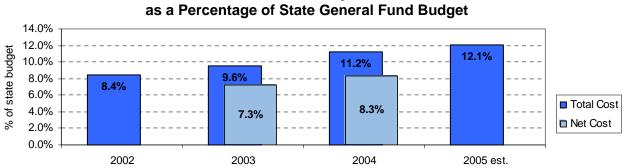
Tennessee

Federal Policies Have Cost Tennessee \$3.0 Billion over the Past Four Years

Fede Reve	Cost to Tennessee	
\blacktriangleright	Federal Tax Changes: Recently enacted federal tax cuts reduce state revenue directly.	\$38 million
	<i>Remote Sales</i> : States cannot collect sales taxes on goods & services purchased over the Internet due to federal law and court decisions.	\$1.7 billion
	Internet Access: States are generally prohibited from applying tax to Internet access charges.	\$88 million
	Unfunded Mandates: Federal government imposes responsibilities on states but provides insufficient funding.	\$1.3 billion
	Medicare/Medicaid Dual Eligibles: Increased use of prescription drugs shifts costs of health care for low-income elderly from federal Medicare program to state Medicaid programs.	\$357 million
	Federal Fiscal Relief: Congress approved temporary grants in 2003.	(\$424 million)
	TOTAL COST (net of fiscal relief), 2002-2005:	\$3.0 billion
	nessee Has Been More Affected by eral Policies than Most States	Ranking among 50 states plus D.C.

\triangleright	Total cost as percent of General Fund budget (2002-2005):	10.4%	16 th
\triangleright	Net cost as percent of General Fund budget,		
	including offsetting federal fiscal relief (2002-2005):	9.1%	15 th

Tennessee has been affected heavily by federal policy in part because it lacks a diverse revenue base, relying greatly on sales tax to raise revenue for the state. As a result, it is more affected by federal restrictions on sales taxation than most states. Tennessee is also among the ten states most reliant on federal revenue. States that are more reliant on federal funds are disproportionately affected by the failure of the federal government to fund mandates and prescription drug costs adequately.



Net Cost of Federal Policy to Tennessee

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Passing Down the Deficit: Federal Policies Contribute to the Severity of the State Fiscal Crisis, May 12, 2004.