

Long Term Care and Supportive Services



Managing Needs in Indian Country



What is Long Term Care?

- Long Term Care is any service that helps Elders and adults (aged 18 and older) with disabilities stay in their own home or community.



How Tribes Provide Long Term Care

- Chore workers (lawn care, snow removal, home makers)
- Home delivered meals
- Transportation (to the store, pow-wow, doctor's appointments)
- Home modifications (wheelchair ramps, widening doorways and more)
- Caregiver Respite
- Loan of reusable medical equipment (walkers, wheelchairs, canes, potty chairs)

START WITH
WHAT YOU DO



PLAN WITH WHAT YOU LEARN



Tribal Departments and Long Term Care Services

- Elder/Aging Services
- Social/Human Services
- Tribal Housing
- Tribal Transportation
- Health Center & Community Health



Long Term Care Adds to Your Community

- Provides much needed services to Elders and people with disabilities
- Increases Tribal program revenues & sustainability
- Creates employment opportunities for Tribal members



Who Pays For Long Term Support?



Medicaid Waivers and Title VI Funds

- **Medicaid Pays for Long Term Care Services**
 - When the person receiving them is enrolled in Medicaid and/or a Medicaid Waiver program
 - When services are allowed under the Waiver or Medicaid Card
 - When the Tribe bills to Medicaid with the right service codes
- **You can still bill Medicaid AND keep Title IV funds**
 - Title VI services that are part of your state's Card and/or HCBS Waiver plan can be billed for reimbursement without conflict
 - Some services may also be billable to Medicare as well



Money Follows the Person: Two Programs In One

- **State MFP**
 - Transition of qualifying members out of nursing homes
- **Tribal Initiative**
 - State Medicaid funded to aid participating Tribes in building long-term care programs



ARRA Provisions for Tribes

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Section 5006)

- CMS defined “Indian” in regards to Medicaid plans to mean the same as IHS eligibility requirements
- Gives cost-sharing, co-pay, and deductible exemptions to Native enrollees of Medicaid plans

Created payment obligation

- When I/T/U provides Medicaid allowed services to Medicaid eligible Tribal members, the I/T/U must be paid as if they are a contracted provider type *regardless of actual contract*

Home Delivered Meals: Title VI and Medicaid 2015



To Bill for Home Delivered Meals:

- ▶ Member must be enrolled in Medicaid waiver
- ▶ Home Delivered Meals must be part of their service plan
- ▶ Medicaid billed meal cannot be claimed for NSP

Tribe	Number of Meals Delivered under Title VI	Reimbursement if Billed to Medicaid (\$4.88)
Miami Nation	15,360	\$74,956
Ottawa Tribe	5953	\$29,051
Peoria Tribe	4409	\$21,515
Quapaw Tribe	16,337	\$79,724
Seneca-Cayuga Nation	6985	\$34,086
Wyandotte Nation	15,252	\$74,429



Examples of Oklahoma Medically Fragile Waiver Rates

Service	Unit(s)	Maximum Rate Per Unit	Total for an Hour
Case Management VR	15minutes (1unit)	\$20.40	\$81.60
Emergency Response System (Lifeline)	Installation, then monthly	Negotiated Cost	Your installation cost and monthly rate
Personal Care	15minutes (1unit)	\$3.92	\$15.68
Home Health Nurse	15minutes (1unit)	\$13.50	\$54



Leadership & Long-Term Care

- Medicaid Enrollment
- General Welfare Doctrine and Tribal General Welfare Exemption Act
- Cost-Sharing
- Long-Term Care Department/Staff
- State and Federal Consultation Issues
- FMAP and Coordinated Care Agreements



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Image Sources:

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