

# NEW HAMPSHIRE'S STATE BUDGET: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW FOR 2021

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NEW HAMPSHIRE CENTER FOR NONPROFITS JANUARY 7, 2021

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## **BASICS OF THE STATE BUDGET**

#### Two-year, or biennial, operating budget

- Funds most State operations for two State fiscal years (SFYs)
- Current State Budget provides funding for SFYs 2020-2021: July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2021
- Approximately \$13 billion in appropriations for SFYs 2020-2021

#### **Comprised of two separate pieces of legislation**

- Operating Budget Bill, typically House Bill 1 or "HB1": the line-item appropriations to specific operations
- Trailer Bill, typically House Bill 2 or "HB2": the companion omnibus bill with policy changes and separate appropriations
- Introduced as the Governor's proposal, submitted by February 15

## **BUILDING THE STATE BUDGET**

## STATE BUDGET PROCESS TIMELINE

State Agency		Governor's		House		Senate		Committee of	
Phase		Phase		Phase		Phase		Conference	
August 1 Governor's Office Provides Spending Targets	Age Sub Bud		Final Gove Subn	<b>uary 15</b> Day for rnor to nit Budget gislature	Fin Ho Sta	ril 1* al Day for use Vote on te Budget; ossover Day	Fin for Vot	ne 3* al Day Senate se on te Budget	July 1 State Budge Takes Effect

\*Dates set by legislative leadership for the 2021 session; all other dates specified in statute.

## **KEY BUDGET MECHANICS**

### Most budget amendments happen in Finance Committees

- House and Senate floor amendments permitted, but less common
- House has larger committee, with three separate divisions
- Senate has smaller committee
- Committee of Conference is usually a combination of House and Senate Finance Committee members, legislative leadership
- No amendments for final floor votes after Committee of Conference

#### Two bills move through process together

- Hearings generally combined for two bills
- Language in Trailer Bill can interact with Operating Budget Bill, or can include separate topics and appropriations as well

## HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE DIVISIONS

For the SFYs 2020-2021 State Budget Process					
Division I	<ul> <li>General Government</li> <li>Justice and Public Protection</li> <li>Resource Protection and Development</li> <li>Does not include the Departments of Safety or Fish and Game</li> </ul>				
Division II	<ul> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Includes the Departments of Safety and Fish and Game</li> </ul>				
Division III	Health and Social Services				

Sources: NHFPI, Building the Budget, February 2017, for more details, as well as the Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, House Finance Division Briefing, January 2019.

## **KEY BUDGET MECHANICS, CONTINUED**

### Not all State expenditures are in the State Budget

- Capital Budget, covers six years with changes every two years
- Ten Year Transportation Improvement Plan, altered every two years
- Separately authorized expenditures in other bills, including significant ones such as expanded Medicaid
- Federal funds accepted later by the Joint Legislative Fiscal Committee

### **Budget bill numbers can change**

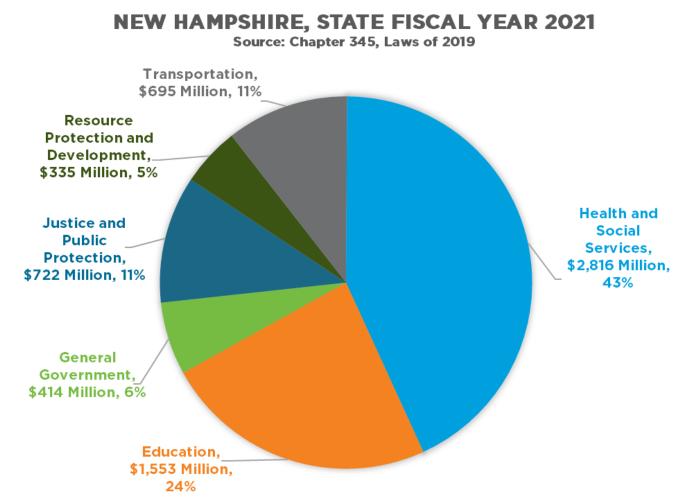
- 2017: House didn't pass HB1 and HB2, Senate amended HB144 and HB517
- 2019: Governor vetoed HB1 and HB2, final agreement was HB3 and HB4

#### State Budget plan must balance over two years

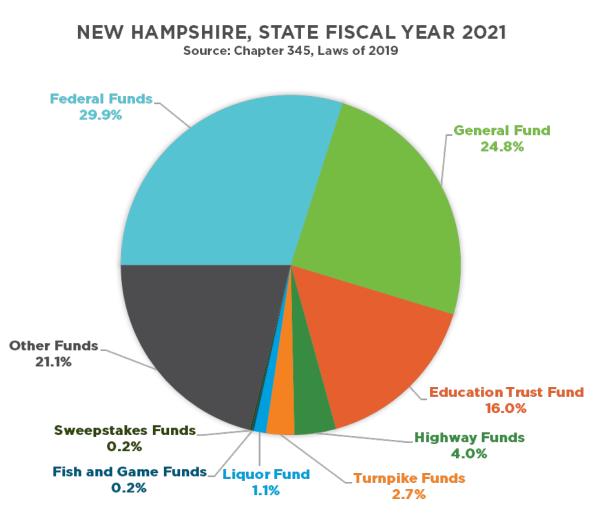
• Per statute, including any surplus/deficit carried from prior budget

Sources: NHFPI, *Building the Budget*, February 2017, for more details, as well as the Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, FY 2020-2021 Operating and Capital Budget. NEW HAMPSHIRE FISCAL POLICY INSTITUTE

## STATE BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS BY CATEGORY



## **STATE BUDGET FUNDS**



- Funds act like accounts
- Interact with one another
- General Fund most flexible
- General Fund fills any Education Trust Fund shortfall
- Gasoline, motor vehicle tax and fee revenues constitutionallyprotected
- Lottery revenues dedicated to state education aid to school districts by constitution
- Others protected by statute

See New Hampshire State Constitution, Part 2, Articles 6-a and 6-b; NHFPI, *Building the Budget*, February 2017.

## FEDERAL FUNDING IN THE BUDGET

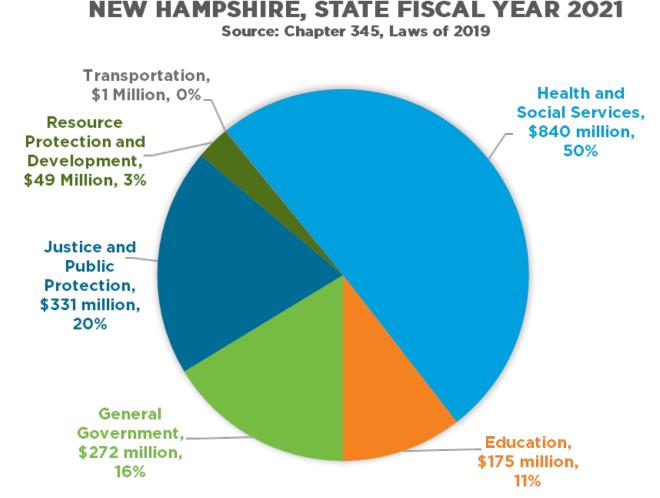
### Medicaid

- Approximately \$2.1 billion expenditure in SFY 2020, more than half of that total is federal funds
- About 212,000 Granite Staters have access to health care through the program as of December 2020, significant increase during pandemic

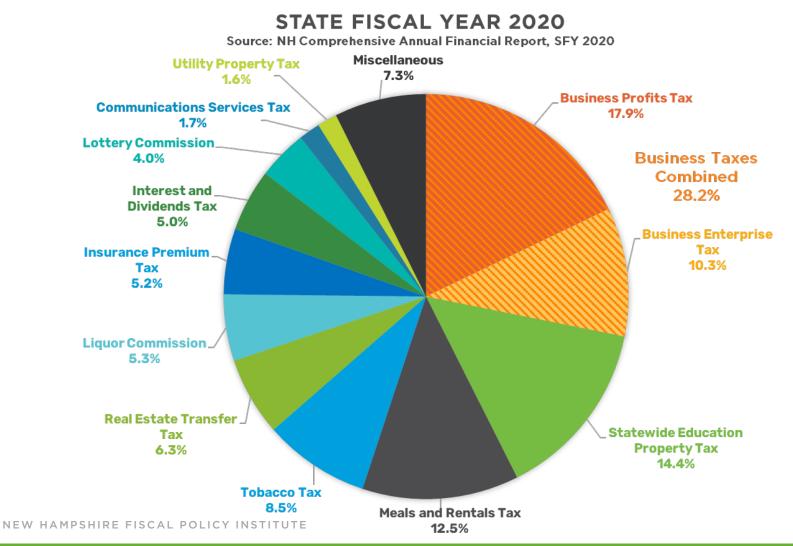
### **Other Program Areas**

- Federal transportation aid
- Education aid special education, school meals, professional development
- Water pollution and infrastructure funds, clean and drinking water programs
- Food Stamps/SNAP; Women, Infants, and Children Nutrition Program
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Veterans' care aid
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (State Fuel Assistance Program)
- Many other areas

## GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS BY CATEGORY



## GENERAL AND EDUCATION TRUST FUNDS REVENUE SOURCES



## **KEY BUDGET MECHANICS – REVENUE**

#### Five sets of revenue estimates throughout process

- Governor's estimates supplied to agencies (August 1)
- Governor's State Budget proposal (February 15)
- House Ways and Means projections for House Budget (March)
- Senate Ways and Means projections for Senate Budget (May)
- Committee of Conference projections for Legislature's budget (June)

#### **Different groups of estimators**

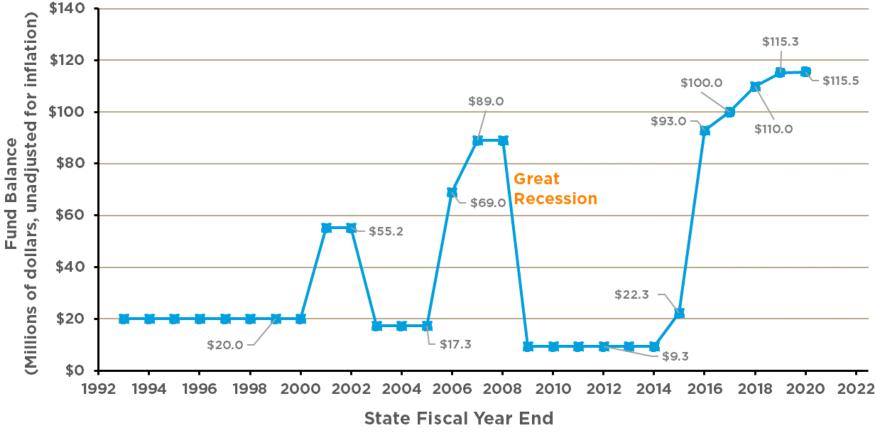
- House typically has entirely separate set of legislators in Finance and Ways and Means Committees
- Senate has significant overlap in membership (five of seven Finance members also sit on Ways and Means in the 2021 session)
- Senate estimates completed later, with more information than House

## THE RAINY DAY FUND

- Formally: "Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account"
- Part of General Fund, created in 1986
- Per statute, at close of each biennium, any surplus shall be transferred to nonlapsing account
- Used to fill deficit with certain revenue shortfall circumstances
- Other uses require approval of 2/3 of each chamber and the Governor per statute
- Typically, policymakers decide the amount to appropriate to the Rainy Day Fund at the end of a biennium as part of the State Budget process

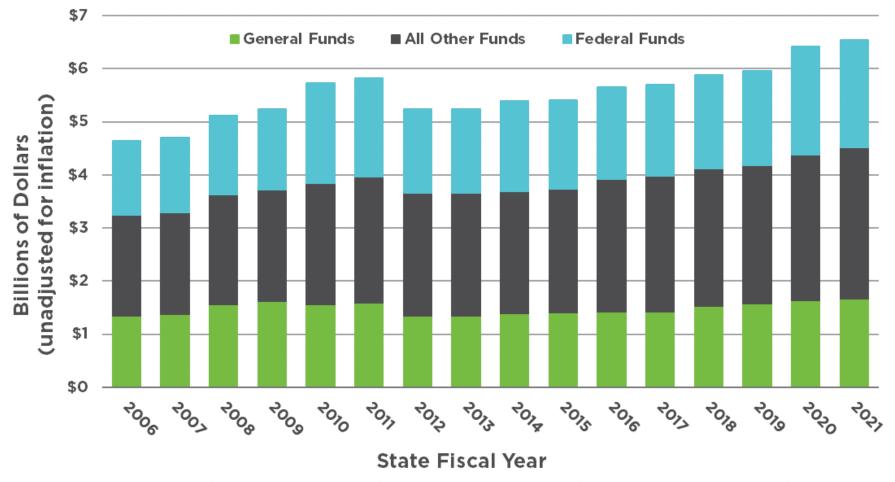
## THE RAINY DAY FUND — HISTORY

#### **REVENUE STABILIZATION RESERVE ACCOUNT** (IN MILLIONS)



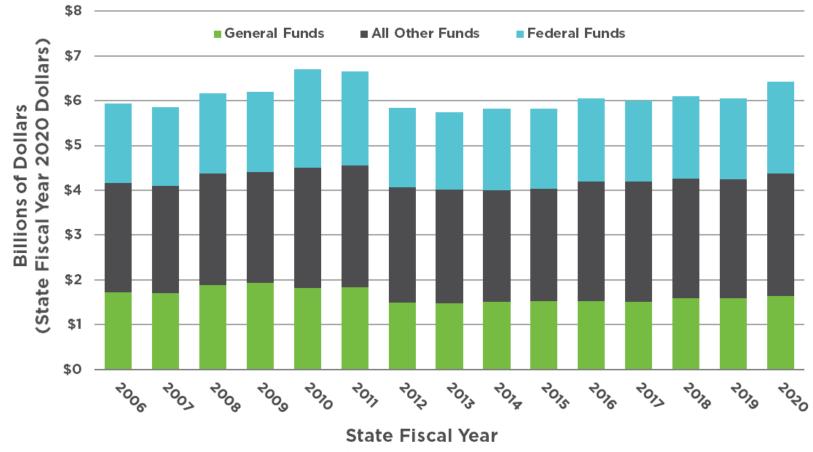
Sources: New Hampshire Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, SFY's 2019-1997; LBA Snapshot: Preliminary Analysis of FY 2021 Surplus/(Deficit), General and Education Trust Funds, 12/15/20

## STATE BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY



Sources: HB 1, Section 1.07 as Approved, Sessions 2005 to 2015; HB 144, Session 2017; HB 3 as Approved, Session 2019

## STATE BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY, ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



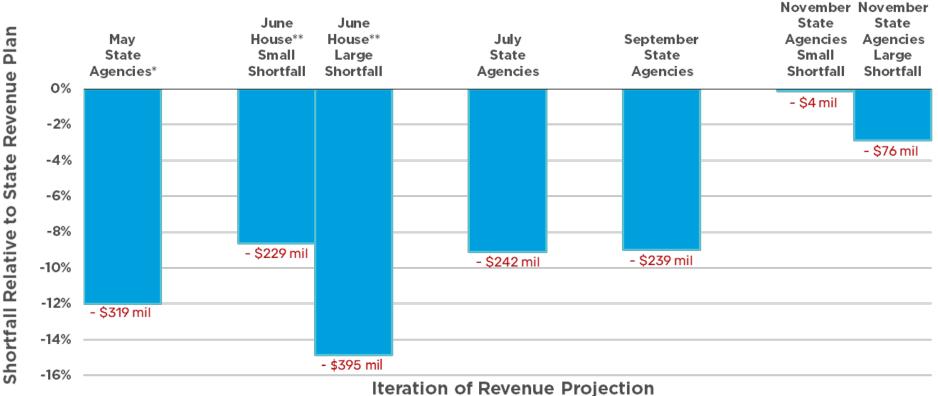
Sources: HB 1, Section 1.07 as Approved, Sessions 2005 to 2015; HB 144, Session 2017; HB 3 as Approved, Session 2019; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI-U Northeast

## **REVENUE DECLINE AND REBOUND**

THREE-MONTH ROLLING AVERAGES OF MONTHLY CASH RECEIPTS TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GENERAL AND EDUCATION TRUST FUNDS RELATIVE TO THE SAME QUARTER OF THE PRIOR YEAR, FROM ALL SOURCES Difference from Prior Year, 20% COVID-19 Crisis and 15% **Rebounding Revenues** 10% 5% 0% **Faster Economic Growth Federal Tax Overhaul** Impacts, Repatriated **Following a Slow** -5% **Business Profits** Initial Recovery from the **Rolling Average Great Recession** -10% -15% -20% september 2020 September 2013 November 2013 septemper 2014 Hoverher 2014 January 2015 septemper 2015 November 2015 January 2016 r/ay 2016 septemper 2016 November 2016 September 2017 Hoverher 2011 Septemper 2018 November 2018 septemper 2019 Hovenber 2019 January 2020 Hoverhoet 2020 March 2015 KN8Y 2015 March 2016 January 2011 January 2018 March 2018 K18Y 2018 January 2019 March 2019 r/arch 2020 May 2020 January 2014 FNarch 2014 K184 2014 were ward 2017 KN8Y 2017 KN8Y 2019

#### **Month and Calendar Year** Note: Medicaid Enhancement Tax excluded from historical data. Sources: NH Department of Administrative Services Monthly Revenue Focus Reports

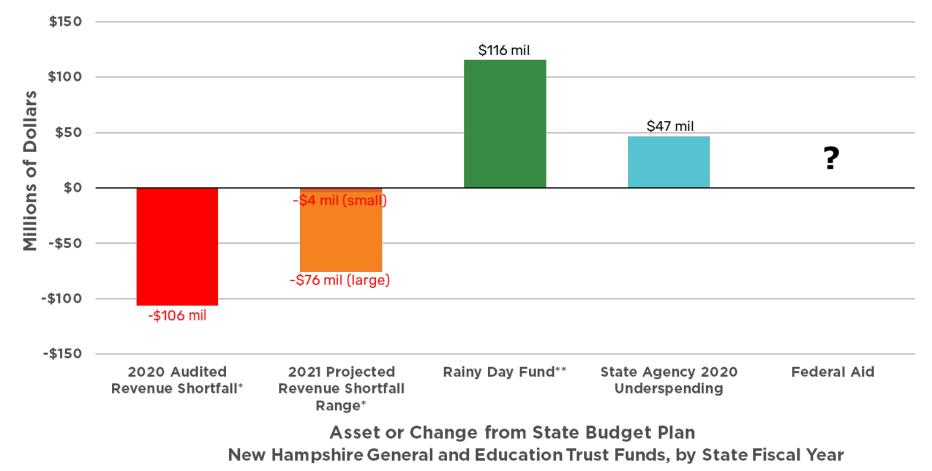
## SFY 2021 SHORTFALL PROJECTIONS



#### New Hampshire General and Education Trust Funds

Notes: \*Of the agencies providing estimates, only one agency provided a range, while all others provided point estimates; the average of the estimate totals is provided here. \*\*Estimates from the House Ways and Means Committee. Source: New Hampshire Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, Revenue Estimate Worksheet, November 18, 2020

## NH BUDGET SHORTFALLS AND ASSETS



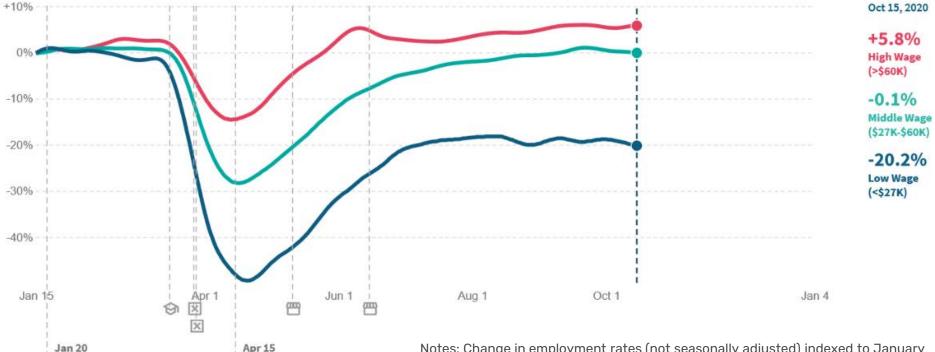
Notes: \*Audited totals from the State Fiscal Year 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Key State agencies estimated State Fiscal Year 2021 shortfalls on a cash basis. \*\*Rainy Day Fund refers to the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account, balance from the draft Comprenensive Annual Financial Report. Sources: New Hampshire Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, November 18, 2020 Revenue Estimate Worksheet; New Hampshire Department of Administrative Services; Draft New Hampshire Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, September 30, 2020.

## **CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE NEXT BUDGET**

- Course of the COVID-19 pandemic
- Needs changing among residents, Medicaid caseloads, housing and other assistance, state policy responsiveness
- Federal assistance to states, individuals
- State agency spending relative to the pandemic, federal funds
- Current State Budget relies on surplus funding carried forward from prior budget
- Timing flexibility: current State Budget *can* end in deficit, policymakers have two years to address needs when most acute, resolve deficits when needs are lower and by end of biennium
- Crisis may be more like a "regular" recession over time

## PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT

In New Hampshire, as of October 15 2020, employment rates among workers in the bottom wage quartile decreased by 20.2% compared to January 2020 (not seasonally adjusted).



Notes: Change in employment rates (not seasonally adjusted) indexed to January 4-31, 2020. This series is based on payroll data from Paychex and Intuit, worker-level data on employment and earnings from Earnin, and timesheet data from Kronos.

Source: Opportunity Insights Economic Tracker; Chetty, Friedman, Hendren, Stepner, and the Opportunity Insights Team, November 2020, accessed at tracktherecovery.org, a project of Harvard University, Brown University, and The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. 21

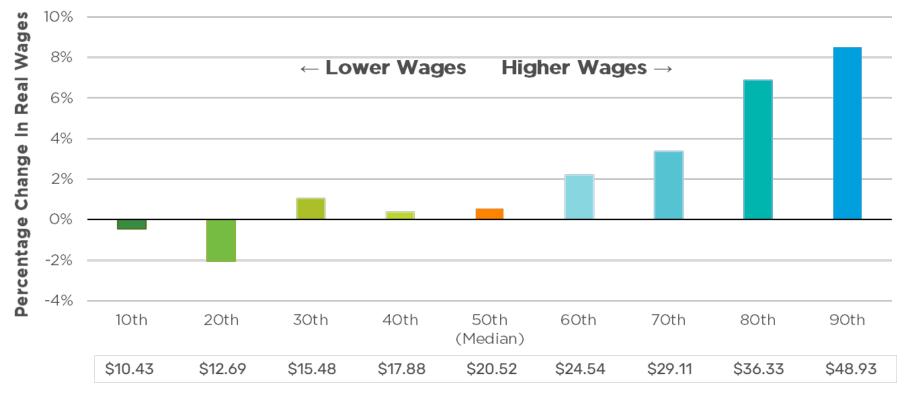
Stimulus Payments

Start

First U.S. COVID-19 Case

## **INFLATION-ADJUSTED NH WAGE CHANGES**

#### CHANGE FROM 2004-2006 TO 2017-2019 AVERAGES BY WAGE DECILE

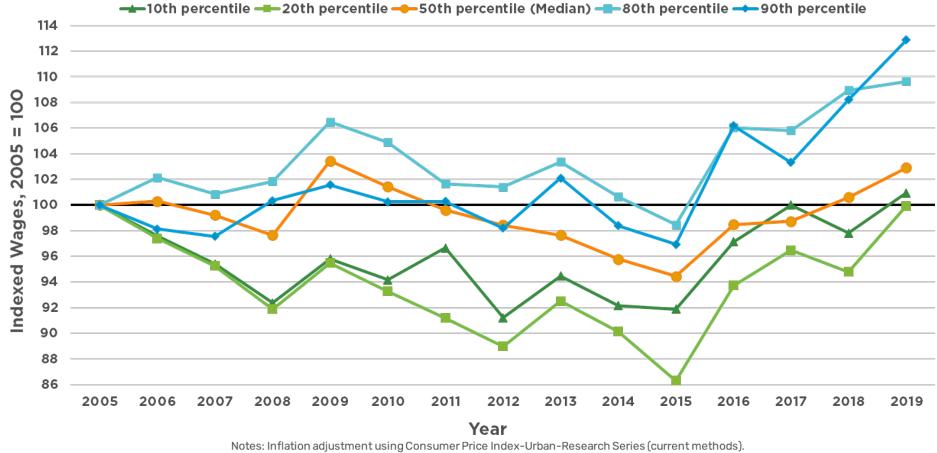


#### Relative Wage Percentiles and Corresponding 2017-2019 Hourly Wage Estimates

Note: Inflation adjustment using Consumer Price Index-Urban-Research Series (current methods). Includes workers aged 16 years and older and all income from work.

Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of Current Population Survey Outgoing Rotation Group data

## **INFLATION-ADJUSTED WAGES IN NH**



Includes workers aged 16 years and older and all income from work.

Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of Current Population Survey Outgoing Rotation

## **KEY TAKEAWAYS**

- Budget shortfall smaller than anticipated in the early days of the pandemic, but still significant
- Revenues for SFY 2021 doing very well now, but considerable uncertainty, more clarity after April 2021
- State expenditures and federal action key variables
- Needs may be greatest at beginning of State Budget biennium
- Policymakers have timing flexibility, more resource flexibility than anticipated early in the pandemic
- Continued federal action is key to both short-term services and meeting needs, and the long-term recovery
- Recession has impacted those with the fewest resources most severely, and policy can help build equitable, inclusive recovery



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