

Successful Models for Using RWHAP Part B Funding for Incarcerated People with HIV

Division of State HIV/AIDS Programs Administrative Reverse Site Visit

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Vision: Healthy Communities, Healthy People



Learning Objectives

After this presentation participants will be able to:

- Articulate HRSA HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB) policy on the use of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) funds in state or federal prisons
- Articulate HRSA HAB policy on the use of RWHAP funds in jails and other community-based correctional facilities
- Describe one RWHAP Part B recipient's approach to working in correctional settings





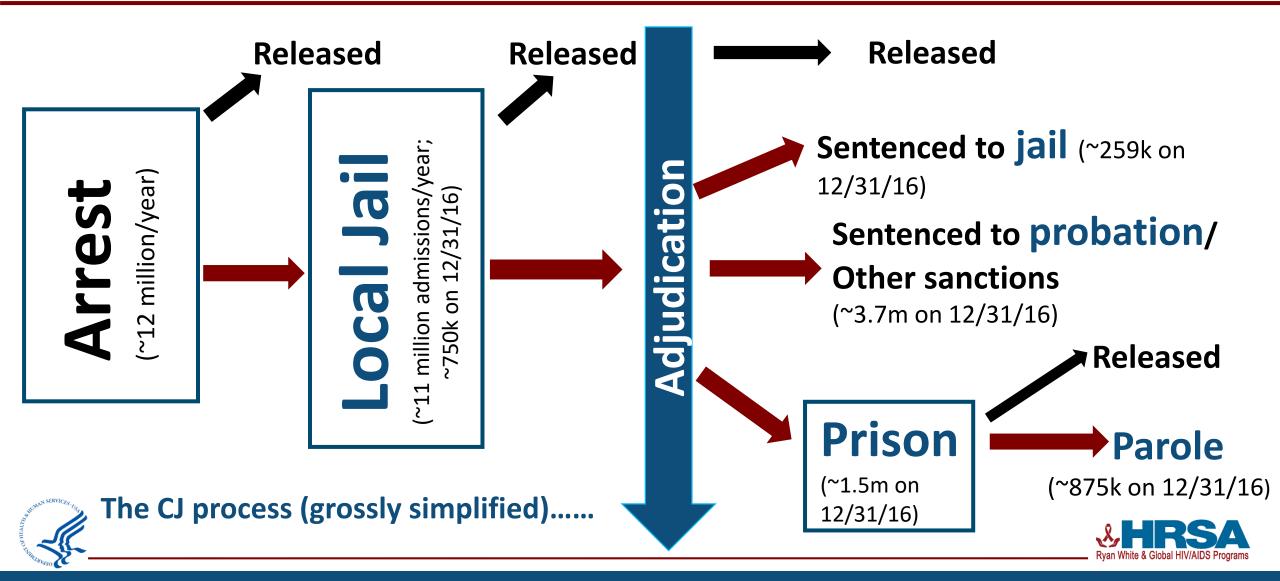
HRSA HAB PCN #18-02

The Use of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Funds for Core Medical Services and Support Services for People with HIV Who Are Incarcerated and Justice Involved





Overview of the U.S. Criminal Justice System



Used with permission from Dr. E. Ann Carson, Corrections Unit, Bureau of Justice Statistics

HRSA HAB PCN 18-02: Background and Definitions

- Replaces HRSA HAB PCN #07-04 Use of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Funds for Transitional Social Support and Primary Care Services for Incarcerated Persons
- Definitions:
 - Incarceration: involuntary confinement of an individual in connection with an alleged crime
 - <u>Transitional basis</u>: time-limited provision of core medical and support services to ensure linkage to and continuity of care for incarcerated people with HIV that will be eligible for HRSA RWHAP services upon release, <u>when such release is imminent</u>
 - <u>Short-term basis</u>: time-limited provision of core medical and support services that are not prohibited by the statutory payor of last resort requirements



HRSA HAB PCN 18-02 The Use of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Funds for Core Medical Services and Support Services for People Living with HIV Who Are Incarcerated and Justice Involved



HRSA HAB PCN 18-02: Federal/State Prison Systems

HRSA RWHAP recipients may provide HRSA RWHAP core medical services and support services to people with HIV who are incarcerated in federal or state prisons on a <u>transitional basis</u>

- HRSA HAB defers to recipients/subrecipients to define the time limitation, generally ≤ 180 days
- HRSA RWHAP recipients and subrecipients work with corrections to define nature of services
 - $\odot\,\textsc{HIV}\xsp{-related}$ needs (which services) and
 - Anticipated release date (duration of provided services)



HRSA HAB PCN 18-02 The Use of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Funds for Core Medical Services and Support Services for People Living with HIV Who Are Incarcerated and Justice Involved



HRSA HAB PCN 18-02: Other Correctional Systems

HRSA RWHAP recipients may provide HRSA RWHAP core medical services and support services to PWH who are incarcerated in other correctional facilities on a <u>short-term &/or transitional basis</u>

- HRSA HAB defers to recipients/subrecipients to define the time limitation
- HRSA HAB recognizes that, in some instances, the time limitation may be the same as the duration of incarceration
- HRSA RWHAP recipients and subrecipients work with corrections to define nature of services
 - \odot HIV-related needs (which services) and
 - \odot Anticipated release date (duration of provided services)
- If recipient provides HRSA RWHAP core medical or support services short-term, HRSA HAB recommends they also provide services on a transitional basis



HRSA HAB PCN 18-02 The Use of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Funds for Core Medical Services and Support Services for People Living with HIV Who Are Incarcerated and Justice Involved



According to HRSA HAB PCN 18-02, the biggest difference between providing HRSA RWHAP services to people who are incarcerated in prison vs any other correctional facility is:

- a. The types of services HRSA RWHAP recipients may provide
- b. The time duration that HRSA RWHAP recipients may provide services
- c. Who defines the time duration that HRSA RWHAP recipients may provide services
- d. There are no differences in providing services in prisons and other correctional facilities





Knowledge Check #1 - Answer

According to HRSA HAB PCN 18-02, the biggest difference between providing HRSA RWHAP services to people who are incarcerated in prison vs any other correctional facility is:

A. The types of services HRSA RWHAP recipients may provide

- **B.** The time duration that HRSA RWHAP recipients may provide services
- C. Who defines the time duration that HRSA RWHAP recipients may provide services
- D. There are no differences in providing services in prisons and other correctional facilities





True or False:

RWHAP AIDS Drug Assistance Programs (ADAPs) may pay for medications for RWHAP-eligible people in state or federal prisons.





Knowledge Check #2 - Answer

True or False:

RWHAP AIDS Drug Assistance Programs (ADAPs) may pay for medications for RWHAP-eligible people in state or federal prisons.

FALSE





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Community Linkage Program

Courtney Elrod, LISW-S HIV Community-Based Program Manager Ohio Department of Health

RWHAP Administrative Reverse Site Visit October 25, 2019



Community Linkage Program

- One Department of Health coordinator is funded through Ryan White Non-Medical Case Management dollars to oversee the program
- Community Linkage assists those living with HIV by connecting them to HIV medical and support services upon release from an Ohio prison
- This partnership with the Department of Rehabilitation & Correction (DRC) ensures inmates living with HIV that are being released from prison are linked with the following services, prior to their release
 - Medical appointment
 - Case Management appointment
 - The Ohio HIV Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) services



Interview

- Community Linkage Coordinator schedules the inmate interview 60-90 days prior to release
 - On-site or via conference call (discretion of the institution and the distance to the facility)
- Community Linkage Coordinator may bring a tablet to the institution for direct entry of inmate info into the Ryan White Application Database (RWAD)
 - Benefits: Streamlined enrollment into ADAP, availability of historic records of previously linked inmates, internal & external users (password protected), and reports!



Interview

- RW program is explained at the beginning and a Release of Information (ROI) is signed
- Option to enroll
 - If yes: interview continues with assessment and linkage
 - Housing, substance use, mental health, support system, transportation and other needs
 - If no: release medications are still provided, with inmate cooperation with enrollment



After the Interview

- Community Linkage Coordinator requests the following medical information
 - Most recent labs, including CD4 and VL
 - Hepatitis Panel
 - Immunization records
 - Current med list
- Community Linkage Coordinator schedules medical and MCM appointment with providers in the region where the inmate will be released



Appointments

Ohio Department of Health	(ODH)	Community	Linkage Program
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MEDICAL	APPOINTMENT	REMINDER:

Patient:
You have a <u>medical</u> appointment with (Dr./Facility)
DAY & DATE:
пме:
FACILITY NAME:
ADDRESS:
CITY/STATE:
ROOM/SUITE:
*PHONE:

*If you are unable to keep this appointment, please call the phone number listed above.

CASE MANAGEMENT APPOINTMENT REMINDER:

Client:
You have a <u>Case Management</u> appointment with (Case Manager)
DAY & DATE:
TIME:
AGENCY NAME:
ADDRESS:
CITY/STATE:

- Community Linkage Coordinator faxes appointment sheet to the institution
- Health Care Administrator or nurse is asked to provide the appointment sheet to the inmate just prior to release



Release Medications

- DRC Policies do not allow for a 30-day supply of ARTs to be dispensed to an inmate upon release.
- Following the interview, the Community Linkage Coordinator completes enrollment into ADAP within 24 hours (enrollment file sent to CVS nightly)
- Once a script is faxed to CVS and active ADAP enrollment is verified, a 30-day supply of the inmate's ARTs will be delivered to the institution.



Next Steps

- Further develop partnerships with DRC and the county jails
- Explore surveillance data for the number of diagnoses coming out of jails
 - Target/pilot interventions in regions with high need
- Train DIS to complete rapid enrollments in RWAD
- Mitigate testing barriers
 - Jails don't want to treat so they're not allowing testing
- Obtain Ryan White provider agreements for county jails so they can provide services and bill the program



Contact Information

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