The COVID HCBS Relief Act of 2020

What is the COVID HCBS Relief Act?
The COVID HCBS Relief Act is a proposal to provide dedicated Medicaid funds for home and community based services (HCBS) for older adults and children, youth and adults with disabilities. This proposal would decrease the need to move people into congregate settings and allow them to receive the services and supports they need from their own homes. It is also designed to support service provider agencies and direct care workers who provide those services in homes.

Why Do We Need the COVID HCBS Relief Act?
The COVID-19 pandemic is surging throughout the country with a case and death rate that has been climbing for weeks. At the time of this writing there are over 250,000 death in the United States from the virus. Over 90,000 deaths have occurred in long-term care congregate settings and people with developmental disabilities have a death rate from the virus that is three times that of the general population. At the same time, many of the agencies that provide HCBS are at risk of financial collapse. Finally, those frontline, essential workers who provide HCBS are in need of increased pay, family leave and personal protective equipment to ensure they are safe and can keep those they serve safe. To ensure older adults and people with disabilities can remain in their own homes, receive the services and supports they need, and avoid going to congregate settings, we must provide dedicated funding for home and community based services.

What Would the COVID HCBS Relief Act Do?
The COVID HCBS Relief Act of 2020 would provide dedicated Medicaid funds to states during the pandemic to address the needs of people eligible for home and community based services. States would receive a 10 percent FMAP increase to be used to enhance HCBS. Funds can be used to increase direct care worker pay, provide benefits such as paid family leave or sick leave, pay for transportation expenses to and from the homes of those being served, purchase personal protective equipment for workers and those they are supporting and provide hazard pay. The extra dollars also can be used to support family care givers, pay for recruitment and training of additional direct care workers and pay for technology to facilitate services. Finally, the funds can help provide services for the over 800,000 people on state HCBS waiting lists.


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