



Form 3: Income Analysis

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Health Resources and Services Administration FORM 3: INCOME ANALYSIS	FOR HRSA USE ONLY	
	LAL Number	Application Tracking Number

Note: The value in the Projected Income (d) column should equal the value in the Billable Visits (b) column multiplied by the value in the Income per Visit (c) column. If not, explain in the Comments/Explanatory Notes section.

Part 1: Patient Service Revenue – Program Income

Payer Category	Patients by Primary Medical Insurance (a)	Billable Visits (b)	Income per Visit (c)	Projected Income (d)	Prior FY Income (e)
1. Medicaid					
2. Medicare					
3. Other Public					
4. Private					
5. Self Pay					
6. Total (Lines 1-5)	will auto-calculate in EHBs	will auto-calculate in EHBs	N/A	will auto-calculate in EHBs	will auto-calculate in EHBs

Part 2: Other Income – Other Federal, State, Local, and Other Income

7. Other Federal	N/A	N/A	N/A		
8. State Government	N/A	N/A	N/A		
9. Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A		
10. Private Grants/Contracts	N/A	N/A	N/A		
11. Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A		
12. Other	N/A	N/A	N/A		
13. Applicant (Retained Earnings)	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Payer Category	Patients by Primary Medical Insurance (a)	Billable Visits (b)	Income per Visit (c)	Projected Income (d)	Prior FY Income (e)
14. Total Other: (Lines 7-13)	N/A	N/A	N/A	will auto-calculate in EHBs	will auto-calculate in EHBs
Total Non-Federal (Non-Health Center Program) Income (Program Income Plus Other)					
15. Total Non-Federal (Lines 6+14)	N/A	N/A	N/A	will auto-calculate in EHBs	will auto-calculate in EHBs
Comments/Explanatory Notes (if applicable)					

Public Burden Statement: Health centers (section 330 grant funded and Federally Qualified Health Center look-alikes) deliver comprehensive, high quality, cost-effective primary health care to patients regardless of their ability to pay. The Health Center Program application forms provide essential information to HRSA staff and objective review committee panels for application evaluation; funding recommendation and approval; designation; and monitoring. The OMB control number for this information collection is 0915-0285 and it is valid until 3/31/2023. This information collection is mandatory under the Health Center Program authorized by section 330 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act ([42 U.S.C. 254b](#)). Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to HRSA Reports Clearance Officer, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 14N136B, Rockville, Maryland, 20857 or paperwork@hrsa.gov.

Instructions

Form 3 collects the projected income from all sources for the upcoming certification period (one year). Form 3 income is divided into two parts: (1) Patient Service Revenue - Program Income and (2) Other Income - Federal, State, Local, and Other Income.

Part 1: Patient Service Revenue – Program Income

Patient service revenue is income directly tied to the provision of services to the health center’s patients. This includes services reimbursed by health insurance plans, managed care organizations, categorical grant programs (e.g., breast and cervical cancer screening), employers, and health provider organizations. Reimbursements may be based upon visits, procedures, member months, enrollees, achievement of performance goals, or other service related measures.

The program income section groups billable visits and income into the same five payer groupings used in the [UDS Manual](#). All patient service revenue is reported in this section of the form.

Patient service revenue includes income earned from Medicaid and Medicare rate settlements and wrap reconciliations that are designed to make up the difference between the approved Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) rate and the interim amounts received. It includes risk pool and other incentive income as well as primary care case management fees.

Only include patient service revenue associated with sites or services in your approved scope of project.

Patients by Primary Medical Insurance - Column (a): The projected number of unduplicated patients classified by payer based upon the patient's primary medical insurance (payer billed first). Patients classified in the same way as in the [UDS Manual](#), Table 4, lines 7 – 12. Examples for determining where to count patients include:

- Classify a crossover patient with Medicare and Medicaid coverage is to be classified as a Medicare patient on line 2.
- Classify a Medicaid patient with no dental coverage who is only seen for dental services is to be classified as a Medicaid patient on line 1 with a self-pay visit on line 5.

Billable Visits – Column (b): Includes all billable/reimbursable visits.¹ The value is typically based on assumptions about the amount of available clinician time, clinician productivity (visits per unit of time), and mix of billable visits by payer. Do not include billable services related to laboratory, pharmacy, imaging, and other ancillary services in this column (see [Ancillary Instructions](#) below). Note other significant exclusions or additions in the Comment/Explanatory Notes box at the bottom of the form.

Note: The patient service revenue budget is primarily based upon income per visit estimates. However, some forms of patient service income do not generate reportable visits, such as income from laboratory or pharmacy services, capitated-managed care, performance incentives, wrap payments, and cost report settlements. Based on historical experience, you may choose to include some or all of this income in the income per visit assumption. You may also choose to include some or all of this income in the income per visit assumption. You may also choose to separately budget for some or all of these sources of patient service income.

Income per Visit – Column (c): Calculated by dividing projected income in Column (d) by billable visits in Column (b).

Projected Income – Column (d): Projected accrued net revenue, including an allowance for bad debt, from all patient services for each pay grouping. Pharmacy income may be estimated using historical data to determine the number of prescriptions per medical visit and the average income per prescription. Consolidate all separate projections of income and report them here.

Prior FY Income – Column (e): The income data from the health center's most recently completed fiscal year, which will be either interim statement data or audit data, when available.

Alternative Instructions for Capitated Managed Care:

Health centers may use their own methods for budgeting patient service income than those noted above, but must report the consolidated result in Projected Income Column (d), along with the related data requested in Columns (a) through (e). Income for each service may be estimated by multiplying the projected visits by assumed income per visit. For example, capitated managed care income may be based upon member-month enrollment projections and estimated capitation rates for each plan, grouped by payer and added to the projected income. Enter the estimated visits associated with these managed care plans are entered in Column (b).

¹ These visits will correspond closely with the visits reported on the [UDS Manual](#) Table 5, excluding enabling service visits.

Payer Categories (Lines 1 – 5): The five payer categories (Medicaid, Medicare, Other Public, Private, and Self-Pay) reflect the five payer groupings in UDS. The [UDS Manual](#) includes definitions for each payer category.

Visits are reported on the line of the primary payer, which is the payer billed first. When a single visit involves more than one payer, attribute each portion of the visit income to the payer group from which it is earned. In cases where there are deductibles and co-payments to be paid by the patient, report that income on the self-pay line. If the co-payment is to be paid by another payer, report that income on the other payer's line. It is acceptable if you cannot accurately associate the income to secondary and subsequent sources.

Ancillary Instructions: All service revenue is to be classified by payer, including pharmacy and other ancillary service revenue. If you do not normally classify the projected ancillary or other service revenue by payer category, allocate the projected income by payer group using a reasonable method, such as the proportion of medical visits or charges. The method used should be noted in the Comments/Explanatory Notes section at the bottom of the form.

Medicaid (Line 1): Income from FQHC cost reimbursement; capitated managed care; fee-for-service managed care; Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT); Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP); and other reimbursement arrangements administered either directly by the state Medicaid agency or by a fiscal intermediary. It includes all projected revenue from managed care capitation, settlements from FQHC cost reimbursement reconciliations, wrap-around payments, performance incentives, pharmaceutical reimbursements, and primary care case management income.

Medicare (Line 2): Income from the FQHC cost reimbursement, capitated managed care, fee-for-service managed care, Medicare Advantage plans, and other reimbursement arrangements administered either directly by Medicare or by a fiscal intermediary. It includes all projected income from managed care capitation, settlements from the FQHC cost reimbursement, risk pool distributions, performance incentives, and case management fee income.

Other Public (Line 3): Income not reported elsewhere from federal, state, or local government programs earned for providing services. A CHIP operated independently from the Medicaid program is an example of other public insurance. Other Public income also includes income from categorical grant programs when the grant income is earned by providing services (e.g., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program).

Private (Line 4): Income earned from private insurance plans, managed care plans, and other private contracts for services or pharmaceuticals. This includes plans such as commercial insurance (Blue Cross and Blue Shield), managed care plans, self-insured employer plans, group contracts with unions and employers, service contracts with employers, and Veterans Health Administration Community Based Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) contracts. Revenue from health benefit plans that are earned by government employees, veterans, retirees, and dependents, such as TRICARE, the federal employee health benefits program, state employee health insurance benefit programs, teacher health insurance, and similar plans are to be classified as private insurance.

Self-Pay (Line 5): Income from patients, including full-pay, self-pay, and sliding fee patients, as well as the portion of the visit income for which an insured patient is personally responsible.

Total (Line 6): Sum of lines 1-5.

Part 2: Other Income –Federal, State, Local, and Other Income

This section includes all income other than the patient service revenue shown in Part 1. It includes other federal, state, local, and other income. It is revenue that is earned but not directly tied to providing visits, procedures, or other specific services. It includes income from services provided to non-health center patients (see examples below). This would include income from in-house retail pharmacy sales to individuals who are not patients of the health center. Income is to be classified based on the source from which it was received and not the source from which it originated.

Federal (Line 7): Income from direct federal funds, where your organization is the recipient of a notice of award (NoA) directly from a federal agency. It includes funds from federal sources such as Health Center Program COVID-19 supplemental funding (grant award number begins with H8C or H8D), Expanding Capacity for Coronavirus Testing (ECT), American Rescue Provider Relief Funding for Health Centers, other COVID-19 funding, the CDC, Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Department of Health and Human Services funding under the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part C, and others. The CMS EHR incentive program income is reported here to be consistent with the [UDS Manual](#).

State Government (Line 8): Income from state government funding, contracts, and programs, including uncompensated care funding; state indigent care income; emergency preparedness funding; mortgage assistance; capital improvement funding; school health funding; Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); immunization funding; and similar awards.

Local Government (Line 9): Income from local government grants, contracts, and programs, including local indigent care income, community development block grants, capital improvement project funding, federal funding awarded through intermediaries, and similar awards. For example: (1) income earned under a contract with the local Department of Health to provide services to the Department's patients, and (2) Ryan White Part A funds that are awarded through municipalities.

Private Grants/Contracts (Line 10): Income from private sources, such as foundations, non-profits, hospitals, nursing homes, drug companies, employers, other health centers, and similar entities. For example, if you operate a pharmacy in part for your own patients and, in part as a contractor to another health center, report the pharmacy income for your own patients in Part 1 under the appropriate payer categories and the income from the contracted health center on this line.

Contributions (Line 11): Income from private entities and individual donors that may be the result of fundraising.

Other (Line 12): Incidental and other income not reported elsewhere, including items such as Payroll Protection Program revenue, interest income, patient record fees, vending machine income, dues, and rental income. Applicants typically have at least some other income to report on Line 12.

Applicant (Retained Earnings) (Line 13): The amount of funds needed from your retained earnings or reserves in order to achieve a breakeven budget. Explain in the Comments/Explanatory notes section why your funds (retained earnings) are needed for the purpose. Amounts from non-federal sources, combined with the Health Center Program funds should be adequate to support normal operations.

Total Other (Line 14): The sum of lines 7 - 13.

Total Non-Federal (Line 15): The sum of Lines 6 and 14 (the total income).

Note: In-kind donations are not included as income on Form 3. You may discuss in-kind donations in the [Budget Narrative](#).