LECTURE, AND TERRIE FOX WETLE AWARD LECTURE
Chair: Steven Austad Co-Chair: Terrie Wetle

The Irving S. Wright Award of Distinction Lecture will feature an address by the 2021 recipient Malene Hansen, PhD of the Buck Institute for Research on Aging. The Vincent Cristofalo Rising Star Award in Aging Research lecture will feature an address by the 2021 recipient, Morgan Levine, PhD, of Yale University. This award is given by the American Federation for Aging Research, Inc. The Terrie Fox Wetle Award lecture will feature an address by the 2020 recipient, Kali Thomas, PhD, FGSA of Brown University and an address by the 2021 recipient, Andrea Gilmore-Bykovskyi of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. These awards are given by the American Federation for Aging Research, Inc.

TERRIE FOX WETLE AWARD (2021): ADVANCING MULTIDISCIPLINARY HEALTH SERVICES SCIENCE: DEVELOPMENTS IN A DEMENTIA-FOCUSED PROGRAM OF RESEARCH
Andrea Gilmore-Bykovskyi, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States

The Terrie Fox Wetle Rising Star Award in health Services and Aging Research is an award named in honor of Fox Wetle, PhD, who is internationally recognized for her contributions to aging, public health, and health care research. The award recognizes health services researchers in early or middle-career phases who have made significant contributions that embody the value of multidisciplinary health services science and are likely to have a sustained, high impact on practice and research. This award lecture will be presented by the 2021 Award Recipient, Andrea Gilmore-Bykovskyi, PhD, RN, and will highlight emergent findings and foci in her dementia-focused health services research program. In particular, the award lecture will discuss progress in investigating social and behavioral communication patterns among individuals with moderate to advanced dementia; and the role