

Estimated State Funding Amounts under Current Law compared to Graham-Cassidy

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

State	Calendar Year 2020				Calendar Year 2026			
	Current Law	Proposed	Change	% Change	Current Law	Proposed	Change	% Change
Total	150,426	148,800	(1,626)	-1%	211,647	193,200	(18,447)	-9%
Alabama	879	1,028	149	17%	1,230	3,589	2,360	192%
Alaska	443	703	260	59%	622	388	(234)	-38%
Arizona	3,541	3,361	(180)	-5%	5,008	4,573	(436)	-9%
Arkansas	2,185	2,075	(111)	-5%	3,074	2,387	(687)	-22%
California	32,478	30,831	(1,647)	-5%	45,663	24,933	(20,730)	-45%
Colorado	2,473	2,347	(125)	-5%	3,477	2,658	(819)	-24%
Connecticut	2,114	2,007	(107)	-5%	2,973	1,428	(1,545)	-52%
Delaware	619	588	(31)	-5%	875	459	(416)	-48%
District of Columbia	487	462	(25)	-5%	686	353	(333)	-49%
Florida	7,980	8,327	347	4%	11,168	13,905	2,737	25%
Georgia	2,234	2,493	258	12%	3,127	6,873	3,746	120%
Hawaii	711	675	(36)	-5%	1,002	550	(452)	-45%
Idaho	422	461	38	9%	591	1,105	514	87%
Illinois	5,208	4,944	(264)	-5%	7,325	6,980	(345)	-5%
Indiana	2,857	2,712	(145)	-5%	4,022	3,943	(80)	-2%
Iowa	1,157	1,098	(59)	-5%	1,627	1,632	5	0%
Kansas	350	421	71	20%	490	1,637	1,147	234%
Kentucky	3,362	3,191	(170)	-5%	4,731	3,167	(1,564)	-33%
Louisiana	4,172	3,960	(211)	-5%	5,865	3,473	(2,391)	-41%
Maine	409	433	24	6%	572	823	251	44%
Maryland	3,341	3,172	(169)	-5%	4,700	2,303	(2,397)	-51%
Massachusetts	2,913	2,923	10	0%	4,120	2,909	(1,212)	-29%
Michigan	5,335	5,065	(270)	-5%	7,503	6,113	(1,390)	-19%
Minnesota	2,622	2,489	(133)	-5%	3,707	2,511	(1,197)	-32%
Mississippi	404	521	116	29%	566	2,530	1,964	347%
Missouri	1,282	1,414	132	10%	1,794	3,635	1,841	103%
Montana	762	1,177	415	55%	1,070	624	(446)	-42%
Nebraska	390	426	36	9%	546	1,037	491	90%
Nevada	1,589	1,508	(81)	-5%	2,234	1,824	(409)	-18%
New Hampshire	608	577	(31)	-5%	855	460	(394)	-46%
New Jersey	4,624	4,390	(234)	-5%	6,499	3,931	(2,568)	-40%
New Mexico	1,825	1,732	(93)	-5%	2,568	1,745	(823)	-32%
New York	14,690	13,946	(745)	-5%	20,877	11,704	(9,173)	-44%
North Carolina	3,494	3,694	200	6%	4,888	6,973	2,085	43%
North Dakota	425	645	219	52%	598	331	(267)	-45%
Ohio	5,865	5,568	(297)	-5%	8,255	6,759	(1,496)	-18%
Oklahoma	642	752	110	17%	898	2,641	1,743	194%
Oregon	3,358	3,188	(170)	-5%	4,724	2,426	(2,298)	-49%
Pennsylvania	6,768	6,425	(343)	-5%	9,518	6,628	(2,890)	-30%
Rhode Island	486	461	(25)	-5%	683	562	(121)	-18%
South Carolina	1,049	1,176	126	12%	1,468	3,322	1,853	126%
South Dakota	128	489	361	282%	179	470	291	162%
Tennessee	1,104	1,294	189	17%	1,545	4,539	2,994	194%
Texas	4,336	5,134	798	18%	6,067	18,818	12,751	210%
Utah	524	578	54	10%	733	1,492	759	103%
Vermont	378	359	(19)	-5%	534	278	(256)	-48%
Virginia	1,625	1,745	121	7%	2,273	3,757	1,484	65%
Washington	3,241	3,077	(164)	-5%	4,560	3,535	(1,025)	-22%
West Virginia	1,206	1,145	(61)	-5%	1,696	1,303	(393)	-23%
Wisconsin	1,159	1,259	100	9%	1,621	2,935	1,314	81%
Wyoming	170	356	186	109%	238	248	10	4%

These estimates reflect the following assumptions for the Graham-Cassidy state-by-state allocations:

- 1) The allotments to states do not reflect any net effects for the population risk, coverage value, or state specific population adjustments. It is possible that the application of these adjustments could shift states in or out of the various categories.
- 2) \$6.8 billion of the \$10 billion reserved funds from section 4(C) are assumed to be allocated in 2020 and the remaining \$3.2 billion are assumed to be allocated in 2026.
- 3) The \$6 billion in 2020 and \$5 billion in 2021 contingency fund for low-density and non-expansion states are included in the allotments.
- 4) The total allotment by year in billions of dollars is \$149 in 2020, \$151 in 2021, \$157 in 2022, \$168 in 2023, \$179 in 2024, \$190 in 2025, and \$193 in 2026.
- 5) The allocations by state in 2026 are based on their share of the population with incomes between 50% and 138% of the Federal Poverty Level.
- 6) The current law projections are based on our estimates of the 2018 Mid-session review budget.
- 7) The 2020 estimates reflect our current law projections reduced proportionately to the allotment level. It is possible that the method specified in the law for determining the 2020 allotments could lead to some differences from our approach but not in a way that we think is significant for this evaluation.
- 8) The estimate does not include any effects of the short term stability funding.