

HOUSE BILL REPORT

SHB 1240

As Passed Legislature

Title: An act relating to medicaid reimbursements to school districts.

Brief Description: Increasing medicaid reimbursements to second class school districts.

Sponsors: By House Committee on Education (Originally sponsored by Representatives McMorris, Quall, Sump, Haigh, Keiser and Kenney; by request of Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Education: 2/1/99, 2/8/99 [DPS];

Appropriations: 2/22/99, 3/3/99 [DPS(ED)].

Floor Activity:

Passed House: 3/11/99, 96-0.

Senate Amended.

Passed Senate: 4/15/99, 47-0.

House Concurred.

Passed Legislature.

<p>Brief Summary of Substitute Bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· School districts may retain 50 percent of the net federal portion of the districts' potential Medicaid reimbursements.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Majority Report: The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by 13 members: Representatives Quall, Democratic Co-Chair; Talcott, Republican Co-Chair; Haigh, Democratic Vice Chair; Schindler, Republican Vice Chair; Carlson; Cox; Keiser; Rockefeller; Santos; D. Schmidt; Schual-Berke; Stensen and Wensman.

Staff: Susan Morrissey (786-7111).

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Majority Report: The substitute bill by Committee on Education be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by 31 members: Representatives Huff, Republican Co-Chair; H. Sommers, Democratic Co-Chair; Alexander, Republican Vice Chair; Doumit, Democratic Vice Chair; D. Schmidt, Republican Vice Chair; Barlean; Benson; Boldt; Carlson; Clements; Cody; Crouse; Gombosky; Grant; Kagi; Keiser; Kenney; Kessler; Lambert; Linville; Lisk; Mastin; McIntire; McMorris; Mulliken; Parlette; Regala; Ruderman; Sullivan; Tokuda and Wensman.

Staff: Jack Daray (786-7178).

Background:

Washington receives federal Medicaid funds to reimburse school districts for costs incurred in providing medical services to Medicaid eligible students. School districts pay for medical services with state funds. The state then bills Medicaid for covered services.

After administrative and billing fees are paid, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) pays 50 percent of the Medicaid reimbursement to the Department of Social and Health Services. The OSPI divides the remaining 50 percent, sometimes called the net federal portion, between the state general fund and the school districts. The general fund receives 80 percent of the federal portion. The school districts receive 20 percent. Currently, a school district that bills Medicaid for \$100 would see \$10.37 returned to the district. That money must be used for students with disabilities.

The 1997-99 state budget was developed on the assumption that \$11.6 million in Medicaid funds will offset state general fund expenditures as a result of billings submitted by 264 school districts, including 201 districts with enrollments of fewer than 2,000 full time equivalent students (second class districts). The 1998 supplemental budget assumed the passage of legislation that would have increased the Medicaid reimbursement share of second class school districts. However, the legislation did not pass.

Summary of Bill:

A new medicaid reimbursement formula is adopted for all school districts. The districts will receive one-half of the net federal share of the reimbursement amounts the districts would receive if they billed for all Medicaid eligible students. The new reimbursement formula replaces the current formula that provides the districts with 20

percent of the federal portion of Medicaid recoveries after the deduction of billing fees.

The corresponding rate change is made for any reimbursements received from private insurers.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date: The bill contains an emergency clause and takes effect immediately.

Testimony For: (Education) (Original) In the early 1990's, the Legislature created an incentive to entice school districts into billing the federal government for school health services provided to Medicaid eligible students. The incentive provides school districts with about \$10.37 for every \$100 billed. The money must be used for students with disabilities. Many school districts question the amount of the incentive, believing that the cost to the districts for requesting the reimbursement is higher than the amount the districts receive from their current statutory share of the reimbursements. In addition, in order to help small districts provide assistance to students with disabilities, the 1998 Legislature earmarked about \$350,000 in the 1998 supplemental budget to take small districts from a 20 percent to a 50 percent ratio of the net federal share of the reimbursement. However, the statute change needed to effect the change did not pass. This legislation would make the change for second class districts and would allow the districts to use the money earmarked in the budget for this purpose. A recommendation was made to earmark these funds for school health services.

(Appropriations) (Substitute bill) Districts retain 20 percent of the net federal portion of Medicaid reimbursements now. Increasing the retention rates to 50 percent will allow 172 second class districts to benefit. All of the money goes to enhance services for special ed students.

Testimony Against: (Education) None.

(Appropriations) None.

Testified: (Education) (Original) Rep. Linville, prime sponsor; Karen Davis and Carol Nolan, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Ann Simons, School Nurse Organization of Washington.

(Appropriations) Jennifer Priddy, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.