

## **Progress Report: Covid-19 Vaccine Implementation for Congregate Care and Related Priority Groups**

*CDC Pharmacy Partnership for Long-Term Care Program status report and update on other support provided for Oregon's community-based care settings and high-needs individuals as of March 9, 2021*

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### **Overview**

This report provides an update on work underway by the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Unit (CRRU), Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS) and Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to support the CDC Pharmacy Partnership for Long-Term Care Program (FPP) as well as smaller congregate-care and community-based settings not directly served by the program.

There are multiple, simultaneous efforts statewide to serve individuals prioritized under the state's vaccine implementation plan including older adults and people with physical, developmental and intellectual disabilities as well as adults receiving behavioral health services in congregate settings. These efforts have involved collaboration between state agencies, local public health authorities (LPHA), Coordinated Care Organizations (CCOs) and stakeholders.

The CDC Pharmacy Partnership for Long-Term Care Program focuses on individuals who live in large congregate settings. Many of the facilities eligible for the program receive oversight from either the Oregon Department of Human Services or the Oregon Health Authority. The three pharmacies serving facilities enrolled in the FPP are Consonus, CVS and Walgreens.

### **Support for the FPP and facilities not enrolled**

The multi-agency team supporting this program in Oregon developed implementation strategies that go beyond the CDC program to be inclusive of all congregate living settings in Oregon including smaller group and

home settings. This support started with multiple efforts to get as many care settings in Oregon included in the FPP as possible.

The FPP is focused primarily on larger institutional or congregate care settings. This created some gaps in Oregon, which has helped lead the nation in providing individuals with a broader choice of care settings that are integrated in the community including group and adult foster care homes. Because of this, Oregon needed to complement the FPP with vaccine-implementation solutions for smaller home-like care settings.

Coordinating vaccine for many small care settings, such as adult foster homes licensed by the ODHS Office of Aging and People with Disabilities (APD), is logistically more complex than serving larger facilities that have extensive staff support and where many individuals can be vaccinated with a single on-site clinic.

As the FPP launched in December, state support focused first on leveraging this resource to ensure the FPP reached all large congregate living settings serving older adults and people with disabilities because these facilities had had a disproportionate impact from the pandemic. The team worked with the CDC database to ensure that the state's 688 nursing, assisted living and residential care facilities were matched to a federal pharmacy partner. In cases where the FPP could not serve a facility, it was connected to a vaccine opportunity provided by a LPHA.

Decisions about inclusion in the FPP are made by the CDC and those decisions have been subject to change as the program was implemented. The state continues to closely monitor these decisions to support facilities that were not being served.

As a matter of background, following the enrollment period in late 2020, Oregon in December shared with the CDC a list of potentially eligible licensed facilities so that they could be considered for the program – whether or not that facility took the necessary steps on its own to be enrolled.

- After receiving the final list of accepted facilities from the CDC in December, ODHS and OHA leaders in early January sent the names of every facility not accepted into the CDC program to that facility's LPHA

so that they could be included in vaccine clinic planning at the county level.

- In addition, APD local offices – and local office staff in APD’s Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) – have reached out to all licensed adult foster homes that care for older adults and people with disabilities to track whether they have connected to a clinic opportunity and, if not, what needs they have to ensure residents and staff can be served.

### **CDC Pharmacy Partnership for Long-Term Care Update**

More than 1,200 facilities enrolled in the program have received a first-dose clinic. Facilities are either included in Part A, which commenced on December 21, 2020, or Part B that commenced on January 18, 2021.

- All 130 of the state’s Nursing Facilities are in Part A of the CDC program and have all had first and second clinics. Here is additional data on Part A as of March 9:

Total Doses Administered	Total Resident Doses Administered - Part A	Total Staff Doses Administered - Part A	1st Clinic Scheduled	1st Clinic Complete	Resident 1st Doses Administered	Staff 1st Doses Administered
<b>30,834</b>	<b>12,466</b>	<b>18,368</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>6,795</b>	<b>9,882</b>

- All of the state’s 558 licensed Assisted Living Facilities and Residential Care Facilities have scheduled first-dose clinics either through the FPP or through LPHAs.
- Some clinic schedules were impacted by Oregon’s late February winter storm.
- Part B of the CDC program includes many different facility types including assisted living and residential care facilities licensed by the ODHS Office of Aging and People with Disabilities. Here is information on Part B progress as of March 9:

Total Doses Administered	Total Resident Doses Administered - Part B	Total Staff Doses Administered - Part B	1st Clinic Scheduled	1st Clinic Complete	Resident 1st Doses Administered	Staff 1st Doses Administered
<b>88,679</b>	<b>54,908</b>	<b>33,771</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>28,730</b>	<b>18,382</b>

Here are highlights of the CDC program progress overall as of March 9.

Total Doses Administered	First Doses Administered	Second Doses Administered	Resident Doses Administered	Staff Doses Administered
<b>119,821</b>	<b>64,045</b>	<b>55,776</b>	<b>67,609</b>	<b>52,212</b>

## **APD adult foster home support tracking data**

Roughly 170 of the state's 1,400 APD adult foster homes were initially included in the FPP. More than 30 of these were subsequently determined not to be eligible by the program. The team working with the FPP in Oregon is actively striving to identify vaccine opportunities for any adult foster home not included. Of the 1,400 adult foster homes with licenses, about 1,300 currently have residents and tracking is focused on these active care settings.

- 56.7 percent of APD adult foster homes have received a vaccine opportunity
- 768 of these homes, as of March 9, have received vaccinations for residents and staff based on adult foster home reports.
- 586 homes are receiving support from ODHS, CRRU and LPHAs to connect to a vaccine opportunity.

ODHS and OHA recently were able to expand its support effort for these homes with a variety of solutions that continue to evolve.

- Secured AMR support to provide on-site vaccines for some adult foster homes in Washington County, including those previously enrolled in the FPP.
- 3,100 vaccines were allocated to Washington County this week, which has a high concentration of APD adult foster homes.
- Multnomah County deployed 20 teams to provide mobile vaccines for a variety of smaller settings including, but not limited to, adult foster care homes, group homes and Medicaid in-home service consumers.
- 4,800 additional Johnson & Johnson vaccines were allocated for Baker, Clackamas, Douglas, and Multnomah counties, which either have a high concentration of adult foster homes or have implementation challenges.
- As additional vaccine becomes available, the expectation is that roughly 3,000 to 3,600 doses a week will be allocated for these homes.

Finally, the single-dose Johnson & Johnson vaccine is just coming online, and it will improve the ability to vaccinate individuals that are in hard to reach areas, such as rural/frontier counties, as well as non-ambulatory people individuals. The state is receiving 34,000 doses of this vaccine this week, and anticipates that after a 1.5 week pause, additional doses will begin to flow.

## **Additional Vaccination Planning Work**

Additional work is underway to support vaccination opportunities for smaller care settings, facilities not enrolled in the FPP as well as for individuals receiving Medicaid long-term care services and supports in their own home. Some future efforts planned include:

- Arranging a-drive through vaccine clinic in late March for some designated older adults and people with disabilities.
- Working with House Call Providers, Providence Elder Place and Quad Inc. to provide the people they serve with vaccine opportunities.
- Working with organizations providing home-delivered meals to identify Oregonians who live independently but are unable to visit a vaccine clinic.
- Data matching of Oregonians who need to be served to prioritize future mobile vaccine teams and smaller vaccine clinics.

### *Independent Living Facilities*

OHA and ODHS, in partnership with Oregon Health Care Association and Leading Age, are currently surveying independent living facilities to assess what facilities need assistance with vaccination support.

First and foremost, this survey encouraged residents of Independent Living Facilities to attend retail pharmacy sites or other mass vaccination sites as part of the over 65 senior vaccination planning efforts hosted by LPHAs if they are able to attend.

This survey is identifying any sites in need of on-site vaccination support. OHA will develop allocation planning efforts using this data in the coming weeks.

### *In Home Care Providers, Home Care Workers and Consumers*

In early January, APD and the Oregon Home Care Commission (OHCC) commenced direct communication with care providers and in-home consumers to ensure they knew they were eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccine as part of Phase 1a of the state's vaccine implementation plan.

APD and OHCC conducted a data match for homecare workers and personal care attendants and found that 22 percent of the overall workforce had received a vaccine.

APD and OHCC sent direct communication to homecare workers and in-home consumers to inform them of their eligibility. In addition, information was made available online:

<https://www.oregon.gov/dhs/SENIORS-DISABILITIES/HCC/Pages/COVID-19-Vaccine-Clinics-and-Resources.aspx>

Coordinated vaccination efforts prioritized the list of highest need APD in-home consumers. To determine this group, caseload data was cross matched with ALERT IIS vaccination data to determine how many people in this group had no record of vaccination. The caseload data included all Medicaid long-term care consumers receiving services in their home.

- 2,698 individuals came back with one or more COVID-19 vaccination reported.
- 88.74% of this group reported as unvaccinated, meaning there were more than 25,000 high priority individuals who still needed to be vaccinated.

ODHS, OHA and CRRU held meetings with LPHAs and ODHS district offices and Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) to coordinate vaccines for these individuals from the most highly populated regions. Counties in the I-5 corridor were prioritized due to the total number of individuals left to be vaccinated. ODHS also has lists of priority 1a individuals that still need vaccines. As vaccine resources are determined, local ODHS/AAA case managers are reaching out to individuals in their district to connect them with those resources. Individuals unable to leave their homes are being identified in this process and plans are being determined for mobile vaccination. Similar resources are also being developed for the additional 7,500, or so, in-home consumers not included on the original highest priority list.

OHCC also partnered with the union that represents workers who serve these individuals, SEIU, to share information about the FPP, which is a new vaccine resource for the workforce. The next step is to connect with Spanish and Somali speaking workers to ensure they have received information on how to schedule a COVID-19 vaccine appointment.

Here are other highlights of the work underway:

- Collaboration meetings have been completed for the first eight counties given dedicated allocation.
- Weekly notifications are going out to each county receiving an allocation for the following week with instructions for what to do next. (Contact is made with the Regional Emergency Coordinator, or REC, and AAA/APD office).
- Lists of consumers are being provided by APD and its AAAs to LPHAs to ensure they are matched with regular clinic and mobile vaccination efforts that are appropriate for these groups.
- If an LPHA is unable to meet the needs of these consumers, CRRU is working through the Vaccination Planning Unit, or VPU, to determine other modes of distribution.

### *ODHS Office of Developmental Disabilities Services (ODDS)*

ODDS surveyed the 347 licensed I/DD Group Homes who were initially determined to be enrolled in the Federal Pharmacy Partnership Program for LTC. The goal of the survey was to determine whether they had connected with their assigned pharmacy and had scheduled clinic dates. Of those surveyed, 344 responded. Those results included:

- 340 facilities reported that they were aware of their assigned pharmacy or had arranged another vaccination plan:
  - 109 facilities were in contact with CVS and had scheduled clinic dates
  - 203 facilities were in contact with Walgreens and had scheduled clinic dates
  - 28 facilities reported that they made alternative vaccine arrangements with an LPHA, hospital, health system or CCO.
- 4 facilities reported that they were not in contact with an assigned pharmacy and did not have a vaccination plan.

Next steps:

- ODDS reached out directly to the 4 facilities without a vaccination plan and connected them with the local public health authority and a plan for vaccinations was created.

- ODDS will continue to work with CDDPs and Brokerages to support the licensed facilities who fell outside of the Federal Pharmacy Partnership for LTC program and need support creating a vaccination plan.
- ODDS will continue to work with CDDPs and Brokerages to support vaccination planning for people who cannot access a community vaccination clinic or drive through clinic and need to receive the vaccination in their home.
- ODDS will continue working with OHA and CDDPs to plan vaccinations for youth who are 16 and 17.

### *OHA Behavioral Health Services (BH)*

The OHA Health Services Division (HSD) Behavioral Health (BH) team surveyed their licensed facilities and has connected facilities with Genoa pharmacy to provide vaccination support.

Genoa provided first dose vaccines to residential providers, including staff and residents beginning in mid-February, and second doses beginning the week of March 8. This included programs located in Multnomah, Clackamas, Columbia, Clatsop, Lane, Washington, Linn, Benton, Jackson, Wasco, Umatilla, and Coos counties.

The providers selected to receive vaccine are ones who identified as having gaps in access (either because they were not registered for the FPP, or were not successful in getting assistance from the LPHA.)

BHS obtained this information through a survey sent to residential providers in January 2021. The service includes both vaccination clinics and on-site vaccinations, as needed.

BH is preparing another survey to go out in the next week. The results of that survey will inform any additional gaps in vaccinations.

Unenrolled settings are being given the following options to receive the vaccine, including:

- Contacting the local public health authority: Providers can contact LPHAs to access vaccine services with the LPHA and other community



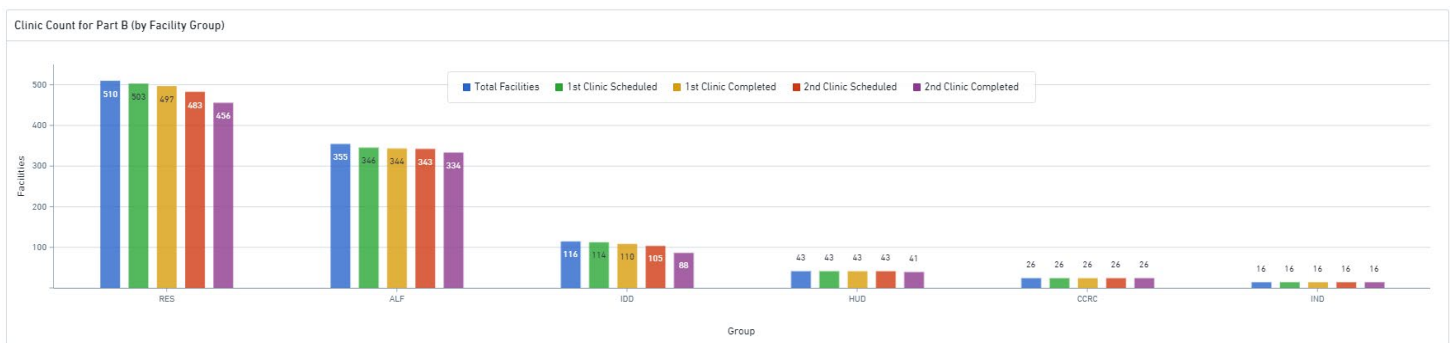
resources. LPHAs will provide both doses and will report updated vaccine data to OHA.

- Register as a vaccine provider: Agencies who can provide 100 or more vaccines per site can register to receive a shipment and store/administer the vaccine. These providers can bill as normal and will administer both doses.
- OHA state options and contracts: OHA will identify resources, such as pharmacies and other state contractors, to provide vaccinations for behavioral health programs.
- Other community resources: Agencies can access community resources such as OHSU, state-sponsored clinics, hospital clinics, primary care providers, or pharmacies.

### *Oregon Youth Authority*

OHA, CRRU and OYA leaders are meeting to assess how to support vaccination efforts for 16 and 17 year olds in justice involved youth congregate care settings. More information will be available in coming weeks.

## **Additional CDC Partnership Program Progress Report Data**

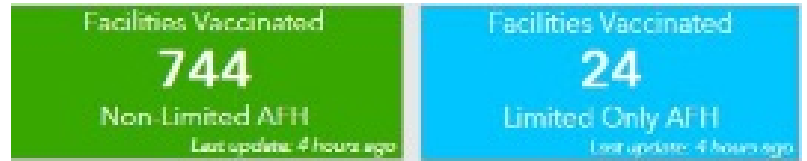


Residential Care/Treatment Facility (**RES**)  
 Assisted Living Facility and Residential Care Facility – serving older adults and people with physical disabilities (**ALF**)  
 Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Adult Group Home (**IID**)

US Dept of Housing and Urban Development (**HUD**)  
 Continuing Care Retirement Communities (**CCRC**)  
 Independent Living Facility (**IND**)

OHA is not tracking vaccination status for behavioral health facilities that are not enrolled in the program. That is also true of the ODHS Office of Developmental Disabilities Services.

Separately, the ODHS Office of Aging and People with Disabilities is tracking whether the adult foster homes it licenses have been connected to a vaccine opportunity either with the FPP or through a Local Public Health Authority or Coordinated Care Organization. As of March 9, see the chart to the right for the data available on what those homes are reporting to ODHS as of March 9.



**Please note:** All data/statistics cited in above report reflect enrollment statistics in the CDC program as of this point in time. Some LPHAs have provided clinics directly to FPP enrolled sites and some individuals choose to attend mass vaccination clinics; therefore, this data is subject to change.

You may get this document in other languages, large print, braille, or a format you prefer. Contact the DHS Office of Aging and People with Disabilities at [APD.Communications@dhsosha.state.or.us](mailto:APD.Communications@dhsosha.state.or.us).