

**OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING  
MAY 14, 2019**

RESOLUTION NO. 17—2019-20

ROLL CALL to adopt & lock in. RESOLUTION NO. 17—2019-20 IS ADOPTED & LOCKED IN.



**Voting Results for RES. NO. 17 ADOPTION + I**

Passed By Majority Vote

YES: **29** NO: **2** ABSTAIN: 0 ABSENT: **5**

1 - THOMPSON	YES	19 - MARCKS	YES
2 - MILLER	YES	20 - THOMAS	NO
3 - GRADY	YES	21 - T. THYSSEN	YES
4 - PATIENCE	YES	22 - HAGEN	YES
5 - GABRIELSON	YES	23 - KLEMP	ABSENT
6 - KONETZKE	ABSENT	24 - IVERSON	YES
7 - HAMMEN	ABSENT	25 - NOOYEN	YES
8 - N. THYSSEN	YES	26 - DUNCAN	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	YES	27 - CULBERTSON	YES
10 - LAMERS	NO	28 - STURN	YES
11 - DILLENBERG	YES	29 - BUCHMAN	YES
12 - MC DANIEL	YES	30 - WOODZICKA	YES
13 - WEGAND	YES	31 - CLEGG	YES
14 - DE GROOT	YES	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	YES
15 - PETERSON	YES	33O' Connor-Schevers	YES
16 - SCHROEDER	YES	34 - RETTLER	YES
17 - CROATT	YES	35 - MELCHERT	YES
18 - SPEARS	ABSENT	36 - SUPRISE	YES

**OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING  
MAY 14, 2019**

**RESOLUTION NO. 17—2019-20**

Supervisor Iverson moved, seconded by Supervisor T. Thyssen, to reconsider Resolution No. 17 for the purpose of lock in.

ROLL CALL to reconsider. RESOLUTION NO. 17—2019-20 IS RECONSIDERED.

5/14/2019 7:57:07 PM RollCall Systems, Inc



**Voting Results for RES. NO. 17 RECONSIDERA**

Passed By Majority Vote

YES: **29** NO: **2** ABSTAIN: 0 ABSENT: **5**

1 - THOMPSON	YES	19 - MARCKS	YES
2 - MILLER	YES	20 - THOMAS	YES
3 - GRADY	YES	21 - T. THYSSEN	YES
4 - PATIENCE	YES	22 - HAGEN	YES
5 - GABRIELSON	YES	23 - KLEMP	ABSENT
6 - KONETZKE	ABSENT	24 - IVERSON	YES
7 - HAMMEN	ABSENT	25 - NOOYEN	YES
8 - N. THYSSEN	YES	26 - DUNCAN	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	YES	27 - CULBERTSON	YES
10 - LAMERS	NO	28 - STURN	NO
11 - DILLENBERG	YES	29 - BUCHMAN	YES
12 - MC DANIEL	YES	30 - WOODZICKA	YES
13 - WEGAND	YES	31 - CLEGG	YES
14 - DE GROOT	YES	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	YES
15 - PETERSON	YES	33O'Connor-Schevers	YES
16 - SCHROEDER	YES	34 - RETTLER	YES
17 - CROATT	YES	35 - MELCHERT	YES
18 - SPEARS	ABSENT	36 - SUPRISE	YES

**OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD MEETING  
MAY 14, 2019**

Resolution No. 17—2019-20

Supervisor Gabrielson moved, seconded by Supervisor Grady, for adoption.

RESOLUTION NO. 17—2019-20 IS ADOPTED.

5/14/2019 7:56:26 PM RosCall Systems Inc



**Voting Results for RES. NO. 17**

Passed By Majority Vote

YES: **29** NO: **2** ABSTAIN: 0 ABSENT: **5**

1 - THOMPSON	YES	19 - MARCKS	YES
2 - MILLER	YES	20 - THOMAS	NO
3 - GRADY	YES	21 - T. THYSSEN	YES
4 - PATIENCE	YES	22 - HAGEN	YES
5 - GABRIELSON	YES	23 - KLEMP	ABSENT
6 - KONETZKE	ABSENT	24 - IVERSON	YES
7 - HAMMEN	ABSENT	25 - NOOYEN	YES
8 - N. THYSSEN	YES	26 - DUNCAN	ABSENT
9 - KRUEGER	YES	27 - CULBERTSON	YES
10 - LAMERS	NO	28 - STURN	YES
11 - DILLENBERG	YES	29 - BUCHMAN	YES
12 - MC DANIEL	YES	30 - WOODZICKA	YES
13 - WEGAND	YES	31 - CLEGG	YES
14 - DE GROOT	YES	32 - VANDERHEIDEN	YES
15 - PETERSON	YES	33O' Connor-Schevers	YES
16 - SCHROEDER	YES	34 - RETTLER	YES
17 - CROATT	YES	35 - MELCHERT	YES
18 - SPEARS	ABSENT	36 - SUPRISE	YES

# ***RESOLUTION NO.: 17—2019-20***

TO THE HONORABLE, THE OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

***MAJORITY***

1       BadgerCare is an important health insurance program which provides access to health care  
2       services for many Wisconsin residents. The current BadgerCare program covers children  
3       as well as adults up to 100% of the federal poverty level. Governor Tony Evers' 2019-  
4       2021 Executive Budget recommends the use of available federal Medicaid dollars to  
5       expand BadgerCare to cover individuals and families with incomes up to 138% of the  
6       federal poverty level. This budget plan would allow the State to draw down new federal  
7       funds and save Wisconsin taxpayers \$324.5 million and provide health coverage for an  
8       additional 82,000 individuals. By requesting these dollars, the State would also be able to  
9       access an additional \$1.6 billion in Federal support for health, dental and mental health  
10      services for all Wisconsin residents, not just those covered by BadgerCare.

11  
12      The Wisconsin Department of Health Services estimates that 1,815 Outagamie County  
13      residents will be covered by the expansion of BadgerCare with \$51 million in investments  
14      in health care in Outagamie County. By accepting the Federal funds, the BadgerCare  
15      program will increase service payment rates for hospitals, physicians, dental care  
16      providers, dementia care specialists and mental health service providers which include  
17      Outagamie County's Health and Human Services Department. The funds will also be used  
18      to improve funding for long term care providers to increase pay for personal care workers  
19      with Family Care, nursing homes and IRIS (Include, Respect and Self-Direct).

20  
21      There is significant public support for expansion of BadgerCare in Wisconsin. In 2014,  
22      Outagamie County residents voted in favor by 61% to 39% in an advisory referendum to  
23      "accept available funds to expand BadgerCare." A recent Marquette University Law  
24      School poll (April, 2019) indicated that 70% of Wisconsin residents support expansion of  
25      BadgerCare. The Wisconsin Counties Association and other Wisconsin counties have  
26      passed resolutions in support of the expansion of BadgerCare. It is also important to note  
27      that 36 states have approved Medicaid expansion and this number includes all states  
28      adjacent to Wisconsin.

29  
30      NOW THEREFORE, the undersigned members of the Health and Human Services Committee  
31      recommend adoption of the following resolution.

32      BE IT RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does go on record in  
33      support of the expansion of BadgerCare and corresponding health services as described in detail in  
34      Governor Tony Evers' 2019-2021 Executive Budget, and

1 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does go on  
2 record to request additional county administrative funding in order to complete the work needed to add  
3 and maintain county residents on Medicaid, and

4 BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Clerk be directed to forward a copy  
5 of this resolution to the Outagamie County Health and Human Services Director, Wisconsin Counties  
6 Association, and the Outagamie County Lobbyist for distribution to Governor Evers and the state  
7 legislators.

8 Dated this 14th day of May 2019

9 Respectfully Submitted,

10 HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
11 COMMITTEE

12  
13  
14 Dan Gabrielson  
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16 Dan Gabrielson

17  
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19 Christine Lamers  
20  
21 Christine Lamers

22  
23  
24 Kelly Schroeder  
25  
26 Kelly Schroeder

27  
28 Duly and officially adopted by the County Board on: May 14, 2019

29  
30  
31 Signed: [Signature]  
32 Board Chairperson

33  
34  
35 Signed: [Signature]  
36 County Clerk

37  
38 Approved: 5 16 19

39 Signed: [Signature]  
County Executive

Justin Krueger  
Cathy Thompson

# Governor Evers' Budget



*Better, more affordable care, covering more Wisconsinites*

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## Supporting Outagamie County

Medicaid expansion is the lever that Wisconsin pulls to infuse new federal dollars into the rest of our health care system, with the aim of improving the health and well-being of every citizen. Medicaid is a critical part of our health care system. In Wisconsin, 1.1 million residents rely on Medicaid for high-quality health care. The budget expands Medicaid to cover childless adults, parents, and caretakers with incomes up to 138% of the federal poverty level, which is about \$17,000 per year for a single person. This expansion will enable an estimated 82,000 additional individuals to access affordable health care.

Medicaid expansion will also allow the state to draw down new federal funds and save Wisconsin taxpayers \$324.5 million. The budget proposes to reinvest these savings into new initiatives to improve health care access and quality for all Outagamie County residents, not just those enrolled in Medicaid. The expansion plus the new initiatives will enable us to draw down a total of \$1.6 billion in new federal funding. When we combine these new initiatives with all other investments for Department of Health Services programs—from both the state and federal government—the budget provides a total of \$2.6 billion in new funding. Of this, \$2.4 billion will be invested in Wisconsin communities, including \$51 million in Outagamie County.

### \$51 million of new investments in Outagamie County

- ◆ \$16.6 million      Expanding Medicaid to an estimated 1,815 Outagamie County residents
- ◆ \$958,000          Expanding access to behavioral health, including crisis intervention and telehealth services
- ◆ \$1.3 million        Preventing childhood lead poisoning through lead abatement and supporting children with lead poisoning through the Birth to 3 Program
- ◆ \$970,000          Improving access to dental services by increasing payments to dental providers, including those who serve people with disabilities, and expanding the Seal-A-Smile program
- ◆ \$1.9 million        Enhancing Medicaid benefits and services, including support for the new community health benefit and postpartum coverage for new mothers
- ◆ \$1.5 million        Increasing funding for physicians
- ◆ \$8.9 million        Increasing hospital funding
- ◆ \$1.6 million        Increasing funding for providers in long-term care programs and services—including Family Care IRIS, and nursing homes—and boosting personal care worker wages
- ◆ \$112,000          Increasing access to dementia care specialists
- ◆ \$17.5 million        Increasing funding for current Medicaid, BadgerCare Plus, SeniorCare, and FoodShare Employment and Training program members, and permanently ending the waitlist to serve all eligible children in the Children's Long-Term Support Waiver Program
- ◆ \$162,000          Supporting the Mental Health Consultation program, conditional and supervised release, and the Dispatcher Assisted Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation program



**Legislative Fiscal Bureau**

One East Main, Suite 301 • Madison, WI 53703 • (608) 266-3847 • Fax: (608) 267-6873  
Email: [fiscal.bureau@legis.wisconsin.gov](mailto:fiscal.bureau@legis.wisconsin.gov) • Website: <http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb>

September 24, 2018

TO: Senator Jon Erpenbach  
Room 310 South, State Capitol

FROM: Jon Dyck, Supervising Analyst

SUBJECT: Fiscal Effect of Full Medicaid Expansion on January 1, 2020

At your request, this memorandum provides an estimate of the fiscal effect in the 2019-21 biennium if the state were to adopt "full expansion" of Medicaid eligibility under the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA). For the purposes of this estimate, it is assumed that the full expansion would take effect on January 1, 2020.

**BACKGROUND**

The ACA made multiple changes to the private insurance market in the United States and to state Medicaid programs. As passed in 2010, the ACA would have required state Medicaid programs to cover all adults under the age of 65, in households with income up to 133% of the federal poverty level (FPL), beginning January 1, 2014.\* The ACA also provides enhanced federal matching funds for services provided to any "newly-eligible" group that did not qualify for full Medicaid coverage prior to December 1, 2009. For newly-eligible individuals, the federal government funds 100% of benefit costs in calendar years 2015 and 2016, 95% in 2017, 94% in 2018, 93% in 2019, and 90% in 2020 and subsequent years. In Wisconsin, the percentage of most Medicaid benefit costs paid by the federal government (the federal medical assistance percentage, or FMAP) is currently approximately 59%.

The requirement that states expand Medicaid eligibility standards was one subject of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *National Federation of Independent Business et al v. Sebelius*. The Court found the mandatory expansion of Medicaid coverage unconstitutional. As a result, each state may decide whether to expand its Medicaid program to the levels described in the ACA, and claim the enhanced federal matching funds for services provided to newly-eligible individuals.

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\* For the purposes of determining Medicaid eligibility under the ACA, household income equals modified adjusted gross income, plus an income disregard equal to 5% of the FPL, effectively setting the income standard for a full expansion at 138% of the FPL.

Medicaid income eligibility standards for nonelderly, nondisabled adults vary widely among states. In Wisconsin, prior to the 2013-15 biennial budget, parents and caretaker relatives (referred to in this memorandum collectively as "parents") with household income under 200% of the FPL qualified for full BadgerCare Plus coverage, while adults without dependent children ("childless adults") did not qualify for Medicaid coverage (with limited exceptions). For that reason, under a full Medicaid expansion, services provided to parents in Wisconsin would be funded with the standard FMAP of approximately 59%, and services for childless adults would be funded with the enhanced FMAP for newly-eligible individuals.

The Legislature considered the issue of Medicaid eligibility standards for nondisabled, non-elderly adults as part of the 2013-15 biennial budget and subsequent legislation, and adopted the Governor's recommendations to establish the standard at 100% of the FPL, effective April 1, 2014. This reduced the eligibility standard for parents from 200% to 100% of the FPL, while providing eligibility for all childless adults with income up to 100% of the FPL. This policy is commonly referred to as a "partial expansion" of the Medicaid program, since the income eligibility level was set at a level lower than specified in the ACA. The enhanced FMAP for newly-eligible populations is only available to states that implement a full expansion, so the standard FMAP applies to the cost of most services provided to childless adults enrolled in BadgerCare Plus.

**FULL EXPANSION ON JANUARY 1, 2020**

Under a partial expansion scenario, the costs that the state incurs for coverage of childless adults with household income up to 100% of the FPL is eligible for federal matching funds at the standard FMAP of approximately 59%. With full expansion in 2020, these costs would be eligible for 90% federal matching rate. Consequently, because of the higher FMAP under a full expansion scenario, the state could realize state GPR savings by replacing GPR funds with federal funds.

These GPR savings would be partially offset by the additional state costs arising from expanding coverage for parents. In order to qualify for the ACA enhanced matching rate under the full expansion scenario, the state would be required to establish the income eligibility threshold for parents at 133% of the FPL, rather than the current threshold of 100% of the FPL. Since parents are not considered a "newly-eligible" group under the ACA, the costs associated with covering parents between 100% of the FPL and 133% of the FPL would be subject to the standard FMAP rather than the enhanced FMAP, and the state's share of the expanded coverage for parents would be an additional GPR cost.

The following table provides the estimated net change to MA benefit expenditures for the 2019-21 biennium by fund source if the state were to adopt full expansion, beginning on January 1, 2020 (an 18-month impact). As shown in the final column, GPR expenditures would be reduced by an estimated \$279.4 million over the biennium, relative to the current law baseline. Federal Medicaid expenditures would be higher by \$792.6 million and MA expenditures from all funds would be higher by \$513.2 million over the biennium. These estimates are based on caseload and cost projections for MA included in the Department of Health Services' 2019-21 agency budget request.



Fiscal Change Associated with Full Expansion on January 1, 2020  
Parents and Childless Adult Benefit Costs  
(S in Millions)

<u>Fund Source</u>	<u>2019-20</u>	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>Biennial Total</u>
GPR	-\$94.5	-\$184.9	-\$279.4
FED	<u>247.4</u>	<u>545.2</u>	<u>792.6</u>
Total	\$152.9	\$360.3	\$513.2

It is estimated that once the full expansion is fully phased in, MA would cover approximately 76,000 additional parents and childless adults.

I hope that this information is helpful. Please contact me with any further questions.

JD/lb

Annual Federal Poverty Guidelines Wisconsin—2019

Group Size	100%	115%	138%	185%	250%*	306%	400%*
One	\$12,490	\$14,364	\$17,236	\$23,107	\$31,225	\$38,219	\$49,960
Two	16,910	19,447	23,336	31,284	42,275	51,745	67,640
Three	21,330	24,530	29,435	39,461	53,325	62,270	85,320
Four	25,750	29,613	35,535	47,638	64,375	78,795	103,000
Five	30,170	34,696	41,635	55,815	75,425	92,320	120,680
Six	34,590	39,779	47,734	63,992	86,475	105,845	138,360
Seven	39,010	44,862	53,834	72,169	97,525	119,371	156,040
Each add'l	+4,420	+5,083	+6,100	+8,177	+11,050	+13,525	+17,680

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Planning and Evaluation.

Wisconsin Budget Project

Monthly Federal Poverty Guidelines Wisconsin--2019

Group Size	100%	115%	138%	185%	250%*	308%	400%*
One	\$1,041	\$1,197	\$1,436	\$1,926	\$2,602	\$3,185	\$4,163
Two	1,409	1,621	1,945	2,607	3,523	4,312	5,637
Three	1,778	2,044	2,453	3,288	4,444	5,439	7,110
Four	2,146	2,468	2,961	3,970	5,365	6,566	8,583
Five	2,514	2,891	3,470	4,651	6,285	7,693	10,057
Six	2,883	3,315	3,978	5,333	7,206	8,820	11,530
Seven	3,251	3,738	4,486	6,014	8,127	9,948	13,003
Each add'l	+368	+424	+508	+681	+921	1,127	+1,473

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Planning and Evaluation.

Wisconsin Budget Project

Hourly (Assumes 2080 hours per year.) Federal Poverty Guidelines  
Wisconsin-2019

Group Size	100%	115%	138%	185%	250%*	306%	400%*
One	\$6.00	\$6.91	\$8.29	\$11.11	\$15.01	\$18.37	\$24.02
Two	8.13	9.35	11.22	15.04	20.32	24.88	32.52
Three	10.25	11.79	14.15	18.97	25.64	31.38	41.02
Four	12.38	14.24	17.08	22.90	30.95	37.88	49.52
Five	14.50	16.68	20.02	26.83	36.26	44.38	58.02
Six	16.63	19.12	22.95	30.77	41.57	50.89	66.52
Seven	18.75	21.57	25.88	34.70	46.89	57.39	75.02
Each add'l	+2.13	+2.44	+2.93	+3.93	+5.31	+6.50	+8.50

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Planning and Evaluation.

Wisconsin Budget Project

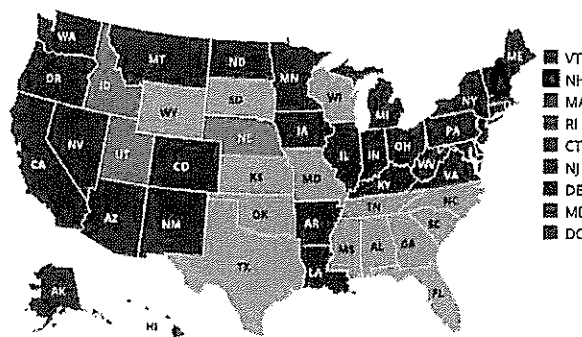
### Status of State Medicaid Expansion Decisions: Interactive Map

Published: Apr 26, 2019



#### Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision

(<https://www.kff.org/wp->



#### New Hampshire



**Adopted and Implemented**

Implemented expansion on 8/15/2014

Adopted and Implemented  
 Adopted but Not Implemented      Not Adopted

To date, 37 states (including DC) have adopted the Medicaid expansion and 14 states have not adopted the expansion. Current status for each state is based on KFF tracking and analysis of state expansion activity.

5/6/2019

Status of State Medicaid Expansion Decisions: Interactive Map | The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation

To view this data in a table format, click [here](https://www.kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D) (<https://www.kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>). To download a Powerpoint slide of the expansion status map, click [here](https://www.kff.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Current-Status-of-the-Medicaid-Expansion-Decision_4.26.19.pptx) ([https://www.kff.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Current-Status-of-the-Medicaid-Expansion-Decision\\_4.26.19.pptx](https://www.kff.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Current-Status-of-the-Medicaid-Expansion-Decision_4.26.19.pptx)).

### Key States with Expansion Activity

Summary of Activity

Coverage under the Medicaid expansion became effective January 1, 2014 in all states that have adopted the Medicaid expansion except for the following: Michigan (4/1/2014), New Hampshire (8/15/2014), Pennsylvania (1/1/2015), Indiana (2/1/2015), Alaska (9/1/2015), Montana (1/1/2016), Louisiana (7/1/2016), Virginia (1/1/2019), Maine (1/10/2019 with coverage retroactive to 7/2/2018), and Idaho, Nebraska, and Utah (to be determined).

United States

Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Ohio have approved Section 1115 waivers to operate their Medicaid expansion programs in ways not otherwise allowed under federal law. Arkansas continues to operate its expansion program through a waiver, however, the waiver provisions related to the work requirement and reduction of retroactive eligibility were set aside by court on March 27, 2019.

Idaho

Idaho voters approved a ballot measure in November 2018 that requires the state to submit a state plan amendment (SPA) to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to implement the Medicaid expansion within 90 days of approval of the measure. Idaho submitted a SPA for the Medicaid expansion in February 2019. On April 9, 2019, Idaho Governor Little signed a bill passed by the legislature that makes changes to the Medicaid expansion program approved by voters. The legislation directs the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare to seek a Section 1115 waiver for multiple changes, including to add a work requirement as a condition of eligibility for coverage; implement a form of “partial expansion” (<https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/partial-medicaid-expansion-with-aca-enhanced-matching-funds-implications-for-financing-and-coverage/>) in which the state would access the ACA enhanced match rate for the newly eligible population up to 100% FPL and individuals between 100-138% FPL who choose to opt-in to Medicaid coverage (the default for that population would be qualified health plan (QHP) coverage in the Marketplace with advance premium tax credits); and to use Medicaid funds to pay for substance use and/or mental health services in institutions for mental disease (IMDs). The legislation specifies that if the waivers are not approved by January 1, 2020, then all individuals up to 138% FPL will be enrolled in Medicaid.

Kentucky

On March 27, 2019, the court set aside ([https://ecf.dcd.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/show\\_public\\_doc?2018cv0152-132](https://ecf.dcd.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/show_public_doc?2018cv0152-132)) the reapproved Kentucky HEALTH waiver (<https://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Waivers/1115/downloads/ky/ky-health-ca.pdf>). In its previous decision ([https://ecf.dcd.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/show\\_public\\_doc?2018cv0152-74](https://ecf.dcd.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/show_public_doc?2018cv0152-74)), the court had set aside the original waiver approval, and on November 20, 2018, CMS reapproved the Kentucky HEALTH waiver (<https://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Waivers/1115/downloads/ky/ky-health-ca.pdf>) with minor technical changes. Unless and until HHS issues another approval that passes legal muster or prevails on appeal, the work requirement, monthly premiums up to 4% of income, coverage lockouts for failure to timely renew eligibility or timely report a change in circumstances, heightened cost-sharing for non-emergency ER use, and elimination of retroactive eligibility and non-emergency medical transportation will not be implemented. The separate “institution for mental disease” substance use disorder payment waiver was not set aside and was allowed to go into effect. Kentucky’s expansion program was originally implemented and continues to operate under SPA authority.

Maine

Maine implemented expansion on January 10, 2019. Maine adopted the Medicaid expansion through a ballot initiative in November 2017. After former Governor LePage delayed implementation of the expansion for months, new Governor Mills signed an executive order on her first day in office (January 3, 2019) directing the Maine Department of Health and Human Services to begin expansion implementation and provide coverage to those eligible retroactive to July 2018. CMS approved the state’s plan retroactive to July 2, 2018 on April 3, 2019.

Montana

On April 18, 2019, the Montana Legislature passed a bill to continue the state’s expansion program with significant changes until 2025. This action came after Montana voters voted down a measure on the

5/6/2019

Status of State Medicaid Expansion Decisions: Interactive Map | The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation

November 2018 ballot that would have extended the Medicaid expansion beyond the June 30, 2019 sunset date and raised taxes on tobacco products to finance the expansion. The bill approved by the Legislature (which Governor Bullock is expected to sign) directs the state to seek federal waiver authority to make several changes to the existing expansion program, including adding a work requirement as a condition of eligibility and increasing the premiums required of many beneficiaries. The legislation directs the state to submit a Section 1115 waiver proposal with these changes to CMS no later than August 30, 2019.

Nebraska voters approved a Medicaid expansion ballot measure in November 2018 and the state submitted a state plan amendment (SPA) for the expansion on April 1, 2019. The SPA delays Medicaid expansion implementation until October 1, 2020 to allow time for the state to seek a Section 1115 waiver to implement expansion with program elements that differ from what is allowed under federal law.

Utah voters passed a ballot measure in November 2018 that required the state to expand Medicaid coverage under the ACA to 138% of the federal poverty level (FPL) beginning April 1, 2019 and increased the state sales tax to finance the expansion. On February 11, 2019 Governor Herbert signed legislation that made significant changes to the version of expansion that voters approved. The legislation directs the Utah Department of Health to request Section 1115 waiver authority to make a number of changes to the expansion program, including to use ACA enhanced federal matching funds for a partial expansion to 100% FPL, to add a work requirement as a condition of eligibility, to cap enrollment in expansion coverage, and to incorporate a per capita cap on federal reimbursement.

Utah CMS approved a demonstration waiver in Utah to adults with incomes up to 100% FPL beginning on April 1, 2019 using the state's regular Medicaid match rate, not the enhanced ACA match rate. The state has authority to close enrollment for this group if projected costs exceed state appropriations. Non-exempt individuals in this group will be subject to a work requirement, which is set to begin no sooner than January 2020. As explained in Utah's Medicaid expansion implementation toolkit, the state is expected to submit another Section 1115 waiver amendment to CMS in Spring 2020 that would request additional program changes, including authority to use the ACA enhanced match rate for the partial expansion population up to 100% FPL as well as a per capita cap.

Virginia The Virginia General Assembly approved Medicaid expansion as part of its FY 2019-2020 budget on May 30, 2018; Governor Northam signed the budget into law on June 7, 2018. Expansion coverage became effective under state plan amendment (SPA) authority on January 1, 2019 after enrollment began on November 1, 2018.

Wisconsin Wisconsin covers adults up to 100% FPL in Medicaid but did not adopt the ACA expansion.

### Medicaid Expansion Resources

- [The Effects of Medicaid Expansion under the ACA: Updated Findings from a Literature Review \(https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/the-effects-of-medicaid-expansion-under-the-aca-updated-findings-from-a-literature-review-march-2018/\)](https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/the-effects-of-medicaid-expansion-under-the-aca-updated-findings-from-a-literature-review-march-2018/)
- [An Overview of State Approaches to Adopting the Medicaid Expansion \(https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/an-overview-of-state-approaches-to-adopting-the-medicaid-expansion/\)](https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/an-overview-of-state-approaches-to-adopting-the-medicaid-expansion/)
- [The Coverage Gap: Uninsured Poor Adults in States that Do Not Expand Medicaid \(https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/the-coverage-gap-uninsured-poor-adults-in-states-that-do-not-expand-medicaid/\)](https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/the-coverage-gap-uninsured-poor-adults-in-states-that-do-not-expand-medicaid/)



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Status of State Medicaid Expansion Decisions: Interactive Map | The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation

[not-expand-medicaid/](#)

- [Implications of the ACA Medicaid Expansion: A Look at the Data and Evidence](https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/implications-of-the-aca-medicaid-expansion-a-look-at-the-data-and-evidence/)  
(<https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/implications-of-the-aca-medicaid-expansion-a-look-at-the-data-and-evidence/>)
- [Medicaid Waiver Tracker: Approved and Pending Section 1115 Waivers by State](https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/medicaid-waiver-tracker-approved-and-pending-section-1115-waivers-by-state/)  
(<https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/medicaid-waiver-tracker-approved-and-pending-section-1115-waivers-by-state/>)
- [“Partial Medicaid Expansion” with ACA Enhanced Matching Funds: Implications for Financing and Coverage](https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/partial-medicaid-expansion-with-aca-enhanced-matching-funds-implications-for-financing-and-coverage/)  
(<https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/partial-medicaid-expansion-with-aca-enhanced-matching-funds-implications-for-financing-and-coverage/>)
- [Explaining Stewart v. Azar: Implications of the Court’s Decision on Kentucky’s Medicaid Waiver](https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/explaining-stewart-v-azar-implications-of-the-courts-decision-on-kentuckys-medicaid-waiver/)  
(<https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/explaining-stewart-v-azar-implications-of-the-courts-decision-on-kentuckys-medicaid-waiver/>)
- [Data Note: Data Do Not Support Relationship Between Medicaid Expansion Status and Home and Community-Based Services Waiver Waiting Lists](https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/data-note-data-do-not-support-relationship-medicaid-expansion-hcbs-waiver-waiting-lists/)  
(<https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/data-note-data-do-not-support-relationship-medicaid-expansion-hcbs-waiver-waiting-lists/>)
- [The Uninsured: A Primer – Key Facts about Health Insurance and the Uninsured Under the Affordable Care Act](https://www.kff.org/uninsured/report/the-uninsured-a-primer-key-facts-about-health-insurance-and-the-uninsured-under-the-affordable-care-act/)  
(<https://www.kff.org/uninsured/report/the-uninsured-a-primer-key-facts-about-health-insurance-and-the-uninsured-under-the-affordable-care-act/>)
- [Key Facts about the Uninsured Population](https://www.kff.org/uninsured/fact-sheet/key-facts-about-the-uninsured-population/)  
(<https://www.kff.org/uninsured/fact-sheet/key-facts-about-the-uninsured-population/>)
- [Medicaid State Fact Sheets](https://www.kff.org/interactive/medicaid-state-fact-sheets/?utm_campaign=KFF-2018-September-Medicaid-Fact-Sheets-U.S.-Health-Care&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=2&hsenc=p2ANqtz--RUR2TquAdcoHJto8mO-9seFr0BgX1uA9OAzc3xEP5P_8rp39VMkh9XvCqfpH9gaudpub2Iz1ZSI4hGZ6ml33izwfwjg&hsmi=2)  
([https://www.kff.org/interactive/medicaid-state-fact-sheets/?utm\\_campaign=KFF-2018-September-Medicaid-Fact-Sheets-U.S.-Health-Care&utm\\_source=hs\\_email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=2&hsenc=p2ANqtz--RUR2TquAdcoHJto8mO-9seFr0BgX1uA9OAzc3xEP5P\\_8rp39VMkh9XvCqfpH9gaudpub2Iz1ZSI4hGZ6ml33izwfwjg&hsmi=2](https://www.kff.org/interactive/medicaid-state-fact-sheets/?utm_campaign=KFF-2018-September-Medicaid-Fact-Sheets-U.S.-Health-Care&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=2&hsenc=p2ANqtz--RUR2TquAdcoHJto8mO-9seFr0BgX1uA9OAzc3xEP5P_8rp39VMkh9XvCqfpH9gaudpub2Iz1ZSI4hGZ6ml33izwfwjg&hsmi=2))

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*The Kaiser Family Foundation is a nonprofit organization based in San Francisco, California*

5/6/2019

New Marquette Law School Poll finds little change in views of Trump as Mueller probe ends: Opinions shift on confidence in Mueller; on st...

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**POLL RELEASE**

**NEW MARQUETTE LAW SCHOOL POLL FINDS LITTLE CHANGE IN VIEWS OF TRUMP AS MUELLER PROBE ENDS: OPINIONS SHIFT ON CONFIDENCE IN MUELLER; ON STATE ISSUES, MAJORITIES SUPPORT LEGAL MARIJUANA, HIGHER SPECIAL EDUCATION SPENDING, OPPOSE INCREASE IN GAS TAX**

APRIL 10, 2019 | CHARLES FRANKLIN

MILWAUKEE — Following the announcement that the federal investigation by special counsel Robert Mueller has concluded, a new Marquette University Law School Poll finds a range of reactions to what is known of those conclusions, as well as modest changes in evaluations of President Donald Trump.

Forty-six percent of registered voters in Wisconsin approve of the job Trump is doing as president, while 52 percent disapprove. In January, 44 percent approved and 52 percent disapproved.

Support for reelecting the president is also little changed since January — 28 percent say that they would definitely vote to reelect Trump, and 14 percent would probably vote to reelect him. Another 8 percent say that they would probably vote for someone else, and 46 percent would definitely vote for someone else. In January, 27 percent said that they would definitely vote to reelect Trump, 12 percent said that they would probably vote for him, 8 percent that they would probably vote for someone else and 49 percent that would definitely vote for someone else.

Based on what respondents have heard about Mueller's report so far, 42 percent say they have a great deal of confidence that the investigation was fair and impartial, 25 percent say they have some confidence, 10 percent have only a little confidence and 14 percent say they have no confidence at all in the fairness of the investigation. When the question was last asked in early October 2018, 31 percent said they had a great deal of confidence in the fairness of the investigation, 19 percent had some confidence, 13 percent had only a little confidence and 26 percent said they had no confidence at all.

Confidence in the Mueller investigation rose among Republicans and independents, while it declined among Democrats. Among Republicans, the percentage expressing a great deal of confidence rose from 12 percent in October to 43 percent in April, while those having no confidence at all declined from 38 percent in October to 19 percent in April. Among independents, the proportion of those who said they had a great deal of confidence increased from 29 percent in October to 41 percent in April.

5/6/2019 New Marquette Law School Poll finds little change in views of Trump as Mueller probe ends: Opinions shift on confidence in Mueller, on st...

Independents with no confidence in the investigation declined from 25 percent to 14 percent. Among Democrats, those expressing a great deal of confidence declined from 58 percent in October to 45 percent in April, but those Democrats with no confidence also declined from 13 percent to 8 percent, as more Democrats picked the "some confidence" or "only a little confidence" options.

While the full Mueller report had not been released at the time of the April poll, respondents express a range of conclusions based on what they have heard about the report.

A majority, 60 percent, think that Russia interfered with the 2016 presidential election, while 32 percent think Russia did not interfere.

Thirty-five percent think the Trump campaign colluded with Russia to influence the 2016 election, while a majority, 53 percent, think the campaign did not collude.

Opinion is evenly divided on whether Trump tried to obstruct the investigation, with 45 percent saying he did and 45 percent saying he did not.

While 39 percent say the investigation clears Trump of any wrongdoing, 54 percent say they believe questions still exist concerning the president's behavior.

Support for beginning hearings on impeachment stands at 29 percent, down from 33 percent in January. Those saying that there is not enough cause for impeachment hearings rose to 65 percent in April from 59 percent in January.

Those who say "honest" describes President Trump rose to 35 percent in this April poll from 31 percent in January. Fifty-nine percent in the new poll say "honest" does not describe him, compared to 62 percent in January.

The poll was conducted April 3-7, 2019. The sample included 800 registered voters in Wisconsin interviewed by cell phone or landline, with a margin of error of +/- 4 percentage points. Eight questions were asked of one half of the sample and seven were asked of the other half. Questions on Form A have a sample size of 404 and a margin of error of +/- 5.7 percentage points. Questions on Form B have a sample size of 396 and a margin of error of +/- 5.7 percentage points. The half-sample items are listed at the end of this release. The Democratic presidential candidate preference items were asked of Democrats and independents who do not lean to the Republican party. That sample size is 411 with a margin of error of +/-5.6 percentage points.

#### **Democratic presidential candidates**

5/6/2019 New Marquette Law School Poll finds little change in views of Trump as Mueller probe ends: Opinions shift on confidence in Mueller; on st...

Among 12 current or potential Democratic presidential candidates, Bernie Sanders and Joe Biden are top choices among Democrats or independents who do not lean to the Republican party, with Sanders a top choice of 32 percent and Biden a top choice of 29 percent. Elizabeth Warren is a top choice of 17 percent. In January, Sanders was a top choice of 23 percent, Biden a top choice of 32 percent and Warren a top choice of 15 percent.

Support for all 12 candidates included in the survey is shown in Table 1. Respondents were asked for each candidate if that person would be a top choice, an acceptable choice, someone they would not support, or if they haven't heard enough about the candidate yet.

Table 1: Support for Democratic candidates, in order of "a top choice"

	A top choice	An acceptable choice	Would not support	Haven't heard enough
Sanders	32	39	20	7
Biden	29	43	19	6
Warren	17	35	18	28
Harris	11	27	13	45
O'Rourke	10	27	14	45
Booker	9	29	12	46
Klobuchar	8	26	12	50
Buttigieg	7	18	8	63
Castro	4	18	11	63
Inslee	2	11	8	72
Gillibrand	2	21	16	57
Hickenlooper	1	15	10	67

The January poll asked about eight of these candidates. Those results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: January support for Democratic candidates, in order of "a top choice"

	A top choice	An acceptable choice	Would not support	Haven't heard enough
Biden	32	44	16	7
Sanders	23	38	28	9

5/6/2019	New Marquette Law School Poll finds little change in views of Trump as Mueller probe ends: Opinions shift on confidence in Mueller; on st...			
Warren	15	36	17	30
O'Rourke	12	21	8	56
Booker	8	24	8	56
Harris	8	23	11	54
Klobuchar	5	20	8	62
Castro	4	16	10	65

**Opinion of the governor and legislature**

After three months in office, Gov. Tony Evers' job approval stands at 47 percent, with disapproval at 37 percent. Fifteen percent say they don't have an opinion. In January, 39 percent approved, 22 percent disapproved and 38 percent lacked an opinion.

Fifty percent say they approve of the job the Wisconsin legislature is doing, while 38 percent say they disapprove and 11 percent say they do not know. In January, 52 percent approved, 31 percent disapproved and 16 percent lacked an opinion.

Asked about cooperation between the governor and legislative leaders, 48 percent say Evers is trying to cooperate with legislative leaders, while 37 percent say he really isn't interested in cooperating. Twenty-five percent say legislative leaders are trying to cooperate with Evers, while 57 percent say they are not really interested in cooperating. In January, 47 percent said Evers was trying to cooperate and 25 percent said he was not, while 22 percent said legislative leaders were trying to cooperate and 46 percent said they were not interested in cooperating.

**State issues**

Fifty-nine percent of voters say marijuana use should be legal, while 36 percent say it should not be legal. A substantial majority, 83 percent, say use of marijuana for medical purposes with a doctor's prescription should be legal, with 12 percent saying it should not be.

Seventy-four percent support a major increase in state aid for special education, while 19 percent oppose such an increase.

Forty-one percent support a freeze on the number of students in voucher schools and a suspension of new independent charter schools, while 46 percent are opposed.

Seventy percent say the state should accept federal funds to expand Medicaid coverage, while 23 percent oppose the expansion.

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More respondents prefer to keep gas taxes and registration fees at the current level (57 percent) than support increasing the gas tax and fees in order to increase spending on roads and highways (39 percent).

Support for an increase in the minimum wage stands at 57 percent, with 38 percent opposing an increase.

Opinion has recently fluctuated concerning Foxconn. Forty-one percent say the state subsidies to Foxconn will be worth the cost, while 47 percent think the project will cost more than it is worth. When asked in late-October 2018, 41 percent said support of the project would be worth it and 40 percent said it would not be worth the cost. In an early-October 2018 poll, 38 percent said it would be worth the cost and 48 percent said it would not be worth it.

#### **Criminal justice issues**

Forty-nine percent support raising the age at which defendants are considered adults in criminal cases from 17 to 18, while 45 percent oppose increasing the age.

Seventy-one percent favor eliminating mandatory minimum sentences, giving judges the ability to set sentences on a case-by-case basis, while 20 percent oppose eliminating mandatory minimum sentences.

Sixty-five percent support allowing offenders to petition judges to expunge or clear their record after their sentences are completed in cases of nonviolent, lower-level offenses. Twenty-six percent oppose this proposal.

Fifty-five percent agree that after serving two-thirds of a sentence, a prisoner should be released from prison to less costly supervision if the prisoner can demonstrate he or she is no longer a threat to society. Thirty-five percent oppose such early release from prison.

Expanding job training for prisoners is supported by 88 percent and opposed by 9 percent.

Increased use of treatment programs and of alternatives to jail for offenders with drug or alcohol issues is supported by 78 percent and opposed by 16 percent.

Increased state spending for prosecutors and public defenders is supported by 50 percent, with 37 percent opposing a spending increase.

#### **State of the state**

5/6/2019 New Marquette Law School Poll finds little change in views of Trump as Mueller probe ends: Opinions shift on confidence in Mueller; on st...

Fifty-two percent of respondents say the state is headed in the right direction, while 40 percent say it is off on the wrong track. In January, 57 percent said the state was going in the right direction and 33 percent said it was on the wrong track.

Table 3 presents the favorability ratings of elected officials in Wisconsin and the percentage of respondents who haven't heard enough or say they don't know.

Table 3: Favorability ratings of elected officials

	Favorable	Unfavorable	Haven't heard enough	Don't know
Tony Evers	48	35	12	5
Donald Trump	45	51	1	2
Tammy Baldwin	44	43	10	3
Ron Johnson	40	32	24	5
Scott Fitzgerald	22	22	46	10
Robin Vos	14	21	56	10

**About the Marquette Law School Poll**

The Marquette Law School Poll is the most extensive statewide polling project in Wisconsin history. This poll interviewed 800 registered Wisconsin voters by landline or cell phone, April 3-7, 2019. The margin of error is +/-4 percentage points for the full sample.

The Democratic presidential candidate preference items were asked of Democrats and independents who do not lean to the Republican party. That sample size is 411 with a margin of error of +/-5.6 percentage points.

Eight issue questions were asked of half the sample (Form A) and seven were asked of the other half-sample (Form B). Questions on Form A have a sample size of 404 and a margin of error of +/- 5.7 percentage points. Questions on Form B have a sample size of 396 and a margin of error of +/- 5.7 percentage points.

Form A questions covered legalization of marijuana, Medicaid expansion, opinion of Foxconn, minimum wage increase, increasing funding for special education, increasing spending for prosecutors and public defenders, increasing gas taxes, and a freeze on vouchers. Form B items covered medical marijuana, early release from prison, mandatory minimum sentences, expungement of criminal records, treatment

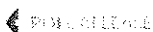


5/6/2019 New Marquette Law School Poll finds little change in views of Trump as Mueller probe ends: Opinions shift on confidence in Mueller; on st... alternatives for those with drug and alcohol issues, expanding job training for prisoners, and raising the age to charge juveniles as adults.

The partisan makeup of the sample, including those who lean to a party, is 45 percent Republican, 44 percent Democratic and 10 percent independent. The partisan makeup of the current sample, excluding those who lean to a party, is 30 percent Republican, 29 percent Democratic and 40 percent independent.

Since January 2017, the long-term partisan balance, including those who lean to a party, in the Marquette poll has been 45 percent Republican and 45 percent Democratic, with 9 percent independent. Partisanship excluding those who lean to a party has been 30 percent Republican and 29 percent Democratic, with 40 percent independent.

The entire questionnaire, methodology statement, full results and breakdowns by demographic groups are available at [law.marquette.edu/poll/results-and-data](http://law.marquette.edu/poll/results-and-data).



**RESOLUTION NO.: 9—2014-15**

TO THE HONORABLE, THE OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

*MAJORITY*

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Would the people of Outagamie County wish to have the State of Wisconsin reconsider accepting federal dollars for Medicaid expansion? The State of Wisconsin has yet to take advantage of billions of new federal Medicaid dollars which would have improved the state's BadgerCare program. These federal funds are available at any time and upon acceptance would provide access to BadgerCare to 84,000 people as estimated by the State's Legislative Fiscal Bureau. Nineteen counties have passed resolutions urging Wisconsin to utilize these federal funds. These federal funds would bring in an estimated \$57 million into the local economy by 2021 and would help over 1,971 parents and childless adults in Outagamie County access BadgerCare; a position that has been reiterated by the Wisconsin Counties Association. Being underinsured and uninsured impacts county Health & Human Services Departments because it can lead to untreated mental health or substance abuse and lack of preventative health care can lead to loss of jobs, the inability to function and loss of self-sufficiency.

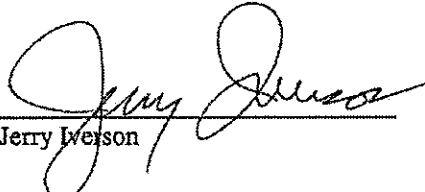
NOW THEREFORE, the undersigned members of the Health & Human Services Committee recommend adoption of the following resolution.

BE IT RESOLVED, the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does direct the County Clerk to place the following advisory question on the countywide ballot at the election to be held on November 4, 2014: "Shall the next State Legislature accept available federal funds for expansion of Badgercare?", and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Clerk be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Outagamie County Health and Human Services Director, the Outagamie County Lobbyist for distribution to our Legislative Delegation, Wisconsin Counties Association and Governor Walker.

Dated this 24th day of June, 2014.

Respectfully Submitted,  
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

  
Jerry Iverson

  
Barney Lemanski

November 4, 2014 Partisan Office and Referendum - OFFICIAL  
 County Referendum Question Results Outagamie County

Outagamie County Registered voters as of November 3, 2014 : <b>129,880</b> Estimate of qualified electors as of Jan 1, 2014: 136,008		TURNOUT % By registered voters: 53.20% By qualified electors: 50.80% By ballots cast: 91.66%		2012 Presidential election ballots cast: 95,137 % by 2012 ballots cast: 79.24% Report Generated: 11/12/2014 4:25:27 PM	
98 of 98 Units Reported *** Appleton Wards 23 & 58 Grand Chute Ward 18 Harrison W 1 & 2 Howard Ward 17 Have no Registered Voters ***					
	Total Ballots Cast by unit:	Total County Referendum Question Ballots Cast by unit:	Yes	No	
Town of Black Creek W 1 & 2	537	515	275	240	
Town of Bovina W 1 & 2	497	466	263	203	
Town of Buchanan W 1 - 10	3118	2752	1596	1156	
Town of Center W 1 - 7	1765	1642	865	777	
Town of Cicero W 1 & 2	444	417	253	164	
Town of Dale W 1 - 3	1317	1213	629	584	
Town of Deer Creek W 1	248	242	143	99	
Town of Ellington W 1 - 5	1319	1184	612	572	
Town of Freedom W 1 - 8	2616	2365	1234	1131	
Town of Grand Chute W 1 - 3	2385	2200	1301	899	
Town of Grand Chute W 4 - 6	1539	1424	868	556	
Town of Grand Chute W 7	439	402	262	140	
Town of Grand Chute W 8	173	154	88	66	
Town of Grand Chute W 9 - 11	925	844	577	267	
Town of Grand Chute W 12 - 14	1950	1786	1067	719	
Town of Grand Chute W 15 - 17	2004	1849	1155	694	
Town of Grand Chute W 18	0	0	0	0	
Town of Greenville W 1 - 3 & 5 - 8	4158	3798	1972	1826	
Town of Greenville W 4 & 9	955	871	484	387	
Town of Hortonia W 1 & 2	521	479	266	213	
Town of Kaukauna W 1 - 3	575	518	239	279	
Town of Liberty W 1	405	393	206	187	
Town of Maine W 1	358	345	207	138	
Town of Maple Creek W 1	261	231	127	104	
Town of Oneida W 1 - 6	1453	1298	747	551	
Town of Osborn W 1 & 2	547	502	252	250	
Town of Seymour W 1 & 2	509	478	240	238	
Town of Vandebroek W 1 - 3	769	677	336	341	
Village of Bear Creek W 1	104	100	58	42	

Outagamie County Registered voters as of November 3, 2014 : <b>129,880</b> Estimate of qualified electors as of Jan 1, 2014: 136,008		<b>TURNOUT %</b> By registered voters: <b>53.20%</b> By qualified electors: <b>50.80%</b> By ballots cast: <b>91.66%</b>		2012 Presidential election ballots cast: <b>95,137</b> % by 2012 ballots cast: <b>79.24%</b> <b>Report Generated:</b> <b>11/12/2014 4:25:27 PM</b>	
<b>98 of 98 Units Reported</b> *** Appleton Wards 23 & 58 Grand Chute Ward 18 Harrison W 1 & 2 Howard Ward 17 Have no Registered Voters ***		Total Ballots Cast by unit:	Total County Referendum Question Ballots Cast by unit:	Yes	No
Village of Black Creek W 1 & 2	511	475	267	208	
Village of Combined Locks W 1 - 4	1641	1452	853	599	
Village of Harrison W 1 & 2	0	0	0	0	
Village of Hortonville W 1 - 3	1188	1081	622	459	
Village of Howard W 17	0	0	0	0	
Village of Kimberly W 1 - 9	2887	2579	1688	891	
Village of Little Chute W 1, 4, 5 & 14	1071	980	601	379	
Village of Little Chute W 2, 6, 8, 12 & 13	778	691	436	255	
Village of Little Chute W 3, 9, 10 & 11	1529	1340	861	479	
Village of Little Chute W 7	783	690	444	246	
Village of Nichols W 1	81	78	46	32	
Village of Shiocton W 1	320	300	200	100	
Village of Wrightstown W 4	99	91	50	41	
Village of Wrightstown W 5	0	0	0	0	
City of Appleton W 1	549	507	376	131	
City of Appleton W 2	1042	979	682	297	
City of Appleton W 3	1346	1275	990	285	
City of Appleton W 4	629	582	373	209	
City of Appleton W 5	3	3	1	2	
City of Appleton W 6	438	409	283	126	
City of Appleton W 7	921	845	539	306	
City of Appleton W 8	712	627	530	97	
City of Appleton W 9	668	620	414	206	
City of Appleton W 10	530	486	326	160	
City of Appleton W 11	431	408	267	141	
City of Appleton W 15	684	635	392	243	
City of Appleton W 16	536	488	333	155	
City of Appleton W 17	656	600	377	223	
City of Appleton W 18	528	486	274	212	
City of Appleton W 19	1208	1104	587	517	
City of Appleton W 20	773	734	398	336	

Outagamie County Registered voters as of November 3, 2014 : <b>129,880</b> Estimate of qualified electors as of Jan 1, 2014: <b>136,008</b>		<b>TURNOUT %</b> By registered voters: <b>53.20%</b> By qualified electors: <b>50.80%</b> By ballots cast: <b>91.66%</b>		2012 Presidential election ballots cast: <b>95,137</b> % by 2012 ballots cast: <b>79.24%</b> <b>Report Generated:</b> <b>11/12/2014 4:25:27 PM</b>	
<b>98 of 98 Units Reported</b> *** Appleton Wards 23 & 58 Grand Chute Ward 18 Harrison W 1 & 2 Howard Ward 17 Have no Registered Voters ***		Total Ballots Cast by unit:	Total County Referendum Question Ballots Cast by unit:	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
City of Appleton W 21	20	20	9	11	
City of Appleton W 22	25	23	7	16	
City of Appleton W 23	0	0	0	0	
City of Appleton W 24	366	342	240	102	
City of Appleton W 25	696	660	449	211	
City of Appleton W 27	828	789	522	267	
City of Appleton W 28	741	696	484	212	
City of Appleton W 29	925	872	633	239	
City of Appleton W 30	742	721	515	206	
City of Appleton W 33	888	823	564	259	
City of Appleton W 34	221	208	161	47	
City of Appleton W 35	815	763	491	272	
City of Appleton W 36	1016	955	620	335	
City of Appleton W 37	646	591	407	184	
City of Appleton W 38	1045	958	560	398	
City of Appleton W 39	518	470	264	206	
City of Appleton W 40	11	11	2	9	
City of Appleton W 41	100	86	32	54	
City of Appleton W 42	723	679	429	250	
City of Appleton W 43	689	633	423	210	
City of Appleton W 48	118	107	74	33	
City of Appleton W 49	90	84	52	32	
City of Appleton W 50	115	109	77	32	
City of Appleton W 51	744	700	495	205	
City of Appleton W 52	77	72	47	25	
City of Appleton W 53	20	17	16	1	
City of Appleton W 54	757	711	476	235	
City of Appleton W 55	365	346	228	118	
City of Appleton W 56	1	1	0	1	
City of Appleton W 57	8	8	8	0	
City of Appleton W 58	0	0	0	0	

Outagamie County Registered voters as of November 3, 2014 : <b>129,880</b> Estimate of qualified electors as of Jan 1, 2014: <b>136,008</b>		TURNOUT % By registered voters: <b>53.20%</b> By qualified electors: <b>50.80%</b> By ballots cast: <b>91.66%</b>		2012 Presidential election ballots cast: <b>95,137</b> % by 2012 ballots cast: <b>79.24%</b> <b>Report Generated:</b> <b>11/12/2014 4:25:27 PM</b>	
<b>98 of 98 Units Reported</b> *** Appleton Wards 23 & 58 Grand Chute Ward 18 Harrison W 1 & 2 Howard Ward 17 Have no Registered Voters ***		Total Ballots Cast by unit:	Total County Referendum Question Ballots Cast by unit:	Yes	No
City of Appleton W 59	1	1	1	0	
City of Kaukauna W 1 - 3	1240	1126	715	411	
City of Kaukauna W 4 & 5	1484	1356	860	496	
City of Kaukauna W 6 & 7	1523	1376	926	450	
City of Kaukauna W 8 - 10	1582	1428	910	518	
City of New London W 1 & 2	484	462	289	173	
City of Seymour W 1 - 6	1327	1200	761	439	
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,384</b>	<b>69,094</b>	<b>42,279</b>	<b>26,815</b>	
CERTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS: We, the undersigned, certify that we are the members of the Board of Canvassers for Outagamie County. We certify that the attached Tabular Statement of Votes Cast and Summary Statement of the Board of Canvassers, canvassed and prepared by us, are correct and true as compiled from the original returns, made to the County Clerk.					
Date:	<u>November 13, 2014</u>		Canvasser 1:	<u>Travis L. McBrat</u>	
Clerk:	<u>Lori Jobright</u>		Canvasser 2:	<u>Charles W. Hummel</u>	