

HB

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FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA
2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: HB 65
 (H) Publish Date: 01/16/01

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services
 Title: Relating to eligibility of certain women screened BRU: Medical Assistance Adm
to have breast and cervical cancer for Medicaid Component: Medicaid State Programs
 Sponsor: Rules
 Requester: _____ Component Number: 987

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims	589.2	636.3	687.2	742.2	801.6	865.7
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	589.2	636.3	687.2	742.2	801.6	865.7

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE	(Thousands of Dollars)					
1002 Federal Receipts	413.4	446.5	482.2	520.8	562.5	607.5
1003 GF Match	175.8	189.8	205.0	221.4	239.1	258.2
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	589.2	636.3	687.2	742.2	801.6	865.7

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Legislation recently adopted by Congress creates a new Medicaid eligibility group for women diagnosed with cancer who were screened under the Breast and Cervical Cancer Detection Program funded through the Centers for Disease Control. Medicaid eligibility for these women lasts through treatment and includes all Medicaid covered services. This year grants in Alaska diagnosed 39 women with breast cancer and 33 women with cervical cancer last year. Sixty-one percent of the breast cancer patients and eighteen percent of the cervical cancer patients were Alaska Native. Alaska Native women are not eligible for coverage under this option as they have creditable health insurance coverage as defined in the Public Health Service Act. Average Medicaid expenditures in FY 00 for women treated with these cancers were \$17,500 and \$12,100 respectively. Assumptions for this fiscal note were a federal match rate of 70.17 percent for FY02 (the State Children's Health Insurance match rate) and an eight percent growth rate for each succeeding year.

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Prepared by: Nancy Walker, State Federal and Tribal Relations Phone 465-3355
 Division: Medical Assistance Date/Time 1/5/01 2:42 PM
 Approved by: Karen Hurdue, Commissioner Date 1/8/01
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

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CS HB 65 (HES) Analysis
Prepared by the Department of Health and Social Services

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program is designed to reduce breast and cervical cancer morbidity and mortality. Women who do not receive regular screening and early detection are more likely to die than women who receive regular screening and have their cancers detected early. The federal government pays 100% of the cost of the screening program. At the enrolled provider's office, women are screened for age and income eligibility and other payment sources. If no other payment sources are available, women sign an enrollment form stating that they are eligible for the program and meet income guidelines. The screening program only covers the screening for, and diagnosis of, breast or cervical cancer.

Last year Congress passed legislation allowing an enhanced match rate for treatment of the cancers detected in this federal screening program by allowing those women without other insurance coverage to become Medicaid eligible for the duration of their cancer treatment.

There are four CDC Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program grantees operating in Alaska: the State of Alaska; SouthCentral Foundation (tribal grantee/Anchorage); Southeast Regional Health Consortium (tribal grantee/SE Alaska); and Arctic Slope Native Association (tribal grantee/North Slope Borough.). In 2000, 72 Alaskan women were diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer through one of the four CDC programs. Of those, 30 were Alaska Native, and 42 were not. State general funds will only be needed for a portion of the cost of services for those women who are not Indian Health Service beneficiaries (42).

The fiscal note was based on the actual Medicaid expenditures for FY2000 for all services for women with a diagnosis of breast and cervical cancer. The average expenditures for these cancers was \$17,500 for breast and \$12,100 for cervical. Medicaid pays for services at a set fee schedule and the providers agree to accept that payment as payment in full except for required co-payments. Again, the costs are only for those women who are not Indian Health Service beneficiaries. Because the women will be eligible for Medicaid only for the duration of their breast or cervical cancer treatment, the enrollment numbers are not cumulative over the long term. Women lose their Medicaid eligibility once their treatment is complete.

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2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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Title: Relating to eligibility of certain women screened BRU: Medical Assistance Adm
to have breast and cervical cancer for Medicaid Component: Medicaid State Programs
Sponsor: Rules Component Number: 967
Requester: _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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Prepared by: Nancy Weller, State Federal and Tribal Relations *MW* F one 465-3355
Division: Medical Assistance Date/Time 1/5/01 2:4 PM
Approved by: Karen Hilde, Budget Director Date 1/8/01
Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

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HB 65
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January 12, 2001

The Honorable Brian Porter
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Speaker Porter:

This past year, Congress passed legislation to improve health care for women by extending Medicaid coverage for treatment of breast and cervical cancer. In the interest of improving Alaskans' health care, I am pleased to present this bill that allows the state to take advantage of this worthwhile program.

By opting into this new Medicaid program, uninsured women who have been diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer under a federally financed screening program will be eligible for treatment. In Alaska that could mean some 70 women or so per year who could not otherwise afford cancer treatment may be able to receive care.

The federal program began in 1990 when Congress passed the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act establishing the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) national breast and cervical cancer early detection program. The CDC program provides grants for screening exams to millions of people who meet eligibility guidelines throughout the country each year, including Alaska. The grantees provide clinical breast exams, pelvic exams, and mammograms.

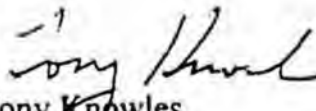
Unfortunately, federal money did not provide for follow-up treatment to any of the uninsured persons diagnosed with cancer -- until now. With last year's Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act signed into law, states may select a new Medicaid option to cover cancer treatments of uninsured women diagnosed under the CDC early detection program.

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The Honorable Brian Porter
January 12, 2001
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According to the American Cancer Society, an estimated 182,800 new cases of invasive breast cancer and 12,800 new cases of invasive cervical cancer are expected to occur among women in the United States during 2000, resulting in an estimated 45,400 deaths. As a result of the recent congressional action, diagnosed, uninsured, low-income persons can receive the treatment needed to save their lives. In order to extend this program to Alaska women, I urge your prompt and favorable action on this legislation.

Sincerely,


Tony Knowles
Governor

HB 105