MFP Tribal Initiative: A Five-State Grant Initiative to Preserve Tribal Cultural Practices
Today's Agenda

MFPTI Overview
MFP Tribal Initiative Overview

Funded by CMS

Increase transitioning from institutional settings

Increase availability of and access to HCBS/LTSS

5 states awarded the MFP Tribal Initiative

Minnesota  North Dakota  Oklahoma  Washington  Minnesota
Money Follows the Person Tribal Initiative:

Tribal Nations
North Dakota
Oklahoma
Washington

- Chehalis Nation
- Lummi Nation
- Makah Tribe
- Muckleshoot Tribe
- Nisqually Tribe
- Spokane Tribe
- Squaxin Island Tribe
- American Indian Community Center
Wisconsin

- The Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- The Forest County Potawatomi
- The Ho-Chunk Nation
- Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians/Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe
- Lac du Flambeau Tribe/Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
- The Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin/Oneida Nation
- Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- Saint Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin/St. Croix Chippewa Community
- Sokaogon Chippewa Community/Mole Lake Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians
Minnesota

- Bois Forte Band of Chippewa
- Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- Lower Sioux Indian Community
- Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe
MFP Tribal Initiative

- Promote Government-to-Government Relations
- Identify and Address Disparities
- Increase Access to LTSS
- Enhance Tribal Services & Infrastructure
- Maximize Tribal Reimbursements
- Honor Cultural Identity through Program Design
MFP Tribal Initiative States in blue.
City/County

- Lack of funding and access to Health Services
- Government staff who oversee important policy/program areas no receiving adequate training or back into issues faced by Tribal communities
- Turn over of staff at federal, state county, city and Tribal nation level

State/National

- Regulatory Barriers—statutes, state MA plans, policies and administrative procedures, which impede tribal capacity building efforts
- Not understanding Tribal Sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship
- Homogenizing Tribal communities, the belief that all Tribal nations are the same.
General Welfare Exclusion Act

Opportunity for Tribal Nations

• 1. Tribal members often receive limited access to services because income is considered in needs-based programs like Medicaid.

• 2. The General Welfare Exclusion Act of 2014 establishes that gross income does not include the value of any Indian general welfare benefit if certain requirements are met.

• 3. Tribal Nations can establish general welfare programs such that per capita payments are considered a general welfare benefit and not income.

• 4. More tribal nation members could receive needed services if per capita payments are dispersed as a general welfare benefit.
Connecting it all back together.

• The following are stories from Tribal Nations in WA state and Minnesota and how they have utilized MFPTI to bring their relatives home, or keep them home.
Minnesota

• Bois Forte Band – Community Services Development; Strategic planning (input sought from tribal members, key informants and stakeholders); Benefits Advocacy; enroll as a providers of Home Health Care; Assessor Training; Lead Agency Role; Non-Emergency Transportation; TBI services; Inter-Governmental Agreement

• Mille Lacs Band – Tele-health; Non-Emergency Transportation; TBI services; Billing and Information Systems; Benefits Advocacy; Residential Services; Inter-Governmental Agreement; Consultation

• Red Lake Nation – Mental Health Services, Adult Day Care; Personal Care Assistant Services, Adult Foster Care; Therapy Services (physical, occupational, and speech); Public Health Nursing, Waiver Case Management; Urban project

• White Earth Nation – Benefits Advocacy; Information Systems
Nisqually Tribe

- Partnered with American Indian Health Commission
- Conducted needs gap assessment to examine the services they already had
- Surveyed elders on ways to improve services in their Health Center
Makah Nation

Home-Based Care for Makah Tribe Elders
Lessons Learned
Call For Partnership
Indigenous Americans by County

% Population Indigenous Alone
- 80% or more
- 50% to 80%
- 35% to 50%
- 20% to 35%
- 10% to 20%
- 5% to 10%
- 2% to 5%
- Less than 2%

In 2020, there were 4,447,431* Americans with only Indigenous ancestry.

Total: 1.3%*

Top Ten (%)
- Kushvak, AK - 95.08%
- Oglala Lakota, SD - 92.80%
- Todd, SD - 88.75%
- Menominee, WI - 85.69%
- Sioux, ND - 85.51%
- Bethel, AK - 83.89%
- Northwest Arctic, AK - 83.29%
- Buffalo, SD - 81.37%
- Ziebach, SD - 79.90%
- Dewey, SD - 78.97%

Source: 2020 United States Census, Redistricting Data Summary File

*Includes 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico

Top Ten (#)
- Los Angeles, CA - 188,363
- Maricopa, AZ - 111,906
- Honolulu, HI - 104,921
- Harris, TX - 59,251
- Cook, IL - 58,855
- McKinley, NH - 57,095
- San Diego, CA - 56,473
- Riverside, CA - 53,057
- San Juan, NM - 50,131
- San Bernardino, CA - 49,301
Opportunity for Expanding Tribal Initiative
Questions?
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