

Protecting the District of Columbia's Seniors and Residents with Disabilities: Why It Is Important to Preserve the Maintenance of Effort Requirement in the Affordable Care Act

For 14,600 seniors and 33,200 people with disabilities living in the District of Columbia, Medicaid is a vital safety net that helps them get the critical health care services they need. Medicaid covers services that other programs, including Medicare, do not cover, such as the home health aide and personal attendant services that help people with long-term care needs stay in their communities, as well as nursing home care. The Affordable Care Act includes an important protection that prohibits states from reducing their Medicaid eligibility levels or changing the rules to make it harder for people to enroll in Medicaid. This protection is referred to as the “maintenance of effort,” or MOE, requirement. This Affordable Care Act provision acts as a bridge to 2014, ensuring that important health coverage remains in place until the new law is fully implemented.

Right now, many states and the District of Columbia are considering making cuts to Medicaid. On January 7, 2011, governors from 28 states sent a letter to President Obama and congressional leadership asking Congress to remove the maintenance of effort requirement. Stripping this important protection from the law would allow the District of Columbia to cut Medicaid eligibility, which could place many of its 47,800 seniors and residents with disabilities who rely on Medicaid at risk of losing the health coverage they depend on. And the consequences extend beyond those Medicaid beneficiaries—their families, their communities, the District of Columbia, and the District's economy would also be harmed.

Many District of Columbia seniors and residents with disabilities could lose Medicaid coverage

Federal law requires state Medicaid programs to cover very low-income seniors and people with disabilities. States have the option of getting substantial federal funding to extend Medicaid eligibility beyond the minimum required and many states do. As a result, an additional 2.8 million seniors and 2.3 million adults with disabilities have Medicaid coverage nationally. The District of Columbia does more than the minimum. Without the maintenance of effort requirement, the District of Columbia could cut back Medicaid eligibility to the minimum required, putting coverage for many District seniors and residents with disabilities at risk.

More District of Columbia seniors and residents with disabilities could be forced into nursing homes

In the District of Columbia, more than 9,000 seniors and people with disabilities, including both adults and children, are able to remain at home, live with their families, and stay in their communities because of Medicaid's home- and community-based programs. These programs provide personal aides, transportation, and other services and supports that help these individuals avoid more costly nursing home care. Without the maintenance of effort requirement, the District of Columbia could reduce eligibility for many of these programs. As a result, many of the District's residents who rely on home- and community-based programs could be at risk of losing the help they need to keep living at home.

"Medically needy" seniors and people with disabilities could lose coverage

State Medicaid programs are allowed to cover individuals who have higher incomes but who also have high medical expenses, individuals known as the "medically needy." The District of Columbia has one of these programs. The medically needy program provides access to Medicaid coverage for nearly 40,000 District residents who have high medical costs. Approximately 8,000 District of Columbia residents in the medically needy program are seniors or people with disabilities. Many of them qualify as medically needy because of high home care or nursing home expenses; they rely on the District's medically needy program to help them afford the long-term services they need. Removing the maintenance of effort requirement would allow the District of Columbia to reduce or eliminate its medically needy program.

The District of Columbia could make it harder for its seniors and residents with disabilities to enroll or stay in Medicaid

The maintenance of effort requirement also prohibits the District of Columbia from making enrollment in Medicaid more difficult. In the past, states have made enrollment harder by, for example, requiring more documentation to prove income or assets, changing the way income or assets are calculated to make it harder for people to qualify, or requiring more frequent recertification. These changes make it particularly hard for seniors and people with disabilities to enroll in and retain Medicaid coverage.

The burden on the District of Columbia's family caregivers could increase

Medicaid helps many of the estimated 87,000 District of Columbia residents who act as informal caregivers for family members, loved ones, and friends, by providing them with support that allows them to maintain jobs or simply rest when they need to. The typical caregiver loses wages and benefits, postpones personal medical care, and cuts back on

household spending. Reduced wages and spending hurt the District of Columbia's tax revenue and economic growth. And businesses are hurt by higher absenteeism and staff turnover among caregivers. Many caregivers have families of their own to support, and Medicaid's added help is particularly critical in these difficult economic times. Without the maintenance of effort requirement, the District of Columbia could cut Medicaid eligibility, forcing many of its seniors and residents with disabilities out of the program, which would put a further strain on family caregivers at a cost to District of Columbia families, businesses, and the District's economy.

Conclusion

Medicaid is a vital program that helps tens of thousands of District of Columbia seniors, residents with disabilities, and their families. Taking away the protection of the Affordable Care Act's maintenance of effort requirement would place those District of Columbia residents who rely on Medicaid for care at risk of losing the help they depend on. It would further burden the family members who care for them, which would, in turn, have economic consequences for District of Columbia businesses and the District's economy. Removing the protection of the Affordable Care Act's maintenance of effort requirement is a bad idea for the District of Columbia and its residents.

Sources available upon request.

