

PASS PERMANENT REAUTHORIZATION OF MONEY FOLLOWS THE PERSON (MFP)

MFP Gets Individuals with Disabilities & Seniors Back Home

First authorized by President Bush in 2005, with strong bipartisan support, MFP helps individuals with disabilities and seniors who want to move out of nursing homes and back in their communities. MFP has assisted more than 91,000 individuals voluntarily move into a setting of their choice, and has helped 44 states improve access to community-based long term services and supports, also known as “home and community-based services” (HCBS). Congress has provided short-term funding for this program through the end of December. This program must be permanently reauthorized so that all individuals with disabilities and older adults stuck in institutional settings can access to this important program and states know they can rely on this federal funding to assist.

MFP Enhances Opportunities to Live Independently and Age with Dignity

Medicaid requires states to provide care in nursing homes, but HCBS is optional. MFP incentivizes investment in HCBS by providing federal funding for transitional services for individuals who wish to leave a nursing home or other institution. Thanks to MFP, over 91,000 seniors and people with chronic conditions and disabilities and have transitioned back into the community.

MFP Rebalancing Demonstration is a Success Story that Improves Quality of Life

At the end of 2015, nearly all states had an MFP demonstration. In a 2017 evaluation, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) found strong evidence that beneficiaries’ quality of life improves when they transition from institutional long-term care to HCBS. MFP participants experienced increases across all seven quality-of-life domains measured, and the improvements were largely sustained after two years.

States Save with Money Follows the Person

Providing long term care in the home costs less than institutional care. Average monthly expenses for MFP participants declined by almost 25 percent in the first year after transitioning from a nursing home to HCBS. CMS also found that MFP participants are less likely to be readmitted to institutional care than other beneficiaries who transition but do not participate in the program.

Current Legislative Proposals Make Improvements to the MFP Program

Legislative language before Congress improves MFP by reducing how long someone must be in a nursing home before becoming eligible to transition -- from 90 days to 60. (The longer someone remains in a nursing home, the harder it can be for them to transition out.) The language also enhances the reporting and accountability of MFP funding and requires the federal government to identify and share the most effective state strategies for transitioning beneficiaries from institutional to qualified community settings, including how such strategies vary for different types of beneficiaries.

Time is running out: Short-term MFP funding to help people transition ends AT THE END OF DECEMBER!! We urge Congress to pass a permanent reauthorization of the Money Follows the Person program.