TRIBAL HCBS
States and AAAs working with Tribal Nations

HCBS Workshops

Government-to-Government: How States, AAAs & Tribes Work Together to Implement LTSS

Building Infrastructure and Coming Home: Improving Access to LTSS for American Indians and Alaska Natives

Urban Indians and LTSS: The Importance of Cultural Recognition and Culturally Attuned LTSS in Urban Areas

Red Lake Nation: Building Tribal Service Capacity

More information on back.

Money Follows the Person Tribal Initiative

Left: A Wisdom Warriors Chronic Disease Self-Management trainer prepares for a training. Middle: A Lummi Nation representative shares elder service program information with other tribes, Washington State and Area Agencies on Aging. Right: Mr. Joseph, of the Sauk-Suiattle Tribe, moved home from a nursing home with the help of the MFP program.

Goals:
- Transition eligible and interested tribal members from institutional settings back to their communities.
- Expand the leadership role of tribes in the design and operations of Medicaid funded programs tailored for tribal members.

Values:
- Promote government-to-government relations
- Enhance tribal infrastructure
- Increase access to needed services
- Address disparities
- Design and implement effective programs
- Maximize fiscal resources
This panel will examine issues associated with developing government to government relationships between Tribal Nations and States. Tribal Nations have a unique governmental and political status which is important to recognize and respect. Speakers will share their state’s best practices for working with Tribal Nations in the development and implementation of a broad array of services and supports including utilization of Medicaid LTSS and Care Coordination.

Determining priority needs, identifying challenges and developing best practices to increase access and delivery of LTSS on Tribal reservations is a very individualized experience. Each Tribe is a unique sovereign government in culture, customs and rules. Tribal nation health leaders and state representatives will share their stories of how MFP Tribal Initiative support helped advance their LTSS goals.

Native people residing in urban areas face significant health disparities, poverty and homelessness that create additional barriers to LTSS and increase risk of institutionalization. Presenters from Washington, Oregon and Minnesota will describe how issues have emerged, been identified and responded to, based on research findings.

Red Lake Nation’s expansion of home and community based services was developed as part of a government-to-government partnership between the Tribal Nation and the Minnesota Department of Human Services, and was funded through the Money Follows the Person (MFP) Tribal Initiative. Red Lake Nation identified priorities based upon a well-executed strategic planning process, which involved interviewing a broad range of key informant stakeholders and 100 tribal elders. Session participants will be provided a general overview of the MFP Tribal Initiative and its goals; they will learn of the importance of developing government-to-government relationships in carrying out expansive projects; and they will see how applied research methods can be used to inform the strategic planning process. The project has already had a significant impact in improving the array of culturally relevant services available to tribal members. These gains are sustainable and will be expanded to address the needs of individuals living off the reservation in urban settings.