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basically the amendment that Senator Erdman is offering here is one that I certainly can support. I think adding more people instead of less...understand, we started with two and now we're up to ten, plus we're actually going to whatever, if this does move forward in statute, we come back to this Legislature to make the final decision, which I had insisted on and I think is extremely important. I want to make sure, Senator Erdman, I'm not saying that Congress has anything to do directly with the amount of insurance that our employers makes available to our workers. I'm not saying that. I'm saying we can't operate in a vacuum without looking at that issue and saying it has to be part of our whole study. And I just don't think we want to lose sight of that fact. There have been some questions relative to the numbers that NCSL came out with relative to what the Department of Health and Human Services presented to the Health Committee. All of us were somewhat, where'd this happen, how did this happen? What happened was the skewing of the whole Medicaid reimbursement dollars by the FMAP dollars that Congress allocated to us. Senator Nelson was very actively involved in assisting the administration and getting that bump, if you will, in Medicaid dollars to the states. Without that, that obviously kicks up, by a substantial amount, the amount of dollars now that the state will be obligated to assume once again, and this is where there is a difference. But if you look and in that study, you start analyzing those states who would be our peers and who are around us. You look at reimbursement rates and part, of this goes back to Senator Wehrbein's question also, what is it that contributes to ours...our state possibly having a higher increase? If you look at the state of Nebraska and just compare our...the amount of money that we receive as far as match is concerned, we receive approximately, and this isn't SCHIP, but if you just take the basic original Medicaid, we received approximately 59.9 percent. That was in 2004. In 2005 that will be reduced to 59.6. You compare it to Missouri, which is approximately 2 percent higher; they receive 61.5 percent. You go to Kansas; they receive 60.8 percent. You go to Iowa; they receive 63.9 percent. And if you include SCHIP, then you go to Oklahoma, 70.2 percent; South Dakota, 65.7 percent. If you look at what the federal government is reimbursing these states relative to what Nebraska is being reimbursed, this does have an effect on us, and what the federal government does, does