



Failing to Reauthorize CHIP Leaves States and Children in the Lurch

It has been 69 days since Congress failed to reauthorize funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which provides coverage for 8.9 million children across the country.¹ Last week, Colorado became the first state to notify families that they are in danger of losing coverage, and many others may follow.² If Congress fails to fully fund CHIP, 36 states and D.C. will exhaust their existing 2017 federal funds by March of next year.³

Yesterday, Congress passed a short-term government funding bill that attempts to free up some funds for CHIP. But this budget gimmick is not a replacement for fully funding the program so families have the peace of mind that their children will have access to the health services they need.

Failing to reauthorize CHIP funding shifts a huge financial burden onto states, forcing states to choose between denying health coverage to children and cutting other budget priorities. The short-term funding would cover less than a quarter of states' shortfall.⁴ Without full, permanent funding, states will face at least a \$10 billion total shortfall next year.⁵ States have already enacted their 2018 budgets and at least 35 states lack contingency funds if funding does not continue at expected levels.⁶

¹ JEC Democratic Staff calculations based on MACPAC and the 2016 American Community Survey. State income eligibility limits vary.

² <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/Sample%20End%20of%20November%20Letter%20to%20CHP%20Members%2011-2-2017.pdf>

³ This excludes states projected to exhaust funding in "Spring 2018." Kaiser Family Foundation. <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/fact-sheet/state-plans-for-chip-as-federal-chip-funds-run-out/>

⁴ CMS finds that the projected funding shortfall for FY 2018 is \$13 billion, and that redistribution funds will cover about \$3 billion. <https://www.medicaid.gov/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/cib110917.pdf>

⁵ JEC Democratic Staff calculations based on data from Table 1 of https://www.macpac.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/CHIP_Exhaustion-of-Federal-Funding.pdf. Shortfall is projected funding less unspent fiscal year 2017 allotments and fiscal year 2018 projected redistribution funding.

⁶ <http://nashp.org/state-chip-changes-are-coming-soon/>

CHIP Enrollment and Funding

State	Children Enrolled In Medicaid-Expansion and Separate CHIP in FY16	Percent of Children in State Enrolled	Children in Separate CHIP Programs Projected to Lose Coverage	Increase in Uninsured Rate for Children Without CHIP	Projected Date 2017 CHIP Funding Will Be Exhausted
Alabama	150,040	13%	27,449	86%	February 2018
Alaska	15,662	8%	0	0%	March 2018
Arizona	88,224	5%	956	1%	December 2017
Arkansas	120,863	16%	20,724	69%	June 2018
California	2,022,213	21%	29,976	10%	January 2018
Colorado	167,227	13%	22,716	40%	January 2018
Connecticut	25,551	3%	10,578	46%	February 2018
Delaware	17,784	8%	4,934	82%	January 2018
District of Columbia	13,943	11%	14	0%	1st Q 2018
Florida	374,884	9%	56,477	20%	January 2018
Georgia	232,050	9%	46,745	26%	January to March 2018
Hawaii	25,780	8%	0	0%	February 2018
Idaho	35,964	8%	8,349	38%	January 2018
Illinois	325,990	11%	82,445	101%	n.a.
Indiana	114,927	7%	14,943	15%	Summer 2018
Iowa	84,989	11%	16,085	80%	March 2018
Kansas	79,319	10%	16,143	47%	n.a.
Kentucky	92,728	9%	10,802	31%	February 2018
Louisiana	161,565	14%	3,855	10%	February 2018
Maine	23,257	8%	3,732	29%	n.a.
Maryland	137,592	10%	0	0%	April 2018
Massachusetts	185,578	13%	47,087	314%	January 2018
Michigan	82,693	4%	2,165	3%	February/March 2018
Minnesota	3,876	0%	847	2%	November 2017
Mississippi	88,531	11%	15,784	43%	April 2018
Missouri	87,790	6%	9,742	14%	Spring/Summer 2018
Montana	44,688	18%	9,098	76%	February 2018
Nebraska	55,041	11%	737	3%	2nd Q 2018
Nevada	68,951	10%	13,364	27%	October/November 2017
New Hampshire	17,946	6%	0	0%	December 2017
New Jersey	230,960	11%	39,054	50%	March 2018
New Mexico	15,100	3%	6	0%	July 2018
New York	684,625	15%	127,918	114%	March 2018
North Carolina	256,446	11%	31,040	27%	1st Q 2018
North Dakota	4,955	3%	1,264	8%	May 2018
Ohio	223,583	8%	0	0%	February 2018
Oklahoma	187,971	18%	3,050	4%	March 2018
Oregon	140,786	15%	25,013	81%	December 2017
Pennsylvania	342,268	12%	71,733	57%	January 2018
Rhode Island	36,262	16%	599	12%	March 2018
South Carolina	81,574	7%	0	0%	State Fiscal Year 2019
South Dakota	18,507	8%	1,129	11%	March 2018
Tennessee	105,990	7%	25,541	43%	Late spring 2018
Texas	1,075,212	14%	202,931	27%	January 2018
Utah	58,410	6%	8,722	15%	January 2018
Vermont	5,305	4%	0	0%	1st Q 2018
Virginia	192,831	10%	28,833	29%	January 2018
Washington	66,517	4%	16,895	37%	September 2017
West Virginia	48,187	12%	8,660	96%	February 2018
Wisconsin	171,552	13%	30,640	61%	March 2018
Wyoming	7,387	5%	1,732	12%	April 2018

Sources: JEC Democratic Staff analysis of data from MACPAC, US Census American Community Survey 2016, and Kaiser Family Foundation. Note: Enrollment and uninsured rates calculated using 2016 ACS data for individuals under age 19. Separate CHIP enrollees do not include Medicaid expansion enrollees funded through CHIP. Estimates of children in separate CHIP programs projected to lose coverage are based on FY16 separate CHIP child enrollment from MACPAC and Census Division-level MACPAC projections from 2015 for the percentage of CHIP enrollees that would become uninsured in 2016 if federal funding were exhausted, not accounting for the month of exhaustion. Calculations for the increase in uninsured only take into account the effect of losing funding for separate CHIP enrollees, not Medicaid-expansion CHIP enrollees. N.a. for projected 2017 funds exhaustion date indicates that a state did not report data.