

Taking the Mystery out of Medicaid – Fiscal Components Training

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Supporting Schools and Students to Achieve

SHERRI YBARRA, ED.S., SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Welcome!



Ever feel a little lost or unsure when it comes to your Medicaid process?



Let's Take the Mystery Out of Medicaid!





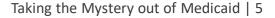
Agenda:



- Brief History of Medicaid Reimbursement in Schools
- Overview of the Fee for Service Medicaid cycle
- Best Practices for account setup and flow
- Medicaid Basics & Match
- To Prepay or not to Prepay? (Trust Accounts)
- Reconciling the Medicaid match claim statements to your general ledger
- Budgeting Medicaid in conjunction with your other funds
- When to draw the line for year-end close outs



Brief History of Medicaid Reimbursement in Schools



History of Medicaid in Schools



- 1965 Medicaid, a federal-state matching entitlement begins as Title XIX of the Social Security Act. Individual states develop their own Medicaid plan within the parameters of federal Medicaid laws and regulations.
- On Nov. 29, 1975, then President Gerald Ford signed into law the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (Public Law 94-142).



Parents with handicapped children are optimistic about this change.



On Nov. 29, 1975, then President Gerald Ford signed into law the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (Public Law 94-142). With the adoption of this act, Congress opens public school doors for many children with disabilities and sets the foundation of the country's commitment to ensuring that children with disabilities have opportunities to develop their talents, share their gifts, and contribute to their commitment to their

Medicaid Fee for Service

- 1988 Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act. Medicaid may pay for health related services based on a child's IEP/IFSP if the child is Medicaid eligible and if the service is covered in the state Medicaid plan or if medically necessary.
- 1990 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is adopted into law.





Medicaid is the Primary Payer Before IDEA Part B



For services provided under IDEA, Medicaid is the primary payer (<u>Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Letter, issued Dec</u> <u>15,2014</u>)

"We also note that, even if a state determines that schools or providers of Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) services generally are legally liable third parties, the Medicaid statute contains an exception at section 1903(c) of the Act, which requires that Medicaid serve as the primary payer to schools and providers of services in an Individualized Education Program (IEP) or Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) under the IDEA."

Why does this matter? This means if you bill for Medicaid reimbursement for services provided, then <u>you must spend down</u> <u>Medicaid prior to IDEA Part B funds.</u>



In order to better grasp the functionality and relationship between Medicaid and IDEA Part B funds, we will start with the overall all Special Education funding hierarchy.

There are three main sources of funding for Special Education Programs:

- 1. General Funds (Maintenance of Effort)
- 2. Medicaid Eligible Expenditure Federal Reimbursements
- 3. IDEA Part B Federal Entitlement Grants

State Medicaid Plans



- Each state creates a Medicaid state plan that serves as an agreement between a state and the Federal government describing how each state administers its Medicaid programs.
- Our State policy defines which services are reimbursable. These policies are defined in the Medicaid "state plan."

Which Services Apply And Are Billable In Idaho's Plan?



- a. Behavioral Intervention
- b. Behavioral Consultation
- c. Crisis Intervention
- d. Habilitative Skill Building (renamed as of March 2020)
- e. Interdisciplinary Training
- f. Medical Equipment and Supplies
- g. Nursing Services
- h. Occupational Therapy and Evaluation
- i. Personal Care Services

- j. Physical Therapy and Evaluation k. Psychological Evaluation
- I. Psychotherapy
- m. Skills Building/Community-Based Rehabilitation Services
- n. Speech/Audiological Therapy and Evaluation
- o. Social History and Evaluation
- p. Transportation Services
- q. Interpretive Services

How do we seek reimbursement for these activities that we may qualify for?



Medicaid School-Based Services Billing Process From Becoming a Medicaid Provider to Receiving Payment

Karren Streagle, Ph.D. | Alternate Assessment/Low Incidence Disabilities/Medicaid Coordinator Idaho State Department of Education

Almira Mackaben | Medicaid Program Policy Analyst for School-Based Services Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Medicaid

Always remember...



Medicaid is insurance.

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Phases to Reimbursement



- 1. Before special education (SPED) eligibility
- 2. SPED eligibility determination
- 3. Services provided & documented
- 4. Medicaid claim submitted
- 5. Payment received

School-Based Services = SBS

Phase 1: Before SPED Eligibility



LEA becomes Medicaid provider Parent signs consent to assess Parent signs One-Time Consent to Bill Medicaid

LEA obtains physician referral/ recommendation for assessment

Phase 2: SPED Eligibility Determination



Assessment Completed

Student found eligible for SPED Services



based on student's individual needs

Address Medicaid requirements in IEP for billable SBS LEA obtains physician referral/ recommendation for services

Phase 3: Services Provided & Docyment



Medicaid SBS provided to student



Provider documents services on service detail report (SDR)

SDR submitted to LEA Medicaid clerk, secretary, biller, etc.

Phase 4: Medicaid Claim Submitted



Claims submitted to DXC Technology

LEAs may submit claims or contract with billing company LEA maintains required documentation for 5 years

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Phase 5: Medicaid Payment Received



DXC Technology posts weekly remittance advice (RA)



LEA submits match fund payment



LEA receives payment

Other Medicaid Considerations



- Not all students in SPED eligible for Medicaid
- Not all IEP services billable
- Additional eligibility requirements for some services
- Teachers, therapists, paraprofessionals, etc. must meet Medicaid provider qualifications
- Reimbursement only for services outlined in IEP

LEA Billing/Payment Considerations



- Choose if/which SBS to bill
- May contract with billing companies
 - Responsible for all claims submitted
- Monthly Medicaid match fund statement
- Remit matching funds before payment
- Up to 365 days to bill



Back to you, Lisa.



Best Practices for Medicaid Account Setup And Flow



Communication is key to a smooth balance in Special Education funding.

There are several important roles:

- <u>Superintendent</u>: Decides LEA will bill for Medicaid reimbursement.
- <u>Finance:</u> Sets up funding structure, budgets, tracks revenue & expense, fiscal compliancy & close outs.
- <u>Special Education Program</u>: Serves students, determines eligibility & claiming, notifies finance of staffing serving eligible students.
- <u>Billing:</u> Claim processing (could be in house or 3rd party). Billing is integral to the timing of revenue flow, which will affect your Maintenance of Effort, or IDEA Part B spending.



School Finance is ultimately responsible for the accountability and reconciliation of school district funds. Medicaid reimbursement funds must be transparently displayed, and tracked, utilized, and reconciled on a regular basis.

General ledger (GL) setup is integral to the efficiency, and compliancy to then entire Special Education funding model.





Remember the three main sources of funding for Special Education Programs?

They must also be spent in a specific order.

- 1. General Funds (Meet MOE 1st)
- 2. Medicaid Eligible Expenditure Federal Reimbursements (pays before IDEA)
- 3. IDEA Part B Federal Entitlement Grants

Ledger Fund Setup – Medicaid 260/



Fund: 260

Revenue function code: 445900

Expenditure function codes: 521, 522, 616

<u>**Object Codes:**</u> Consider a *unique object code* for match that will stand out from your other services Example object coding for Match expense: 6163XX

Follow other object code general use guidelines



Why do we need a separate fund?

- Commingling of federal funds is *prohibited* under 2 CFR §200.302
- Under <u>Governmental Accounting Standards</u> <u>Boards (GASB) 54 rules</u>, you must prove the funds can be separated from the general fund and prove that they are in a restricted fund and are not open for general use.

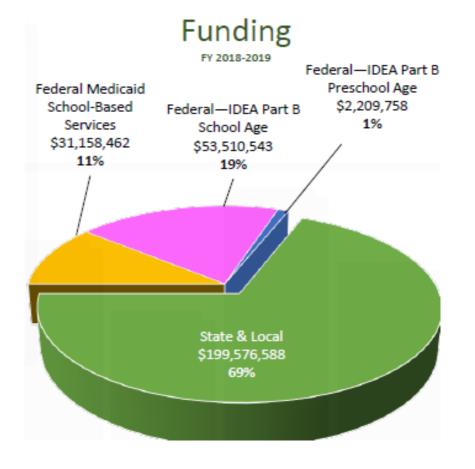


Reporting Special Education Funding



SDE has reporting requirements to our state legislature

- How much was spent on Special Education with State and Local Funds
- How much was spent on Special Education with Federal Funds?
- How much of Federal Medicaid reimbursement was included?
- The SDE subtracts out the Medicaid match, so it doesn't look like you get more funding than you earn after match.



Medicaid Funds = Federal Funds



Two pieces of Federal legislation address how Medicaid reimbursements should be viewed as Federal Funds:

- 34 CFR §300.154(g)(2). *Reimbursements* from federal funds, e.g. Medicaid, will not be considered "State/local" for purposes of maintenance of effort.
- 2 CFR §200.502. Medicaid *expenditures* for providing patient care services to Medicaid eligible individuals are not considered federal awards expended unless a State requires the funds to be treated as federal awards expended because reimbursement is on a cost reimbursement basis.

The Idaho Medicaid State Plan reimburses LEAs' Federal Medicaid dollars on a cost reimbursement basis; therefore, reimbursed Medicaid School-Based Services expenditures are <u>treated as a Federal award expended</u> in accordance with the uniform grant guidance.

Medicaid on the SEFA



- Do I need to report Medicaid reimbursement on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA)? YES!
- Medicaid *expenditures* do not have to be included in the SEFA because they are not included in the threshold amount used to determine whether an entity must have a Single Audit. The <u>52</u>
 <u>Federal Register 43713</u> clarified this issue by stating that Medicaid arrangements between the *States and providers* are not covered by the Single Audit Act. Since the State of Idaho has considered these funds *federal*, you *can add* the Medicaid information to the *notes to the SEFA* for full transparency and disclosure, even though they are not subject to the single audit, nor should count towards the threshold to determine a single audit.

Medicaid Fund 260 Flowchart



Budget for Medicaid Revenue

Budget for all anticipated reimbursements (Federal and state/local Match)

Prepare for Financial Statements

Accrue all obligated expenditures (not yet paid) and revenue earned (not yet received) to close out funds at year-end.

Reconciliation

Reconcile expenditures with revenue. Transfer expenditures from fund 260 to your maintenance of effort general fund corresponding accounts to cover any unfunded expense, and zero out balances. Budget for Medicaid Expenditures Budget for all anticipated expenditures

Record Medicaid State Match Expenditures

Record match expenditures for required Trust deposits made into the Dept. of H&W. If Medicaid match is prepaid, use a "prepaid expenses" indicator or transaction code to avoid an overstatement of Medicaid match actual expenditures

Track Medicaid Revenue

Receive and record DHW reimbursements (Federal plus state/local Match) within fund 260

Track Medicaid Expenditures

Process and track all expenditures within fund 260



Medicaid Basics & Match

Medicaid Funding Basics



- Medicaid is funded by combining state and federal dollars.
- The percentage of the total Medicaid cost the federal government pays is called the FMAP (Federal Medical Assistance Percentage). This determines how much your actual reimbursement after match will be.
- The FMAP is determined by the percentage of a state's population that is eligible for Medicaid. The more individuals in a state who are eligible for Medicaid, the higher the FMAP is.
- Current match fund percentages can be found here: <u>EXHIBIT 6.</u> <u>Federal Medical Assistance Percentages (FMAPs) and Enhanced</u> <u>FMAPs (E-FMAPs) by State : MACPAC</u>

Match Payment Basics



- Under our Medicaid State Plan, there is a portion of eligible expenditures that are *not reimbursed* because these are considered *State match*.
- School districts are required to put up local match funds to draw down federal reimbursement for covered services.
- Funds used for match or cost sharing for a program must comply with the Uniform Grant Guidance provision 2 CFR 200.306 Cost sharing or matching
- Match funds must be public, non-federal funds (42 CFR § 433.51).

LEA Match Process With The Dept. of Health & Welfare



LEAs submit match fund payment

- Idaho Dept. of Health & Welfare (IDHW) mails a monthly Medicaid Match Fund Statement indicating balance due to release payment
 - Payments from IDHW will not be released until they have received the match funds payment
 - LEAs may also estimate match funds based on remittance advice (RA) and submit estimated payment to IDHW prior to monthly statement arriving (this means you send excess "prepaid funds" to the Medicaid Trust Account, at the Dept. of Health & Welfare).

Medicaid Match Funds Statements



REMIT PAYMENT TO: IDHW, Bureau of Financial Services PO Box 83720 Boise ID 83720-0036 QUESTIONS: Cassandre DiBonaventura (208) 334-5021 cassandre.dibonaventura@dhw.idaho.gov

Medicaid Match Funds STATEMENT DATE: April 2020

HEALTH & WELFARE

Trust Account Balance

School Based Payments Processed by DHW

Date	Eligibility Category	Payment Amount	CHIP Match Required	Medicaid Match Required
3/31/2020 4/27/2020	Balance Forward - Match Due* Medicaid	11,322.07		- 2,656.16
* Denotes pay	ment was not released due to insuff	icient matching	funds in trust.	2,656.16

Date	Type	Amount
3/31/2020	Balance Forward	885.92
4/30/2020	Interest	1.38

SUMMARY - MATCH REQUIREMENTS

Match Required (from above)	\$ 2,656.16
Less: Match Withdrawn During Current Month	- Carl
Ending Match Required	2,656.16
Trust Amount Available for Match	887.30
Remaining Match Needed - PLEASE REMIT PAYMENT	\$ 1,768.86

Key Sections:

- Payment/reimbursement amount
- Match required _
- Trust Account balance
- Remaining Match Needed for processing current claims



Key Concepts & Takeaways for Medicaid Match:

- Medicaid match must be paid with non-federal funds
- Medicaid match must be booked and recognized as an *expenditure line item*
- Medicaid match must be budgeted
- Medicaid match must be counted towards your Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

Medicaid Match Expense in MOE



Wait... what?



Why do we include Medicaid Match paid to the Department of Health & Welfare in MOE? Isn't that part of Medicaid?



You use Non Federal funds to pay match, which is therefore an expense that is now part of MOE



Medicaid State Match OSEP MEMO 15-10 (July 27, 2015)

https://sites.ed.gov/idea/files/idea/policy/speced/guid/idea/memosdcltrs/osepmemo1510leamoega.pdf



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OFFICE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

Answer:

Ouestion A-9:

Date: July 27, 2015

Contact Person: Gregg Corr Telephone: 202-245-7309 OSEP MEMO 15-10

aintenan

MEMORANDUM

TO:	Chief State School Officers State Directors of Special Education
FROM:	Melody Musgrove, Ed.D. Director Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP)
SUBJECT:	Issuance of Guidance on the Final Local Educational Agency (LEA) Maintena of Effort (MOE) Regulations under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

May LEAs use their local, or State and local, funds to meet both the LEA MOE requirement and a matching or MOE requirement for a separate Federal program (e.g., Medicaid or Vocational Rehabilitation)?

Yes. In fact, LEAs must include the amount of local only, or State and local, funds spent for the education of children with disabilities when calculating the level of effort required to meet the eligibility and compliance standards, even if those local only, or State and local, funds are also used to meet a matching requirement in another Federal program. The IDEA does not impose a matching requirement. In other words, an LEA that expends local, or State and local, funds for the education of children with disabilities must include those funds in its LEA MOE calculations regardless of whether it uses those same funds to comply with a matching or other MOE requirement (of course, an LEA that uses the local funds only method to meet the LEA MOE requirement need not include State funds in its LEA MOE calculations).

IDAPA 16.03.09



IDAPA 16.03.09 Medicaid Basic Plan Benefits

IDAPA 16 – IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Division of Medicaid

16.03.09 - Medicaid Basic Plan Benefits

856. SCHOOL-BASED SERVICE: PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT,

Payment for health-related services provided by school districts and charter schools must be in accordance with rates established by the Department. (7-1-21)T

04. Matching Funds. Federal funds cannot be used as the State's portion of match for Medicaid service reimbursement. School districts and charter schools must, for their own internal record keeping, calculate and document the non-federal funds (maintenance of effort assurance) that have been designated as their certified match.



LEAs *must* include state and local funds spent for the education of children with disabilities regardless of whether it uses those same funds to comply with other matching requirements **i.e. Medicaid state match**.

- Medicaid expense was \$100,000
- Reimbursed portion was 71% or \$71,000
- State match was 29% or \$29,000
- Any portion of state match used for the education of children with disabilities must be included in the maintenance of effort report
- You must also recognize this as an <u>expense</u> on your general ledger



Medicaid matching funds must be from non-federal funds.

Methods include:

- Transfer match revenue from fund 100 to fund 260, and pay match out of fund 260 to The Dept. of Health & Welfare
- 2. Pay match directly out of fund 100

Match Method 1: The Transfer of Revenue to Fund 260 for Match



Steps:

- 1. Transfer exact match required for each claim from general fund, to fund 260. This is a **Revenue** transfer.
- 2. Pay The Dept. Of Health & Welfare (H&W) the exact match out of fund 260. In this example, match is \$4,350
- 3. Bring all or net Medicaid revenue into fund 260.

for	MEDICAID FUND	
to	260-445900-0000 MEDICAID REVENUE 260-460000-0000 TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUND	10, 650. 00CR 4, 350. 00CR
	TOTAL REVENUE	15, 000. 00CR
h e,	260-616310-0000 MEDICAID SERVICES 260-616350-0000 MEDICAID MATCH	10, 650, 00 4, 350, 00
iue	TOTAL EXENDITURES	15, 000. 00

The balance of any unreimbursed Medicaid expenditures can be covered with expenditure transfers into MOE to bring the fund balance down to zero.

Match Transfer Entry Example



Here is an example transferring \$2,000 Medicaid match expense, from fund 100, to fund 260:

Account Description	Account No.	DR	CR
TRANSFER MATCH SPENT T	O MEDICAID FUND		
	100-920260	2,000.00	
	100-111100		2,000.00
	260-460000		2,000.00
	260-111100	2,000.00	

Match Method 1 Benefits

- All things Medicaid are in one fund - Transparency
- You can easily budget & monitor all things Medicaid in one fund
- You can still easily demonstrate that your match was paid out of general funds





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Match Method 2: Pay match directly out of fund 100

Steps:

- 1. Match is part of MOE, so you need to record match where you can find it. Use a unique object code, and or function code so that you can easily find your match expense. Example: 100-6163**99**
- 2. Match is non-instructional, so it should not be paid in the 521 or 522 function codes
- 3. If you pay match out of your 616 function, you must pull it back out when you report in the IDEA Part B Application (so you don't overstate MOE).

Enter your district/LEA's Budgeted General M&O expenditures, from State and Local funds, for FY 2022.		
IFARMS 100-521: Special Education Program	\$240,801	
IFARMS 100-522: Special Education Preschool Program	\$0	
IFARMS 100-616: Special Education Support Services Program	\$0	
Combined Total	\$240,801	

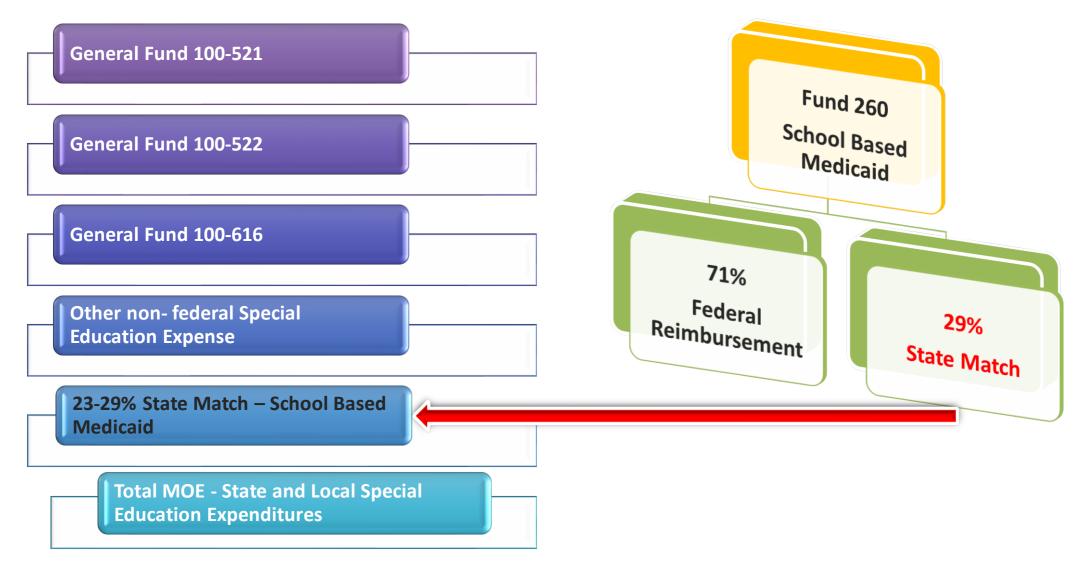
List below any general fund expenditures for the excess costs of providing Special Education and Related Services not included in one of the function program codes above

School Based Medicaid State Match	\$25,000
Professional Development	\$0
Transportation Costs	\$0



Accounting for IDEA Part B MOE At a Glance







Medicaid Trust Accounts To Prepay, or Not to Prepay???



There are 2 methods for *processing* match payments.

- 1. Estimate match, and *prepay* it, and maintain a balance in your Trust account.
- 2. Pay *exact match* required for each claim, based on the Medicaid Match Statement.

Prepaid Match Expense - Benefits



Benefits:

- Claims may be processed faster
- Matching funds will be held in an interestbearing trust account. The average daily balance during a month must exceed \$100 in order to receive interest for that month.



Prepaid Match Expense – Additional Requirements



Additional Requirements for Prepaid Match:

- If you choose to prepay match, you are creating a prepaid asset to your LEA.
- You must record the prepaid match as a prepaid asset on your general ledger.
- You must balance your prepaid account against the interest earned and *match expense* used for claims. Treat it like balancing a bank account. Match expense can be expensed as a fee, like a banking fee.
- You must only claim the required match used for claims as part of Maintenance of Effort.

Note: Auditors should check for these items if you prepay.





Reconciling the Medicaid Match Claim Statements

Match Statement Reconciliation



When you get your Match

- Statement, you need to do two things:
- 1. <u>Record match expense</u>
- Reduce Prepaid If you have a trust balance
- 2. Create a receivable
- Use 445900 revenue function





cassandre.dibonaventura@dhw.idaho.gov

IDHW, Bureau of Financial Services

REMIT PAYMENT TO:

PO Box 83720

Medicaid Match Funds STATEMENT DATE: April 2020

School Based Payments Processed by DHW

Date	Eligibility Category	Payment Amount	CHIP Match Required	Medicaid Match Required
3/31/2020 4/27/2020	Balance Forward - Match Due* Medicaid	11,322.07		2,656.16
* Denotes pay	ment was not released due to insuffi Match Required	cient matching	funds in trust.	2,656.16

Date	Туре	Amount
3/31/2020	Balance Forward	885.92
4/30/2020	Interest	1.38
	Trust Account Balance	887.30

SUMMARY - MATCH REQUIREMENTS

Match Required (from above) Less: Match Withdrawn During Current Month	\$	2,656.16
Ending Match Required Trust Amount Available for Match	2,656.16 887.30	
Remaining Match Needed - PLEASE REMIT PAYMENT	\$	1,768.86

Adjustments to Prepaid Asset Balances



If you carry a prepaid match trust asset balance with Health & Welfare (MEDIC), record your Medicaid match trust payments as an expense, such as 260-616350. Then, you will then need to process an entry to adjust the asset account

260-111500 to actual.

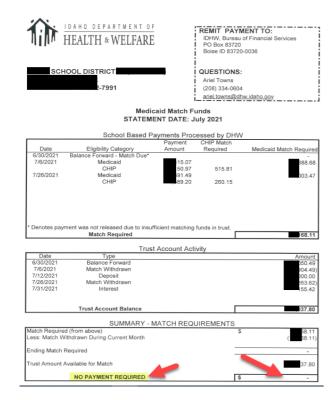
ADJUST MEDICAID TRUST ACCOUNT BA	LANCE TO ACTUAL		
		TRIAL	
	PER STATEMENT	BALANCE	ADJUSTMENT
	2,132.22	2,892.20	(759.98)
	260-111500		759.98
	260-616350	759.98	

Viewing Medicaid School Based Services (SBS)*Reimbursement*



For your accounts receivable, the payment (reimbursement) information can be viewed through multiple methods:

 Medicaid Match Fund Statement from IDHW or Remittance Advice (RA) from www.idmedicaid.com



Provide			S	CHOOL	DIST	RICT							RA NUM:	629		
PAID		TDOS	Rev/Proca Mods Cod		QTY Pd	Billed Amt	Non Allowed Amt	Contract Allowed Amt	Ext Paid Amt	Medicaid Copay Amt	Client Cont Amt	Ext Copay Amt	Ext Coinsur Amt	Ext Deduct Amt	Paid Amt	De Mes
Member CLAIM ID				Medicaid	ID: 0	MED REC #	DB	G #		verity Of Illn			Claim Mes		_	
										-				-		
	08/27/2021	08/27/2021	H0004 HO	25.00	25.00			\$445.00							\$445.00	
CLAIM ID	21264		PT ACCT	548		\$445.00 MED REC #		\$445.00 G #		0 \$0.00 everity Of Illn			\$0.00 Claim Mes		\$445.00	
1	08/26/2021	08/26/2021	H0004	24.00	24.00	\$309.84	\$0.00	\$309.84	\$0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$309.84	
2	08/26/2021	08/26/2021	HN H2019	4.00	4.00	\$71.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
CL	AIM TOTAL:					\$381.04	\$0.00	\$309.84	\$0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$309.84	
Member				Medicaid	ID: 0	MED REC #		G #	_							
CLAIM ID										everity Of Illn			Claim Mes	-		
	07/12/2021	07/12/2021	92507 HO	1.00	1.00	\$17.25		\$17.2							\$17.25	
CLAIM ID	2126		PT ACCT	547		\$17.25 MED REC #		\$17_2 G #		0 \$0.00 everity Of Illn			\$0.00 Claim Mes		\$17.25	
1	07/21/2021	07/21/2021	92507	1.00	1.00	\$17.25	\$0.00	\$17.2	5 \$0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17.25	
	AIM TOTAL:		HO PT ACCT	547		\$17.25 MED REC #		\$17.2		so.00 \$0.00			\$0.00 Claim Mes		\$17.25	
1	07/26/2021	07/28/2021	92507	1.00	1.00	\$17.25	\$0.00	\$17.2		-				-	\$17.25	
	AIM TOTAL:	0772072021	но	1.00	1.00	\$17.25		\$17.2							\$17.25	
Member				Medicaid	ID: 0						40.00	40.00		40.00		
CLAIM ID				547		MED REC #	DR	G #	Se	verity Of Illn	iess:		Claim Mes	sages:		
1	05/06/2021	05/06/2021	97530 HO	1.00	1.00	\$33.67	\$0.00	\$33.6	50.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33.67	
CL CLAIM ID	AIM TOTAL: 2126			541		\$33.67 MED REC #	\$0.00 DR	\$33.67 G #		so.00 \$0.00			\$0.00 Claim Mes		\$33.67	
1	05/27/2021	05/27/2021	97530	1.00	1.00	\$33.67	\$0.00	\$33.6	50.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33.67	
CL CLAIM ID	AIM TOTAL:		HO PT ACCT	547		\$33.67 MED REC #	\$0.00 DR	\$33.6		so.00			\$0.00 Claim Mes		\$33.67	
	06/03/2021	06/03/2021	97530	1.00	1.00	\$33.67	\$0.00	\$33.67		-				-	\$33.67	
CL	AIM TOTAL:		но			\$33.67	\$0.00	\$33.6	\$0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33.67	

Idaho Medicaid Management Information System



Once LEA local match is received and processed by Medicaid, federal funds are released for payment. Then, Medicaid combines the local match funds with the federal funds to reimburse the school district at 100%. This is Medicaid Leveraging.





If an LEA uses a Third Party Biller/Vendor for claiming, where do they pay the admin fee from?

• Under the Idaho Medicaid State plan, the admin fee is not part of the state match. It is treated like an indirect cost to the program just like the cost of a business manager so LEAs do not bill Medicaid for Admin fees. Therefore, you cannot charge the Admin fee to fund 260(reimbursement account).

Administrative Fee's continued



- 2 CFR § 200.403 Allowability of Costs. Administration fees for the Medicaid billing services are neither necessary for the Performance of the IDEA award, nor allocable to the award, or Maintenance of Effort (§ 200.405 Allocable costs).
- So, the Medicaid Admin fees cannot go in IDEA federal funds 257 or 258, they cannot go towards MOE 100-521,522,616 either. They must come out of General Fund (non federal). The <u>fiscal manual</u> shows this:

	MEDICAID ADMINISTRATION SERVICES:	The costs for administering Medicaid services may				
NEVER ALLOWED	Costs for claiming Medicaid funds,	not be charged to the IDEA grant because they are				
	including third-party administrators.	not necessary for the performance of the IDEA				
		grant. 2 CFR 200 403-405				

• Example of where to charge this fee to: 100-6513XX



Budgeting Medicaid in conjunction with your other funds



Budgeting Medicaid Expenditures:

- LEAs should make every effort to ensure that all Medicaid eligible services are paid for with general funds, or within fund 260 to ensure they can qualify for reimbursement.
- It may be difficult to determine which staff serve Medicaid eligible students, with billable services.
- That means you may consider paying staff such as aids, or those that won't have Medicaid billable services in the IDEA Part B funds.



When to Draw the Line for Year End Close Outs – Balancing The Year End Medicaid

Year End Close Out – Medicaid



- When do we draw the line in the sand for year end with our Medicaid reimbursements?
- Billing frequency and how caught up on claims you are will affect the timing of reimbursements and your reconciliation process. Less Medicaid could mean higher MOE.
- Communicate regularly with the billing staff, to determine when your final claim for the year will be submitted.
- Pause your quarter 4 IDEA grant reimbursements.
- Finally, setup your final receivables, and spend out plan.



Balancing Your Medicaid Fund



Don't fret! Taking the Mystery out of Media

Balancing the Medicaid Fund – Over spent

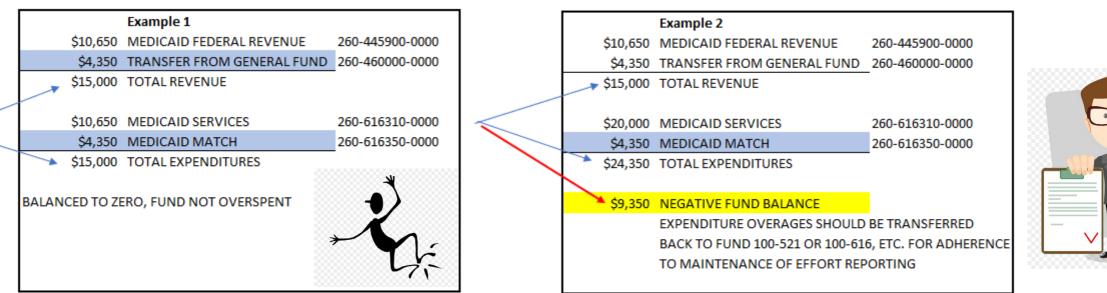


- Q: What if we *overspend* our Medicaid fund?
- A: You should balance your Medicaid fund by year end, back to zero.

As long as you transferred the correct amount of "match revenue" from fund 100, and you paid that same amount out of your Medicaid fund to Dept. of Health & Welfare, then your overages are truly overages.

You (or your Auditor) would transfer expenditures out of your Medicaid fund back to capture as MOE, such as 100-616 or 100-521.

Otherwise, you are underreporting your Maintenance of Effort



Balancing the Medicaid Fund – Under spent



- Q: What if we *underspend* our Medicaid fund?
- A: You should balance your Medicaid fund by year end, back to zero.

This means, you need to first meet Maintenance of Effort (MOE), but then you zero out Medicaid, and lastly, you spend IDEA funds.

***If you leave revenue in fund 260, you are either over reporting your MOE, or over claiming IDEA funds, or both.



Breathe – We're here to help





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Special Education Funding Contact Information – Questions???



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