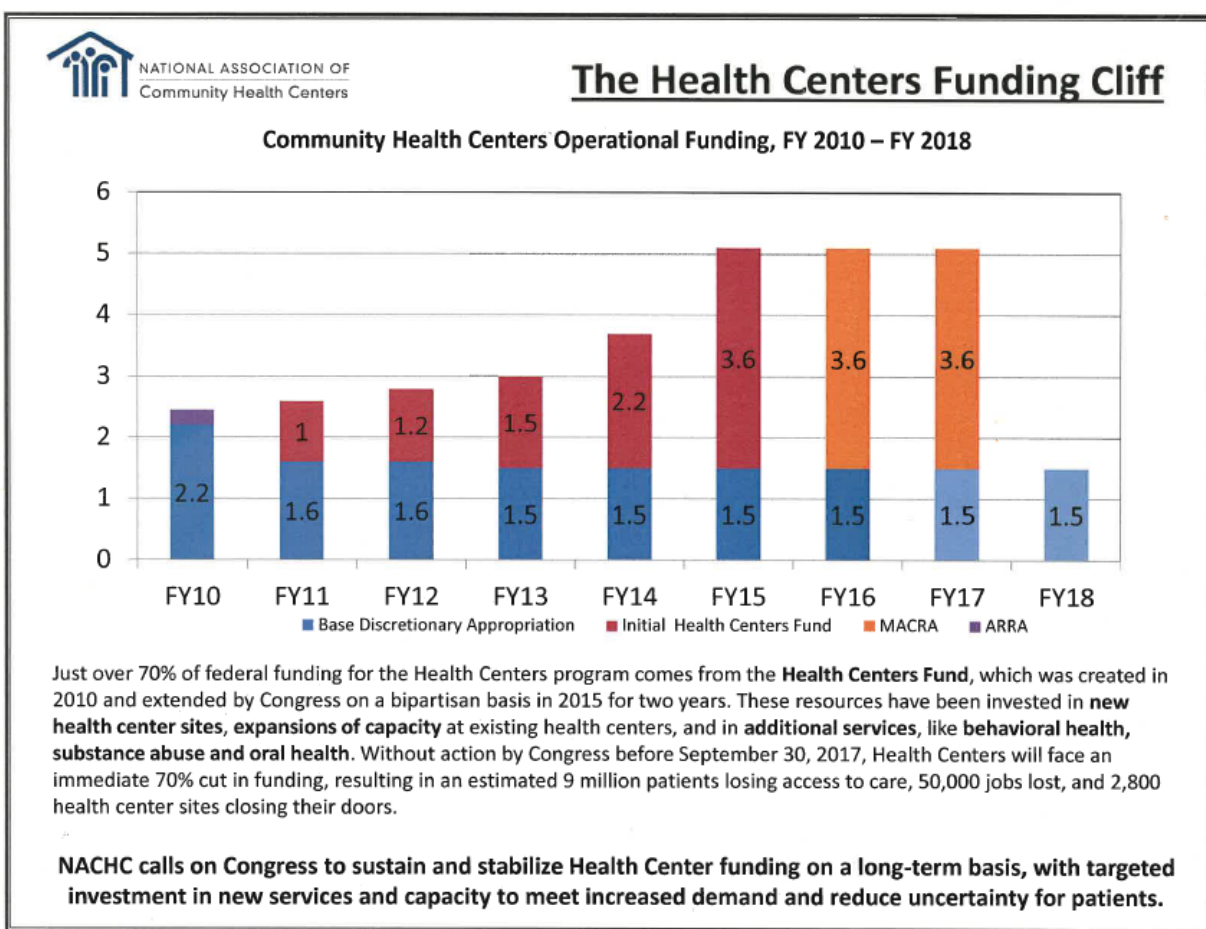


FQHC & NHSC Funding Cliff Resource Document

Background

Twice in the last seventeen years, Congress has asked CHCs to expand access to care: first, under George W. Bush's initiative in the early 2000's, and second through a mandatory fund established through the Affordable Care Act in 2010. The mandatory fund expired in September 2015, but Congress extended it for two years, along with funding for CHIP, the National Health Service Corps (NHSC), and other key safety net programs through MACRA in March 2015. These core operational funds are set to expire on September 30, 2017.



National Impact

Without Congressional action by September 30, 2017, the impact of these cuts will be felt across local, regional, and statewide markets:

- **FQHCs:** Health Centers would **suffer a 70% cut to federal grant funds** that support sliding fee discounts for low-income people, enabling services that help make health care services more accessible, and expansion into new service lines like Substance Abuse services.

- **National Health Service Corps:** The National Health Service Corps helps Health Centers and other safety net providers attract providers to serve in low-income or underserved areas by providing a loan repayment program. This program **would be eliminated without a fix by September 30.**
- **Children’s Health Insurance Program:** The CHIP program supports access to care for uninsured kids whose families may not be eligible for Medicaid. The estimated impact could be as much as \$113 million in state fiscal year 2018-2019.¹ **The CHIP would be eliminated without a fix by September 30.**

Statewide and Local Impact

In Wisconsin, these cuts would be felt deeply. There are currently **150 provider FTEs receiving some form of NHSC loan repayment.** Funding for the loan repayment would impact all of these FTEs; providers may not stay in rural or underserved communities without that assistance.

With regards to the FQHC funding, a 70% cut would be felt in the following ways:

STATEWIDE IMPACT	Total Overall Revenue	Potential Loss without Fix (Mandatory Funding)	Remaining Federal Funds	Estimated # of Patients NOT Receiving Care	Estimated % of Patients NOT Receiving Care
All WI (including ½ Lake Superior)	\$300,048,311	\$29,279,007	\$12,139,874	30,129	10%

IMPACT BY CHC	Total Overall Revenue	Potential Loss without Fix (Mandatory Funding)	Remaining Federal Funds	Estimated # of Patients NOT Receiving Care	Estimated % of Patients NOT Receiving Care
Access (Madison, Sun Prairie, Dodgeville)	\$27,157,164	\$2,056,440	852,656	2,061	8%
Bridge (Wausau, Antigo, Merrill)	\$5,617,986	\$969,330	\$401,911	1,288	17%
Community Health Systems (Beloit, Janesville, Darlington)	\$7,338,226	\$1,213,908	\$503,320	2,183	17%
Family Health Center of Marshfield	\$109,084,808	\$3,918,895	\$1,624,881	3,133	4%
Family Health/La Clinica	\$5,828,962	\$1,547,796	\$641,759	2,320	27%
Kenosha	\$11,538,619	\$1,496,626	\$620,542	2,289	13%

¹ Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, Medical Assistance Cost-to-Continue (Health Services-Medicaid Services), Paper #320, page 9, May 25, 2017.

Lake Superior (Superior)	\$3,755,853	\$330,570	\$137,064	484	9%
Lakeshore (Sheboygan, Manitowoc)	\$10,032,474	\$1,230,371	\$510,145	1,182	12%
NEW (Green Bay)	\$3,379,274	\$1,177,016	\$488,023	1,365	35%
Northern (Lakewood, White Lake, Oconto)	\$4,431,018	\$1,002,384	\$415,616	1,692	23%
NorthLakes (Iron River, Ashland, Washburn, Hayward, Minong, Balsam Lake, Turtle Lake)	\$21,431,606	\$2,814,613	\$1,167,015	2,243	13%
Partnership (Grand Chute, Menasha, Oshkosh)	\$10,111,709	\$1,251,550	\$518,927	1,775	12%
Scenic Bluffs (Cashton, Norwalk, Viroqua)	\$6,291,232	\$891,934	\$369,820	1,072	14%
MILWAUKEE HEALTH CENTERS TOTAL	\$74,049,380	\$9,377,572	\$3,888,197	10,356	13%
Gerald Ignace (Milwaukee)	\$3,856,535	\$575,927	\$238,795	328	15%
Milwaukee Health Services (Milwaukee)	\$12,660,476	\$1,724,748	\$715,128	2,560	14%
Outreach (Milwaukee)	\$15,174,747	\$2,573,281	\$1,066,953	1,961	17%
Progressive (Milwaukee)	\$8,195,897	\$1,506,750	\$624,739	2,097	18%
Sixteenth Street (Milwaukee, Waukesha)	\$34,161,725	\$2,996,866	\$1,242,582	3,318	9%

Combined, these two programs will drastically impact the primary care delivery system across Wisconsin in ways that we can't fully predict. In addition, the ongoing ambiguity of federal funding has already impact CHCs and their ability to offer providers contracts, and in some cases, to retain the providers they already have.