

LONG TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORT (LTSS) IN INDIAN COUNTRY: WHERE DO WE BEGIN

1 ANALYSIS & INTERGRATION

Introduction:

Currently, services for elders are often provided by separate departments, leading to fragmentation. Coordination, collaboration, and integration are crucial for effective service delivery to elders and the disabled population.

Key Stakeholders:

Health clinic, Social services, Housing, Community Health, Representatives (CHRs), Behavioral health, Police, Court Senior center, Veteran services, Head Start, School, Human resources, Finance Tribal council member, Elders

Administrative Steps:

Modify job descriptions to include new responsibilities. Provide training for staff. Adjust salaries based on updated qualifications and responsibilities.

Program Actions:

Establish MOUs between programs to formalize collaboration.

Next Steps:

Determine service delivery roles and responsibilities. Assign case management functions. Develop data collection systems. Schedule regular meetings for case discussions and service planning.

Benefits of Integration:

Sharing resources
Improved communication
Enhanced case management
Increased funding opportunities
Cross-training for staff
Information sharing
Expanded staffing capabilities

Getting Started:

Assess community readiness through surveys.
Convene stakeholders to gauge interest and support.

Political Actions:

Secure tribal council resolution supporting the creation of an Elders Coordinating Council (EEC) and MOUs between programs.

Billing Mechanisms:

Partner with existing Medicaid billing organizations or pursue direct billing through State Medicaid

Summary:

Establishing Tribal LTSS is an iterative process. Adapt the framework to fit the unique cultural, historical, and traditional aspects of each tribe.