



Serving Idaho's Children, Youth and Young Adults: Tracking ARRA Spending in Idaho

July/August 2010

Head Start/Early Head Start Spending Exceeds Expectations TANF Emergency Funds and Supplemental Grant Extensions Are Being Accessed

By Judith L. Brown¹

This tracking report² addresses three aspects of following ARRA³ stimulus spending in Idaho to better serve Idaho's families with children, from infants and toddlers through young adults. First, it updates Idaho's use through the second quarter of 2010 of those ARRA funding streams of most direct benefit to families with children. Second, it addresses special challenges that have arisen in tracking ARRA spending in Idaho. Third, it compares Idaho's progress in accessing and using ARRA funds to that of the other states.

ARRA is a national experiment in many ways. It is the biggest stimulus package ever adopted. It also set high standards for reporting and accountability so that ordinary citizens could follow how their money was being spent. Almost overnight this created a need for huge sets of data and information. Perhaps not surprisingly, it has taken the many federal departments and agencies, as well as the individual states with their own departments and agencies, some time to develop and implement ARRA's reporting requirements. Happily, ARRA reporting on the federal government's recovery website, www.recovery.gov, continues to improve. Unhappily, incomplete and inaccessible reporting resulted in inaccurate information in the last tracking report regarding ARRA spending in Idaho for Head Start and Early Head Start, and through the TANF Emergency Fund and TANF supplemental grant extension funding streams. This report presents corrected information about those funding streams.

I. ARRA Spending in Idaho: Report for the Second Quarter of 2010

Table 1 identifies ARRA spending in Idaho through the second quarter of 2010 for those ARRA funding streams being followed in this tracking series. The "Allocated" column gives estimates developed at the time of ARRA's passage of total expected allocations to Idaho for the various ARRA funding streams of most direct benefit to Idaho's children, youth, young adults and their families. These estimates were

adopted and released by the Idaho Division of Financial Management,⁴ with the notable exception of the allocation for Head Start and Early Head Start, which will be discussed further below.

Amounts in the “Awarded,” “Spent” and “Available” columns come primarily from Idaho’s second quarterly report on ARRA spending for 2010, which was due to the federal government and made available to the public on Idaho’s recovery website, www.accountability.idaho.gov, in early August. However, Idaho’s quarterly reports do not include information on several funding streams, and so other sources for these streams have had to be found. This includes ARRA spending for Medicaid, food stamps (except for the small ARRA allocation for food stamp administration), both the TANF Emergency Contingency Fund and the TANF Supplemental Grant Extension, Head Start and Early Head Start, and College Work-Study.

ARRA was enacted in February 2009, more than a year and a half ago, and most ARRA funding streams were intended for use in fiscal years 2009, 2010, and sometimes 2011. At this point, most ARRA funding should be obligated if not actually spent.

Comments about noteworthy aspects of specific funding streams in Table 1 follow.

- As Table 1 shows, the vast majority of ARRA state fiscal relief funds for education have been spent. ARRA specified state fiscal relief for education through the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) as being for both public (K-12) and higher education. Idaho’s previous quarterly reports have identified separately the amounts allotted to public and secondary education. This one does not. The *2010 Legislative Session Budget Activities Summary*⁵ provides more information on how this money is being divided between the public schools and the state’s community colleges, colleges and universities, but still is not entirely clear. Idaho has struggled to meet ARRA’s specifications as to the division of SFSF funds between public and higher education in the face of ongoing revenue shortfalls (and unwillingness to provide more state revenue).

Idaho’s K-12 budget for fiscal 2011, which started on July 1, cut the public schools budget by nearly \$130 million, or 7.5 percent, over the previous year. This represents the first time in the state’s history that spending on public schools has been lower in the current year than in the previous year. Similarly, over the past two years, Idaho has cut spending on higher education by approximately 25 percent.

As the recession and lackluster recovery drag on, other states too are struggling to maintain their education systems and to avoid laying off educators. As a result of the length and severity of the recession, but only after contentious debate, additional fiscal relief for the states was passed by Congress and signed by the President in early August. This package includes additional federal funding of approximately \$52 million for Idaho’s education systems.⁶ There was some concern that Idaho’s low level of funding for higher education might jeopardize the state’s eligibility for these funds. However, the state has now been approved to receive these monies and school districts are currently making plans for their use in school years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.

- ARRA originally specified that aid to the states through enhanced Medicaid federal matching rates (FMAPs) would expire at the end of 2010. Given high rates of demand for Medicaid services from unemployed workers and low-income families, Medicaid expenditures through this funding stream have exceeded original predictions, and demand for Medicaid services continues to be high. This is the case in Idaho as it is elsewhere. As a result, the additional fiscal relief for the states approved in early August also included a six-month extension of enhanced Medicaid matching rates. However, during the six-month extension, a state’s enhanced matching rate will be phased down to its pre-ARRA level. Idaho will receive an estimated \$51 million in additional federal fiscal relief for its Medicaid programs.⁷

- Although Table 1 indicates \$9.4 million of the Governor's Discretionary funds remain available, this money was obligated during the 2010 legislative session. \$7.4 million was allocated to higher education and \$2 million was needed to correct an earlier miscalculation.⁸
- The deadline for applying for extended Unemployment Insurance benefits under ARRA originally was December 31, 2009. Given the recession's length and severity, this deadline was extended to February 28, 2010 and then to June 2, 2010. At that point, Congress balked at extending the deadline further, even though the level of unemployment and especially long-term unemployment remained high. One and a half months later, in the face of the evident needs of families with unemployed members, the Unemployment Compensation Act of 2010 became law on July 22 and reinstated extended Unemployment Insurance benefits through November 30, 2010. Since extended Unemployment Insurance benefits are now being provided through post-ARRA legislation, they will no longer be tracked through this tracking series.
- Demand for enhanced food stamp benefits under ARRA continues to outpace original expectations, again not surprising given the length and severity of the recession.⁹ The duration of enhanced food stamp benefits under ARRA was pegged to the strength of the economy, with their sunset expected to occur late in 2014. However, the sunset date was fixed and moved forward to March 2014 as part of the package of extended federal fiscal relief to the states mentioned above. This earlier sunset was adopted as a measure to help pay for the extended federal fiscal relief package, although the earlier sunset date could mean that many families will experience a significant drop in their food stamp benefits even though they are still struggling through tough economic times.¹⁰
- ARRA funding streams under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant have been among the most difficult to track. Many states have been slow to apply for these monies due to confusion over what they could and could not be used for.¹¹ Furthermore, the state of Idaho for some reason does not include these funding streams in its quarterly reports to the federal government, and until quite recently information on them was not available from the federal government's recovery website, www.recovery.gov, either. The latter problem has been corrected, although retrieving state-specific data requires sorting through massive weekly reports from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Idaho's estimated ARRA allocation from the TANF Emergency Fund in Table 1 now appears to be a gross under-estimation, probably due to initial confusion as to how these funds were to be accessed and used and how much state match was required. Idaho's maximum allocation could be as high as \$15 million, although the Emergency Fund is nearly exhausted.¹¹ Table 1 indicates that Idaho has not yet reported spending any of its TANF Emergency Funds but the Center for Law and Social Policy reports that Idaho has or will spend about 30 percent (\$342, 598) on basic assistance payments due to Idaho's increased caseload, and the remaining 70 percent (787,085) on short-term non-recurring benefits.¹¹ TANF Emergency Funds can also be used to create jobs through subsidized-employment programs; 35 states (but not Idaho) are using Emergency Funds for job creation.¹¹

The TANF Emergency Fund expired on September 30, 2010. Pending applications for Emergency Funds from the states far exceed the remaining available funds, with the need for basic assistance grants, non-recurring short-term benefits and subsidized jobs programs all remaining high. A one-year extension of the Emergency Fund passed the U.S. House in May but failed in the Senate. Efforts to extend it continue.

TANF supplemental grant extensions, for states with high rates of growth and/or poverty, were for fiscal year 2010 only.¹² Table 1 indicates that Idaho has been awarded funds through this stream, but has not yet reported spending them. This may be an error in the HHS weekly reports as some

spending was reported earlier this year but seems to have been dropped from the latest reports. Quarterly reports due later this year should indicate whether Idaho is making full use of funds available for TANF supplemental grant extensions.

- ARRA spending in Idaho through the Community Services Block Grant and the Child Care and Development Fund appears to be proceeding as expected.
- ARRA funding for Head Start and Early Head Start has also been extremely difficult to track, as will be discussed further in the next section, and reporting on Head Start/Early Head Start spending is not directly available from www.recovery.gov, the federal government's recovery website. Nonetheless, investments in Head Start and Early Head Start in Idaho are well underway, with awards to Head Start/Early Head Start programs in Idaho slightly exceeding the original estimate. Expenditures of these funds break down into 17 percent for Head Start and 83 percent for Early Head Start, increasing Head Start enrollment in Idaho by 69 children and Early Head Start enrollment by 244.¹³

An increase of \$990 million nationwide for Head Start and Early Head Start is in the fiscal year 2011 appropriations measure, which is now moving through Congress.

- Idaho has been awarded 44 percent more in LEA grants than originally estimated, but 50 percent less in School Improvement Grants. Spending of these funds, as well as of Education Technology Grants, appears to be going slowly.
- IDEA funds for all three age groups (infants and toddlers, preschool and school age) were to be split between fiscal years 2010 and 2011.¹⁴ Spending of these funds appears to be on schedule.
- Spending of McKinney-Vento, college work-study and job training funds also appears to be on schedule.

II. Special Challenges in Tracking ARRA Spending in Idaho

From the beginning of this tracking project, some ARRA funding streams have been straightforward to track and others have presented challenges of varying degrees of difficulty. The streams that have been most straightforward to follow have been those streams included in Idaho's quarterly reports to the federal government and available online at www.accountability.idaho.gov. This includes all the streams in Table 1 except Medicaid, Unemployment Insurance, food stamps, the two TANF funds, Head Start and Early Head Start, and college work-study.

ARRA Medicaid spending by state could be found from the beginning by searching at www.recovery.gov. Early on, Idaho's increased spending on Unemployment Insurance under ARRA was available online from the Idaho Department of Labor. Unemployment Insurance was one of the first ARRA funding streams to expire so tracking it has since become a non-issue.

ARRA is an ongoing experiment, and reporting on ARRA spending has continued to evolve and improve as time has gone on. In the beginning, up to date state-by-state spending on food stamps, the two TANF funds and college work-study was simply not available online. As time has gone on, however, the weekly ARRA financial and activity reports of many of the federal departments administering different ARRA funding streams have continued to improve. As a result, state-by-state spending on food stamps became available from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and could be found by searching at www.recovery.gov. More recently, state-by-state spending on the TANF funds and on college work-study has become available from HHS and from the U.S. Department of Education, respectively, and can also now be found by searching at www.recovery.gov. As mentioned above, however, finding a specific

state's spending on the TANF funds requires sorting through HHS's fairly massive and detailed weekly financial and activity reports.

That leaves ARRA spending on Head Start and Early Head Start. Searching on Head Start or Early Head Start at www.recovery.gov yields no results. However, entries in the HHS weekly financial and activity reports are by account numbers as well as by account headings. A Google search on account numbers did reveal that Head Start and Early Head Start fall under account 75-1537, with the account heading "Child and Family Services Programs." Unfortunately, account 75-1537 is not uniquely Head Start and Early Head Start but also includes, for example, Community Services Block Grant funds and the Strengthening Communities Fund. At that point, accurate information on Head Start and Early Head Start ARRA awards to Idaho were obtained by making a telephone call to the HHS Region X offices in Seattle. Furthermore, the data reporting system used internally within HHS is structured differently from the data reporting system used at www.recovery.gov. It includes amounts awarded to states but does not include amounts spent to date.

The end result, on the positive side, is that significant amounts of ARRA funding for Head Start and Early Head Start are being invested in Idaho. On the less-than-positive side, it is not possible to readily follow these investments online, as intended by ARRA's transparency and accountability goals.

III. How Idaho Compares to Other States in Accessing and Using ARRA Funds

Table 2 compares Idaho's progress in accessing and using ARRA funds to that of other states. This table updates comparisons made in several previous reports.¹⁵

Idaho is now fifth-slowest of all the states in applying for and receiving ARRA funds. Idaho has consistently been among the slowest states in applying for and receiving ARRA funds, ranging from second-slowest in September 2009, to the slowest in March 2010. Some of this slowness may be accounted for by the fact that Idaho has not drawn down some of the biggest ARRA funding streams, such as Medicaid and Unemployment Insurance, to the same extent as have other states with less restrictive Medicaid eligibility and higher rates of unemployment. Michigan and Nevada, for example, have had some of the highest rates of unemployment during the Great Recession and rank as two of the fastest states in applying for and receiving ARRA funds.

Idaho compares much more favorably when it comes to spending or "paying out" ARRA funds once its applications are approved. In this regard, Idaho ranks 37th among the states, meaning 36 states are slower than Idaho and only 13 (plus the District of Columbia) are faster. This is a slight improvement from earlier reports.

For the overall ranking, measuring from the time funds were announced to the time they were spent, Idaho ranked 11th-slowest, again affected by Idaho's taking less than full advantage of ARRA Medicaid funds and having a lower rate of unemployment than many states.

Data from the next quarterly ARRA report is scheduled to be released in early November and should more nearly show the full amounts of ARRA funds spent during fiscal year 2010, and what remains to be spent in fiscal year 2011. Ongoing budget negotiations in Congress will also be deciding which ARRA funding streams will be extended beyond their original sunsets.

Endnotes

- ¹Judith L. Brown is a consulting economist with interests in poverty reduction, economic development and tax policy. She has master's degrees in both economics and agricultural economics from Michigan State University, and for 10 years was director of the nonpartisan Idaho Center on Budget and Tax Policy.
- ²Previous tracking reports are available at http://www.idahokidscount.org/IKC_Policy_Briefs.php#IKC%20Special%20Section:%20ARRA%20Reports%20for%20Idaho.
- ³ARRA, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, was enacted in February 2009. It is variously known also as the recovery act and the stimulus bill.
- ⁴Idaho Division of Financial Management (March 11, 2009), "Estimated Federal Stimulus Funding," available at www.accountability.idaho.gov/pdf/Report_Appendix_A.pdf. See also Table 2 of Idaho KIDS COUNT, "Making Use of Economic Recovery Funds: Opportunities for Idaho to Better Serve Youth and Young Adults," by Judith L. Brown (September 2009), at http://www.idahokidscount.org/downloads/library/downloads/primary_research/Small_Faces/SmallFacesSupportingDataTables.pdf.
- ⁵Idaho Division of Financial Management (April 2010), *2010 Legislative Session Budget Activities Summary*, available at http://dfm.idaho.gov/Publications/BB/BudActivitySummary/BudSummary10/Budget%20Summary_fulldocument.pdf.
- ⁶Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (August 6, 2010), "State-by-State Numbers: Critical Fiscal Relief at Stake in Tuesday's House Vote" available at <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3258>.
- ⁷National Conference of State Legislatures (August 18, 2010), "Legislative Update: Extension [sic] of ARRA Enhanced Medicaid Match" available at <http://www.ncsl.org/?tabid=19710>; Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (August 6, 2010), "State-by-State Numbers: Critical Fiscal Relief at Stake in Tuesday's House Vote" available at <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3258>.
- ⁸Idaho Division of Financial Management (April 2010), *2010 Legislative Session Budget Activities Summary*, available at http://dfm.idaho.gov/Publications/BB/BudActivitySummary/BudSummary10/Budget%20Summary_fulldocument.pdf.
- ⁹See Table 2 in Idaho KIDS COUNT, "Making Use of Economic Recovery Funds: Opportunities for Idaho to Better Serve Youth and Young Adults," by Judith L. Brown (September 2009), at http://www.idahokidscount.org/downloads/library/downloads/primary_research/Small_Faces/SmallFacesSupportingDataTables.pdf. It was predicted that by the end of fiscal 2010 (June 30, 2010) Idaho would have drawn down \$36.1 million in enhanced food stamp benefits, whereas by the end of June Idaho had actually drawn down \$54 million.
- ¹⁰National Conference of State Legislatures (August 18, 2010), "Legislative Update: Extension [sic] of ARRA Enhanced Medicaid Match" available at <http://www.ncsl.org/?tabid=19710>.
- ¹¹Center on Law and Social Policy (CLASP) (August 19, 2010), "TANF Emergency Fund State Applications Approved as of August 19" available at <http://www.clasp.org/admin/site/publications/files/TANF-ECF-Use-Aug-19.pdf>; and CLASP (updated August 19, 2010), "Job Creation: Extending the TANF Emergency Fund Creates Jobs Now" available at <http://www.clasp.org/admin/site/publications/files/Emergency-Fund-Extension.pdf>. A wealth of information about the TANF Emergency Fund is available from CLASP's resource page at <http://www.clasp.org/TANFEmergencyFund>.
- ¹²See Table 2 in Idaho KIDS COUNT, "Making Use of Economic Recovery Funds: Opportunities for Idaho to Better Serve Youth and Young Adults," by Judith L. Brown (September 2009), at

http://www.idahokidscount.org/downloads/library/downloads/primary_research/Small_Faces/SmallFacesSupportingDataTables.pdf.

¹³Direct communication between the author and the HHS Region X offices in Seattle.

¹⁴See Idaho Division of Financial Management (March 11, 2009), “Estimated Federal Stimulus Funding,” available at www.accountability.idaho.gov/pdf/Report_Appendix_A.pdf.

¹⁵See Table 1 in Idaho KIDS COUNT, “Making Use of Economic Recovery Funds: Opportunities for Idaho to Better Serve Youth and Young Adults,” by Judith L. Brown (September 2009), at http://www.idahokidscount.org/downloads/library/downloads/primary_research/Small_Faces/SmallFacesSupportingDataTables.pdf and the tracking reports for February and March available at http://www.idahokidscount.org/IKC_Policy_Briefs.php#IKC%20Special%20Section:%20ARRA%20Reports%20for%20Idaho.

Notes to Table 1

¹Except as noted for Head Start and Early Head Start, these figures are adapted from Idaho Division of Financial Management (March 11, 2009), “Estimated Federal Stimulus Funding,” available at www.accountability.idaho.gov/pdf/Report_Appendix_A.pdf. See also Table 2 of Idaho KIDS COUNT, “Making Use of Economic Recovery Funds: Opportunities for Idaho to Better Serve Youth and Young Adults,” by Judith L. Brown (September 2009), at http://www.idahokidscount.org/downloads/library/downloads/primary_research/Small_Faces/SmallFacesSupportingDataTables.pdf.

²Except where otherwise noted, this is preliminary June 2010 data from Idaho’s recovery website, http://www.accountability.idaho.gov/TrackingReports/StimulusTracking_Q2.pdf, downloaded August 18, 2010. This is Idaho’s second quarterly report for 2010, due to the federal government by August 1.

³National Education Association (February 12, 2009), “American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: House and Conference Agreement, Major Education-Related Programs,” available for download at <http://www.progressivestates.org/stimulus#4>. Previous tracking reports have used a figure of \$2,628,000 for Idaho’s Head Start and Early Head Start estimated ARRA allocation. This figure was widely circulated by the Center for American Progress in its state-by-state estimates of key ARRA provisions in the period following ARRA’s enactment, but was apparently incomplete and/or inaccurate.

⁴This includes WIA funding streams for adults, youth and dislocated workers.

⁵“State and Territories Medicaid Program Funding Awards—Recovery Act, Section 5001 Grants” at <http://transparency.cit.nih.gov/RecoveryGrants/grant.cfm?grant=Reinvestment>, downloaded August 19, 2010. Note that since Medicaid funds are drawn down as they are spent, the “Available” column has no relevance for this funding stream.

⁶Idaho Department of Labor, *Idaho Employment* newsletter, January 2010, p. 2, available online at <http://labor.idaho.gov>. Note that since Unemployment Insurance funds are drawn down as they are spent, the “Available” column has no relevance for this funding stream.

⁷Calculated from data included in the USDA weekly financial and activity report retrieved at http://www.recovery.gov/Transparency/agency/reporting/agency_reporting2.aspx?agency_code=12&dt=06/30/2010. It is not specified whether the expenditures on Food Stamps identified by this source include or exclude the rather small amount spent directly by the state of Idaho on “Food Stamp Administration,” which is all that is reported on Idaho’s recovery website, www.accountability.idaho.gov. Since this is an entitlement program, the “Available” column has no relevance.

⁸Obtained from a data sort of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services weekly financial and activity report for June 30, 2010, retrieved at <http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/2010/arra2010jun.html>.

⁹Direct communication between the author and the HHS Region X offices in Seattle.

¹⁰U.S. Department of Education, “American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 – Spending Report by Program As of August 13, 2010” at <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/reports.html>, downloaded August 19, 2010.

Table 1. Serving Idaho's Children, Youth and Young Adults: Tracking ARRA Spending in Idaho

June 2010

	<u>Allocated¹</u>	<u>Awarded²</u>	<u>Spent²</u>	<u>Available²</u>
State Fiscal Relief				
Education - State Fiscal Stabilization Fund*	\$201,711,080	\$201,699,600	\$194,347,282	\$7,352,318
Medicaid*	\$255,661,900	\$264,649,786 ⁵	\$264,649,786 ⁵	-
Governor's Discretionary	\$44,877,000	\$44,876,900	\$35,470,600	\$9,406,400
Unemployment Insurance*	\$150,236,000	\$240,000,000+ ⁶	\$240,000,000+ ⁶	now extended beyond ARRA
SNAP (Food Stamps)	\$65,100,000	\$54,557,798 ⁷	\$53,908,168 ⁷	-
TANF - Emergency Fund	\$336,000	\$1,129,683 ⁸	\$0	\$1,129,683
- Supplemental Grant Extension	\$3,498,000	\$2,623,536 ⁸	\$0	\$2,623,536
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	\$4,946,000	\$4,945,865	\$3,498,042	\$1,447,823
Child Care & Development Fund (formerly CCDBG)	\$11,946,000	\$11,946,497	\$10,210,242	\$1,736,255
Head Start & Early Head Start	\$6,500,000 ³	\$6,754,583 ⁹		
Title I - LEA grants	\$24,304,300	\$34,955,709	\$13,419,137	\$21,536,572
Title I - School Improvement grants	\$10,603,000	\$532,534	\$0	\$532,534
IDEA - Part B - Preschool	\$2,268,800	\$2,268,765	\$793,897	\$1,474,868
- Part B - School Age	\$53,247,400	\$53,247,375	\$17,474,891	\$35,772,484
- Part C (Infants and Toddlers)	\$2,358,600	\$2,689,423	\$844,683	\$1,844,740
Title II-D - Education Technology grants	\$3,209,400	\$3,209,375	\$173,892	\$3,035,483
School Lunch Equipment Assistance grants	\$469,300	\$481,315	\$478,599	\$2,716
McKinney-Vento funds - education for homeless	\$191,000	\$212,196	\$124,962	\$87,234
College Work-Study	\$543,000	\$479,159 ¹⁰	\$473,345 ¹⁰	\$5,814
Job Training - WIA	\$6,985,000 ⁴	\$6,985,249	\$6,043,663	\$941,586

not readily available - see "Special Challenges" section

*These streams of funding have now been extended beyond the initial February 2009 ARRA allocations.

Notes to this table are on the preceding page.

**Table 2. ARRA Investments by State
as of 8/11/10**

State	Announced	Made Available	Paid Out	Avail/Ann		Pd/Avail		Pd/Ann	
				%	rank	%	rank	%	rank
Alabama	\$ 3,863,711,858	\$ 4,909,025,489	\$ 2,866,790,208	127%	27	58%	10	74%	20
Alaska	\$ 1,751,462,042	\$ 1,583,330,152	\$ 713,523,904	90%	1	45%	1	41%	1
Arizona	\$ 6,461,749,526	\$ 7,956,971,417	\$ 5,538,836,695	123%	21	70%	43	86%	30
Arkansas	\$ 2,657,694,254	\$ 3,193,368,560	\$ 1,957,042,561	120%	17	61%	20	74%	19
California	\$ 30,599,800,727	\$ 43,346,832,320	\$ 30,297,685,993	142%	36	70%	44	99%	44
Colorado	\$ 4,367,436,320	\$ 5,288,080,578	\$ 3,475,513,742	121%	18	66%	34	80%	26
Connecticut	\$ 3,041,975,668	\$ 4,573,506,550	\$ 3,074,700,286	150%	44	67%	36	101%	45
D.C.	\$ 2,671,135,403	\$ 3,671,509,447	\$ 1,985,313,529	137%	34	54%	6	74%	21
Delaware	\$ 951,307,198	\$ 1,350,729,544	\$ 689,932,318	142%	37	51%	3	73%	17
Florida	\$ 13,706,592,291	\$ 19,251,246,858	\$ 12,355,170,359	140%	35	64%	27	90%	33
Georgia	\$ 7,557,482,107	\$ 10,059,142,245	\$ 7,042,761,097	133%	31	70%	45	93%	35
Hawaii	\$ 1,540,441,742	\$ 1,507,754,847	\$ 888,584,623	98%	7	59%	11	58%	8
Idaho	\$ 1,870,771,543	\$ 1,763,994,420	\$ 1,190,971,977	94%	5	68%	37	64%	11
Illinois	\$ 12,767,964,021	\$ 16,044,152,012	\$ 11,990,022,370	126%	23	75%	50	94%	37
Indiana	\$ 5,451,691,095	\$ 7,882,650,311	\$ 5,357,388,261	145%	41	68%	40	98%	42
Iowa	\$ 2,972,498,179	\$ 3,720,206,391	\$ 2,774,905,578	125%	22	75%	49	93%	36
Kansas	\$ 2,403,134,231	\$ 2,856,863,228	\$ 1,759,026,961	119%	15	62%	23	73%	18
Kentucky	\$ 3,715,385,783	\$ 4,748,156,829	\$ 3,210,367,848	128%	29	68%	38	86%	31
Louisiana	\$ 4,011,582,836	\$ 5,065,706,353	\$ 2,775,518,611	126%	25	55%	7	69%	15
Maine	\$ 1,555,348,299	\$ 2,057,832,539	\$ 1,264,633,154	132%	30	61%	21	81%	28
Maryland	\$ 5,355,002,371	\$ 6,139,943,429	\$ 3,537,199,063	115%	14	58%	9	66%	13
Massachusetts	\$ 6,679,533,155	\$ 10,917,923,439	\$ 7,221,148,085	163%	48	66%	35	108%	48
Michigan	\$ 8,560,401,575	\$ 14,315,065,178	\$ 9,320,305,426	167%	50	65%	31	109%	49
Minnesota	\$ 4,567,183,511	\$ 6,511,172,638	\$ 4,694,441,555	143%	38	72%	48	103%	46
Mississippi	\$ 2,758,261,479	\$ 3,468,443,956	\$ 2,096,313,239	126%	24	60%	15	76%	24
Missouri	\$ 5,314,382,878	\$ 6,721,625,337	\$ 4,406,673,701	126%	26	66%	33	83%	29
Montana	\$ 1,535,944,983	\$ 1,392,919,166	\$ 836,163,480	91%	2	60%	14	54%	2
Nebraska	\$ 1,550,986,452	\$ 1,726,198,093	\$ 884,499,768	111%	13	51%	4	57%	7
Nevada	\$ 1,934,895,532	\$ 3,202,441,018	\$ 2,289,175,137	166%	49	71%	47	118%	50
New Hampshire	\$ 1,516,782,050	\$ 1,395,018,134	\$ 850,288,833	92%	4	61%	16	56%	6
New Jersey	\$ 6,310,666,763	\$ 10,934,157,821	\$ 8,360,383,891	173%	51	76%	51	132%	51
New Mexico	\$ 2,748,979,141	\$ 2,606,067,239	\$ 1,593,237,469	95%	6	61%	19	58%	9
New York	\$ 20,704,467,157	\$ 30,385,052,074	\$ 19,849,186,411	147%	42	65%	32	96%	38
North Carolina	\$ 6,818,094,284	\$ 10,412,422,584	\$ 6,744,568,628	153%	46	65%	29	99%	43
North Dakota	\$ 1,034,046,211	\$ 1,021,285,487	\$ 624,126,183	99%	8	61%	17	60%	10
Ohio	\$ 9,383,603,270	\$ 13,474,613,227	\$ 8,594,661,779	144%	40	64%	26	92%	34
Oklahoma	\$ 3,352,942,432	\$ 4,086,067,116	\$ 2,626,052,815	122%	19	64%	28	78%	25
Oregon	\$ 3,826,847,134	\$ 5,254,964,571	\$ 3,704,841,144	137%	33	71%	46	97%	39
Pennsylvania	\$ 10,681,916,244	\$ 16,119,849,609	\$ 10,486,149,429	151%	45	65%	30	98%	40
Rhode Island	\$ 1,181,123,618	\$ 1,693,722,695	\$ 1,160,335,704	143%	39	69%	41	98%	41
South Carolina	\$ 5,188,611,526	\$ 4,715,258,433	\$ 2,881,836,733	91%	3	61%	18	56%	4
South Dakota	\$ 1,180,304,060	\$ 1,194,707,038	\$ 657,403,989	101%	9	55%	8	56%	5
Tennessee	\$ 5,973,349,855	\$ 7,292,767,490	\$ 4,488,883,485	122%	20	62%	22	75%	22
Texas	\$ 20,749,805,283	\$ 24,719,785,917	\$ 15,750,436,251	119%	16	64%	25	76%	23
Utah	\$ 2,324,345,871	\$ 2,969,218,211	\$ 1,872,359,025	128%	28	63%	24	81%	27
Vermont	\$ 729,594,773	\$ 1,096,210,245	\$ 655,466,213	150%	43	60%	13	90%	32
Virginia	\$ 6,243,722,961	\$ 6,851,205,597	\$ 4,072,658,115	110%	12	59%	12	65%	12
Washington	\$ 8,100,301,364	\$ 8,354,196,680	\$ 5,677,313,838	103%	10	68%	39	70%	16
West Virginia	\$ 1,830,409,099	\$ 2,450,577,808	\$ 1,246,809,871	134%	32	51%	2	68%	14
Wisconsin	\$ 4,409,766,619	\$ 6,776,841,320	\$ 4,708,635,674	154%	47	69%	42	107%	47
Wyoming	\$ 679,858,497	\$ 727,791,571	\$ 376,904,264	107%	11	52%	5	55%	3