Setting the Foundation for a Good Relationship between PC/PB and RWHAP Recipient

April 16, 2019

1:00 PM - 2:30 PM ET

Michelle Vatalaro (Planning CHATT), Cheryl Barrit (Los Angeles EMA; Executive Director for LA County Commission HIV), Grissel Granados (Co-Chair, LA County Commission on HIV), Alvaro Ballesteros (Co-Chair, LA County Commission on HIV), Denford Galloway (Memphis TGA; Clerical Specialist, Member of PC, Consumer)





How to Ask a Question

Attendees are in listen-only mode.

If you have a question, use the chat box at Topic Areas Planning Councils and planning bodies (PC/B)
the lower-left of your screen to chat with
the presenter.

Involvement of community providers in HIV service
delivery planning. The project provides training and technical assistance to support the work of PC/B

Total views. 740

You may also email questions to planningCHATT@jsi.com after the webinar.

challenges

Share existing resources via a searchable, user-friendly, and comprehensive library



Q&A

Chat with presenter

Type your question

Ser





Can You Hear Us?



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Call-in number: 877-612-6725

Passcode: 723040





Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions
- Division of Responsibilities between Entities
- Tools for Managing the Relationship between PC/PB and RWHAP Recipient
- Attitudes and Behaviors
- Resources
- Questions and answers





Objectives

By the end of the webinar, you will be able to:

- Delineate between the responsibilities of the PC/PB and the RWHAP Recipient
- Identify points of possible tension between PC/PB and RWHAP Recipient
- Identify three strategies to manage and respond to points of tension
- Find resources to support relationship-building





Planning CHATT: A HRSA-supported Cooperative Agreement (U69HA30795)



Steven R. Young, Director Division of Metropolitan HIV/AIDS Programs, HIV/AIDS Bureau, HRSA



Lennwood Green, Project Officer
Division of Metropolitan
HIV/AIDS Programs
HIV/AIDS Bureau, HRSA







PLANNING CHATT

Community HIV/AIDS
Technical Assistance & Training

Community HIV/AIDS Technical Assistance and Training (Planning CHATT) Project

- Planning CHATT builds the capacity of Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) Part A planning councils/planning bodies and planning bodies (PC/PB) across the U.S.
- Our goal is to help PC/PB to meet legislative requirements, strengthen consumer engagement, and increase the involvement of community providers in HIV service delivery planning.





Webinar Presenters

Cheryl Barrit

Executive Director for LA County Commission on HIV

Grissel Granados

Co-Chair, LA County Commission on HIV

Alvaro Ballesteros

Co-Chair, LA County Commission on HIV

Denford Galloway

Clerical Specialist, Member of PC, Consumer

Michelle Vatalaro

Planning CHATT





Similarities and Differences between PCs and PBs

Similarities:

- Both are community planning bodies established to provide input to decisions about RWHAP Part A service priorities and use of funds
- Both have a focus on ensuring input from people living with HIV

Differences:

- PCs are legislatively defined decision-making bodies
- PBs are advisory bodies

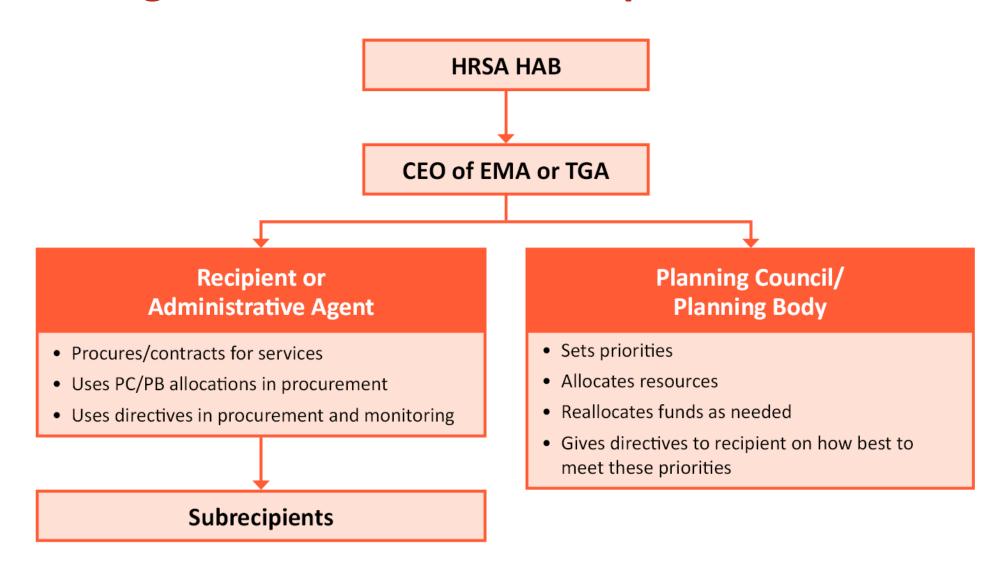




Tools for Managing the Relationship between PC/PB and RWHAP Recipient



Federal Legislation: Entities Are Separate, but Partners



Federal Legislation: Basic Division of Duties

ROLE/DUTY	RESPONSIBILITY		
	CEO	Recipient	PC/PB
Establishment of PC/PB	✓		
Appointment of PC/PB	✓		
Needs Assessment		✓	✓
Integrated/Comprehensive Planning		✓	√
Priority Setting			√
Resource Allocations			\checkmark
Directives			√
Procurement of Services		✓	
Contract Monitoring		✓	
Coordination of Services		✓	✓

Federal Legislation: Basic Division of Duties (continued)

ROLE/DUTY	RESPONSIBILITY		
	CEO	Recipient	PC/PB
Evaluation of Services: Performance, Outcomes, and Cost-Effectiveness		✓	Optional
Clinical Quality Management		✓	Service Standards & CQM Committee Involvement
Assessment of the Efficiency of the Administrative Mechanism			✓
PC/PB Operations and Support		✓	✓



Whose responsibility is priority setting and resource allocation (PSRA)?

- ☐ CEO
- ☐ RWHAP Recipient
- □PC/PB



Whose responsibility is procurement of services?

- ☐ CEO
- **□** RWHAP Recipient
- □ PC/PB

Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs): Purpose & Content

Purpose

- Create a shared understanding of the relationship between entities & philosophical approach
- Encourage a mutually beneficial relationship between partners in order to create a comprehensive HIV continuum of health care

Content

- Roles, responsibilities, and expectations of each entity
- Information sharing and reporting expectations for each entity (content, frequency, and timeframe)
- Conflict of interest policies
- Grievance procedures

Find a sample MOU in the Compendium of Materials for Planning Council Support Staff!





MOU Development

- Can be used to resolve and prevent conflicts
- Develop as a collaboration between Recipient and PC
- Update annually

Real Life in Los Angeles

- Developed using the RWHAP Part A HRSA Manual
- Describes roles and responsibilities
- Reviewed annually





Example: PCS Staffing, Structure, and Supervision

Situation:

The Planning Council Support Staff (PCS) reports to the recipient

Point of Tension:

- Perceived lack of independence
- Questioned loyalty

Real Life in Los Angeles

- PC and community fought for independence of PCS from the Recipient office
- Visually and organizationally separate





Example: PCS Staffing, Structure, and Supervision

Situation:

The Planning Council Support Staff (PCS) reports to the Recipient

Point of Tension:

- Perceived lack of independence
- Questioned loyalty

Real Life in Memphis

- Works for Recipient office
- As PLWH, able to serve as a go-between
- Finds strategies to avoid conflict of interest







True or False: An MOU should only be established after a conflict has erupted.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Bylaws: Purpose and Use

- Describe key elements of PC/PB structure and policy, including how the PC/PB will:
 - Specify how the PC/PB will conduct business
 - Guide PC/PB leadership and members
 - Help ensure smooth and fair operations
 - Support consistency in PC/PB operations
 - Provide "institutional memory" for the PC/PB, regardless of changes in membership or staff

Bylaws: Content

- Legislative authority
- Purpose
- Service Area
- Scope of activity & duties
- Membership rules and requirements

- Officers
 - Positions and Duties
 - Selection
 - Terms and term limits
 - Removal
- Standing/Other Committees
 - Establishment
 - Duties
 - Membership
 - Leadership
 - Ad Hoc Committees/ Caucuses/Task Forces





Typical Components of PC/PB Bylaws (cont.)

- Meetings
 - Frequency
 - Public Notice
 - Quorum and Voting
 - Public Comment
- Summary of Key Policies such as:
 - Conflict of Interest
 - Code of Conduct
 - Grievance Procedures

- Minutes, Records, and Public Access
- Amendments





Policies & Procedures: Purpose and Use

- Supplement the Bylaws and typically provide greater detail about processes for implementation of policies
- Lay out processes that everyone associated with the PC/PB is expected to follow
- Include P&P that help the PC/PB meet legislative requirements
- Contribute to organized and efficient operations when written in plain language and made available to all members
- ▶ When followed consistently, prevent conflict and confusion and help avoid complaints or grievances





Policies & Procedures: Conflict of Interest Policy Content

- Generally outlined in bylaws
- P&P contain detailed requirements and implementation procedures
- Components:
 - Definition of a conflict of interest
 - Who is covered
 - Requirement to declare COI at specified times
 - Description of what situations are covered and how the conflicted member is expected to behave
 - COI declaration form
 - How the PC/PB will deal with COI violations





Policies & Procedures: Grievance Procedures Use

- ▶ **Grievance**: A complaint or dispute about a funding-related decision made by an affected individual or entity and involving a formal request for resolution
- To prevent and manage grievances, PC needs:
 - Clear written procedures for priority setting, resource allocation, and reallocation
 - Minutes/documentation of decision-making meetings
- A grievance is different from other types of complaints, (formal or informal) and often involve issues like violations of the Code of Conduct





Policies & Procedures: Grievance Procedures Content

- Who may bring a grievance
- Eligible grievances
- Non-binding procedures for resolving conflicts
- Use of binding arbitration
- Rules governing the grievance process





Policies & Procedures: Open Nominations Process

CEO should:

...approve and/or appoint as planning council members only individuals who have gone through the open nominations process.

-Part A Manual, p 118

- PC/PB members must be selected through an open nominations process approved by HRSA/HAB
- Process should be designed to ensure that:
 - Legislative requirements and practical program needs are met
 - PC/PB includes broad community representation that is reflective of the local epidemic
 - PC/PB deliberations include a diverse range of perspectives





Policies & Procedures: Other Topics

- Needs Assessment
- Integrated/Comprehensive Plan (Development and Updates)
- Priority Setting and Resource
 Allocation (Data Presentation, Priority
 Setting, Resource Allocation, and
 Directives)
- Reallocation, including Rapid Reallocation
- Assessment of the Administrative Mechanism

- Use of Carryover Funds
- PC/PB Support Budget
- Code of Conduct
- Expense Reimbursement
- Orientation and Training
- Attendance and Participation
- Committee Assignments
- Communication with the Community
- Support Staff (Selection, Roles and Responsibilities, Evaluation)



True or False: Policies and procedures should be followed consistently in order to prevent conflict and confusion.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Example: Priority Setting and Resource Allocation

Situation:

PC/PB members want to allocate money to an impermissible service and Recipient will not provide funds

Point of Tension:

Recipient is seen as unresponsive to community-identified needs

Real Life in Memphis

- Provide training on PSRA process
- Educate consumers/PC members on:
 - RWHAP funding categories and
 - Other available funding streams (e.g. HOPWA)
 - Availability of service/providers





Attitudes and Behaviors



Leadership Roles and Behavior

- Leaders should model respectful, courteous interactions
- Leaders should be mindful of boundaries established both by HRSA and by local bylaws to ensure independence of the PC/PB from the Recipient

Real Life in Los Angeles

- The Recipient is a voting member of the PC, a member of the executive committee, and a representative sits on each committee in order to stay informed and support the PC.
- Recipient often abstains from voting to avoid undue influence.







True or False: The Recipient (or their representative) serving as a voting member of the PC/PB brings into question the independence of the PC/PB.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Communicate Regularly

- Be as transparent as possible with regards to data, relevant community events, or PC/PB happenings
- Establish regular communication between PC/PB and Recipient
- Build in time to socialize and build natural connections



Build Trust

- If mutual trust does not exist, PC may not feel they are providing meaningful input
- Elevate the consumer voice
- Train consumer members so that they can actively participate
- Conduct evaluation surveys and use the data to improve

Real Life in Memphis

Consumer members received training so that they could actively participate in discussions, rather than be asked to follow the lead or guidance of providers and RWHAP Recipient.





Conflict Happens!

- Hold conflict resolution training for the PC/PB and Recipient so that you can respond appropriately when the time comes
- Small issues can become big issues if not addressed. Get to and address the root cause of the issue.

- To reach resolution:
 - Listen attentively
 - Respect and be open to differences in opinion
 - Agree to a resolution process
 - Monitor the conflict over time





What are some other strategies your PC/PB has used to overcome conflict? [short answer]

Tension



Positive and Negative Tension

- Disagreement and tension are not necessarily negative
- Positive tension indicates passion and commitment, and can lead to progress
- Negative tension leads to discord and hurt feelings, can be counterproductive, and should be avoided



Resources

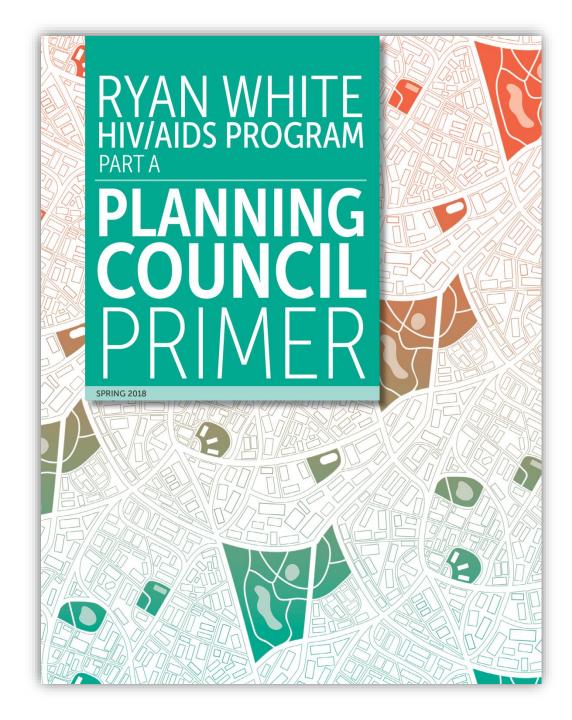


Compendium of Materials for Planning Council Support Staff

www.targetHIV.org/planning-chatt/pcs-compendium

Planning Council Primer

www.targetHIV.org/planning-CHATT







TRAINING GUIDE

for Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part A Planning Councils/Planning Bodies

A Member's First Planning Cycle











www.targetHIV.org/planning-chatt/training-guide

Questions & Answers



Wrap Up



Coming soon!

Using Data for Decision Making - Part I

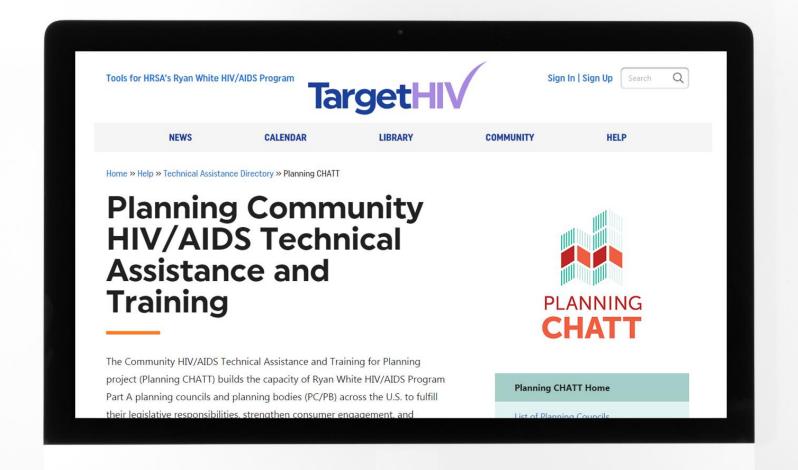
- May 23, 2019
- > 2:00-3:30 pm ET/11:00 am -12:30 pm PT

Using Data for Decision Making - Part II

- May 30, 2019
- > 2:00-3:30 pm ET/11:00 am -12:30 pm PT







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Thank You

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