

Justice-Health Information Sharing Stakeholders Checklist

Launching an information sharing initiative requires convening the right group of stakeholders to identify priorities and build consensus on the need for information sharing and how it will be carried out. This checklist is meant to help you think about which leaders and stakeholders need to collaborate to make your initiative successful and achieve your mission.

Health Stakeholders:

- > County and/or city health commissioners
- > Bureau of Mental Health or local mental health departments
- > Government agency with oversight of public substance use services
- > Legal staff from health department or community health organizations that deal with HIPAA and state health privacy compliance
- > Health Information Technology (HIT) officers
- > Community substance use and mental health providers
- > Correctional health providers: entities contracted to provide physical and behavioral health services in the jails or prisons
- > Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) teams representative
- > Representatives or Board members of Health Information Exchanges (HIEs) or Regional Health Information Organizations (RHIOs)
- > Medicaid officials
- > Health plan “navigator” programs
- > Private health sector: this might include vendors of electronic health records or health plan administrators who have experience handling and processing large quantities of personal health information
- > Consumer advocate organizations (e.g. local NAMI representative)

Criminal Justice Stakeholders:

- > Department of Correction Commissioner
- > County Sheriffs
- > Jail Administrators
- > Jail or prison intake specialists
- > Police Chiefs
- > Crisis Intervention Teams
- > Information/Data specialists: this could include people responsible for managing health records collected in the criminal justice system
- > Pre-trial services
- > District Attorney/prosecutors: a recurring concern is that sensitive information disclosed to mental health providers will be misused by prosecutors to substantiate charges or trigger sanctions for parole or probation violations. So, it is important to include prosecutors early on to ensure other stakeholders the appropriate use of personal health data; and the necessity of protecting patient confidentiality and clinician-patient privilege in substance-use/mental health treatment contexts

Government executives:

- > Representatives from the mayor's or governor's office
- > Judges
- > Legislative officials

Boundary Spanners:

- > Social workers or case managers working with clients involved in both health and justice system (e.g. mental health court case managers)
- > Members of special task forces focused on cross-sector issues (reentry, diversion, etc.)
- > Experts at local universities or community colleges with expertise in legal, policy, or technological issues may make a good addition at the early phases of an information sharing initiative