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Going the extra mile for you

Increasing Student Support and Success by **Boosting Medicaid Engagement**



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ECMC Foundation is a national foundation whose North Star goal is to eliminate equity gaps in postsecondary completion by 2040. ECMC Foundation has an unyielding commitment to equity and student-centered strategies to eliminate gaps in postsecondary completion.

The Kresge Foundation is a private, national foundation that works to expand equity and opportunities in America's cities through grantmaking and social investing in arts and culture, education, environment, health, human services, and community development. The foundation conducts work nationally and in Detroit, Memphis, New Orleans, and Fresno. In collaboration with partners, the Kresge Foundation helps create pathways for people with low incomes to improve their life circumstances and join the economic mainstream.

Education Northwest led the development of the Community College Medicaid Dashboard and provided editing and design support for this report. Education Northwest is a nonprofit organization that uses evidence to help partners solve educational challenges and improve learning. The organization is committed to advancing equity in education. Education Northwest partners with communities across the United States to conduct research and evaluations, build organizational capacity, provide professional development, and design learning experiences that support an excellent and equitable education for all.



About the Authors

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Mile 2 Consulting is a private consulting firm founded by former New Mexico State Secretary of Education Dr. Ryan Stewart. Mile 2 believes in the promise of public education to spark brilliance and unlock opportunities for all students. The firm aims to equip educational organizations with the cutting-edge research, data, and financial and management tools they need to foster innovation, improve organizational performance, and dramatically improve student outcomes—especially for those students who historically have not been adequately served by our public education system. Mile 2 works with educators to bring strategy and analytics to bear to solve big problems and explore hidden opportunities to improve the lives of children.

EduOptimists is the national leader of the #RealCollege Movement, which centers the security of students' basic needs and their health as key drivers of college attainment and prioritizes connecting students to public benefits as a key solution. EduOptimists founder Dr. Sara Goldrick-Rab has spent 20 years partnering with community colleges to advance student-centered practices and contributed to the redesign of state and federal policy.

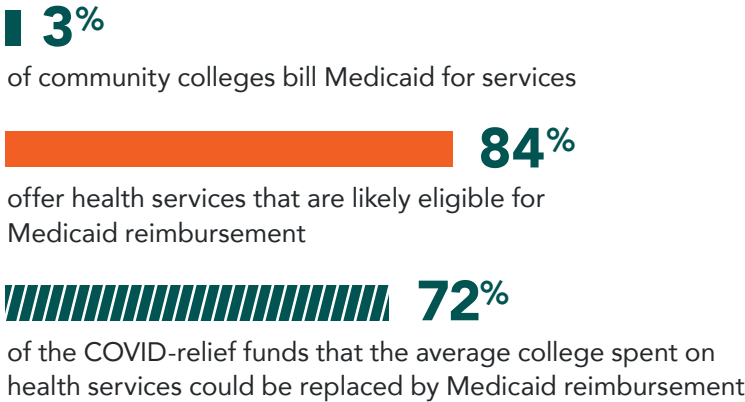
Executive Summary



Across the United States, community colleges play an increasingly vital role in the health services ecosystems of the communities they serve. Community colleges face growing demands for mental and physical health services from their students, many of whom depend on the access to affordable health care provided by their college to stay on track to graduate. Over one-third of community college students reported feelings of anxiety and depression, and students with elevated mental health concerns have shown diminished academic progress.¹ However, most community colleges face precarious or inadequate funding for health services, which limits their ability to meet the needs of their students.

This project investigated the extent to which Medicaid is serving and can serve as a significant recurring funding source to bolster the health services resources available to community college students. We investigated the health services offered by community colleges, community colleges' participation in and reimbursement from the Medicaid program, and barriers to community college participation in Medicaid. We developed an interactive dashboard that allows interested users to explore the data related to these questions and to develop Medicaid revenue projections for the community college or colleges of their choosing.

Community colleges collectively leave at least **\$115 million** in available Medicaid funding on the table each year



The results show that **community colleges collectively leave at least \$115 million in available Medicaid funding on the table each year** due to the fact that **only 3% of community colleges bill Medicaid for services, even though 84% offer health services that are likely eligible for Medicaid reimbursement**. In other words, more than five million community college students attend an institution that should be, but is not, providing federally subsidized health services. To put this dollar amount in context, the average community college spent \$158,000 of the COVID-relief dollars it received on student health services. This funding source recently expired. The Medicaid **reimbursement money community colleges leave on the table would replace 72% of the recently expired COVID-relief funds that the average college spent on health services.**²

Furthermore, by not claiming these funds, community colleges squander an opportunity to use federal dollars to provide or expand their health services offerings.

As community colleges work to maintain programs that relied on COVID-relief funding, and as students experience a growing need for health supports, community colleges should use Medicaid as a recurring funding source for robust student health services.

Community colleges, state and federal Medicaid agencies, lawmakers, and advocates for community college students should work together to ensure that Medicaid funds are fully claimed by colleges and actively used in service of student health. These entities should partner to enroll community colleges in the Medicaid program, to provide technical support to community colleges to navigate the Medicaid billing process, and to review and adapt policies and regulations that hinder the efficient participation of community colleges in the Medicaid program.



The Need



There is a well-established health crisis in the community college sector which has been exacerbated by the pandemic,³ resulting in high rates of anxiety, depression, substance abuse, suicidal ideation, food insecurity, and more. Over one-third of community college students reported feelings of anxiety and depression, and students with elevated mental health concerns have shown diminished academic progress.⁴ Studies have found that between 14%⁵ and 25%⁶ of college students say mental health was the primary reason they did not graduate, while fewer than half⁷ of students experiencing a mental health condition receive mental health services. Lack of health care access leads to lower graduation rates, job placement, and student loan repayment while fueling students' basic needs insecurity.

The increasing demand for student health services often exceeds the resources available to community colleges. This lack of resources has forced many community colleges to cut or deny services. A survey⁸ of campus medical clinics found that over 75% limited hours due to budget cuts. The lack of health care access disproportionately impacts low-income students and students of color, who attend community colleges at high rates.

One potential resource for health services at community colleges is the Medicaid program. Medical clinics and providers—including those run, employed, or contracted by community colleges—can receive significant reimbursements from Medicaid (50% to 77% of the cost⁹) for eligible health services they provide, including psychological services, counseling, nursing services, physical therapy, Medicaid outreach, case management, and more. Medicaid reimbursements can offset costs of health care services and generate recurring federal revenues for community colleges. Increasing community college participation in, and optimal use of, Medicaid can help remove health care access as a barrier to postsecondary completion and build the capacity of institutions to sustain student health funding.

However, only a fraction of community colleges participate in, much less optimize, Medicaid. Only 3% of the nation's community colleges are enrolled Medicaid providers, despite the fact that 84% provide health services that are likely eligible for Medicaid reimbursement. This disparity means that over five million community college students attend an institution that should be, but is not, providing federally subsidized health services. This lax participation in Medicaid means that community colleges likely leave over \$115 million in appropriated federal dollars on the table each year. Furthermore, colleges that want to scale up their health services are squandering the opportunity to tap into a recurring funding source that could enable them to add important services.

Increasing community college use of Medicaid resources is timely, as federal COVID-relief funds recently expired. Many community colleges used COVID-relief funds for health services and will require new funding to sustain those health investments. According to a study from Columbia University, over the

three-year period in which community colleges received funding from the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund, the average community college spent \$158,000 per year in COVID-relief money on student mental and physical health services.¹⁰ Community colleges now must find a way to sustainably replace that federal funding to maintain their level of health services.

At the inception of this project, no comprehensive data existed to enable us to fully quantify the status of community college participation in Medicaid and the resulting revenue potential. Some of the relevant data—including reimbursement amounts and services provided—are maintained by state Medicaid agencies. Other relevant data—such as college enrollment data and student demographics—are maintained by the U.S. Department of Education and/or state education agencies. With rare exceptions, there is little formal coordination around enacting a cross-agency vision for Medicaid utilization or building cross-agency Medicaid data sets between state Medicaid agencies, state education agencies, and colleges. As a result, Medicaid usage by colleges is an area with extremely limited visibility and quantitative understanding.

This project seeks to catalyze increased Medicaid usage by community colleges by providing college leaders, policy makers, and advocates with data; increasing awareness of the potential for new revenues; and inspiring action to expand and sustainably fund on-campus health services.

For more detailed information and data on the state of community college participation in Medicaid, visit our website at communitycollegemedicaid.org. There, you can explore an interactive dashboard that lets you view the community colleges currently participating in Medicaid, create a customized Medicaid revenue projection for the school of your choice, and explore resources that can help your college capture eligible Medicaid revenues.

Medicaid in Education. An Overview

Medicaid is a federal-state partnership in which the federal government will reimburse 50% or more of a state's spending on eligible services provided to low-income individuals, individuals with complex disabilities, and other qualifying groups enrolled in the Medicaid program. The federal government provides billions of dollars in Medicaid funds to schools annually to help increase access to high-quality physical, mental, and behavioral health services for eligible students.

In most states, K–12 public schools and school districts provide a range of medical services for students, including speech therapy, occupational therapy, mental health services, and much more. Medicaid will reimburse a portion of the Medicaid-eligible expenses when the services are delivered by licensed providers to students enrolled in Medicaid.

Many K–12 schools have been billing Medicaid for eligible services for decades. Each state has developed its own administrative system to oversee the participation of its K–12 schools in the Medicaid program.

However, institutions of higher education (IHEs) have largely been overlooked in this process. California is the only state that explicitly includes IHEs in its Medicaid administrative procedures in a manner similar to K–12 public schools. As a result, although many community colleges, universities, and other IHEs provide an array of eligible services, only a tiny fraction receive reimbursement for these services through Medicaid.

Visit the Community College Medicaid Dashboard at communitycollegemedicaid.org to view statistics on Medicaid participation among community colleges and to create a customized revenue projection for the college of your choosing.



Research Questions



In this project, we set out to answer the following research questions about Medicaid usage by community colleges and the impact that increased Medicaid participation might have for community college students:

1. What health services are offered by community colleges?

As of this writing, there were no known nationwide data sets that provided insight into the specific types of health services offered at community colleges in the United States. In order to assess the potential impact of increased Medicaid participation among community colleges, it was important to develop a comprehensive understanding of the scope of health services available at each college. To answer this question, we developed a health services survey which was distributed to all community colleges included in this study. We also conducted a review of the websites of each included community college to determine the health services available to students.

2. Which colleges are participating in Medicaid?

To better understand the current state of community college participation in Medicaid, we needed to identify the schools that currently participate, or have recently participated, in the Medicaid program. To identify these community colleges, we conducted a search of the National Provider Identification database—a federal database run by the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services—that lists all individuals and organizations that have applied to be able bill Medicaid for eligible services provided. We then submitted public records requests to each community college listed in the database to request information on the amount of Medicaid reimbursement they received from the fiscal years ending in 2018 through 2023. We also submitted public records requests to each state Medicaid agency to request records of all community colleges that received reimbursements from Medicaid.

3. What is the revenue potential offered by Medicaid?

To understand the amount of money that community colleges might generate through active and robust claiming of reimbursement through Medicaid, we developed a revenue projection methodology to estimate each college's revenue potential. The revenue projection took into account the following pieces of information for each college:

- The health services currently offered at the school
- An estimate of the number of Medicaid-eligible students enrolled at the school (based on the percentage of the school's students eligible for Pell grants)

- An estimate of the number of students receiving each category of services (based on an analysis of service data submitted by a sample of community colleges)
- An estimate of the average reimbursement per student, based on a review of each state's Medicaid fee-for-service schedule for health services commonly offered by community colleges

4. Why aren't more community colleges participating in Medicaid?

As part of the health services survey referenced earlier, we asked community college administrators about their experiences with the Medicaid program to date and their reasons for not participating in the Medicaid program.

5. What shifts in policy and practice would boost Medicaid engagement?

Based on our findings on the preceding questions, we identified potential shifts in the policies regarding Medicaid reimbursements for community colleges that could significantly impact community college participation in the Medicaid program. We also identified recommendations for shifts in practice, at both the college and the state level, that would likely result in increased participation in and revenue from Medicaid for community colleges.

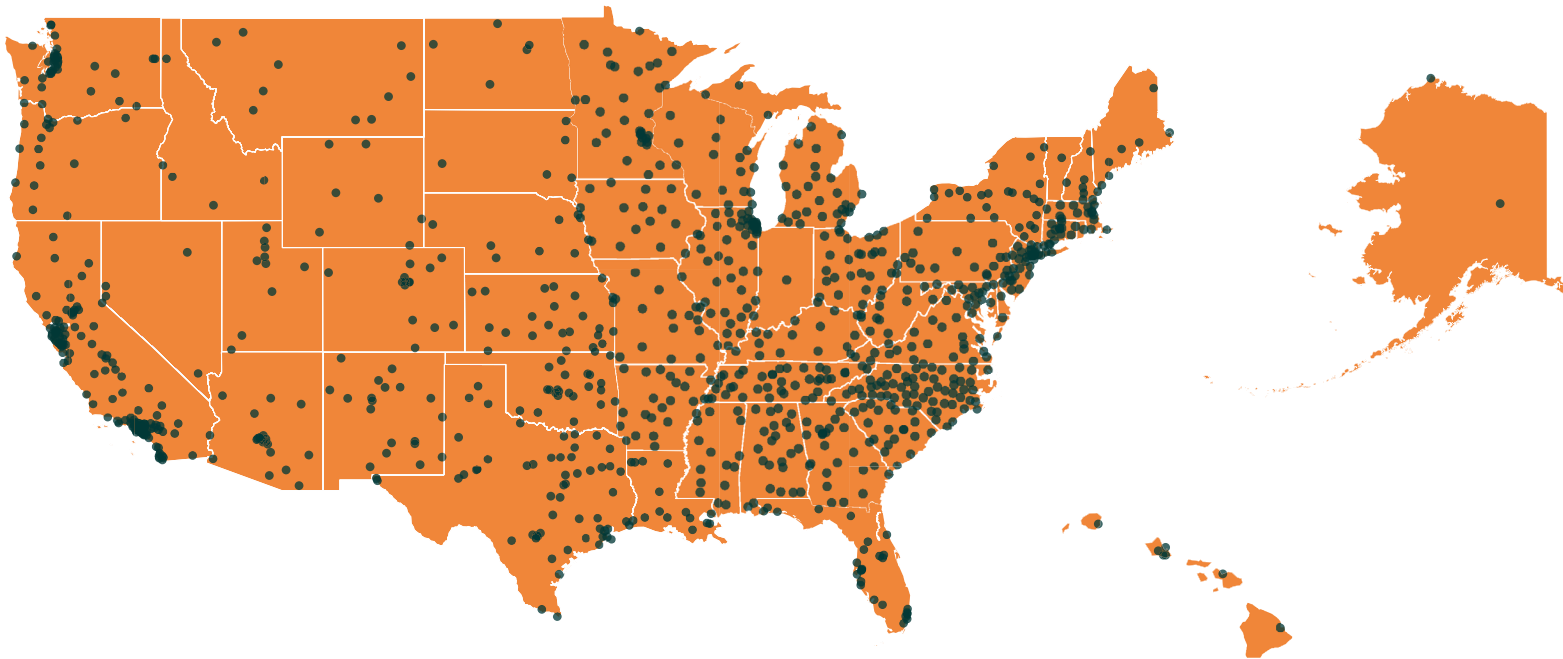
See appendix A for more information on the research methodology and data sources used in this project.



Community Colleges Included in this Project

For this study, we reviewed 1,017 community colleges in the United States (figure 1). The list of colleges was identified using a combination of the federal Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) database and, where available, the official websites of each state's community college system or higher education system.

Figure 1. This Project Includes 1,017 Community Colleges



Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

Using IPEDS, we identified degree-granting public institutions that primarily grant associate degrees and certificates. We then cross-referenced that list with the list of community colleges on each state's official website for their community college or higher education system. We removed any college for which IPEDS did not have institutional or enrollment data available.

See appendix B for a list of included community colleges by state. An interactive dashboard showing each college included in this project, along with their Medicaid participation status and a customizable revenue projection tool, is available at communitycollegemedicaid.org.



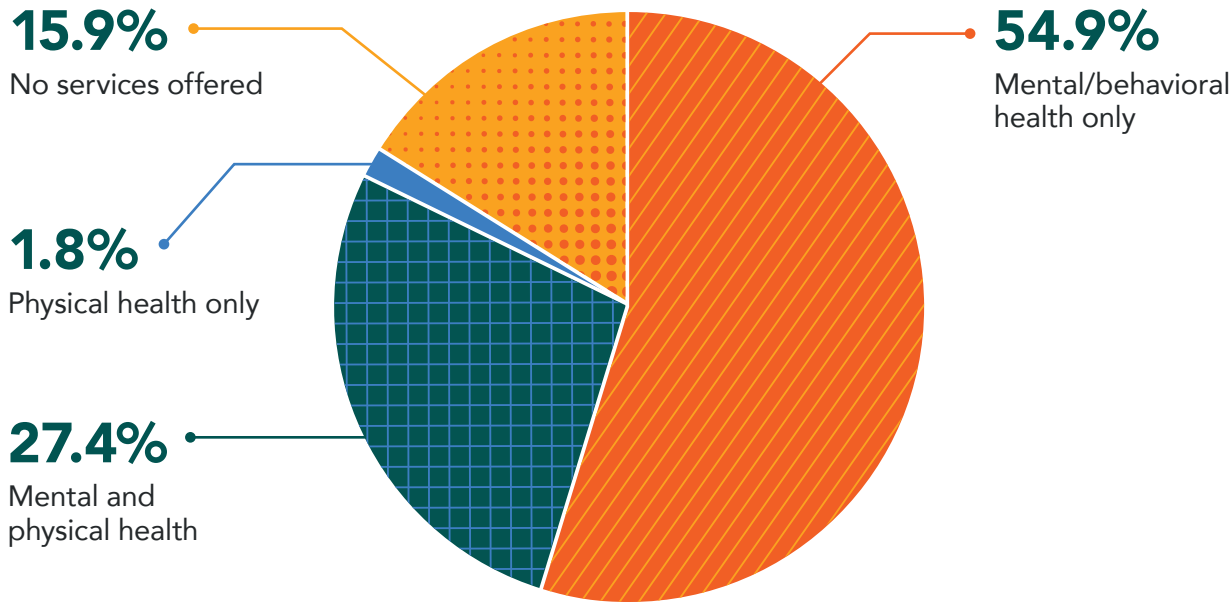
The Community College Health Services Landscape



Community colleges increasingly play a central role in their communities' health services ecosystems. Through a health services survey and a comprehensive review of each community college's service offerings, we identified the health services offered by each community college in the country.

Of the 1,017 community colleges reviewed, we found that 855 community colleges (84%) offer some form of health services (figure 2).

Figure 2. Types of Health Service Offerings







Source: Health Services Survey

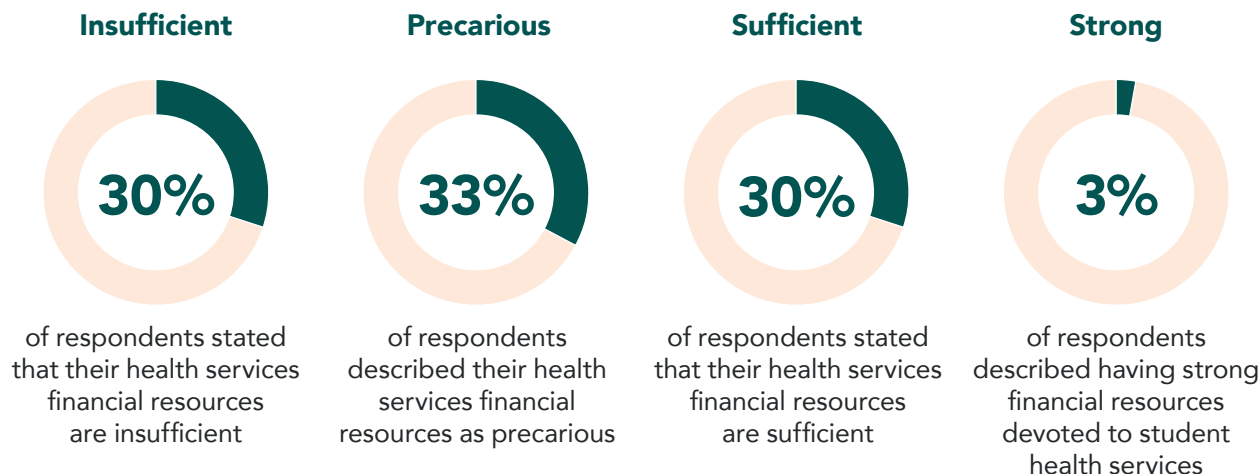
The majority of community colleges that offer services provide access to mental and/or behavioral health services—such as counseling and substance abuse prevention services—but do not provide access to physical health services. Over one-quarter of community colleges offer both mental and physical health services. Less than one of every six community colleges we reviewed appear to offer no health services.

As part of the health services survey, community college administrators were asked to describe the financial state of their health services program by choosing one of the options listed below:

The financial resources available to our student health services program are:

 <p>Strong. We are able to offer an extensive array of affordable student health resources with little to no concern about programmatic cuts due to costs.</p>	 <p>Sufficient. We are able to offer most of the highest-demand health services for our students, and we will likely be able to maintain most services at their current levels for the near future.</p>
 <p>Precarious. We are able to offer a limited to moderate set of health services for our students, and financial pressures may require service cuts in the near future.</p>	 <p>Insufficient. We are able to offer only a minimal set of student health services or no student health services due to budgetary constraints.</p>

Among respondents, 30% stated that their health services financial resources are insufficient, and another 33% described their health services financial resources as precarious. Another third of respondents stated that their health services financial resources are sufficient, while only 3% of respondents described having strong financial resources devoted to student health services.



As these data demonstrate, the vast majority of community colleges in the United States are involved to some degree in the provision of mental or physical health services to their students. However, most colleges feel that the resources dedicated to meeting their students' health services needs are precarious or insufficient.

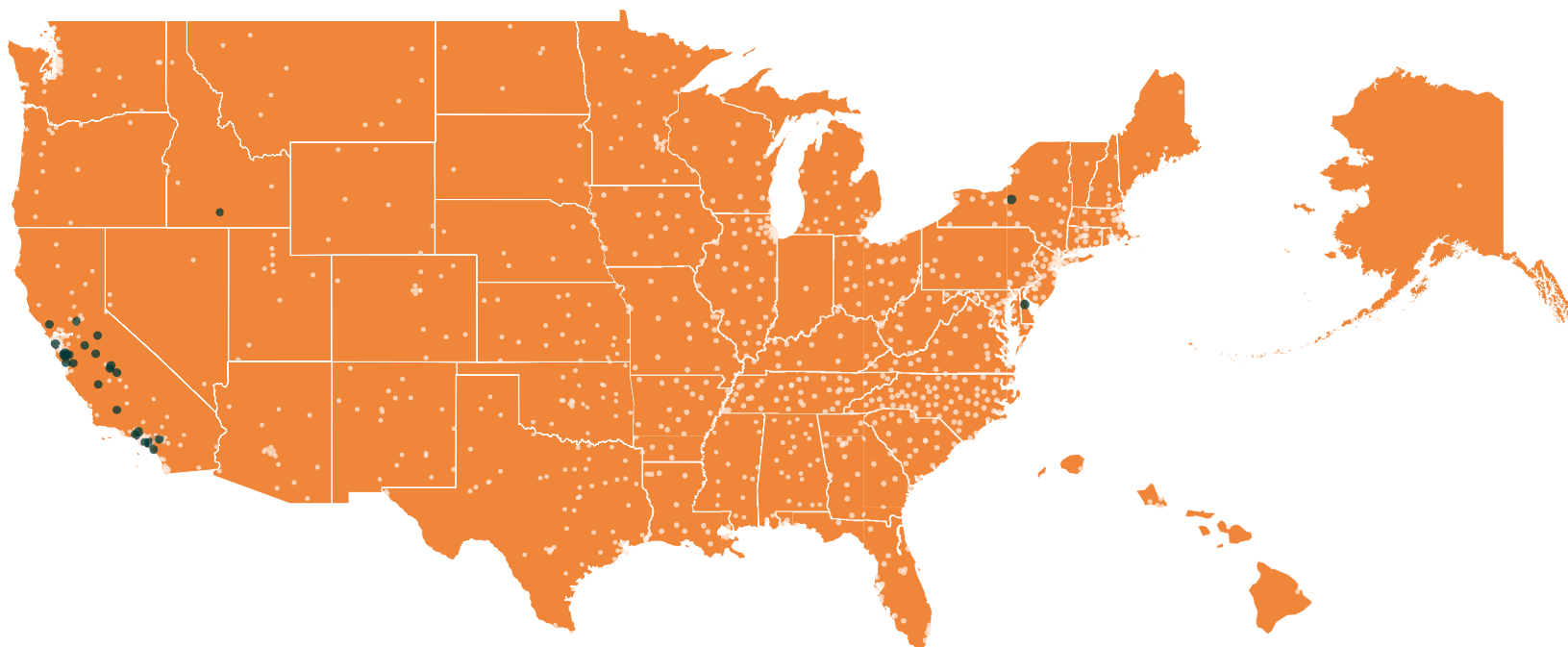
Medicaid Participation by Community Colleges

Despite the fact that over 84% of community colleges offer some health services that are likely eligible for Medicaid reimbursement, our research found that only 3% of community colleges are claiming Medicaid reimbursement for the services they provide.

Our analysis of Medicaid participation among community colleges found just 50 community colleges with an active National Provider Identification number, meaning that the college had previously registered with the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services in order to be able to bill Medicaid for services. These 50 colleges are located across nine states: California, Colorado, Delaware, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, New Mexico, New York, and Pennsylvania (figure 3).¹¹



Figure 3. Only 32 Community Colleges are Actively Participating in the Medicaid Program



Source: Public records requests

A deeper dive into records of Medicaid reimbursements received by community colleges found that just 32 of the 50 registered colleges received any amount of reimbursement since 2018. These 32 colleges were located in four states. We labeled these 32 colleges as “active participants” in the Medicaid program. As the map of participating colleges shows, 29 of the active participants are located in California. The three active participants outside of California are the College of Southern Idaho, Delaware Technical Community College, and Onondaga Community College in New York. Notably, Onondaga Community College’s reimbursements appear to be tied to a prevocational services program and a group day habilitation program that it runs for students with intellectual disabilities, not to the general provision of health services to its student body. Delaware Technical Community College’s participation in Medicaid appears to be limited to its dental services program.

The extreme concentration of participating colleges in California is likely due to the fact that the state of California classifies IHEs as “local education agencies” (LEAs) for the purposes of Medicaid billing (see callout).

California Explicitly Includes Higher Education Institutions in the State’s Education-Specific Medicaid Program

Program Overview. The Local Educational Agency Medi-Cal Billing Option Program (LEA BOP) was established in 1993, in collaboration with the California Department of Education (CDE), to fund Healthy Start Programs. It is authorized under California’s Welfare and Institutions Code section 14132.06, and reimbursement is based upon a “fee-for-service” model.

The LEA BOP reimburses LEAs (school districts, county offices of education, charter schools, **community colleges**, and university campuses) for health-related services already provided by qualified health service practitioners to Medi-Cal enrolled students. Eligible services include:

- Audiology Services
- Health and Mental Health Evaluation and Education Assessments
- Medical Transportation
- Nursing Services
- Activities of Daily Living
- Nutritional Services
- Occupational Therapy
- Orientation and Mobility
- Physical Therapy
- Psychology and Counseling
- School Health Aide Services
- Speech Therapy
- Targeted Case Management
- Respiratory Therapy

Goal. To allow LEAs to become Medi-Cal providers and bill the LEA BOP for certain health related assessments and services that have already been provided by qualified health service professionals to Medi-Cal enrolled students.

Source: California Department of Health Care Services. Local Education Agency Medi-Cal Billing Option Program. Program Overview. 2020.

The term LEA is commonly applied to K–12 school districts, charter schools, and the regional entities that support them (such as county offices of education or regional service units). By extending the term LEA to apply to institutions of higher education for the purposes of Medicaid administration, California has extended eligibility and established an administrative infrastructure for community colleges to more readily claim Medicaid reimbursement for services. However, this unique policy feature has yielded only limited benefits to date, for reasons that will be discussed in more depth in the Recommendations for Policy and Practice section.

The paucity of Medicaid participation among community colleges nationwide results in over \$115 million being left on the table each year by institutions that often find themselves in dire need of resources to support their students' health and well-being.

Colleges identified as active participants in Medicaid enrolled over 450,000 students and received almost \$1.8 million in Medicaid reimbursements in the most recent year for which reimbursement data are available in their state (FY2021 in California, FY2022 in Idaho and New York. Figures were not available for Delaware). The reimbursement figures are likely higher for FY2024 given the increase in health services costs over fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

Interestingly, although California is home to almost all of the community colleges actively receiving Medicaid reimbursements, all but two of the participating community colleges in the Golden State received the entirety of their Medicaid reimbursement funds from the Medicaid administrative activities¹² they conducted, as opposed to being reimbursed for the direct health services they provided. The other two California community colleges received only paltry reimbursements for direct services. In contrast, the College of Southern Idaho received between 93% and 100% of its reimbursements for direct services. Onondaga Community College received 100% of its reimbursement for direct services. No quantitative information was available for the amount or type of reimbursements received by Delaware Technical Community College.

This variation in the proportion of reimbursement attributed to direct vs. administrative activities and the reasons for it are explored in more depth in the Barriers to Community College Participation in Medicaid and the Recommendations for Policy and Practice sections.

See appendix C for a list of community colleges participating in Medicaid and their reimbursement amounts. An interactive dashboard with detailed information on Medicaid reimbursements received by community colleges is available at communitycollegemedicaid.org.

Medicaid Revenue Potential in the Community College Sector

To create a projection of the amount of money that community colleges could potentially generate through active and robust Medicaid reimbursement claims, we developed a revenue projection methodology to estimate each college's revenue potential. The revenue projection took into account the following pieces of information for each college:



The health services currently offered at the school



An estimate of the number of Medicaid-eligible students enrolled at the school (based on the percentage of the school's students eligible for Pell grants)



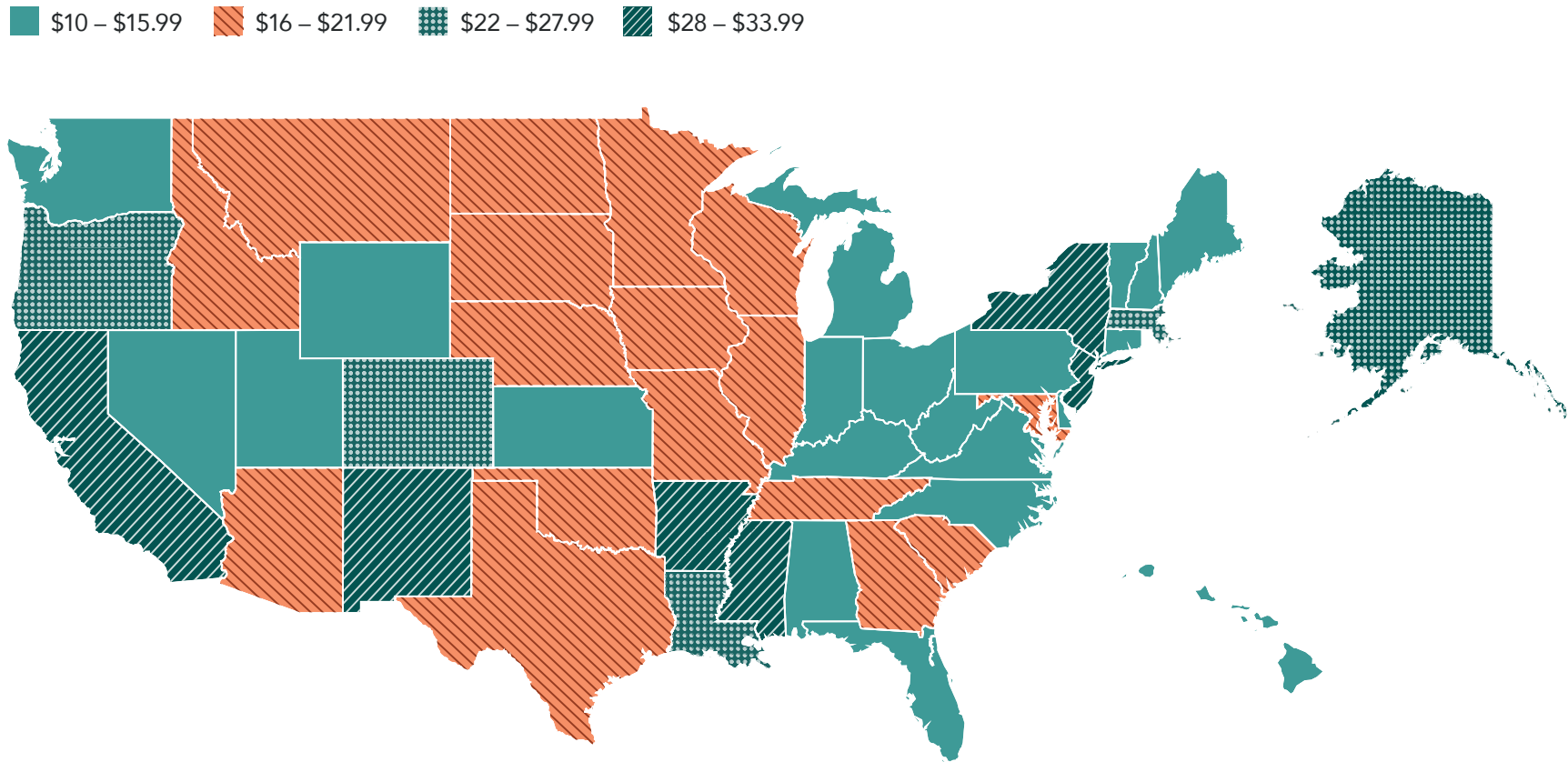
An estimate of the number of students receiving each category of services (based on an analysis of service data submitted by a sample of community colleges)



An estimate of the average reimbursement per student (based on a review of each state's Medicaid fee-for-service schedule for health services commonly offered by colleges)

Using this methodology, we estimate that—with the current service offerings available at each college and under the existing Medicaid policies for each state—community colleges in the United States could collectively generate approximately \$115 million in recurring reimbursement revenue from Medicaid (figure 4). If all states adopted California's policy that allows community colleges to be reimbursed for Medicaid administrative activities in addition to direct services, that number would jump to \$150 million in recurring revenue.

Figure 4. Community Colleges Could Generate \$115 Million in Medicaid Reimbursement Revenue Each Year



Source: Community College Revenue Projection Model

The projection envisions that community colleges could collectively be eligible to receive more than \$52 million in annual Medicaid reimbursements for mental and behavioral health services they currently provide, plus an additional \$20 million in annual reimbursements for first aid, immunizations, health assessments, and diagnostics they currently provide. Another \$8.5 million in annual reimbursements is projected for sexual and reproductive health and family planning services currently provided by community colleges.

The table below lists the 60 colleges with the highest estimated revenue potential from Medicaid reimbursements.

Table 1. Highest Estimated Medicaid Reimbursement Revenue Potential by Community College

Community College	Revenue Potential
CA-Los Rios Community College District Office	\$2,623,903
TX-Dallas College	\$1,829,928
TX-Houston Community College	\$1,800,104
CA-Mt. San Antonio College	\$1,292,807
IN-Ivy Tech Community College	\$1,166,969
CA-Cerritos College	\$1,143,222
CA-American River College	\$1,055,201
CA-Long Beach City College	\$1,024,923
CA-Pasadena City College	\$1,017,842
CA-East Los Angeles College	\$981,991
CA-El Camino Community College District	\$963,801
CA-Bakersfield College	\$907,615
CA-Fresno City College	\$901,994
CA-Riverside City College	\$879,790
CA-Chaffey College	\$854,421
CA-Santa Monica College	\$840,888
TX-Tarrant County College District	\$837,323
NY-CUNY Borough of Manhattan Community College	\$836,249
CA-Southwestern College	\$836,234
TX-Lone Star College System	\$755,593
CA-Sacramento City College	\$748,385
CA-Fullerton College	\$728,019
OH-Eastern Gateway Community College	\$711,759

Community College	Revenue Potential
CA-Modesto Junior College	\$717,254
CA-College of the Sequoias	\$682,498
CA-Cypress College	\$634,817
VA-Northern Virginia Community College	\$629,099
NY-CUNY LaGuardia Community College	\$624,813
CA-Los Angeles Pierce College	\$618,367
AZ-Pima Community College	\$614,368
CA-Orange Coast College	\$575,356
CA-Cosumnes River College	\$563,299
CA-Rio Hondo College	\$560,149
CA-Antelope Valley Community College District	\$553,628
CA-Los Angeles Valley College	\$549,349
CA-Santa Ana College	\$547,181
TX-South Texas College	\$546,437
CA-Sierra College	\$541,501
TX-Austin Community College District	\$540,345
CA-College of the Desert	\$535,117
CA-Glendale Community College	\$533,090
NY-Suffolk County Community College	\$529,600
CA-Los Angeles City College	\$520,354
CA-Butte College	\$517,576
NY-CUNY Kingsborough Community College	\$503,705
NY-Nassau Community College	\$501,744
CA-Imperial Valley College	\$497,498
UT-Salt Lake Community College	\$484,504
WI-Milwaukee Area Technical College	\$470,807
IA-Kirkwood Community College	\$452,482

Community College	Revenue Potential
CA-Merced College	\$439,532
CA-Mt. San Jacinto Community College District	\$436,920
NJ-Middlesex College	\$436,120
NY-CUNY Bronx Community College	\$429,086
CA-Citrus College	\$423,782
IL-College of DuPage	\$422,733
TX-Tyler Junior College	\$417,744
CA-Santa Barbara City College	\$416,251
CA-City College of San Francisco	\$404,538
CA-Grossmont College	\$396,633

Source: Community College Medicaid Revenue Projection Model

The states likely to see the most benefit from increased community college participation in Medicaid are, unsurprisingly, states with colleges that enroll the largest numbers of low-income students and provide the most robust health service offerings (table 2).

Table 2. Community College Medicaid Reimbursement Revenue Projections, by State

State	Revenues
California	\$43,539,567
Texas	\$12,606,692
New York	\$6,532,304
Illinois	\$4,410,699
New Jersey	\$3,082,631
North Carolina	\$2,686,279
Ohio	\$2,655,709
Arizona	\$2,402,935
Michigan	\$2,137,931
Virginia	\$2,024,048

State	Revenues
Minnesota	\$1,957,053
Mississippi	\$1,794,452
Iowa	\$1,722,333
Wisconsin	\$1,689,294
Colorado	\$1,653,595
Washington	\$1,632,601
Oregon	\$1,546,947
South Carolina	\$1,543,595
Maryland	\$1,495,906
Tennessee	\$1,462,556
Massachusetts	\$1,456,360
Missouri	\$1,398,199

Source: Community College Medicaid Revenue Projection Model

To view or customize revenue projections for colleges in any state, visit the interactive dashboard at communitycollegemedicaid.org.

The Medicaid revenue projections listed here and available on the dashboard are meant to provide a general sense of the magnitude of revenue potential for each college. Given the many variables involved in determining Medicaid revenue potential, the projections should be used as a starting point from which each college can conduct its own analysis of revenue potential from Medicaid and should not be viewed as precise indicators of future revenue.

For more information on the projection methodology, see appendix D.

Barriers to Community College Participation in Medicaid

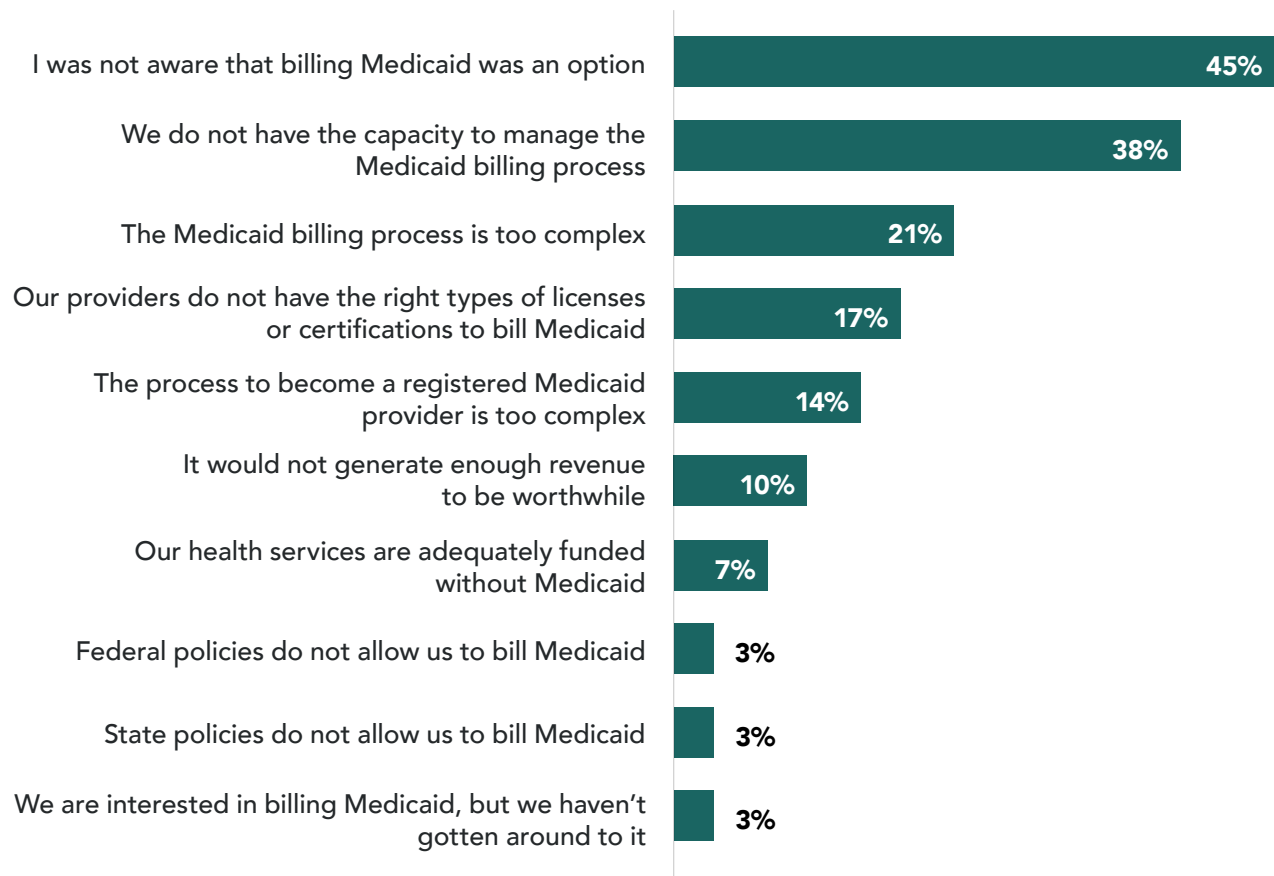
As part of the health services survey, community college administrators were asked to identify the reasons why they choose not to claim Medicaid reimbursements for eligible services. They were asked to choose all applicable reasons from the options listed below or to offer a different reason.

1. We don't have the capacity to manage the Medicaid billing process.
2. It would not generate enough revenue to be worthwhile.
3. I wasn't aware that billing Medicaid was an option.
4. The Medicaid billing process is too complex.
5. The process to become a registered Medicaid provider is too complex.
6. State policies don't allow us to bill Medicaid.
7. Federal policies don't allow us to bill Medicaid.
8. Our providers don't have the right types of licenses or certifications to bill Medicaid.
9. Our health services are adequately funded without Medicaid.
10. We're interested in billing Medicaid, but we haven't gotten around to it yet.

The most common reason administrators gave for not claiming Medicaid reimbursement was a lack of awareness that billing Medicaid could be an option for the college (figure 5).



Figure 5. Many Community College Administrators Did Not Know Their College Could Participate in the Medicaid Program



Source: Health Services Survey

Administrators also commonly cited the perception that Medicaid processes, particularly billing and enrollment, are too complex and administratively burdensome to manage. About one in six survey respondents did not feel that their providers have the correct types of licenses that allow for Medicaid billing, and a few respondents did not feel that state or federal policies would allow them to bill Medicaid.

It is worth noting that the respondents' significant lack of awareness of Medicaid's potential to subsidize college health services may have impacted their answers to the other reasons for not participating in Medicaid. For instance, an administrator who is not aware that their college can participate in Medicaid likely has not done extensive research into the administrative requirements for establishing a Medicaid program, nor are they likely to be aware of state Medicaid regulations that would impact the college's ability to launch a Medicaid program.

In addition to the health services survey, we spoke with community college administrators and representatives of third-party Medicaid billing vendors in California to better understand why very few California colleges bill Medicaid for reimbursement of direct services compared to administrative activities. The interviewees indicated that the requirements for school-based direct services billing in California are designed primarily for K–12 schools, and these policies—and state officials’ interpretations of them—have historically made it difficult if not impossible for California’s Institutions of Higher Education to receive Medicaid reimbursements for direct services.

California regulations require that in order for LEAs, including IHEs, to bill Medicaid for direct services, “all LEA treatment services require some type of care plan, whether it be an IEP (individualized education program), IFSP (individualized family service plan) or IHSP (individualized health service plan).”¹³ These types of plans are routinely utilized by K–12 schools. For example, an elementary school may develop an IEP for a student with a communication disorder that provides the student with 30 minutes of speech therapy on a weekly basis throughout the school year.

By contrast, the health services offered by community colleges are not routinely provided on a planned and ongoing basis as part of an individualized health plan. For example, a college that provides diagnostic testing to a student showing signs of an infection or first aid to a student involved in a bicycle accident would typically offer those services on an as-needed basis, not as part of a pre-established plan of ongoing care. Therefore, under current policies, many community colleges have not been able to successfully bill for direct services provided.

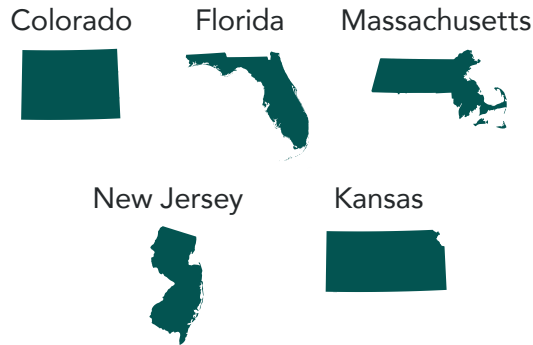
Furthermore, entities participating in California’s school-based Medicaid program may only receive reimbursement for services provided to individuals under the age of 22,¹⁴ further restricting the ability of community colleges to bill for services provided.

As of this writing, California officials may be changing or reinterpreting these policies to enable community colleges and other IHEs to bill Medicaid for direct services. Interviewees referenced recent conversations with state officials that indicated impending changes to these policies, but the state has not yet published official documentation regarding any changes. The state also did not respond to repeated requests for clarification regarding any upcoming changes.

Beyond California, we reviewed the Medicaid enrollment policies posted on each state Medicaid agency’s website. We also reached out to the listed contacts at each state Medicaid agency to inquire about any known legal or policy barriers that would prevent a community college from enrolling as a Medicaid provider. In some cases, the documented enrollment policies referenced staffing requirements (such as oversight by an attending physician or the employment of certain administrative personnel), service requirements (such as providing a “comprehensive array of services”), provider types that are not inclusive of community colleges, or other conditions that could be a deterring or prohibitive factor for some community colleges. We found that 11 states have potentially burdensome provider enrollment requirements that could deter community college participation in Medicaid (figure 6).

Figure 6. Some State Medicaid Provider Enrollment Requirements Could Exclude Community Colleges

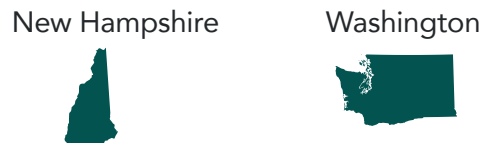
Staffing Requirements



Service Requirements



Contracting Requirements with Managed Care Organizations



Provider Types that Are Not Inclusive of Community Colleges



Limitations on the Ability to Claim Direct Services



Despite these potential obstacles, in most states it appears that community colleges are able to enroll as a Medicaid provider without significant restrictions. See appendix E for a state-by-state breakdown of identified potential barriers to Medicaid enrollment or participation, as well as for links and suggestions for community colleges interested in learning more about Medicaid provider enrollment requirements in their state.

Recommendations for Policy and Practice

Based on our analysis that over \$115 million in Medicaid reimbursements are left on the table each year by community colleges—many of which have precariously or inadequately funded health services programs—we identified a wide array of implications for the policies and practices of community colleges, state Medicaid agencies, and the federal government with regard to increasing Medicaid participation among community colleges.

Recommendations for Community Colleges

1. Create partnerships with state Medicaid agencies. Community colleges should actively reach out to and form a partnership with the appropriate liaison at their state Medicaid agency. As part of this partnership, the community college and the state Medicaid agency should do the following:

a. Review eligibility to participate. The community college and the state should conduct a review of the college's health services program to determine the extent to which the community college meets the state's criteria for participation in the Medicaid program. The community college should share with the state an overview of its health services program, including the services it provides, the qualifications and licenses of its providers, the types of facilities in which services are performed, the funding sources for the services offered, the breakdown of insured vs. uninsured students served (if known), the number of Medicaid-eligible students served (if known), and any other information pertinent to the eligibility review.

The state should identify the services that are and are not eligible for reimbursement and offer advice on the steps the college can take to implement a Medicaid program and to optimize revenues from the program.

b. Analyze revenue potential. The community college should work with the state Medicaid agency to analyze the college's services provided, cost of services, student Medicaid eligibility, and other pertinent data to conduct a preliminary analysis of the community college's Medicaid reimbursement revenue potential.

c. Request technical support. The community college should request technical support from the state Medicaid agency and/or its affiliated technical assistance center for enrollment in, onboarding for, and ongoing administration of the community college's Medicaid program. The request for technical support should include but not be limited to:

- i. Assisting the college to develop and implement the systems necessary to actively and continuously identify Medicaid-eligible students.
- ii. Assisting the college to develop and implement the systems and materials necessary to conduct outreach to Medicaid-eligible students to encourage and support them to enroll in Medicaid (and to re-enroll when required).
- iii. Assisting the college to develop and implement a data system to track student Medicaid enrollment.
- iv. Assisting the college to develop and implement the record-keeping, billing, and reporting systems required for the Medicaid program.
- v. Providing training to college staff members on how to effectively and efficiently implement the Medicaid program.

2. Set targets and monitor program effectiveness. Following an analysis of Medicaid revenue potential and a review of student Medicaid eligibility, community colleges should set goals for the percentage of Medicaid-eligible students enrolled in the Medicaid program and for Medicaid reimbursement revenue generated (total Medicaid reimbursement revenue and/or Medicaid reimbursement revenue as a percentage of overall health services expenditures). College administrators should review Medicaid enrollment and reimbursement performance on a quarterly basis and make programmatic adjustments as necessary to meet the established targets.

Recommendations for State Medicaid Agencies

3. Explicitly recognize institutions of higher education (IHEs). State Medicaid agencies should explicitly recognize IHEs in the regulatory frameworks and administrative procedures governing Medicaid in their states. Currently, most state Medicaid agencies explicitly recognize an array of organizational types in their frameworks and procedures, including K–12 schools, clinics, hospitals, free-standing birthing centers, laboratories, and nursing facilities. However, IHEs are not currently accounted for or considered in state or federal regulations when it comes to Medicaid participation. By producing and publicizing an efficient set of guidelines, requirements, and reimbursement rates explicitly designed for IHEs, states can significantly reduce the complexity for community colleges and other IHEs to navigate the Medicaid process, while simultaneously raising awareness that IHEs can participate in Medicaid.

4. Include IHEs as local education agencies (LEAs) for administrative activities but maintain distinctions for direct services. Following the lead of California, state Medicaid agencies in states that allow LEAs to claim reimbursement for Medicaid administrative activities should also allow IHEs to claim reimbursement for Medicaid administrative activities. California’s inclusion of IHEs in the

school-based Medicaid administrative activities claiming program made it possible for 29 colleges to realize over \$1 million in revenue to support the proper and efficient administration of health services to their Medicaid-eligible students.

However, when establishing guidelines for IHEs to claim reimbursement for direct services, state Medicaid agencies must take into account the different conditions under which K–12 schools and community colleges offer health services and the different kinds of services they offer. While California’s inclusion of IHEs in the school-based administrative activities claiming program has made community colleges eligible for a significant source of funding, the state’s restrictions on service reimbursement eligibility primarily apply to the K–12 setting, effectively disqualifying IHEs for this separate funding source.

State Medicaid agencies should take care not to apply restrictions on community college service reimbursement eligibility that are more appropriate or relevant to the K–12 environment. For example, state agencies should consider that community colleges are more likely to offer one-off or time-limited services that are not part of pre-established plans of care, and that many community college students are over the age of 22. Instead, state guidelines for Medicaid participation for IHEs should allow community colleges to claim Medicaid reimbursement for direct services in a fee-for-service model similar to that of a health clinic.

- 5. Conduct outreach to and partner with community colleges.** State Medicaid agencies should conduct proactive outreach to community colleges to encourage them to participate in the Medicaid program. Mirroring the activities proposed in recommendation 1, the state Medicaid agency should engage with the state’s community colleges to review each college’s eligibility to participate in the Medicaid program, conduct an analysis of Medicaid reimbursement revenue potential, and offer technical support to launch and maintain a Medicaid program.
- 6. Track and publish data.** State Medicaid agencies should track and publish data on Medicaid participation by the state’s community colleges. Important data elements to include are: the list of participating colleges, the number of Medicaid-enrolled students at each participating college, the amount of direct services and administrative activities reimbursement received by each college, the types of services offered by each college, and the unique number of students receiving each type of service offered by each college.
- 7. Convene communities of practice.** State Medicaid agencies—either directly or through their affiliated technical assistance center—should convene communities of practice of community colleges that participate in Medicaid. These communities of practice should bring together administrators from participating community colleges for collective learning, problem solving, and networking regarding effective implementation of community college Medicaid programs. They should also serve as a forum for state officials to receive feedback from practitioners about how to continuously improve and streamline program administration and implementation.

8. Remove barriers to enrollment. State Medicaid agencies should review their provider enrollment policies to ensure that the following do not present barriers for community colleges interested in enrolling as Medicaid providers:

- a. Staffing requirements.** States with policies that require Medicaid providers to be affiliated with a doctor, to employ a minimum number of various types of health professionals, or to meet other minimum staffing requirements should carve out exemptions for IHEs. Doing so would put IHEs on similar footing with K–12 public schools, which are eligible to enroll in Medicaid despite not meeting these types of staffing requirements.
- b. Service requirements.** States with policies that require Medicaid providers to provide a “comprehensive set of services” should carve out exemptions for IHEs. This would enable colleges that provide a targeted set of services, such as mental and behavioral health or nursing services, to enroll in Medicaid.
- c. Provider types.** States should review their lists of Medicaid provider types and the requirements for each type of provider to make sure that there are options under which the state’s community colleges can enroll. Ideally, the state Medicaid agency would create a specific provider type for IHEs, with enrollment requirements specifically designed to enable IHEs to participate given the current set of services they provide.
- d. Limitations on the ability to claim direct services.** States should review any requirements that limit the ability of providers to claim reimbursement for eligible services provided on an acute or one-off basis. Whereas K–12 schools often provide services in accordance with an ongoing plan of care established through students’ individualized education programs (IEPs), community colleges are much more likely to provide as-needed care to their students. As such, states should carve out exemptions to ongoing care plan requirements for IHEs.

The level of difficulty to enact the changes listed here may vary by state. Depending on the state, changes may be needed to state law, changes may be needed to state rules and regulations, amendments may be needed to the state Medicaid plan, or changes may be needed to state Medicaid agency policies. Additionally, some changes may have a budgetary impact that the state should carefully examine and plan for as it enacts the recommendations.

Recommendations for the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services

- 9. Convene state and college leaders.** The Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) should convene state Medicaid agency leads, state higher education executive officers, and higher education health officers to review Medicaid policies as they apply to community colleges and other IHEs. The National Association of Medicaid Directors (NAMMD), the State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (SHEEO), and the American College Health Association (ACHA) are the professional organizations representing each of these groups, and each could likely play a supporting role in recruiting the appropriate people to convene as well as in endorsing and amplifying the recommendations that emerge from the convening.
- 10. Raise awareness and promote participation.** CMS recently issued a [memo](#)¹⁵ encouraging greater participation in Medicaid by K–12 schools and announcing new [guidelines](#)¹⁶ to streamline implementation of the school-based Medicaid program. CMS should issue a similar memo and set of guidelines that promote participation in Medicaid among community colleges and other IHEs. The materials should also encourage state Medicaid agencies to promote IHE Medicaid participation within their state. Furthermore, the materials should inform states how they can create effective and streamlined rules, regulations, processes, and support systems that encourage community colleges and other IHEs to participate in the Medicaid program.
- 11. Offer technical assistance.** CMS should offer technical assistance—either directly or through grants to Medicaid technical assistance centers across the country—to state Medicaid agencies seeking to establish regulations, systems, and processes to promote Medicaid participation among community colleges and to community colleges seeking to launch Medicaid programs.

For the technical assistance to state Medicaid agencies, topics should include areas such as a review of federal laws and regulations governing Medicaid participation by IHEs; considerations and recommendations for establishing rules, regulations, and processes for Medicaid administrative activities claiming by IHEs; considerations and recommendations for establishing rules, regulations, and processes for Medicaid direct services claiming by IHEs; implications for the Medicaid state plan; and a checklist for launching an effective IHE Medicaid program.

For technical assistance to community colleges seeking to launch Medicaid programs, CMS should work with the state Medicaid agency and/or provide funding to the state Medicaid agency or the appropriate technical assistance center to implement the supports previously outlined in recommendation 1C.

Recommendations for State and Federal Lawmakers

12. Request data and hold hearings. Federal congressional committees with oversight over Medicaid—notably the Senate finance committee and its subcommittee on health care, as well as the House energy and commerce committee and its subcommittee on health—should request data from the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) regarding the participation of community colleges in the Medicaid program. The committees and/or subcommittees should hold annual hearings on the extent to which community colleges that offer health services are reimbursed for eligible services and inquire with CMS regarding steps the agency is taking to encourage and support increased Medicaid participation among community colleges.

In a similar manner, state legislative committees should request data and hold hearings regarding the participation of their state’s community colleges in Medicaid and actions taken by the state Medicaid agency to promote increased participation.

13. Review legal and regulatory obstacles. Both federal and state legislative committees should request that their staffs and/or their official Medicaid agencies conduct a review of existing laws and regulations related to Medicaid that may interfere with community colleges’ ability to fully and optimally claim reimbursement for the eligible health services they offer. Based on the results of this review, lawmakers should introduce appropriate legislation to improve the ability of community colleges to fully and optimally claim reimbursements from Medicaid.

14. Advocate to the executive branch. Lawmakers should engage in advocacy with the leadership at the Department of Health and Human Services, CMS, their state governor’s office, and their state Medicaid agency to promote community college participation in Medicaid. This advocacy should include a request that Medicaid agency leadership review existing regulatory obstacles to the optimal participation of community colleges in the program and take steps to remove any identified barriers to participation.

15. Introduce appropriations for implementation and technical assistance. State lawmakers should introduce appropriations into their state’s budget that provide funding for community colleges to hire or contract the staff members necessary, and to procure the systems and materials necessary, for the colleges to develop and implement the systems and processes to bill Medicaid for eligible services.

Recommendations for Advocates for Community College Students

- 16. Elevate the importance of health care access.** Advocates who are passionate about holistically addressing the challenges faced by community college students should elevate access to affordable health care as part of their advocacy platform, if they do not already include it.
- 17. Champion Medicaid participation with college administrators.** Student success advocates who have the ability to gain an audience with community college administrators—or the people who influence college administrators—should work with the administrators to encourage colleges to participate in Medicaid, if they do not already.
- 18. Advocate to the executive and legislative branches.** Community college student success advocates should contact their elected representatives and appointed officials from the executive and legislative branches and encourage them to take the actions listed in the preceding section.



Areas for Future Research



This study represents the first effort to catalog the health services offered by community colleges, to identify the extent to which colleges are participating in Medicaid, or to quantify the potential revenue opportunity for community colleges if they were to optimally claim reimbursements from Medicaid. Because this is brand-new terrain—and because community college participation in Medicaid has never been, and is not currently, on the list of priorities for any Medicaid agency or community college president—we lack the reliable, comprehensive data needed to confidently make projections or draw conclusions.

Future research should more thoroughly investigate the cost of community colleges' health service offerings, as well as the number of students served in the various service categories. This study based its estimations of cost per student served on data submissions from a limited set of colleges. A more robust sample of colleges providing data on health service expenditures, types and quantity of health services offered, and numbers of students served would provide more accurate estimates.

Another area ripe for future research is the relationship between students receiving Pell grants and students eligible for Medicaid. The percentage of students receiving Pell grants is currently the best widely available proxy for measuring the percentage of students with low incomes—but it is far from perfect. There is currently not enough data to definitively assess the accuracy of our use of the percentage of Pell grant recipients to estimate the number of Medicaid-eligible students on a college campus. When using our Community College Medicaid Dashboard to project potential revenues, college administrators should apply their knowledge of their students' financial status to adjust the default estimates of the number of Medicaid-eligible students receiving health services.

Finally, future research should identify each state's legal and regulatory barriers that may prevent or discourage community colleges from participating in the state's Medicaid program. This study included outreach to CMS officials and to each state Medicaid agency requesting information on any known legal or regulatory barriers to participation, as well as interviews with college administrators and third-party billing vendors in California to better understand that state's barriers to participation. These conversations revealed no known legal or regulatory barriers to participation at the federal level. At the state level, a few states appeared to have requirements that could be a deterring or prohibitive factor for some community colleges to participate. More legal research and direct engagement with state Medicaid agencies is required to shed more light on this area.

Conclusion

Lack of health care access is too often a major factor when community college students decide to drop out before receiving a degree. Students' inability to meet basic health care needs contributes to lower graduation rates, lower job placement, lower student loan repayment, and greater basic needs insecurity.

To their immense credit, many of the nation's community colleges are actively addressing students' need for affordable health care by offering health services to their students. Yet colleges may face pressure to sustain or expand health services offerings due to increased demand from students and an increasing awareness of the benefits of robust access to these services. Finding sustainable financial resources to launch and maintain robust health programs can be daunting for institutions, which often face significant financial pressures across their academic and administrative portfolios.

When community colleges received an infusion of funding from federal COVID-relief efforts, colleges used a portion of the funding to expand or sustain much-needed health services on their campuses. With that funding expired, now is the time for community colleges to identify alternative funding sources to maintain these vital programs and services. Fortunately, this study shows that a large percentage of the lost funding can be sustainably replaced through participation in the Medicaid program.

While the administrative requirements of a Medicaid program will entail new learning, new systems, and additional staff time and attention, the financial benefits for many community colleges will outweigh the costs. The benefits may increase over time as participating institutions gain familiarity and increase their efficiency in program administration.

Over \$115 million in Medicaid funding is sitting on the table today, waiting to be claimed by the nation's community colleges. We hope that this report inspires and equips community college leaders to take their seat at the table.

Appendix A. Data Sources



Data Sources

Data for this project came from seven distinct sources, described in more detail below.

Table A1. Data Elements and Corresponding Sources

Data Element	Source(s)
List of colleges	Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), state community college system and higher education system websites
College enrollment	IPEDS
Pell grant recipient information	IPEDS
Percentage of students with disabilities	IPEDS
College location and directory information	IPEDS
List of nearby school districts	National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) School and District Navigator
Medicaid reimbursement information	Public records requests
Medicaid participation status	Public records requests, National Provider Identification Registry
Health services offered	Review of community college websites, health services survey
Cost of health services offered	Health services survey

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)¹⁷ collects data on postsecondary education in the United States in eight areas: institutional characteristics; institutional prices; admissions; enrollment; student financial aid; degrees and certificates conferred; student persistence and success; and institutional resources including human, resources, finance, and academic libraries.

State Community College System and Higher Education System Websites

The website for each state’s community college and/or higher education system was reviewed, if available, and cross-referenced with the list of community colleges generated from IPEDS to populate the list of community colleges included in this study.

Public Records Requests

Public records requests were sent to each state Medicaid agency and each college that was identified as having an active National Provider Identification number (which indicates the college had officially registered as a Medicaid provider). Requests asked each Medicaid agency and identified college to provide the amount of Medicaid reimbursement received by each college and local education agency in each year from 2018 to the present.

NCES School and District Navigator

The School and District Navigator¹⁸ is an interactive mapping tool for K–12 school districts that was used to identify which K–12 school districts are closest in proximity to each community college included in this study.

Review of Community College Websites

The website of each community college included in this study was reviewed to assess which health services, if any, are currently offered by the college.

Health Services Survey

Each college included in this study was invited to participate in a health services survey that asked for information on the health services provided by the college, the cost of each type of health service provided, the number of students receiving each type of health service, and the college’s history of participation in the Medicaid program.

National Provider Identification Registry

The National Plan & Provider Enumeration System’s National Provider Identification Registry¹⁹ is a searchable database of all individuals and organizations that have received a National Provider Identification number, which is necessary for an entity to be able to bill Medicaid for eligible services.

Revenue Projection Methodology

The revenue projection seeks to estimate four variables that impact a college's Medicaid revenue potential: health services offered, number of Medicaid-eligible students, number of students receiving services, and average reimbursement per student.



Health Services Offered

We conducted a health services survey that was sent to all community colleges included in the study for which we could find a relevant email address. We also reviewed each college's website and sought to identify the health services that were offered by each school. Based on these two efforts, we compiled a comprehensive list of the health services offered at each college.

It is important to note that we only considered the service to be offered by the college if the service was or appeared to be funded directly by the college (by providers either directly employed or contracted by the college). If a college partnered with or referred students to a local clinic or hospital to provide the services, and the partner organization billed students (or their insurance) for the services, we did not count the service as offered by the college. We made this distinction because colleges would not be eligible to receive reimbursements for services they did not pay for or directly provide.



Number of Medicaid-Eligible Students

We estimated each college's number of Medicaid-eligible students by multiplying the percentage of students receiving Pell grants by a constant we termed the "Pell grant/Medicaid multiplier." The constant used in this case was 1.60, which posits that for every 100 Pell grant recipients at a college, there are approximately 160 Medicaid-eligible students.

The percentage of students receiving Pell grants is currently the best widely available proxy for measuring the percentage of students with low incomes—but it is far from perfect. There is currently not enough data to definitively assess the accuracy of our Pell grant/Medicaid multiplier in calculating the number of Medicaid-eligible students on a college campus. Therefore, we encourage colleges to apply their knowledge of their students' financial status when adjusting the default values of the number of Medicaid-eligible students receiving health services.



Number of Students Receiving Services

For each health service offered by a college, we estimated the number of unique students receiving that service. The estimation was based on an in-depth review of health service provision data provided by colleges both during and as a follow-up to the health services survey. Based on these data, we established a set of health service categories that were most commonly used by colleges, then analyzed the number of students receiving one or more services in each category as a percentage of each school's enrollment. Based on this analysis, we established default values for each school to represent the unique number of students receiving services in each category of services offered by the school.



Average Reimbursement per Student

To estimate the average reimbursement per student, we reviewed each state's Medicaid fee-for-service schedule and identified the current reimbursement amount for each relevant procedure code that represented the services most commonly offered by colleges as determined by the health services survey and follow-ups to the survey. Based on this review, we established an average reimbursement per student amount for each category of services for each state. It should be noted that reimbursement rates differ by type of facility, type of provider, duration of care, and other factors. Therefore, we encourage colleges to carefully review their state's reimbursement rates and policies as they review their projection. Given the many variables involved in determining Medicaid revenue potential, the projections provided here should be used as a starting point for the college to conduct its own analysis of revenue potential from Medicaid and should not be viewed as precise indicators of future revenue.

Appendix B.

List of Community Colleges Included in this Study

Alabama

Bevill State Community College
Bishop State
Community College
Central Alabama
Community College
Chattahoochee Valley
Community College
Coastal Alabama
Community College
Enterprise State
Community College
Gadsden State
Community College
George C. Wallace Community
College-Dothan
George C. Wallace State
Community College-Hanceville
George C. Wallace State
Community College-Selma
H. Council Trenholm State
Community College
J. F. Ingram State
Technical College
J. F. Drake State Community
and Technical College
Jefferson State
Community College
John C. Calhoun State
Community College

Lawson State
Community College
Lurleen B. Wallace
Community College
Marion Military Institute
Northeast Alabama
Community College
Northwest Shoals
Community College
Reid State Technical College
Shelton State
Community College
Snead State
Community College
Southern Union State
Community College

Alaska

Ilisagvik College
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Two-Year Branch Campuses

Arizona

Arizona Western College
Central Arizona College
Chandler-Gilbert
Community College
Cochise County Community
College District
Coconino Community College
Eastern Arizona College

Estrella Mountain
Community College
GateWay Community College
Glendale Community College
Mesa Community College
Mohave Community College
Northland Pioneer College
Paradise Valley
Community College
Phoenix College
Pima Community College
Rio Salado College
Scottsdale Community College
South Mountain
Community College
Tohono O'Odham
Community College
Western Maricopa
Education Center
Yavapai College

Arkansas

Arkansas Northeastern College
Arkansas State University-
Mid-South
Arkansas State University-
Three Rivers
Arkansas State University-
Beebe

Arkansas State University-
Mountain Home
Arkansas State
University-Newport
Black River Technical College
Cossatot Community College
of the University of Arkansas
East Arkansas
Community College
National Park College
North Arkansas College
NorthWest Arkansas
Community College
Ozarka College
Phillips Community College of
the University of Arkansas
South Arkansas
Community College
Southeast Arkansas College
Southern Arkansas
University Tech
University of Arkansas
Community College-
Rich Mountain
University of Arkansas
Community College-Batesville
University of Arkansas
Community College-Morrilton
University of Arkansas
Hope-Texarkana
University of Arkansas-
Pulaski Technical College

California

Allan Hancock College
American River College
Antelope Valley Community
College District

Bakersfield College
Barstow Community College
Berkeley City College
Butte College
Cabrillo College
Canada College
Cerritos College
Cerro Coso Community College
Chabot College
Chaffey College
Citrus College
City College of San Francisco
Clovis Community College
Coastline Community College
College of Alameda
College of Marin
College of San Mateo
College of the Canyons
College of the Desert
College of the Redwoods
College of the Sequoias
College of the Siskiyous
Columbia College
Compton College
Contra Costa College
Copper Mountain
Community College
Cosumnes River College
Crafton Hills College
Cuesta College
Cuyamaca College
Cypress College
De Anza College
Diablo Valley College

Downey Adult School
East Los Angeles College
El Camino Community
College District
Evergreen Valley College
Feather River Community
College District
Folsom Lake College
Foothill College
Fresno City College
Fullerton College
Gavilan College
Glendale Community College
Golden West College
Grossmont College
Hacienda La Puente
Adult Education
Hartnell College
Imperial Valley College
Irvine Valley College
Lake Tahoe
Community College
Laney College
Las Positas College
Lassen Community College
Long Beach City College
Los Angeles City College
Los Angeles County College
of Nursing and Allied Health
Los Angeles Harbor College
Los Angeles Mission College
Los Angeles Pierce College
Los Angeles Southwest College
Los Angeles Trade
Technical College

Los Angeles Valley College
Los Medanos College
Los Rios Community College
District Office
Madera Community College
Mendocino College
Merced College
Merritt College
MiraCosta College
Mission College
Modesto Junior College
Monterey Peninsula College
Moorpark College
Moreno Valley College
Mt. San Antonio College
Mt. San Jacinto Community
College District
Napa Valley College
Norco College
Ohlone College
Orange Coast College
Oxnard College
Palo Verde College
Palomar College
Pasadena City College
Porterville College
Reedley College
Rio Hondo College
Riverside City College
Sacramento City College
Saddleback College
San Bernardino Valley College
San Diego City College
San Diego Mesa College

San Diego Miramar College
San Joaquin Delta College
San Jose City College
Santa Ana College
Santa Barbara City College
Santa Monica College
Santa Rosa Junior College
Santiago Canyon College
Shasta College
Sierra College
Skyline College
Solano Community College
Southwestern College
Taft College
Tri-Community Adult Education
Ventura College
Victor Valley College
West Hills College-Coalinga
West Hills College-Lemoore
West Los Angeles College
West Valley College
Woodland Community College
Yuba College

Colorado

Aims Community College
Arapahoe Community College
Colorado Northwestern
Community College
Community College of Aurora
Community College of Denver
Front Range
Community College
Lamar Community College
Morgan Community College

Northeastern Junior College
Otero Junior College
Pickens Technical College
Pueblo Community College
Red Rocks Community College
Trinidad State College

Connecticut

Asnuntuck Community College
Capital Community College
CT Aero Tech School
Gateway Community College
Housatonic
Community College
Manchester
Community College
Middlesex Community College
Naugatuck Valley
Community College
Northwestern Connecticut
Community College
Norwalk Community College
Quinebaug Valley
Community College
Stratford School for Aviation
Maintenance Technicians
Three Rivers
Community College
Tunxis Community College

Delaware

Delaware Technical
Community College

Florida

Atlantic Technical College
Brewster Technical College
Erwin Technical College

Flagler Technical College
Fort Myers Technical College
Fred K. Marchman
Technical College
Gadsden Technical Institute
George Stone
Technical College
Hillsborough
Community College
Immokalee Technical College
Lindsey Hopkins
Technical College
Manatee Technical College
Marion Technical College
Miami Lakes Educational Center
and Technical College
Okaloosa Technical College
Orange Technical College-
Mid Florida Campus
Orange Technical College-
Westside Campus
Orange Technical College-
Winter Park Campus
Pinellas Technical College-
St. Petersburg
Radford M. Locklin
Technical College
Riveroak Technical College
Robert Morgan Educational
Center and Technical College
Sheridan Technical College
Suncoast Technical College
William T. McFatter
Technical College
Withlacoochee
Technical College

Georgia

Albany Technical College
Athens Technical College
Atlanta Technical College
Augusta Technical College
Central Georgia
Technical College
Chattahoochee
Technical College
Coastal Pines Technical College
Columbus Technical College
Georgia Northwestern
Technical College
Georgia Piedmont
Technical College
Georgia State University-
Perimeter College
Grady Health System
Professional Schools
Gwinnett Technical College
Lanier Technical College
North Georgia
Technical College
Oconee Fall Line
Technical College
Ogeechee Technical College
Savannah Technical College
South Georgia
Technical College
Southeastern Technical College
Southern Crescent
Technical College
Southern Regional
Technical College
West Georgia Technical College
Wiregrass Georgia
Technical College

Hawaii

Hawaii Community College
Honolulu Community College
Kapiolani Community College
Kauai Community College
Leeward Community College
University of Hawaii
Maui College
Windward Community College

Idaho

College of Eastern Idaho
College of Southern Idaho
College of Western Idaho
North Idaho College

Illinois

Black Hawk College
Carl Sandburg College
City Colleges of Chicago-
Harold Washington College
City Colleges of Chicago-
Harry S. Truman College
City Colleges of Chicago-
Kennedy-King College
City Colleges of Chicago-
Malcolm X College
City Colleges of Chicago-
Olive-Harvey College
City Colleges of Chicago-
Richard J. Daley College
City Colleges of Chicago-
Wilbur Wright College
College of DuPage
College of Lake County
Danville Area
Community College
Elgin Community College

Frontier Community College
Heartland Community College
Highland Community College
Illinois Central College
Illinois Valley
Community College
John A. Logan College
John Wood
Community College
Joliet Junior College
Kankakee Community College
Kaskaskia College
Kishwaukee College
Lake Land College
Lewis and Clark
Community College
Lincoln Land
Community College
Lincoln Trail College
McHenry County College
Moraine Valley
Community College
Morton College
Oakton Community College
Olney Central College
Parkland College
Prairie State College
Rend Lake College
Richland Community College
Rock Valley College
Sauk Valley
Community College
Shawnee Community College
South Suburban College
Southeastern Illinois College

Southwestern Illinois College
Spoon River College
Triton College
Wabash Valley College
Waubonsee
Community College
William Rainey Harper College

Indiana

Ivy Tech Community College

Iowa

Des Moines Area
Community College
Eastern Iowa Community
College District
Ellsworth Community College
Hawkeye Community College
Indian Hills Community College
Iowa Central
Community College
Iowa Lakes Community College
Iowa Western
Community College
Kirkwood Community College
Marshalltown
Community College
North Iowa Area
Community College
Northeast Iowa
Community College
Northwest Iowa
Community College
Southeastern
Community College
Southwestern
Community College

Western Iowa Tech
Community College

Kansas

Allen County
Community College
Barton County
Community College
Butler Community College
Cloud County
Community College
Coffeyville Community College
Colby Community College
Cowley County
Community College
Dodge City
Community College
Flint Hills Technical College
Fort Scott Community College
Garden City
Community College
Highland Community College
Hutchinson
Community College
Independence
Community College
Johnson County
Community College
Kansas City Kansas
Community College
Labette Community College
Manhattan Area
Technical College
Neosho County
Community College
North Central Kansas
Technical College

Northwest Kansas
Technical College
Pratt Community College
Salina Area Technical College
Seward County
Community College
Wichita State University-
Campus of Applied Sciences
and Technology

Kentucky

Ashland Community and
Technical College
Big Sandy Community and
Technical College
Bluegrass Community and
Technical College
Elizabethtown Community
and Technical College
Gateway Community and
Technical College
Hazard Community and
Technical College
Henderson
Community College
Hopkinsville
Community College
Jefferson Community and
Technical College
Madisonville
Community College
Maysville Community and
Technical College
Owensboro Community and
Technical College
Somerset Community College
Southcentral Kentucky
Community and
Technical College

Southeast Kentucky
Community and
Technical College
West Kentucky Community
and Technical College

Louisiana

Baton Rouge
Community College
Bossier Parish
Community College
Central Louisiana Technical
Community College
Delgado Community College
Fletcher Technical
Community College
Louisiana Delta
Community College
Louisiana State
University-Eunice
Northshore Technical
Community College
Northwest Louisiana Technical
Community College
Nunez Community College
River Parishes
Community College
South Louisiana
Community College
Southern University
at Shreveport
SOWELA Technical
Community College

Maine

Central Maine
Community College
Eastern Maine
Community College

Kennebec Valley
Community College
Northern Maine
Community College
Southern Maine
Community College
Washington County
Community College
York County
Community College

Maryland

Allegany College of Maryland
Anne Arundel
Community College
Baltimore City
Community College
Carroll Community College
Cecil College
Chesapeake College
College of Southern Maryland
Community College of
Baltimore County
Frederick Community College
Garrett College
Hagerstown
Community College
Harford Community College
Howard Community College
Montgomery College
Prince George's
Community College
Wor-Wic Community College

Massachusetts

Berkshire Community College
Bristol Community College
Bunker Hill Community College

Cape Cod Community College
Greenfield Community College
Holyoke Community College
Massachusetts Bay
Community College
Massasoit Community College
Middlesex Community College
Mount Wachusett
Community College
North Shore
Community College
Northern Essex
Community College
Quincy College
Quinsigamond
Community College
Roxbury Community College
Springfield Technical
Community College

Michigan

Alpena Community College
Bay de Noc
Community College
Delta College
Glen Oaks Community College
Gogebic Community College
Grand Rapids
Community College
Henry Ford College
Jackson College
Kalamazoo Valley
Community College
Kellogg Community College
Keweenaw Bay Ojibwa
Community College
Kirtland Community College

Lake Michigan College
Lansing Community College
Macomb Community College
Mid Michigan College
Monroe County
Community College
Montcalm Community College
Mott Community College
Muskegon Community College
North Central Michigan College
Northwestern
Michigan College
Oakland Community College
Saginaw Chippewa
Tribal College
Schoolcraft College
Southwestern
Michigan College
St. Clair County
Community College
Washtenaw
Community College
Wayne County Community
College District
West Shore
Community College

Minnesota

Alexandria Technical and
Community College
Anoka Technical College
Anoka-Ramsey
Community College
Central Lakes College-Brainerd
Century College
Dakota County
Technical College

Fond du Lac Tribal and
Community College
Hennepin Technical College
Hibbing Community College
Inver Hills Community College
Itasca Community College
Lake Superior College
Leech Lake Tribal College
Mesabi Range College
Minneapolis Community
and Technical College
Minnesota State
College Southeast
Minnesota State Community
and Technical College
Minnesota West Community
and Technical College
Normandale
Community College
North Hennepin
Community College
Northland Community and
Technical College
Northwest Technical College
Pine Technical and
Community College
Rainy River Community College
Red Lake Nation College
Ridgewater College
Riverland Community College
Rochester Community and
Technical College
Saint Paul College
South Central College
St. Cloud Technical and
Community College
Vermilion Community College

Mississippi

Coahoma Community College
Copiah-Lincoln
Community College
East Central
Community College
East Mississippi
Community College
Hinds Community College
Holmes Community College
Itawamba Community College
Jones County Junior College
Meridian Community College
Mississippi Delta
Community College
Mississippi Gulf Coast
Community College
Northeast Mississippi
Community College
Northwest Mississippi
Community College
Pearl River Community College
Southwest Mississippi
Community College

Missouri

Cape Girardeau Career and
Technology Center
Crowder College
East Central College
Jefferson College
Metropolitan Community
College-Kansas City
Mineral Area College
Missouri State University-
West Plains
Moberly Area
Community College

North Central Missouri College
Ozarks Technical
Community College
Rolla Technical Institute/Center
Saint Louis Community College
St. Charles Community College
State Fair Community College
State Technical College
of Missouri
Three Rivers College

Montana

Blackfeet Community College
Chief Dull Knife College
Dawson Community College
Flathead Valley
Community College
Fort Peck Community College
Great Falls College Montana
State University
Helena College University
of Montana
Highlands College
of Montana Tech
Little Big Horn College
Miles Community College

Nebraska

Central Community College
Little Priest Tribal College
Metropolitan Community
College Area
Mid-Plains Community College
Nebraska College of
Technical Agriculture
Nebraska Indian
Community College

Northeast Community College
Southeast Community
College Area
Western Nebraska
Community College

Nevada

College of Southern Nevada
Great Basin College
Truckee Meadows
Community College
Western Nevada College

New Hampshire

Great Bay Community College
Lakes Region
Community College
Manchester
Community College
Nashua Community College
NHTI-Concord's
Community College
River Valley
Community College
White Mountains
Community College

New Jersey

Atlantic Cape
Community College
Bergen Community College
Brookdale Community College
Camden County College
County College of Morris
Essex County College
Hudson County
Community College
Mercer County
Community College

Middlesex College
Ocean County College
Passaic County
Community College
Raritan Valley
Community College
Rowan College at
Burlington County
Rowan College of South Jersey
Gloucester Campus
Rowan College South Jersey
Cumberland Campus
Salem Community College
Sussex County
Community College
Union County College
Warren County
Community College

New Mexico

Central New Mexico
Community College
Clovis Community College
Eastern New Mexico
University Ruidoso Branch
Community College
Eastern New Mexico University-
Roswell Campus
Luna Community College
Mesalands Community College
New Mexico Junior College
New Mexico Military Institute
New Mexico State University-
Alamogordo
New Mexico State University-
Dona Ana
New Mexico State University-
Grants

San Juan College
Santa Fe Community College
Southeast New Mexico College
Southwestern Indian
Polytechnic Institute
University of New Mexico-
Gallup Campus
University of New Mexico-
Los Alamos Campus
University of New Mexico-
Taos Campus
University of New Mexico-
Valencia County Campus

New York

Cayuga County
Community College
Clinton Community College
Columbia-Greene
Community College
CUNY Borough of Manhattan
Community College
CUNY Bronx
Community College
CUNY Hostos
Community College
CUNY Kingsborough
Community College
CUNY LaGuardia
Community College
CUNY Queensborough
Community College
CUNY Stella and Charles
Guttman Community College
Dutchess Community College
Erie Community College
Finger Lakes
Community College

Fulton-Montgomery
Community College
Genesee Community College
Herkimer County
Community College
Hudson Valley
Community College
Jamestown
Community College
Jefferson Community College
Mohawk Valley
Community College
Monroe Community College
Nassau Community College
Niagara County
Community College
North Country
Community College
Onondaga Community College
Orange County
Community College
Rockland Community College
Schenectady County
Community College
Suffolk County
Community College
Sullivan County
Community College
SUNY Adirondack
SUNY Broome
Community College
SUNY Corning
Community College
SUNY Westchester
Community College
Tompkins Cortland
Community College

Ulster County
Community College
Western Suffolk BOCES

North Carolina

Alamance Community College
Asheville-Buncombe Technical
Community College
Beaufort County
Community College
Bladen Community College
Blue Ridge Community College
Brunswick Community College
Caldwell Community College
and Technical Institute
Cape Fear Community College
Carteret Community College
Catawba Valley
Community College
Central Carolina
Community College
Central Piedmont
Community College
Cleveland Community College
Coastal Carolina
Community College
College of the Albemarle
Craven Community College
Davidson-Davie
Community College
Durham Technical
Community College
Edgecombe
Community College
Fayetteville Technical
Community College
Forsyth Technical
Community College

Gaston College
Guilford Technical
Community College
Halifax Community College
Haywood Community College
Isothermal Community College
James Sprunt
Community College
Johnston Community College
Lenoir Community College
Martin Community College
Mayland Community College
McDowell Technical
Community College
Mitchell Community College
Montgomery
Community College
Nash Community College
Pamlico Community College
Piedmont Community College
Pitt Community College
Randolph Community College
Richmond Community College
Roanoke-Chowan
Community College
Robeson Community College
Rockingham
Community College
Rowan-Cabarrus
Community College
Sampson Community College
Sandhills Community College
South Piedmont
Community College
Southeastern
Community College

Southwestern
Community College
Stanly Community College
Surry Community College
Tri-County Community College
Vance-Granville
Community College
Wake Technical
Community College
Wayne Community College
Western Piedmont
Community College
Wilkes Community College
Wilson Community College

North Dakota

Bismarck State College
Cankdeska Cikana
Community College
Dakota College at Bottineau
Lake Region State College
North Dakota State College
of Science
Williston State College

Ohio

Belmont College
Central Ohio Technical College
Cincinnati State Technical and
Community College
Clark State College
Columbus State
Community College
Cuyahoga Community
College District
Eastern Gateway
Community College

Edison State
Community College
Hocking College
James A. Rhodes State College
Lakeland Community College
Lorain County
Community College
Madison Adult Career Center
Marion Technical College
North Central State College
Northwest State
Community College
O. C. Collins Career Center
Ohio State University
Agricultural Technical Institute
Owens Community College
Rio Grande
Community College
Sinclair Community College
Southern State
Community College
Stark State College
Terra State Community College
Toledo Public Schools Adult
and Continuing Education
University of Akron
Wayne College
Washington State
Community College
Zane State College

Oklahoma

Autry Technology Center
Canadian Valley
Technology Center
Carl Albert State College

College of the
Muscogee Nation
Connors State College
Eastern Oklahoma
State College
Gordon Cooper
Technology Center
Great Plains Technology Center
Indian Capital Technology
Center-Muskogee
Meridian Technology Center
Metro Technology Centers
Moore Norman
Technology Center
Murray State College
Northeastern Oklahoma
A&M College
Northern Oklahoma College
Oklahoma City
Community College
Redlands Community College
Rose State College
Seminole State College
Tulsa Community College
Tulsa Technology Center
Western Oklahoma
State College

Oregon

Blue Mountain
Community College
Central Oregon
Community College
Chemeketa
Community College
Clackamas Community College
Clatsop Community College

Columbia Gorge
Community College
Klamath Community College
Lane Community College
Linn-Benton
Community College
Mt. Hood Community College
Oregon Coast
Community College
Portland Community College
Rogue Community College
Southwestern Oregon
Community College
Tillamook Bay
Community College
Treasure Valley
Community College
Umpqua Community College

Pennsylvania

Bucks County
Community College
Butler County
Community College
Central Pennsylvania Institute
of Science and Technology
Community College of
Allegheny County
Community College
of Beaver County
Community College
of Philadelphia
Delaware County
Community College
Harrisburg Area
Community College
Lancaster County Career and
Technology Center

Lehigh Carbon
Community College

Luzerne County
Community College

Montgomery County
Community College

Northampton County Area
Community College

Pennsylvania Highlands
Community College

Reading Area
Community College

Thaddeus Stevens College
of Technology

University of Pittsburgh-
Titusville

Westmoreland County
Community College

Rhode Island

Community College
of Rhode Island

South Carolina

Aiken Technical College

Central Carolina
Technical College

Denmark Technical College

Florence-Darlington
Technical College

Greenville Technical College

Horry-Georgetown
Technical College

Midlands Technical College

Northeastern Technical College

Orangeburg-Calhoun
Technical College

Piedmont Technical College

Spartanburg
Community College

Technical College
of the Lowcountry

Tri-County Technical College

Trident Technical College

University of South Carolina-
Lancaster

University of South Carolina-
Salkehatchie

University of South Carolina-
Sumter

University of South Carolina-
Union

Williamsburg Technical College

York Technical College

South Dakota

Lake Area Technical College

Mitchell Technical College

Sisseton Wahpeton College

Southeast Technical College

Western Dakota
Technical College

Tennessee

Chattanooga State
Community College

Cleveland State
Community College

Columbia State
Community College

Dyersburg State
Community College

Jackson State
Community College

Motlow State
Community College

Nashville State
Community College

Northeast State
Community College

Pellissippi State
Community College

Roane State
Community College

Southwest Tennessee
Community College

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Nashville

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Athens

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Covington

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Crossville

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Crump

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Dickson

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Elizabethton

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Harriman

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Hartsville

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Hohenwald

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Jacksboro

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Jackson

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Knoxville

Tennessee College of Applied
Technology-Livingston

Tennessee College of Applied Technology-McKenzie
Tennessee College of Applied Technology-McMinnville
Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Memphis
Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Morristown
Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Murfreesboro
Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Newbern
Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Oneida-Huntsville
Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Paris
Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Pulaski
Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Ripley
Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Shelbyville
Tennessee College of Applied Technology-Whiteville
Volunteer State Community College
Walters State Community College

Texas

Alvin Community College
Amarillo College
Angelina College
Austin Community College District
Blinn College
Brazosport College
Central Texas College

Cisco College
Clarendon College
College of the Mainland
Collin County Community College District
Coastal Bend College
Dallas College
Del Mar College
El Paso Community College
Frank Phillips College
Galveston College
Grayson College
Hill College
Houston Community College
Howard College
Kilgore College
Lamar Institute of Technology
Lamar State College-Orange
Lamar State College-Port Arthur
Lee College
Lone Star College System
McLennan Community College
Midland College
Navarro College
North Central Texas College
Northeast Lakeview College
Northeast Texas Community College
Northwest Vista College
Odessa College
Palo Alto College
Panola College
Paris Junior College

Ranger College
San Antonio College
San Jacinto Community College
South Plains College
South Texas College
Southwest Collegiate Institute for the Deaf
Southwest Texas Junior College
St. Philip's College
Tarrant County College District
Temple College
Texarkana College
Texas Southmost College
Texas State Technical College
Trinity Valley Community College
Tyler Junior College
Vernon College
Victoria College
Weatherford College
Western Texas College
Wharton County Junior College

Utah

Salt Lake Community College
Snow College
Bridgerland Technical College
Davis Technical College
Dixie Technical College
Mountainland Technical College
Ogden-Weber Technical College
Southwest Technical College
Tooele Technical College

Uintah Basin Technical College

Virginia

Blue Ridge Community College

Brightpoint
Community College

Central Virginia
Community College

Dabney S. Lancaster
Community College

Danville Community College

Eastern Shore
Community College

Germanna Community College

J. Sargeant Reynolds
Community College

Laurel Ridge
Community College

Mountain Empire
Community College

New River Community College

Northern Virginia
Community College

Patrick Henry
Community College

Paul D. Camp
Community College

Piedmont Virginia
Community College

Rappahannock
Community College

Richard Bland College

Southside Virginia
Community College

Southwest Virginia
Community College

Tidewater Community College

Virginia Highlands
Community College

Virginia Peninsula
Community College

Virginia Western
Community College

Wytheville Community College

Vermont

Community College
of Vermont

Washington

Bates Technical College

Bellevue College

Bellingham Technical College

Big Bend Community College

Cascadia College

Centralia College

Clark College

Clover Park Technical College

Columbia Basin College

Edmonds College

Everett Community College

Grays Harbor College

Green River College

Highline College

Lake Washington Institute
of Technology

Lower Columbia College

North Seattle College

Olympic College

Peninsula College

Pierce College District

Renton Technical College

Seattle Central College

Shoreline Community College

Skagit Valley College

South Puget Sound
Community College

South Seattle College

Spokane Community College

Spokane Falls
Community College

Tacoma Community College

Walla Walla
Community College

Wenatchee Valley College

Whatcom Community College

Yakima Valley College

West Virginia

Blue Ridge Community and
Technical College

BridgeValley Community
and Technical College

Carver Career Center

Eastern West Virginia
Community and
Technical College

Fred W. Eberle Technical Center

Mercer County Technical
Education Center

Mountwest Community
and Technical College

New River Community
and Technical College

Pierpont Community
and Technical College

Roane-Jackson
Technical Center

Southern West Virginia
Community and
Technical College

West Virginia Northern
Community College

West Virginia University
at Parkersburg

Wisconsin

Blackhawk Technical College

Chippewa Valley
Technical College

Fox Valley Technical College

Gateway Technical College

Lakeshore Technical College

Madison Area
Technical College

Mid-State Technical College

Milwaukee Area
Technical College

Moraine Park Technical College

Nicolet Area Technical College

Northcentral Technical College

Northeast Wisconsin
Technical College

Northwood Technical College

Southwest Wisconsin
Technical College

Waukesha County
Technical College

Western Technical College

Wyoming

Casper College

Central Wyoming College

Eastern Wyoming College

Laramie County
Community College

Northern Wyoming
Community College District

Northwest College

Western Wyoming
Community College

Appendix C.

Medicaid Reimbursements for Participating Colleges

Table C1. Medicaid Reimbursements for Participating Community Colleges

State	College	Total Reimbursements	Year of Most Recent Reimbursements	Enrollment	Pell Grant Recipients	Reimbursements per Student	Reimbursements per Pell Grant Recipient
CA	Bakersfield College	Unknown	2021	24,903	7,059	Unknown	Unknown
CA	Cabrillo College	\$5,887	2021	9,792	1,956	\$0.60	\$3.01
CA	Cerritos College	\$33,999	2021	20,406	7,448	\$1.67	\$4.56
CA	City College of San Francisco	\$16,623	2021	19,707	2,694	\$0.84	\$6.17
CA	Clovis Community College	\$60,353	2021	8,868	1,545	\$6.81	\$39.06
CA	College of the Canyons	\$27,121	2021	20,573	2,930	\$1.32	\$9.26
CA	Columbia College	\$9,222	2021	2,132	476	\$4.33	\$19.37
CA	De Anza College/ Foothill College***	\$28,616	2020	18,669	3,222	\$1.15	\$8.88


***Also known as Foothill-De Anza Community College District.

State	College	Total Reimbursements	Year of Most Recent Reimbursements	Enrollment	Pell Grant Recipients	Reimbursements per Student	Reimbursements per Pell Grant Recipient
CA	Evergreen Valley College	\$32,247	2021	8,699	2,247	\$3.71	\$14.35
CA	Fresno City College	\$230,450	2021	22,278	6,124	\$10.34	\$37.63
CA	Fullerton College	\$25,960	2019	22,644	5,214	\$1.15	\$4.98
CA	Gavilan College	\$30,817	2021	4,494	1,119	\$6.86	\$27.54
CA	Los Angeles Mission College	\$112,380	2021	9,451	1,896	\$11.89	\$59.27
CA	Los Angeles Pierce College	\$3,148	2020	18,765	5,375	\$0.17	\$0.59
CA	Los Rios CC District Office	\$12,975	2021	69,658	16,730	\$0.19	\$0.78
CA	Merced College	\$11,870	2021	10,645	3,123	\$1.12	\$3.80
CA	Mission College	\$1,490	2021	6,504	931	\$0.23	\$1.60
CA	Modesto Junior College	\$14,085	2021	16,365	4,883	\$0.86	\$2.88
CA	Reedley College	\$108,365	2021	6,796	1,856	\$15.95	\$58.39

State	College	Total Reimbursements	Year of Most Recent Reimbursements	Enrollment	Pell Grant Recipients	Reimbursements per Student	Reimbursements per Pell Grant Recipient
CA	Riverside City College (Riverside Community College District)**	\$89,937	2021	20,080	5,946	\$4.48	\$15.13
CA	Saddleback College	\$1,528	2020	19,709	2,624	\$0.08	\$0.58
CA	San Jose City College	\$2,974	2021	8,378	1,304	\$0.35	\$2.28
CA	Santa Rosa Junior College	\$15,920	2021	16,757	2,557	\$0.95	\$6.23
CA	Taft College	\$73,685	2021	3,566	1,063	\$20.66	\$69.32
CA	West Hills College-Coalinga	\$121,594	2021	4,229	604	\$28.75	\$201.31
CA	West Valley College	\$8,992	2021	7,513	719	\$1.20	\$12.51
DE	Delaware Tech Community College	Unknown	2021	12,955	4,648	Unknown	Unknown
ID	College of Southern Idaho	\$18,768	2022	7,927	1,521*	\$2.37	\$12.34
NY	Onondaga Community College	\$684,461	2021	7,687	2,463*	\$89.04	\$277.90

*2020 Pell data. **Includes Moreno Valley College, Norco College, and Riverside City College.

Sources: IPEDS, Public records requests.



Appendix D. Medicaid Reimbursement Projection Methodology

The revenue projection seeks to estimate four variables that impact a college's Medicaid revenue potential: health services offered, number of Medicaid-eligible students, number of students receiving services, and average reimbursement per student.

Health Services Offered

We conducted a health services survey that was sent to all community colleges included in the study for which we could find a relevant email address. We also reviewed each college's website and sought to identify the health services that were offered by each school. Based on these two efforts, we compiled a comprehensive list of the health services offered at each college.

It is important to note that we only considered the service to be offered by the college if the service was or appeared to be funded directly by the college (by providers either directly employed or contracted by the college). If a college partnered with or referred students to a local clinic or hospital to provide the services, and the partner organization billed students (or their insurance) for the services, we did not count the service as offered by the college. We made this distinction because colleges would not be eligible to receive reimbursements for services they did not pay for or directly provide.

Number of Medicaid-Eligible Students

We estimated each college's number of Medicaid-eligible students by multiplying the percentage of students receiving Pell grants by a constant we termed the "Pell grant/Medicaid multiplier." The constant used in this case was 1.60, which posits that for every 100 Pell grant recipients at a college, there are approximately 160 Medicaid-eligible students. This number was derived by comparing the official Medicaid Eligibility Rates (i.e., the percentage of a school's enrollment known to be enrolled in Medicaid) submitted by 22 colleges participating in Medicaid to each of those schools' percentage of students receiving Pell grants. The average ratio among these schools was 1.60.

We could only obtain Medicaid Eligibility Rates for colleges in California, so there is currently not enough data to definitively assess whether our Pell grant/Medicaid multiplier can accurately estimate the number of Medicaid-eligible students on a college campus in other states. While we believe our metric is currently

the best one available to estimate campuswide Medicaid eligibility, we encourage colleges to apply their knowledge of their students' financial status when adjusting the default values of the number of Medicaid-eligible students receiving health services.

Number of Students Receiving Services

For each health service offered by a college, we estimated the number of unique students receiving that service. The estimation was based on an in-depth review of health service provision data provided by colleges both during and as a follow-up to the health services survey. Based on these data, we established a set of health service categories that were most commonly used by colleges, then analyzed the number of students receiving one or more services in each category as a percentage of each school's enrollment. Based on this analysis, we established default values for each school to represent the unique number of students receiving services in each category of services offered by the school.

Average Reimbursement per Student

To estimate the average reimbursement per student, we reviewed each state's Medicaid fee-for-service schedule and identified the current reimbursement amount for each relevant procedure code that represented the services most commonly offered by colleges as determined by the health services survey and follow-ups to the survey. Based on this review, we established an average reimbursement per student amount for each category of services for each state.

It should be noted that reimbursement rates differ by type of facility, type of provider, duration of care, and other factors. Therefore, we encourage colleges to carefully review their state's reimbursement rates and policies as they review their projection. Given the many variables involved in determining Medicaid revenue potential, the projections provided here should be used as a starting point for the college to conduct its own analysis of revenue potential from Medicaid and should not be viewed as precise indicators of future revenue.

A link to each state's Medicaid fee-for-service schedules can be found [here](#).



Appendix E. State-by-State Community College Medicaid Enrollment Overview and Breakdown of Barriers to Community College Enrollment

We reviewed each state's policies for the enrollment of organizations seeking to become Medicaid providers. We also reached out to each state's Medicaid agency to ask them what specific requirements, if any, community colleges would need to meet to enroll their campus health clinics and/or mental or behavioral health practices as Medicaid providers.

The table below represents our understanding and interpretation of the enrollment process for each state and potential barriers that community colleges may face as they seek to enroll their health services in the Medicaid program. Each state allows for different types of providers to enroll in Medicaid, and some states have specific requirements for some types of providers, including staffing requirements, service offering requirements, or other stipulations. We tried to identify the provider types most likely to apply to community colleges in each state and to identify any requirements or regulations that might present extraordinary barriers to community college enrollment or participation in their state's Medicaid program.

While we believe the information below is an accurate and helpful starting point for community colleges considering enrolling in Medicaid, please note that we cannot guarantee that our analysis of each state's policy is 100% accurate. We encourage each community college to reach out to their state Medicaid agency to get more detailed information on the process and policies regarding Medicaid enrollment and to request technical assistance where available.

Table E1. Medicaid Provider Enrollment Overview and Potential Barriers for Community Colleges, by State

Click the state name to visit the state’s Medicaid provider enrollment website.

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
Alabama	<p>Alabama community colleges may be eligible to enroll in Medicaid under one of the following provider types: Certified Registered Nurse Practitioner (CRNP) and Physician Assistant (PA), Licensed Social Workers, Nursing Facility, Physician, Behavioral Health, or Targeted Case Management.</p> <p>Access the provider billing manual, which lists the provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>Alabama regulations state that “Only physicians who are fully licensed and possess a current license to practice medicine may enroll to become an Alabama Medicaid Provider.” This may prevent campus health clinics and mental health groups who are not overseen by a physician from enrolling in Medicaid.</p>
Alaska	<p>Alaska community colleges are eligible to enroll in Medicaid under any provider type for which they meet the criteria. Likely applicable examples include but are not limited to Health Professional Group, Behavioral Health Group, and Family Planning Clinic.</p> <p>Access the state’s Medicaid provider enrollment page.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
Arizona	<p>For Arizona community colleges, each provider would need to register as a provider, and the community college would need to register as a group biller. Once that process is completed, the college can begin to bill the state’s Medicaid program for their services.</p> <p>Access a list of Medicaid provider types allowed by the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
Arkansas	<p>Arkansas community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid under Counseling Services or under the specific type of health service(s) provided.</p> <p>Access manuals covering the different provider types allowed by the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<u>California</u>	<p>California community colleges are considered local education agencies by the state and thus are eligible to enroll through the state’s Local Education Agency Billing Option Program (LEA BOP) and the state’s School-Based Medi-Cal Administrative Activities (SMAA) Program.</p> <p>Read more information on the programs.</p>	<p>Most California community colleges have historically been unable to claim reimbursements for direct services through the state’s LEA BOP program. However, 29 community colleges are actively receiving reimbursement through the SMAA program.</p>
<u>Colorado</u>	<p>Colorado community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as a Behavioral Health Group, Non-Physician Practitioner - Group, or Clinic - Practitioner.</p> <p>Access more information on the various types of providers allowed in the state.</p>	<p>There may be minimum staffing requirements for different provider types. For instance, a Clinic - Practitioner provider may require at least one licensed doctor to be affiliated with the clinic.</p>
<u>Connecticut</u>	<p>Connecticut community colleges could likely enroll as PCMH Primary Care Clinic, Medical Clinic, or Behavioral Health Clinician Group.</p> <p>Read more information on provider types available in the state and their requirements.</p>	<p>Enrollment as a primary care or medical clinic may require that a comprehensive array of services be available.</p>
<u>Delaware</u>	<p>Delaware community colleges that employ or contract with licensed providers would be able to enroll as a Group provider.</p> <p>Request information regarding provider enrollment. Access the state’s provider portal.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
Florida	<p>Florida community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as Advanced Practice Registered Nurse, Behavioral Analysis - Group, Case Management Agency - Mental Health Targeted Case Management, or Physician.</p> <p>Read more information on the state's provider enrollment policies.</p>	<p>There may be minimum staffing or certification requirements for different provider types. For instance, a Case Management Agency provider may require a mental health targeted case management certification, and a Behavior Analysis - Group provider may be required to employ or contract with a Medicaid-enrolled lead analyst.</p>
Georgia	<p>Georgia community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as Physicians.</p> <p>Read more information on the provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>The listed provider types do not clearly indicate an option for community colleges that provide non-physician services.</p>
Hawaii	<p>Hawaii community colleges should obtain a Group Biller provider type, and then any Hawaii provider that is eligible to enroll can do so and associate to the college's group biller ID. This will allow the college to bill for the services rendered by the provider and receive payments from Medicaid. Providers would need to enroll in HOKU (the state's provider enrollment system) and then also contract with the health plans since most of the state's recipients are in a managed care plan.</p> <p>View the provider enrollment application for the state. Learn more about becoming a new provider in the state.</p>	<p>It is not clear if there are any known or potential barriers to Hawaii community colleges contracting with the state's managed care organizations.</p>
Idaho	<p>Idaho community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as a Multi-Specialty Group or Single-Specialty Group.</p> <p>Read more information on provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<u>Illinois</u>	<p>Illinois community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as a Clinic with a specialty of Encounter Rate Clinic or as a Group if the college will provide nursing, behavior therapy, counseling/psychotherapy, physical therapy, speech therapy, and occupational therapy.</p> <p>Download a list of provider types and specialties available in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Indiana</u>	<p>Indiana community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as a Clinic with a specialty of Medical Clinic or as a Behavioral Health Provider.</p> <p>Access more information on provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Iowa</u>	<p>Iowa community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as a Clinic.</p> <p>Access a list of the provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Kansas</u>	<p>Clinics associated with Kansas community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as long as they meet the state’s criteria of a freestanding clinic. A freestanding clinic cannot be part of a hospital but must be organized and operated to provide outpatient medical care. According to the list of provider types on the state’s website, clinics do include mental health providers. It is not entirely clear if community college health service programs might also qualify under the Group provider type.</p> <p>Access the provider enrollment system and view the dropdown lists of enrollment types, provider types, and specialties allowed in the state.</p>	<p>Clinic-based services must be furnished at the clinic by or under the direction of a physician or dentist.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<u>Kentucky</u>	<p>Kentucky community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid under the category of Group Provider or Entity Provider, and under the provider type that best matches the types of services they provide. Likely examples of applicable provider types include Behavioral Health Multi-Specialty Group, Behavioral Health Service Organization, Licensed Clinical Social Worker Group, Licensed Professional Clinical Counselor Group, Licensed Psychological Practitioner Group, Physician Group, Psychologist Group, or Targeted Case Management.</p> <p>View a list of available categories and provider types.</p>	<p>Providers must be licensed in Kentucky, and behavioral health providers must meet the coverage provisions of 907 KAR 15:010 (see Section 3).</p>
<u>Louisiana</u>	<p>Louisiana community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as Physician (MD) and Physician (MD) Group, Nursing Facility, or Mental Health Clinic.</p> <p>View a list of provider types available in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Maine</u>	<p>Maine community colleges can enroll as any provider or specialty type for which they meet the enrollment requirements. Potentially applicable provider or specialty types include but are not limited to: Advanced Practice Registered Nursing Group, Behavioral Health Clinician Group, Physicians Group, Mental Health Clinic, or Substance Abuse Provider.</p> <p>View a reference guide for allowed services by provider types in the state. View enrollment and contact information.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<u>Maryland</u>	<p>Maryland community colleges may enroll in Medicaid as an Outpatient Facility.</p> <p>Read more information on provider types allowed in the state.</p> <p>Read more information on registering as an outpatient facility.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Massachusetts</u>	<p>In Massachusetts, all providers are enrolled as an individual provider type for their specific specialty. Accordingly, Massachusetts community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid in one or more of the following categories: Medical Services (Ordering Referring Prescribing Only), Dental Services, Mental Health Center Services, Psychologist Services, Substance Use Disorder Treatment Services, or Therapist Services.</p> <p>For further information on provider eligibility regulations, please refer to 130 CMR 450.000: Administrative and Billing Regulations, specifically Section 450.212: Provider Eligibility: Eligibility Criteria.</p> <p>Read more information on the regulations governing the various provider types allowed in the state. View the manuals for each allowed provider type.</p>	<p>For community colleges interested in enrolling as a Mental Health Clinic, Group Practice, or Community Health Center, state regulations require that these providers “have services available to treat a wide range of behavioral health disorders, including co-occurring substance use disorders,” but that requirement may be waived if the college has referral agreements with others who can provide the full range of services. Required services include diagnostic evaluation services, treatment planning services, case and family consultation and therapy services, pharmacotherapy services, crisis intervention services, and referral services. The regulations also set minimum staffing requirements for these provider types that include two or more of the following roles: psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, advanced practice registered nurse, mental health counselor, alcohol and drug counselor, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed mental health and substance use disorder practitioners, administrator, clinical director, and other staff.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<u>Michigan</u>	<p>Michigan community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as Other Freestanding Outpatient Facility, Medical Group, Licensed Psychologists, Social Worker, Professional Counselor, Marriage and Family Therapists, or General Practice Physicians.</p> <p>View a list of provider types allowed in the state.</p> <p>View a comprehensive Medicaid provider manual.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Minnesota</u>	<p>Minnesota community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as Community Health Clinic, Mental Health Group, Nursing Facility, or Targeted Case Management.</p> <p>Read more information on provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Mississippi</u>	<p>Mississippi community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as Clinic Center Multi Specialty, Clinic Center Student Health, Multi Specialty, or Single Specialty.</p> <p>View a list of the provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<u>Missouri</u>	<p>Licensed health service providers at Missouri community colleges may enroll in MO HealthNet. If the college’s providers enroll in MO HealthNet, then the community college may qualify to enroll in the program as a clinic.</p> <p>Services provided to participants enrolled with a managed care organization are provided through the managed care organization’s provider network. Contact the individual managed care organization regarding enrollment and service criteria. Contact information for MO HealthNet’s contracted managed care organizations can be found here.</p> <p>View enrollment information and enroll in the program. View provider manuals for more information regarding MO HealthNet services, including benefits and provider enrollment criteria.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Montana</u>	<p>Montana community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as a Group/Clinic with one or more of the following provider types: Mental Health Center, Nursing Facility, Physician, Psychologist, Social Worker, or Targeted Case Management (Mental Health).</p> <p>Read more information on provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Nebraska</u>	<p>Nebraska community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as one of the following provider types: Adult Substance Abuse, Clinic - Professional (PC), Licensed Mental Health Practitioner (LMHP), Licensed Practical Nurse, Licensed Psychologist (PHD), APRN - Nurse Practitioner, Nursing Facility, Physician - MD, or Registered Nurse.</p> <p>Download information on provider types allowed in the state and instructions on completing a service provider agreement</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<p><u>Nevada</u></p>	<p>Nevada community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as one of the following types of provider groups: Behavioral Health Outpatient Treatment Group, Physician Group, Psychologist Group, Substance Use Treatment Group, Advanced Practice Registered Nurses, Nursing Facility, or Therapist Group.</p> <p>Access an information booklet on provider enrollment in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<p><u>New Hampshire</u></p>	<p>In New Hampshire, most Medicaid clients are enrolled with a managed care health plan. Providers interested in providing services to these members must enroll first with the state, then with the managed care organizations.</p> <p>All New Hampshire Medicaid providers who are interested in enrolling with the managed care organizations can locate the necessary information on the provider page of the managed care organization sites: AmeriHealth Caritas New Hampshire, NH Healthy Families, and WellSense Health Plan.</p> <p>There are two steps to enroll with the managed care organizations: contracting and credentialing. During contracting, the managed care organization and provider reach an agreement on the services to be provided and the rates that will be paid. Credentialing is the process of establishing the qualifications and licensure of the provider.</p> <p>Read an overview on provider enrollment in the state.</p>	<p>It is not clear if there are any known or potential barriers to New Hampshire community colleges enrolling in Medicaid or to contracting with the state’s managed care organizations.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<u>New Jersey</u>	<p>New Jersey community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as Advanced Practice Nurse - Group, Independent Clinic - Ambulatory Care, Independent Clinic - Mental Health, Physician - Group, or Psychologist - Group.</p> <p>See the dropdown menu of available provider types in the state.</p>	<p>New Jersey regulations stipulate staffing requirements for certain provider types. For instance, Advanced Practice Nurse - Group providers must have a registered nurse, and Independent Clinic - Ambulatory Care providers must be licensed and under the supervision of a physician directly affiliated with the clinic.</p>
<u>New Mexico</u>	<p>New Mexico community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as Case Management Agency or Case Manager; Clinic, Diagnostic & Treatment Center; Clinic, Mental Health Center; Clinical Nurse Specialist, Medical; Counselors, Therapists, and Other Social Workers; Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist; Licensed Professional Clinical Counselor; Nurse, RN; Psychologist; Social Worker, Licensed Clinical; or Substance Abuse Counselor.</p> <p>Download more information on provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>New York</u>	<p>New York community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid under the following provider types: Case Management, Clinic Diagnostic & Treatment Center, or Freestanding Clinic.</p> <p>Access more information on provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>North Carolina</u>	<p>North Carolina community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as Ambulatory Health Care Facilities - Clinic/Center.</p> <p>Download a provider matrix that lists all of the provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<u>North Dakota</u>	<p>North Dakota community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid with a provider type of Ambulatory Health Care Facilities and a provider specialty code of Adult Mental Health, Clinic/Center, Community Health Centers, Family Planning Non-Surgical, Multi-Specialty, Primary Care, or Student Health.</p> <p>Access more information on provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Ohio</u>	<p>Ohio community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as Community Behavioral Health Provider, Clinic, and/or Lab. If a community college chooses to enroll under Community Behavioral Health Provider, it would first need to receive a certification from the state before enrolling in Medicaid.</p> <p>Access more information on provider types allowed in the state. Access the provider portal to learn about or begin the enrollment process. Access step-by-step instructions on how to register for an OH ID, which is part of the enrollment process.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Oklahoma</u>	<p>Oklahoma community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid under the following provider types and specialties: Clinic - Group, Clinic - Behavioral Health Group, Behavioral Health Provider - Outpatient Mental Health Clinic, Psychologist, Licensed Clinical Social Worker, or Licensed Professional Counselor.</p> <p>Access more information on provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<u>Oregon</u>	<p>Oregon community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid using the provider type or types that best match the services they offer. Likely relevant examples include Alcohol/Drug, Behavior Rehab Specialist, Family Planning Clinic, Mental Health Provider, Physician, Advanced Practice Nurse, Therapist, Clinic, Nurse, Psychologist Provider, or Targeted Case Management.</p> <p>View the dropdown listing of the provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<p>Pennsylvania community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid with a provider type of Clinic, Certified Registered Nurse Practitioner, Mental Health/Substance Abuse, Nurse, Psychologist, Case Manager, or Physician. Applicable specialty types include Family Planning Clinic, Nurse Family Partnership, Outpatient Drug and Alcohol, Adult Health, Nurse Practitioner (Primary Care), Family and Adult Psych Mental Health, Tobacco Cessation, Licensed Clinical Social Worker, Mental Health Crisis Intervention, Behavioral Support, Licensed Professional Counselor, Counseling Psychologist, or Licensed Social Worker.</p> <p>Access more information on provider types allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<u>Rhode Island</u>	<p>Rhode Island community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as one of the following provider types: Physician, Rehabilitative Services, Adult Mental Health, Crisis Intervention, or Substance Abuse Treatment Services. They may also be able to enroll under Clinician’s Services, Targeted Case Management, Registered Nurse, or Mental Health Counselor.</p> <p>Access the general guidelines manual for each provider type allowed in the state.</p>	<p>Rhode Island regulations state that mental health services are reimbursable only when provided in accordance with a treatment plan approved by a licensed physician, psychologist, registered nurse, certified independent social worker, program clinical director, or other licensed practitioner of the healing arts. This may make it difficult to receive reimbursement for services offered on a one-off or limited basis.</p>
<u>South Carolina</u>	<p>South Carolina community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid under the Groups provider type in one or more specialty areas that match their service offerings. Relevant examples may include Licensed Independent Social Worker, Licensed Professional Counselor, Multiple Specialty Group, Clinical Nurse Specialist, Psychologist or Therapist/Multiple Specialty Group.</p> <p>View a table of all provider types and specialties allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>South Dakota</u>	<p>South Dakota community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as Group, Multi-Specialty or Group, Single Specialty.</p> <p>View a matrix of provider types allowed in the state and the requirements for each provider type.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<p><u>Tennessee</u></p>	<p>In Tennessee, providers must register as a provider with the Division of TennCare, then contract with each TennCare managed care organization separately to become an in-network provider with each health plan to begin seeing TennCare members.</p> <p>Community colleges may be able to enroll as a Single-Specialty Group or as a Multi-Specialty Group.</p> <p>The TennCare managed care organizations (and their provider service phone numbers) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amerigroup (800-454-3730) • BlueCare (800-468-9736) • UnitedHealthcare Community Plan (800-690-1606) • TennCare Select (800-276-1978) <p>View FAQs regarding provider enrollment in Tennessee.</p>	<p>It is not clear if there are any known or potential barriers to Tennessee community colleges enrolling in Medicaid or to contracting with the state’s managed care organizations.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<u>Texas</u>	<p>Texas community colleges may enroll in Medicaid as Licensed Clinical Social Worker Group, Licensed Professional Counselor Group, Nurse Practitioner/Clinical Nurse Specialist Group, or Psychologist Group. Groups are not required to be licensed. However, they must have licensed practitioners enrolled as performing providers. If the group employs multiple licensed providers with different specialties, they should enroll as the generic multispecialty clinic/group practice. However, if the group is only employing licensed professional counselors (for instance) they should enroll as the single-specialty licensed professional counselor group.</p> <p>A community college can enroll as a Clinic/Group Practice (Provider Type 22) if their individual practitioners are appropriately licensed.</p> <p>View a step-by-step guide on the Medicaid enrollment process for the state. Download the Texas Medicaid Provider Procedures Manual. Additional enrollment assistance is available through the Texas Medicaid & Healthcare Partnership (TMHP) Contact Center (800-925-9126), TMHP's Children with Special Health Care Needs Services Program Contact Center (800-568-2413), or via email at provider_relations@tmhp.com</p>	<p>Texas community colleges that enroll in Medicaid using one of the methods described in the column to the left should not experience any barriers to Medicaid enrollment. Alternatively, if a Texas community college seeks to become its own separate provider type under Texas Medicaid, they must provide a comprehensive set of services that are Medicaid reimbursable.</p>
<u>Utah</u>	<p>Utah community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as Group Practice or Mental Health Care Center.</p> <p>Access more information on provider types allowed in the state and other information about the enrollment process.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
<u>Vermont</u>	<p>Vermont community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid under the enrollment type Group and one of the following provider types: Clinic Center Urgent Care; Physician; Mstr Lvl Psych, LCMHC, LICSW, LMFT; Nurse Practitioner; or Licensed Nurse.</p> <p>Access a dropdown list of provider types allowed in the state and begin the provider enrollment process.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Virginia</u>	<p>Virginia community colleges may be able enroll in Medicaid under one of the following provider types: Addiction & Recovery Treatment Services, Mental Health Services, or Nursing Facilities.</p> <p>Access the provider enrollment website. Access the provider manuals for each provider type allowed in the state.</p>	<p>No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.</p>
<u>Washington</u>	<p>Washington community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid if they obtain a license from the Department of Health and contract with a managed care organization. Learn more about the state's Managed Care Program.</p> <p>Participating managed care organizations in the state include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Health Plan of WA (Provider.Relations@chpw.org) • Coordinated Care (Joinournetwork@coordinatedcarehealth.com) • Molina Healthcare • United Healthcare • Wellpoint (Amy.Wong@wellpoint.com) 	<p>It is not clear if there are any known or potential barriers to Washington community colleges contracting with the state's managed care organizations. Managed care organizations would need to clearly understand the population being serviced before determining if participating community colleges would need to be listed in their directories.</p>

State	Enrollment Overview	Potential Barriers to Enrollment
West Virginia	<p>West Virginia community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid under one of the following provider types: Behavioral Health & Social Services, Case Manager, Drug and Alcohol Rehab, Group of Providers, Licensed Certified Social Worker, Licensed Practical Nurse, Licensed Professional Counselor, Mental Health Clinic, Physician, or Psychologist.</p> <p>Access the provider directory which includes a dropdown that lists the various provider types allowed in the state.</p>	No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.
Wisconsin	<p>Wisconsin community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid under one of the following provider types: Case Management Providers, Family Planning Clinics, Mental Health/Substance Abuse Clinics, Nurse Practitioners, Physicians, or Therapy Groups.</p> <p>Access the provider enrollment instructions.</p>	No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.
Wyoming	<p>Wyoming community colleges may be able to enroll in Medicaid as Group Enrollment or Facility Enrollment. From there, colleges can identify their taxonomy category (e.g., Mental Health or Physician).</p> <p>Download the user manual for group provider enrollment.</p>	No barriers to community college enrollment in Medicaid were identified in our review.

Note: The state names in this table are hyperlinked to each state’s Medicaid enrollment page.

Endnotes

- ¹ Mowreader, A. (2024, April 2). *Report: Mental health impacts community college persistence*. Inside Higher Ed. <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/student-success/health-wellness/2024/04/02/primary-challenge-two-year-college-mental-health>
- ² Klempin, S. C., Griffin, S., Monahan, T. J., Anderson, M. N., & Brock, T. (2024). *Pandemic relief spending and recovery strategies: Findings from a survey of community colleges in six states*. Community College Research Center, Teachers College, Columbia University. <https://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/media/k2/attachments/pandemic-relief-spending-recovery-strategies-survey-six-states.pdf>
- ³ Pandya, A., & Lodha, P. (2022). Mental health consequences of COVID-19 pandemic among college students and coping approaches adapted by higher education institutions: A scoping review. *SSM-Mental Health*, 2, 100122. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9148268/>
- ⁴ Mowreader, A. (2024, April 2). *Report: Mental health impacts community college persistence*. Inside Higher Ed. <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/student-success/health-wellness/2024/04/02/primary-challenge-two-year-college-mental-health>
- ⁵ Leonhardt, M. (2022, June 15). 14% of students say they dropped out of college because of mental health challenges. *Fortune*. <https://fortune.com/well/2022/06/15/college-students-drop-out-of-college-mental-health-challenges/>
- ⁶ The National Society of Leadership and Success. (2022, April 19). *How mental health is impacting student retention*. <https://www.nsls.org/blog/how-mental-health-is-impacting-student-retention>
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- ⁹ Kaiser Family Foundation. (n.d.) *Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) for Medicaid and multiplier*. <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/federal-matching-rate-and-multiplier/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colld%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>
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- ¹¹ Delaware Technical Community College was identified by the state Medicaid agency as a registered provider for its dental services program. However, no record of the college was found in the NPI registry.
- ¹² Medicaid administrative activities are the activities necessary to support the proper and efficient administration of an organization’s Medicaid services program. These include activities such as outreach to encourage Medicaid enrollment; assisting individuals to apply for Medicaid; Medicaid planning, policy development, and coordination; Medicaid-related training, and Medicaid referrals.
- ¹³ California Department of Health Care Services. (2021, March). *Local education agency (LEA) billing and reimbursement overview*. Local educational agency Medi-Cal billing option program provider manual, p. 6. https://mcweb.apps.prd.cammis.medi-cal.ca.gov/assets/87F0BA57-6066-4162-B816-73249C39B971/locedbil.pdf?access_token=6UyVkRRfByXTZEWlh8j8QaYyIPyP5ULO
- ¹⁴ California Department of Health Care Services. (n.d.). *LEA program overview*. <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/LEADescription.aspx>
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- ¹⁷ To explore this resource, visit: <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/>
- ¹⁸ To explore this resource, visit: <https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/schoolmap/>
- ¹⁹ To explore this resource, visit: <https://npiregistry.cms.hhs.gov/search>