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STATE-BY-STATE NUMBERS: CRITICAL FISCAL RELIEF AT STAKE IN TUESDAY'S HOUSE VOTE

By Michael Leachman, Matt Broaddus and Erica Williams

States stand to lose significant amounts of fiscal relief if legislation that the Senate approved yesterday, and the House is due to take up next week, fails to become law. The level of losses is shown on a state-by-state basis in the table below.

Because of the long and deep recession, states have begun their third consecutive year of cutting deeply into their funding for schools, health care, and other basic public services (most state fiscal years begin July 1). Last year's Recovery Act provided two forms of relief for states: additional federal funding to support state Medicaid programs and additional federal support for state education systems. The additional Medicaid support expires at the end of this year, right in the middle of the current fiscal year for most states. The additional education support is also rapidly disappearing.

The jobs legislation the Senate passed August 5 extends a phased-down version of the Medicaid support for another six months, worth about \$15 billion to states, and extends \$10 billion in additional education support to save teachers' jobs.¹

Failure to extend the relief would force states to lay off more workers, cut more services, and raise taxes more than they would otherwise to balance their budgets. These actions will slow an economy that already is growing too slowly to lower the 9.5 percent unemployment rate and that economists fear is already likely to slow more in the months ahead.

Specifically, here's the amount of fiscal relief that each state will receive if the Senate legislation is enacted — and lose if it is not.

¹ CBPP's estimate for the additional Medicaid assistance differs somewhat from estimates conducted by the Congressional Budget Office (which estimates a total of \$16.1 billion under the extension rather than \$15 billion) because of modest differences in the methodology employed.

Estimated Distribution of Fiscal Relief to States in Senate Jobs Bill, in Millions

TOTAL TO STATES	Medicaid	Education	Total		Medicaid	Education	Total
	\$14,981	\$9,989	\$24,970	Missouri	\$292	\$190	\$482
Alabama	\$133	\$149	\$282	Montana	\$38	\$31	\$69
Alaska	\$64	\$24	\$88	Nebraska	\$69	\$59	\$128
Arizona	\$351	\$212	\$563	Nevada	\$79	\$83	\$162
Arkansas	\$125	\$91	\$216	New Hampshire	\$54	\$41	\$95
California	\$1,869	\$1,201	\$3,070	New Jersey	\$399	\$268	\$667
Colorado	\$159	\$159	\$318	New Mexico	\$126	\$65	\$191
Connecticut	\$199	\$110	\$309	New York	\$2,228	\$607	\$2,835
Delaware	\$48	\$27	\$75	North Carolina	\$343	\$298	\$641
District of Columbia	\$54	\$18	\$72	North Dakota	\$29	\$22	\$51
Florida	\$784	\$555	\$1,339	Ohio	\$492	\$361	\$853
Georgia	\$228	\$322	\$550	Oklahoma	\$188	\$119	\$307
Hawaii	\$86	\$39	\$125	Oregon	\$156	\$118	\$274
Idaho	\$51	\$52	\$103	Pennsylvania	\$667	\$388	\$1,055
Illinois	\$545	\$415	\$960	Rhode Island	\$72	\$33	\$105
Indiana	\$227	\$207	\$434	South Carolina	\$138	\$144	\$282
Iowa	\$128	\$96	\$224	South Dakota	\$27	\$26	\$53
Kansas	\$100	\$92	\$192	Tennessee	\$240	\$196	\$436
Kentucky	\$155	\$135	\$290	Texas	\$858	\$830	\$1,688
Louisiana	\$375	\$147	\$522	Utah	\$57	\$101	\$158
Maine	\$86	\$39	\$125	Vermont	\$47	\$19	\$66
Maryland	\$273	\$179	\$452	Virginia	\$289	\$249	\$538
Massachusetts	\$506	\$204	\$710	Washington	\$338	\$208	\$546
Michigan	\$380	\$318	\$698	West Virginia	\$81	\$55	\$136
Minnesota	\$346	\$167	\$513	Wisconsin	\$229	\$180	\$409
Mississippi	\$151	\$98	\$249	Wyoming	\$22	\$18	\$40

Sources: FMAP allocations reflect Center on Budget and Policy Priorities' estimates using Medicaid spending projections from February 2010 and unemployment rate projections from February 2010. Expenditures for childless adults shifting from CHIP to Medicaid also would qualify for the higher matching rate. ARRA would be modified so that the base FMAP increase would be lowered from 6.2 percentage points to 3.2 percentage points in the second quarter of federal fiscal year 2011 and to 1.2 percentage points in the third quarter. Figures are rounded.

Notes: Education total excludes shares for administration and the U.S. territories. CBPP's FMAP estimates may differ somewhat from estimates issued by the Congressional Budget Office (which estimates a total of \$16.1 billion under the extension, rather than \$15 billion) as well as state-specific estimates generated by state officials, because of differences in the methodology or in the underlying data related to Medicaid spending and projected state unemployment rates.