



FUNDING PUBLIC SERVICES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND THE STATE BUDGET PROCESS

PRESENTED BY PHIL SLETTEN, RESEARCH DIRECTOR

KENT STREET COALITION

JULY 25, 2024

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUDGET: WHAT DOES IT FUND?

THE BASICS OF THE STATE BUDGET

Two-year, or biennial, operating budget

- Funds *most*, but not all, State operations for two State Fiscal Years (SFYs)
- Current State Budget will provide funding for SFYs 2024-2025, which will span July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2025, from last year's surplus and two years of revenue
- State Budget appropriates approximately \$15.17 billion for these two years

Comprised of two separate pieces of legislation

- Operating Budget Bill, typically House Bill 1 or “HB 1,” holds the line-item appropriations with the amount of money in each component of State programs
- Trailer Bill, typically House Bill 2 or “HB 2,” is the companion omnibus bill with policy changes and appropriations separate from HB 1

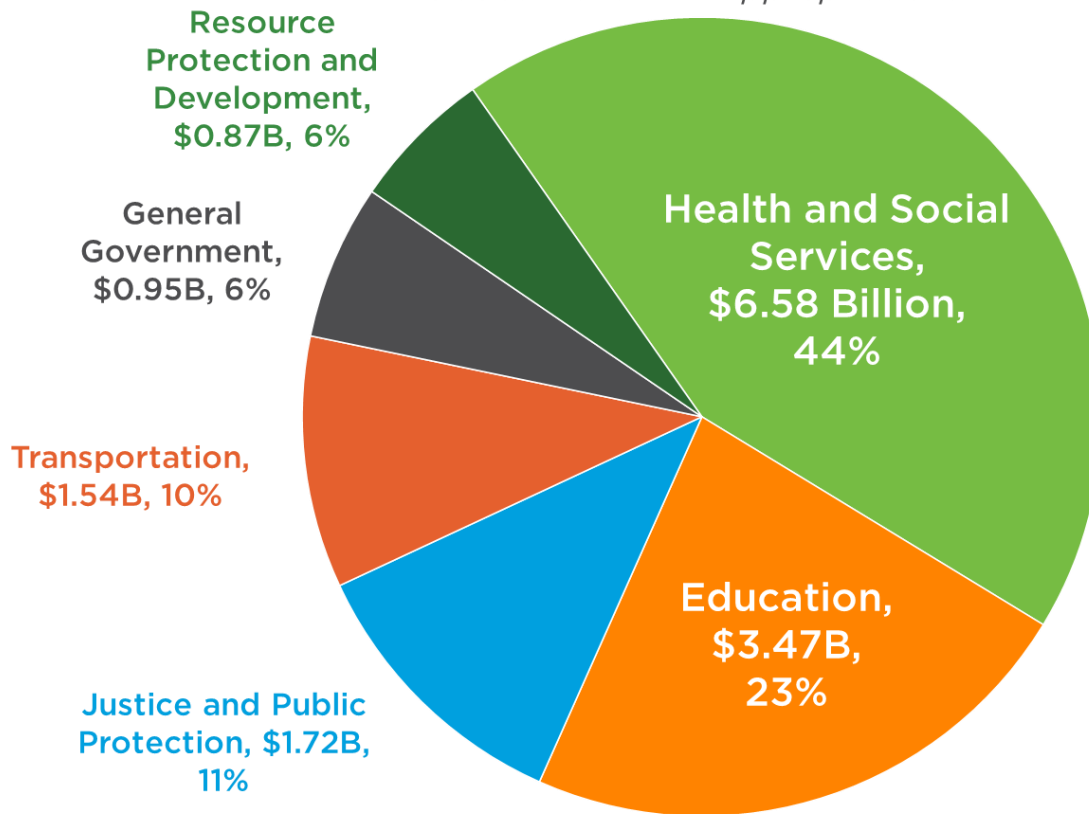
Not all State expenditures are in State Budget

- Capital Budget (HB 25), covers six years with changes every two years
- Ten Year Transportation Improvement Plan, altered every two years
- Separately authorized expenditures, such as bills that appropriate funds, spending requests granted by the Joint Legislative Fiscal Committee, or separate off-budget funds; for example: Medicaid Expansion under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act enacted outside of the State Budget

STATE REVENUE SUPPORTS THE STATE'S BUDGET AND OTHER SERVICES

STATE BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS BY CATEGORY

*State Fiscal Years 2024-25 and Surplus Appropriations,
Includes Trailer Bill Appropriations*



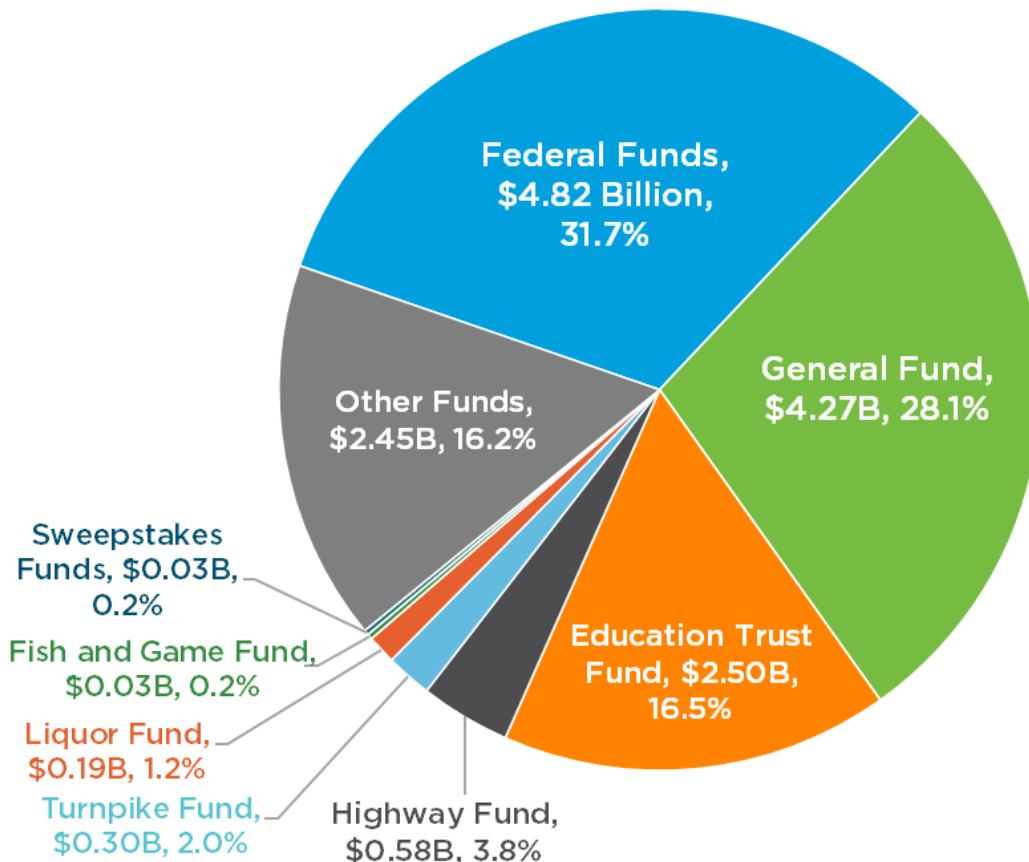
Note: General Government includes HB 2 appropriations for the Affordable Housing Fund, InvestNH, and all State employee pay raises defined by and funded through appropriations made in House Bill 2, as amended by the House.

Sources: New Hampshire Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, Compare House Finance to Governor, March 28, 2023, Surplus Statements, April 6 and 7, 2023, Briefing on Senate Finance Changes to House Passed Budget, June 6, 2023; 2023-2092s; 2023-2171s; 2023-2139s

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S STATE BUDGET FUNDS

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEARS 2024 AND 2025, BY FUND

Includes Operating Budget and Trailer Bill Appropriations



- Funds act like accounts
- Interact with one another
- General Fund most flexible, often the most discussed by legislators
- General Fund fills any Education Trust Fund shortfall
- Lottery revenues, gasoline and motor-vehicle revenues directed by the State Constitution
- Other funds directed by statute
- Federal Funds support about a third of the State Budget

Sources: New Hampshire Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, Senate Finance Committee Surplus Statements, June 2023; 2023-2054s; 2023-2092s; 2023-2171s; 2023-2139s

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

FEDERAL FUNDING AND STATE SERVICES

Medicaid

- Approximately \$2.5 billion expenditure in SFY 2023 from all sources, with more than half of the total supported by federal funds
- About 184,000 Granite Staters had access to health care through the program at the end of June 2024, decrease from pandemic highs, yet still higher than 2019

Other Program Areas

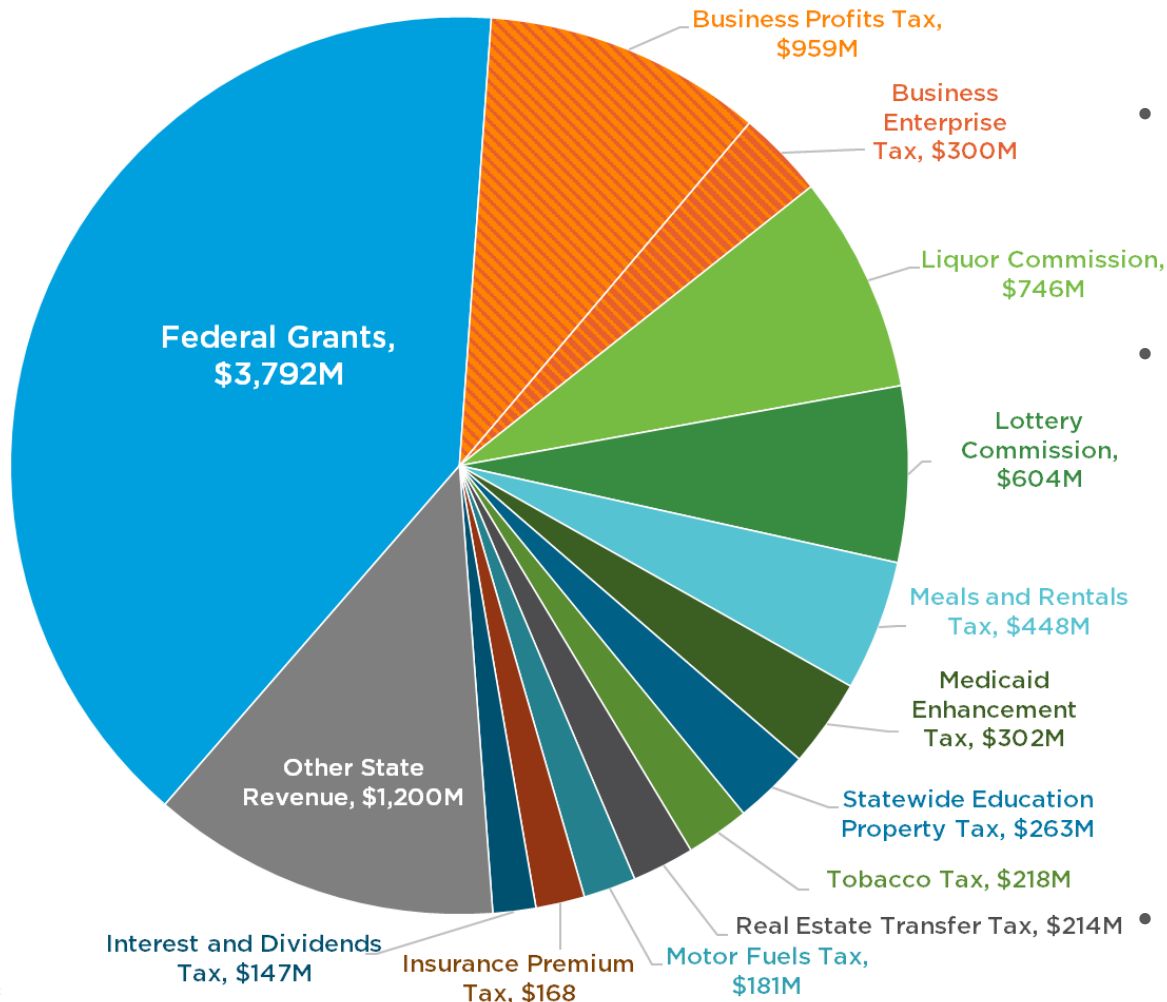
- Federal transportation aid, through a wide variety of programs
- Education aid – special education, school meals, professional development
- Water pollution and infrastructure funds, clean and drinking water programs
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), also known as the “New Hampshire Food Stamp Program”
- Women, Infants, and Children Nutrition Program (WIC)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (State Fuel Assistance Program)
- Veterans’ care aid
- Many other areas

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUDGET:

HOW IS IT FUNDED?
HOW IS REVENUE RAISED TO
SUPPORT IT?

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE REVENUES

STATE REVENUE SOURCES, GOVERNMENTAL AND ENTERPRISE FUNDS, STATE FISCAL YEAR 2023



- Federal transfers significant, typical among U.S. states
- Not all federal aid, or all State spending, flows through the State Budget
- Gross revenues from the Liquor Commission and the Lottery Commission are among largest State revenue sources, but large portion of funds go to support internal operations
- Business Profits Tax is the largest State tax revenue source

LARGEST STATE TAX REVENUE SOURCES

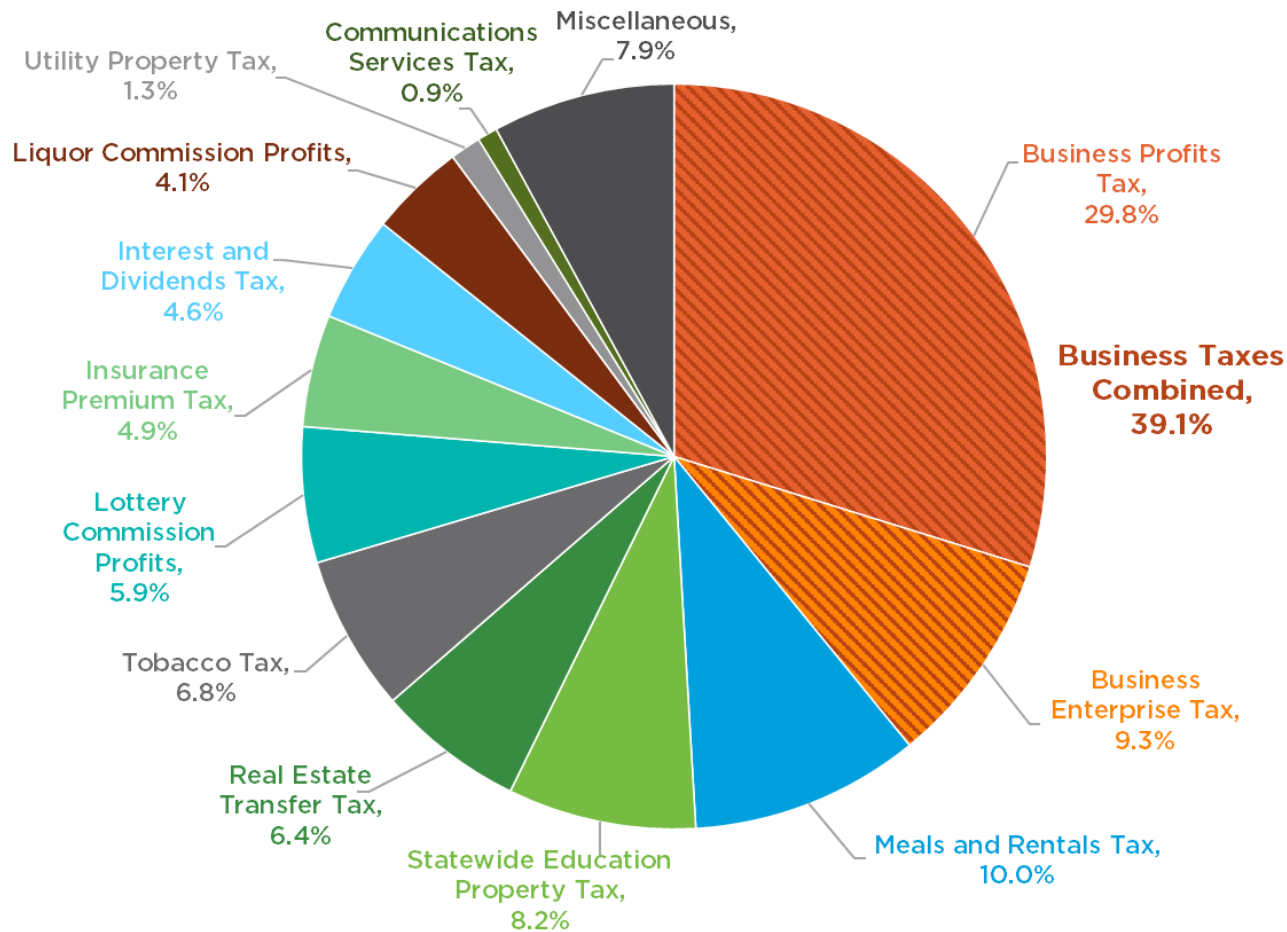
Amounts to All Funds (State Fiscal Year 2023)

1. Business Profits Tax - \$958.8 million (estimate)
2. Meals and Rentals Tax - \$448.5 million
3. Medicaid Enhancement Tax - \$301.9 million
4. Business Enterprise Tax - \$300.1 million (estimate)
5. Statewide Education Property Tax - \$263.1 million
6. Tobacco Tax - \$217.8 million
7. Real Estate Transfer Tax - \$213.6 million
8. Motor Fuels Tax - \$180.6 million
9. Insurance Premium Tax - \$168.3 million
10. Interest and Dividends Tax - \$147.3 million

Sources: New Hampshire Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2023; New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration; New Hampshire Treasury Department; New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services.

GENERAL AND EDUCATION TRUST FUNDS SHARE MANY REVENUE SOURCES

GENERAL AND EDUCATION TRUST FUNDS COMBINED REVENUE IN STATE FISCAL YEAR 2023



Source: New Hampshire Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, State Fiscal Year 2023

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUDGET:

HOW IS REVENUE RAISED TO
SUPPORT IT THROUGH BUSINESS
TAXES?

THE TWO PRIMARY BUSINESS TAXES

Business Profits Tax

- Tax based on net business profits after adjustments (BET) and apportionment
- Tax base likely about \$10.2 billion in Tax Year 2021
- Recent rate reductions
 - 2001-2015: 8.5%, 2016-17: 8.2%, 2018: 7.9%, 2019-21: 7.7%, 2022: 7.6%, 2023: 7.5%
- Supports the General Fund (59%) and the Education Trust Fund (41%)

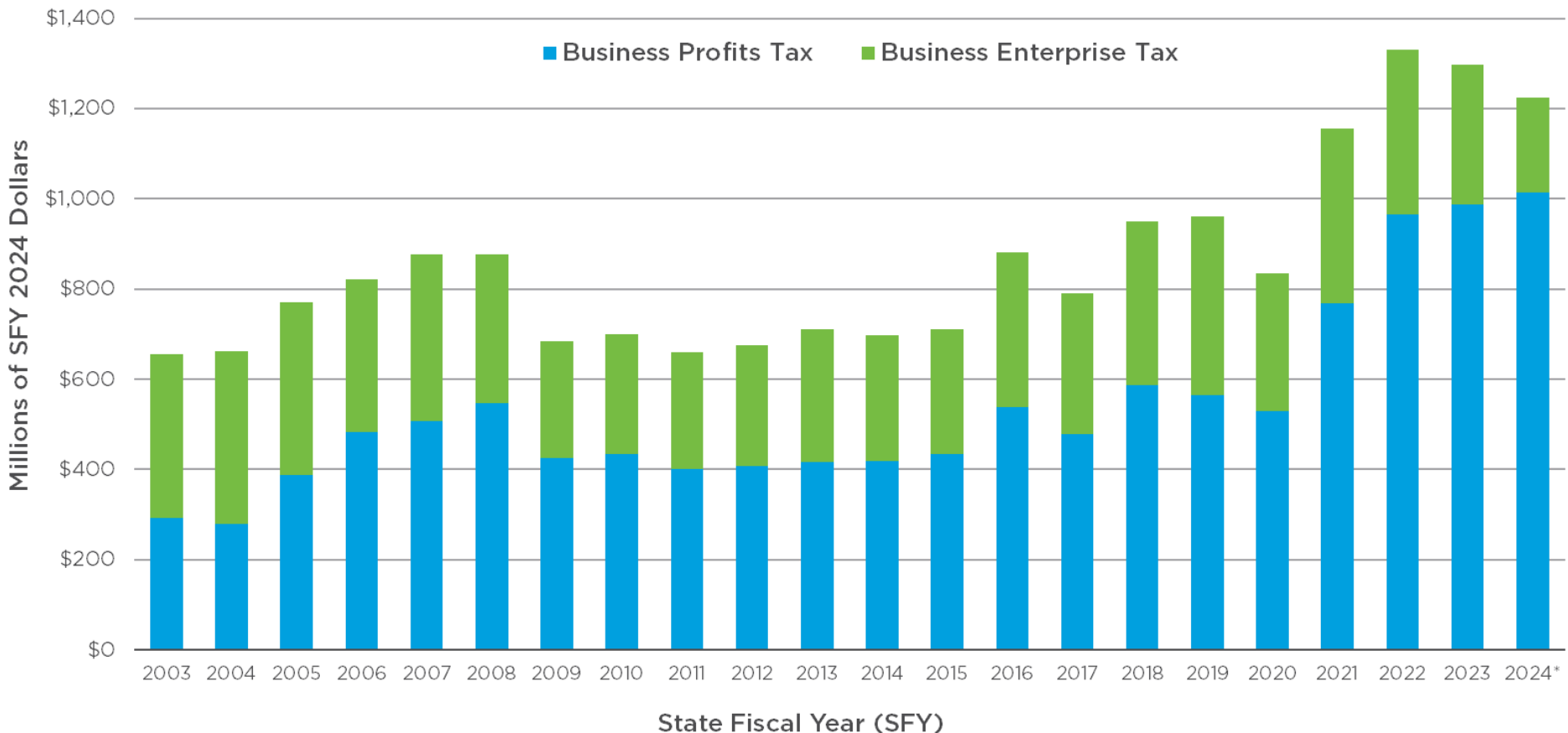
Business Enterprise Tax

- Unique among state business taxes, based on compensation and interest paid or accrued and dividends paid, adjustments, and apportionment
- Broader tax base, likely about \$40.0 billion in Tax Year 2021
- Recent rate reductions
 - 2001-2015: 0.750%, 2016-17: 0.720%, 2018: 0.675%, 2019-21: 0.600%, 2022: 0.550%
- Supports the General Fund (59%) and the Education Trust Fund (41%)

Sources: New Hampshire Fiscal Policy Institute, *Revenue in Review*, May 2017; New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration

INFLATION-ADJUSTED REVENUE FROM TWO PRIMARY BUSINESS TAXES

NEW HAMPSHIRE BUSINESS PROFITS TAX AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISE TAX
GENERAL AND EDUCATION TRUST FUNDS INFLATION-ADJUSTED REVENUE

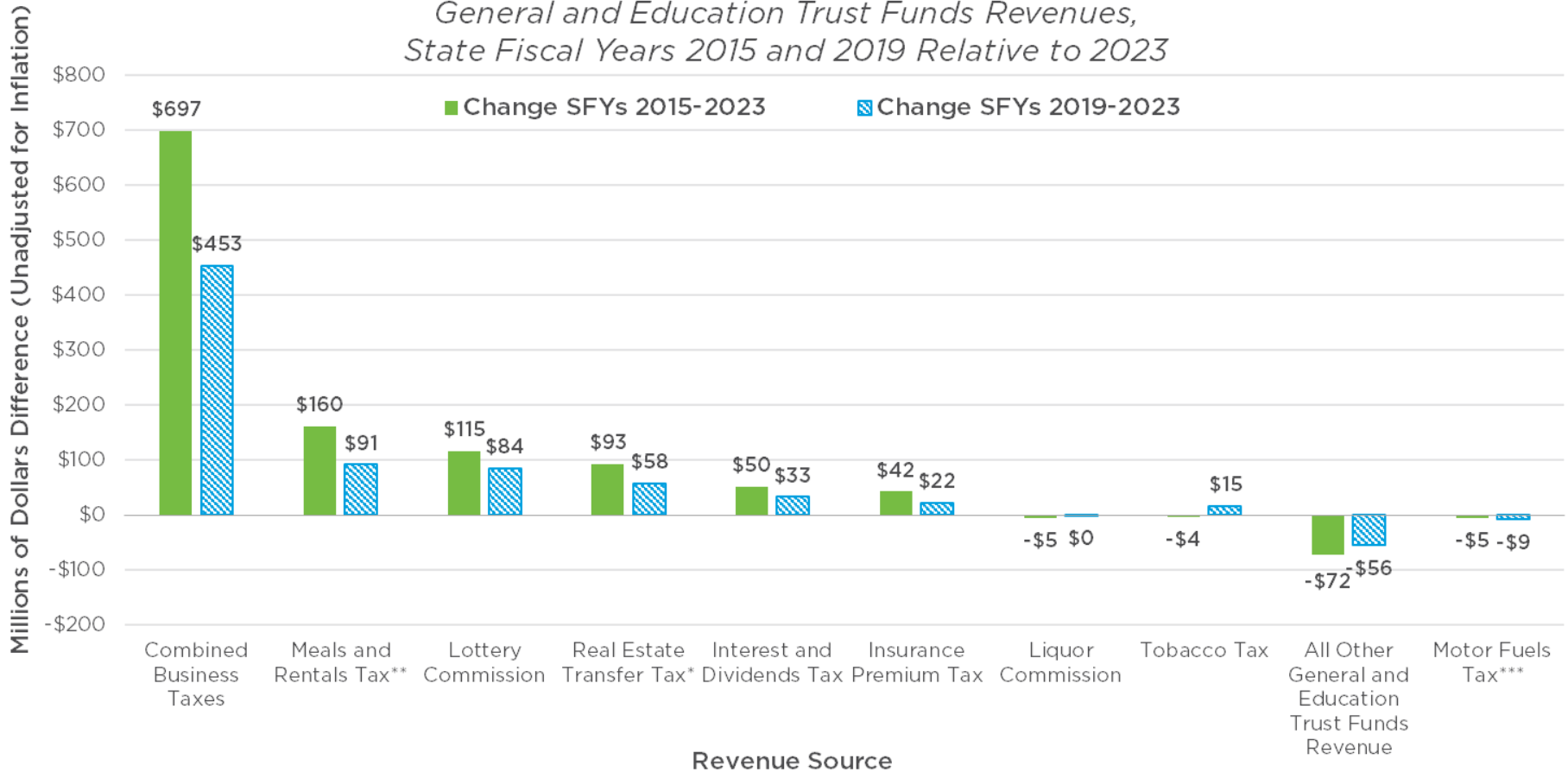


*Note: Preliminary data based on unaudited cash receipts. Final sorting between these two taxes not reported fully in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports.
Sources: New Hampshire Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports; Department of Administrative Services Monthly Revenue Focus, June SFY 2024; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI-U, Northeast

COMBINED BUSINESS TAXES, MEALS AND RENTALS TAXES LED LONG-TERM GROWTH

DIFFERENCES IN REVENUE BY SOURCE

*General and Education Trust Funds Revenues,
State Fiscal Years 2015 and 2019 Relative to 2023*



Notes: *Includes \$5M annual transfer to Affordable Housing Fund, starting SFY 2021. **Includes Municipal Revenue Fund transfer, starting SFY 2022. ***Not a General or Education Trust Funds revenue source.

Sources: New Hampshire Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports, SFYs 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2022, and 2023; New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration, 2023 Annual Report

HIGH NATIONAL CORPORATE PROFITS LIKELY BOOSTING STATE REVENUES

U.S. CORPORATE PROFITS BY QUARTER

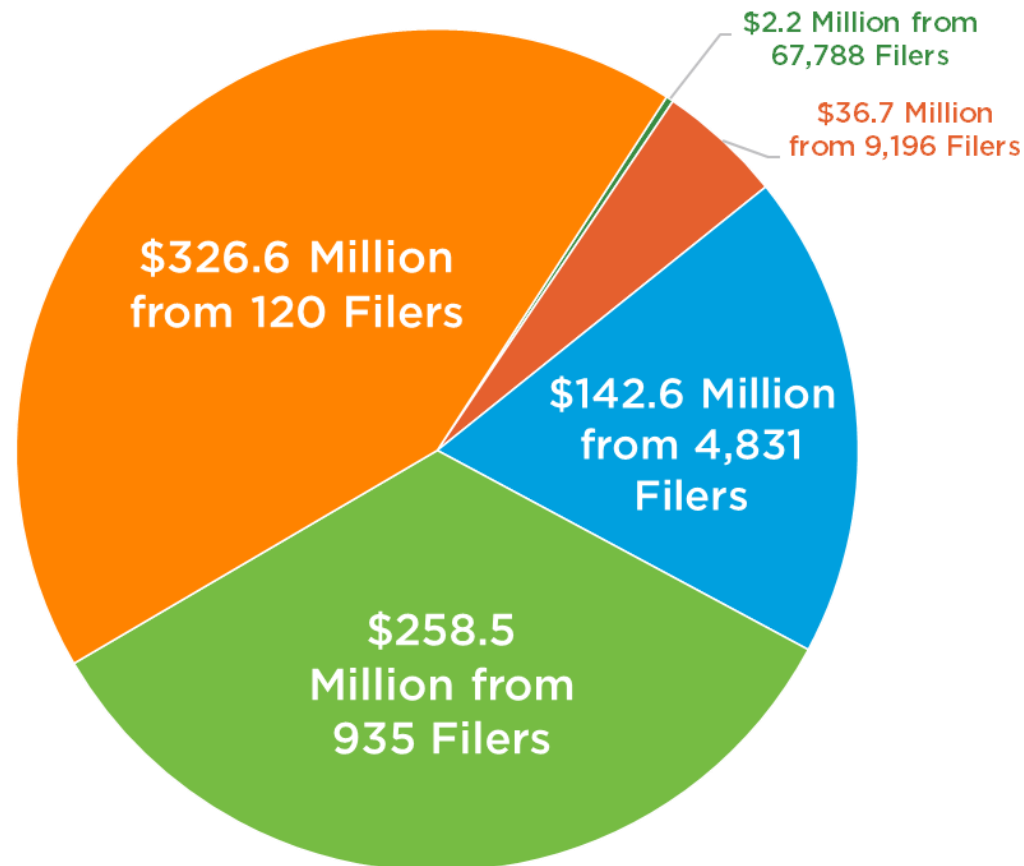
*Corporate Profits Adjusted for Inventory Valuation and Capital Consumption,
Annual Rate, Seasonally Adjusted*



LARGE FILERS KEY TO BPT TAX BASE

NEW HAMPSHIRE BUSINESS PROFITS TAX PAID AND NUMBER OF FILERS

Tax Year 2021

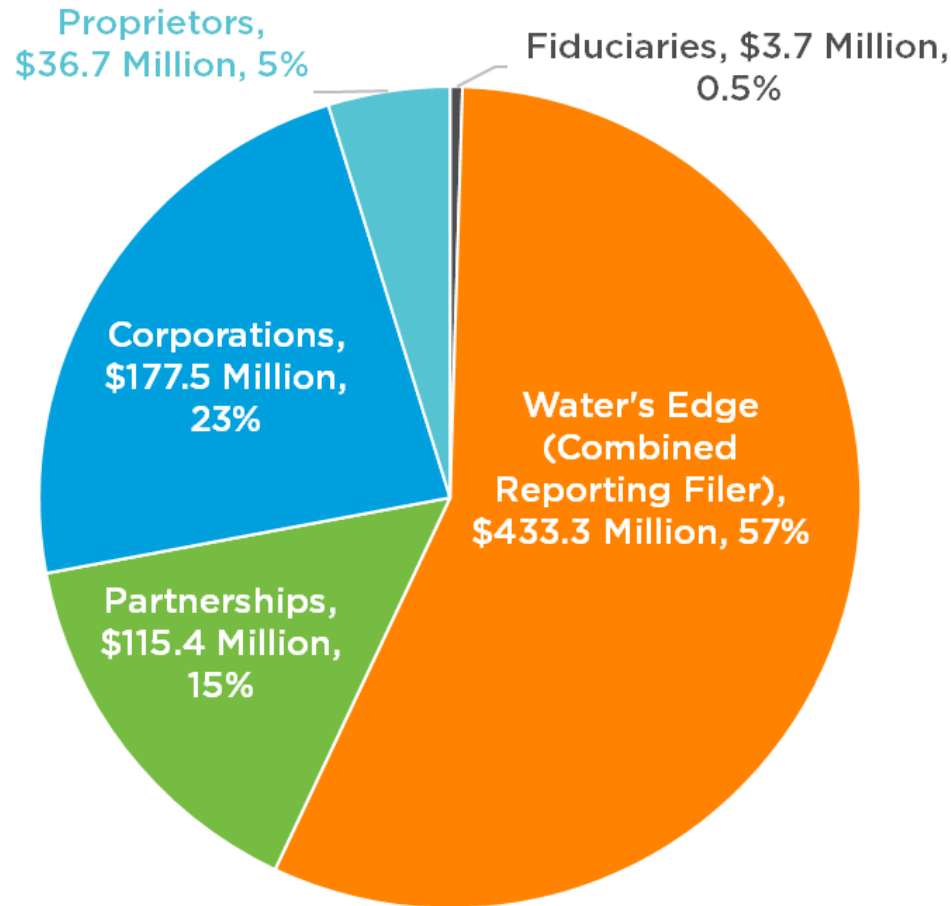


Source: New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration,
2023 Annual Report

MORE THAN HALF OF BPT REVENUES FROM COMPLEX, COMBINED REPORTING FILERS

BUSINESS PROFITS TAX FILERS BY LIABILITY

Tax Year 2021



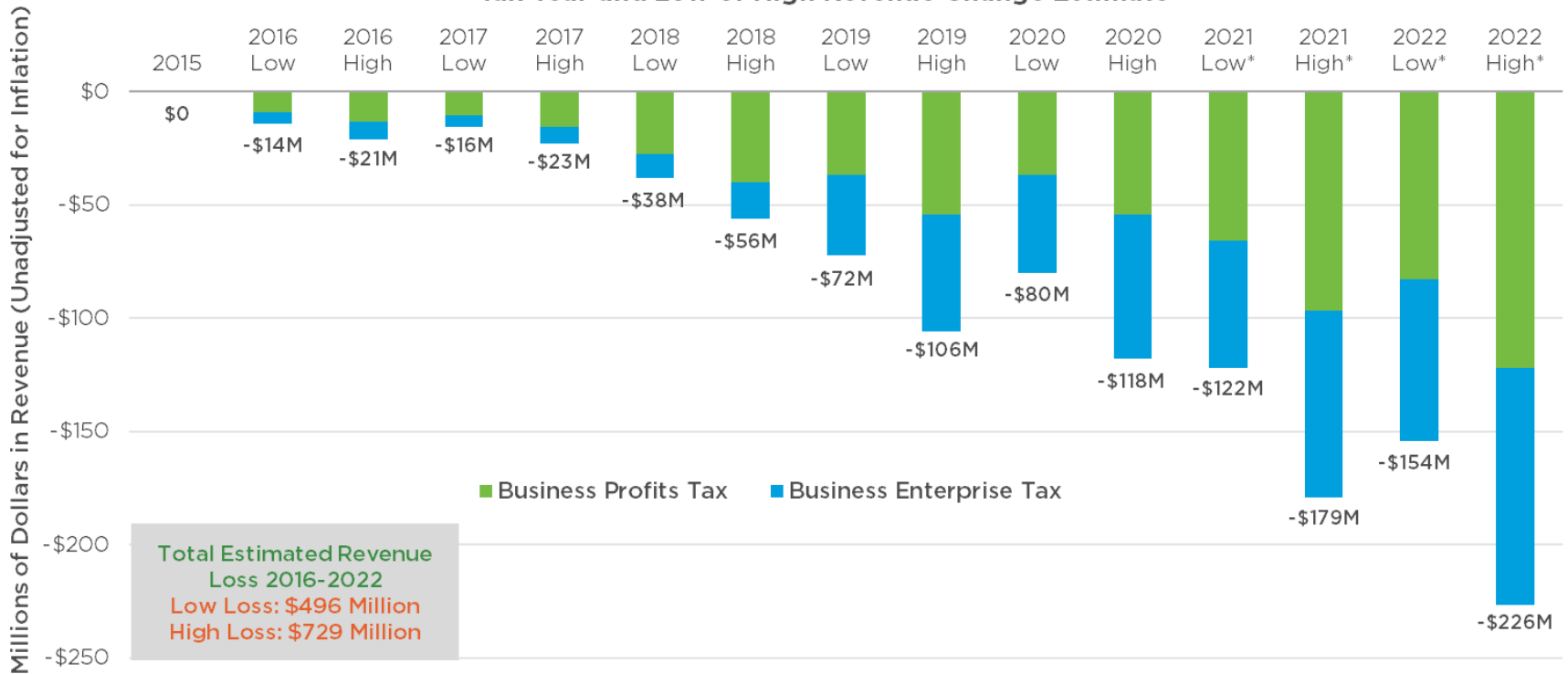
Source: New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration, 2023 Annual Report

RECENT TAX CHANGES HAVE REDUCED AMOUNT OF REVENUE THE STATE COLLECTS

ESTIMATED REVENUE CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH BUSINESS PROFITS TAX AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISE TAX RATE CHANGES SINCE TAX YEAR 2015

Low and High Revenue Loss Estimates Based on Research Indicating Varying Economic Responses to State Corporate Tax Rate Changes, Recouping 0% and 32% of Lost Revenues

Tax Year and Low or High Revenue Change Estimate



Note: *Tax Years 2021 and 2022 tax bases derived from available information and projections. Tax Years 2015 through 2020 based on Tax Year data reported by the New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration. Revenue changes only include estimated effects of tax rate changes, not including policy changes impacting the scope of the tax base (such as filing threshold adjustments or changes to apportionment).

For data sources, methodology, and supporting research, see NHFPI's August 2023 Issue Brief, State Business Tax Rate Reductions Led to Between \$496 Million and \$729 Million Less for Public Services.

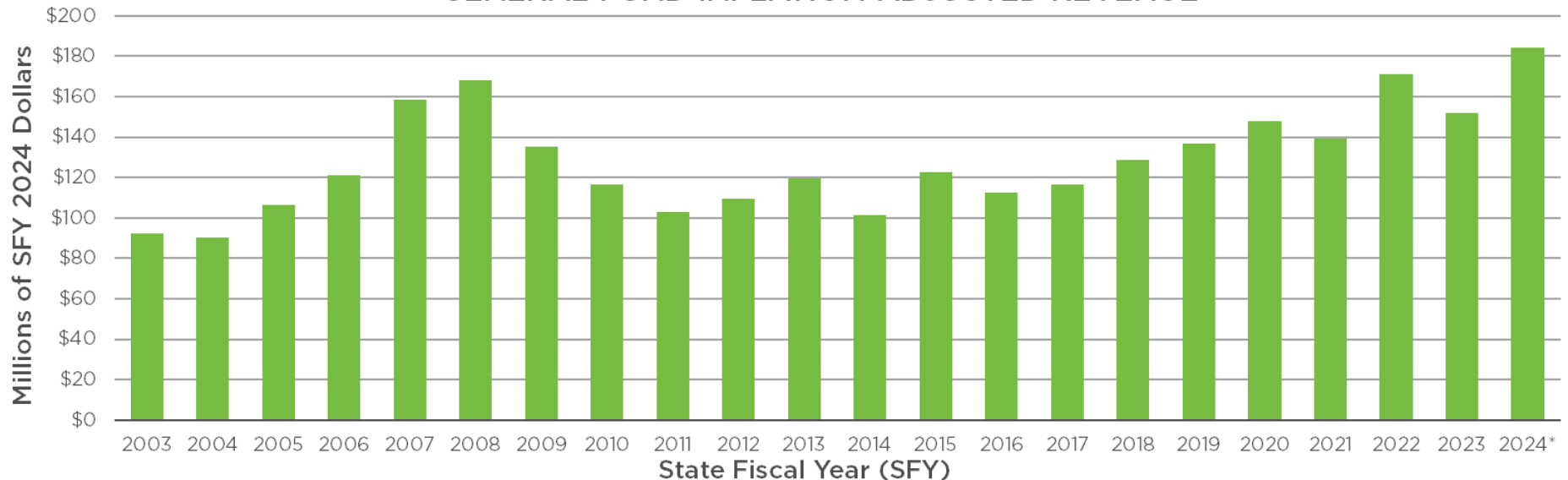
THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUDGET:

HOW DOES THE INTEREST AND
DIVIDENDS TAX RAISE RENEUE FOR
THE STATE BUDGET?

INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS TAX

- 3 percent tax on interest, dividend, and distribution income from assets
- Individuals, joint filers, and certain companies and partnerships
- Filing threshold of \$2,400, and \$4,800 for joint filers; additional \$1,200 exemptions for older adults, blind individuals, or certain disabilities
- Being phased out currently, will be repealed in 2025

NEW HAMPSHIRE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS TAX
GENERAL FUND INFLATION-ADJUSTED REVENUE



*Note: Preliminary data based on unaudited cash receipts.

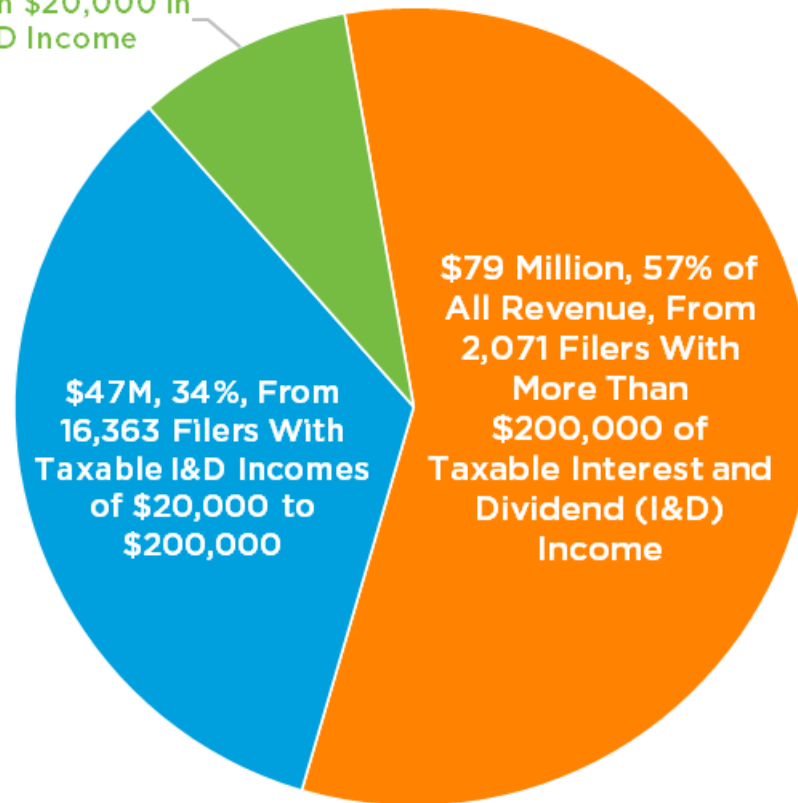
Sources: New Hampshire Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports; Department of Administrative Services Monthly Revenue Focus, June SFY 2024; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPI-U, Northeast

I&D TAX PAID ON INCOME FROM WEALTH

NEW HAMPSHIRE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS TAX REVENUE BY THE TAXABLE INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INCOME OF FILERS

Tax Year 2021, Only Taxable Interest, Dividend, and Distribution Income Included

\$12M, 9%, From 52,825 Filers
With Less Than \$20,000 in
Taxable I&D Income



SIGNIFICANT WEALTH OFTEN REQUIRED TO GENERATE HIGH I&D TAXABLE INCOME

ASSET OWNERSHIP REQUIRED TO GENERATE INCOME TAXABLE UNDER THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS TAX AT SELECTED LEVELS, TAX AND CALENDAR YEAR 2021 WITH A 5 PERCENT TAX RATE

Interest and Dividends Tax Paid (After Any Exemptions, Assumed \$2,400 in Wealth Estimate Calculations)	Taxable Interest and Dividend Income	Wealth Amount Generating Income with 12 Percent Annual Return	Wealth Amount Generating Income with 5 Percent Annual Return	Wealth Amount Generating Income with 1.24 Percent Annual Return (S&P 500 2021 Dividend Average)
\$250,000	\$5,000,000	\$41,686,667	\$100,048,000	\$403,419,355
\$100,000	\$2,000,000	\$16,686,667	\$40,048,000	\$161,483,871
\$50,000	\$1,000,000	\$8,353,333	\$20,048,000	\$80,838,710
\$10,000	\$200,000	\$1,686,667	\$4,048,000	\$16,322,581
\$1,000	\$20,000	\$186,667	\$448,000	\$1,806,452
\$500	\$10,000	\$103,333	\$248,000	\$1,000,000
\$1	\$20	\$20,167	\$48,400	\$195,161
\$0*	\$0*	Up To \$20,000	Up To \$48,000	Up To \$193,548

*Note: Calculations assume \$2,400, the base exemption amount under the Interest and Dividends Tax, is not included as taxable income, but is included in the wealth base used to generate taxable interest, dividend, and distribution income.

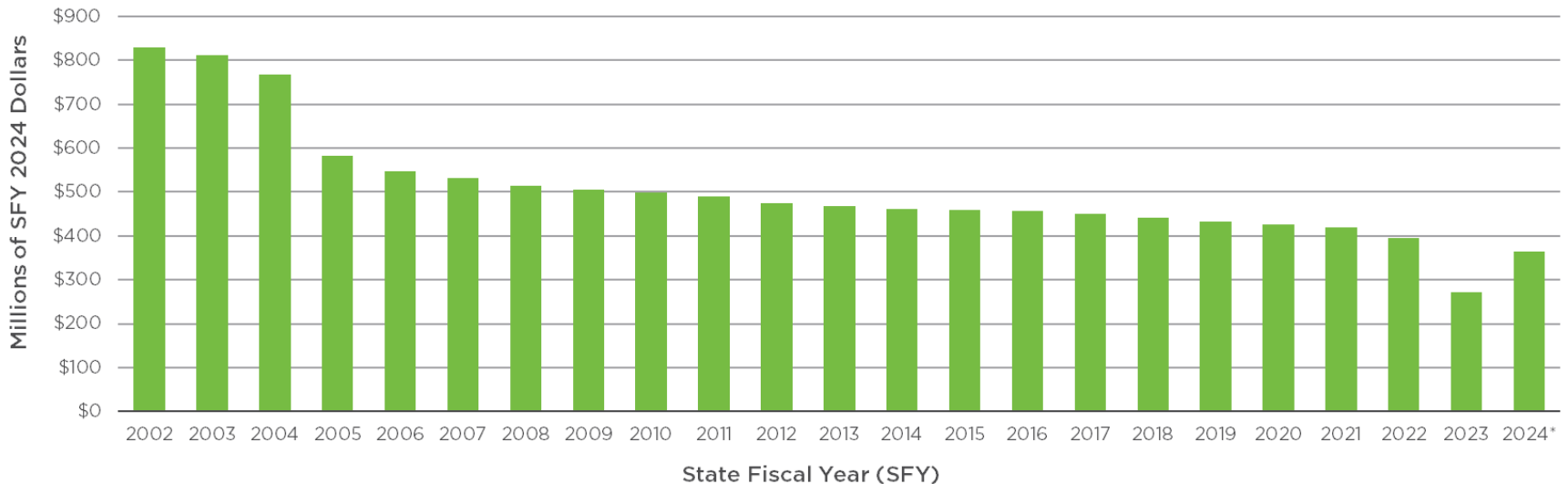
Sources: New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration, 2023 Annual Report; New York University Professor Aswath Damodaran, Damodaran Online, accessed January 2024

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUDGET: WHAT IS THE STATEWIDE EDUCATION PROPERTY TAX?

STATEWIDE EDUCATION PROPERTY TAX

- Established in 1999 to support newly created Education Trust Fund for Adequate Education Grants funding education on a per pupil basis
- Set to raise \$363 million in 2005, does not adjust for inflation; one-time reduction to \$263 million for SFY 2023
- State requires local governments to raise this revenue
- Retained locally; revenue went to State previously, but not after 2011

STATEWIDE EDUCATION PROPERTY TAX
NEW HAMPSHIRE EDUCATION TRUST FUND INFLATION-ADJUSTED REVENUE



THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUDGET: WHAT ABOUT NON-TAX REVENUE SOURCES?

LARGEST NON-TAX REVENUE SOURCES

To All Funds (State Fiscal Year 2023)

- Federal Grants - \$3,791.9 million
(includes federal transfers to the State's Governmental and Enterprise Funds)
- Liquor Commission Sales and Services - \$746.1 million
(\$165.0 million in operating profits for other State uses)
- Lottery Commission Revenues - \$603.8 million
(\$189.5 million in profits for Education Trust Fund)
- Turnpike Tolling - \$142.6 million

Sources: New Hampshire Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2023; New Hampshire Liquor Commission 2023 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report; New Hampshire Lottery Commission Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

ENTERPRISE REVENUES AND FUNDS

Liquor Commission

- Operates State liquor stores that are sole source for liquor and spirits, while certain wine may be sold from licensed businesses; beer is taxed
- Funds its own operations, the Alcohol Abuse Prevention and Treatment Fund, non-federal share of expanded Medicaid, and the General Fund

Lottery Commission

- Sells lottery tickets and oversees racing, charitable gaming, Keno, sports betting; several recent expansions to scope of gaming
- Per constitutional requirement, profits go to the Education Trust Fund

Turnpike System

- Tolls users of three Turnpikes to operate, construct, and maintain them
- Not all 89 miles of Turnpike highway are tolled, sections can be transferred from other Department of Transportation ownership

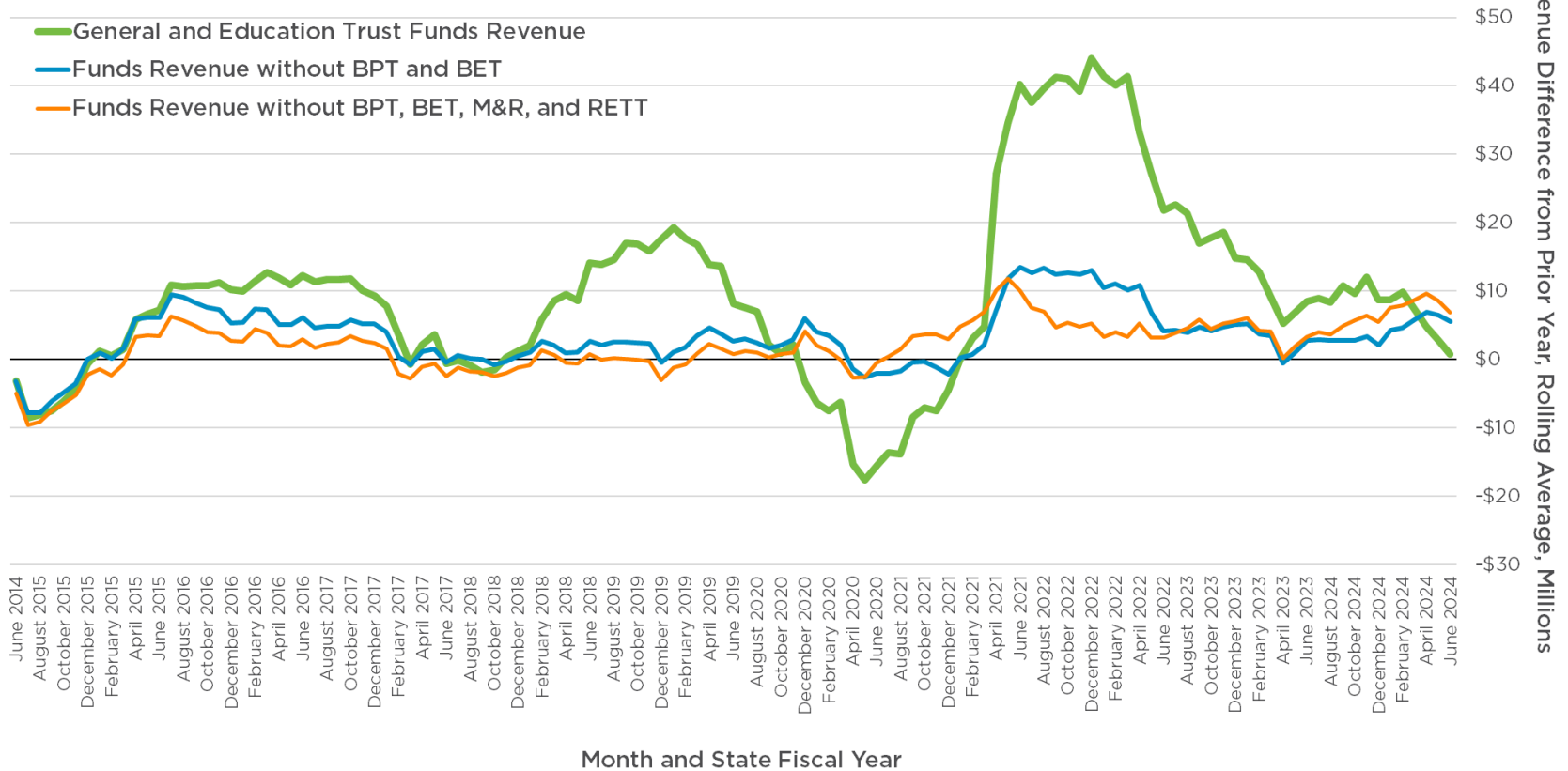
Unemployment Compensation Fund

- Charges employers at a variable rate, funds unemployment payments

REVENUE GROWTH MUCH LOWER AFTER BURST FOLLOWING PANDEMIC'S START

DIFFERENCES OVER TIME IN NEW HAMPSHIRE GENERAL AND EDUCATION TRUST FUNDS MONTHLY CASH RECEIPTS

Twelve-Month Rolling Averages of Monthly Cash Receipts to the General and Education Trust Funds Relative to Prior Year from All Sources Without Statewide Education Property Tax; Less Business Profits and Business Enterprise Taxes; and Less Business, Meals and Rentals, and Real Estate Transfer Taxes



Note: Medicaid Enhancement Tax excluded from historical data. Statewide Education Property Tax excluded due to tax targeting a certain amount collected.
Sources: New Hampshire Department of Administrative Services, Monthly Revenue Focus Reports

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUDGET:

HOW DO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS INTERACT WITH THE STATE BUDGET?

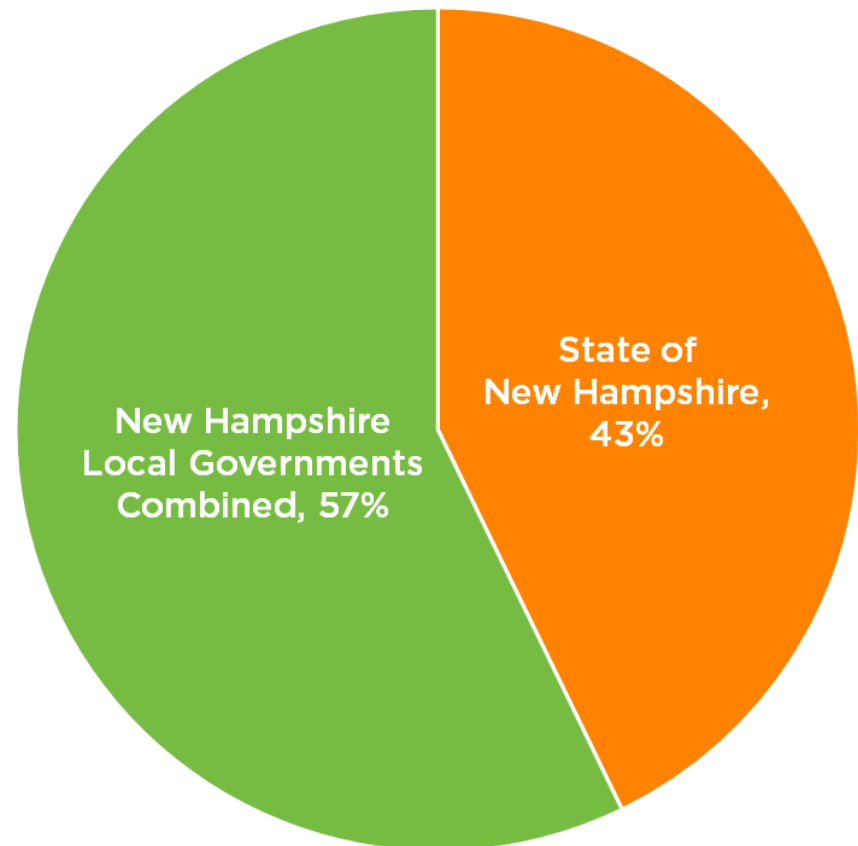
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS COLLECT MORE TAX REVENUE THAN THE STATE

NEW HAMPSHIRE TAX REVENUE BY GOVERNMENT LEVEL, FISCAL YEAR 2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finance Survey

Local Governments includes:

- Municipal governments (town and city)
- School districts
- County governments



STATE TAXES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE RELATIVELY LOW, INCLUDING IN NORTHEAST

STATE TAX REVENUE PER CAPITA, FISCAL YEAR 2021 REVENUES AND JULY 2021 POPULATION ESTIMATES

	State	Estimated Amount
Highest	Vermont	\$6,342
	California	\$6,341
	Connecticut	\$6,090
	Minnesota	\$5,567
	Hawaii	\$5,560
United States		\$3,802
Lowest	South Dakota	\$2,399
	New Hampshire*	\$2,316
	Florida	\$2,259
	Texas	\$2,212
	Alaska	\$1,435

*Note: Apparent double-counting of Statewide Education Property Tax removed from local property tax revenues in New Hampshire calculations.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, Population Estimates Program

TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE ARE NEAR NATIONAL MEDIAN

TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAX REVENUE PER CAPITA, FISCAL YEAR 2021 REVENUES AND AND JULY 2021 POPULATION ESTIMATES

State		Estimated Amount
Highest	New York	\$10,331
	Connecticut	\$9,424
	California	\$9,217
	New Jersey	\$8,305
	Massachusetts	\$8,107
United States		\$6,334
<i>New Hampshire* - Ranked 25th</i>		<i>\$5,409</i>
Lowest	South Carolina	\$4,413
	Florida	\$4,381
	Tennessee	\$4,259
	Alabama	\$4,237
	Alaska	\$4,189

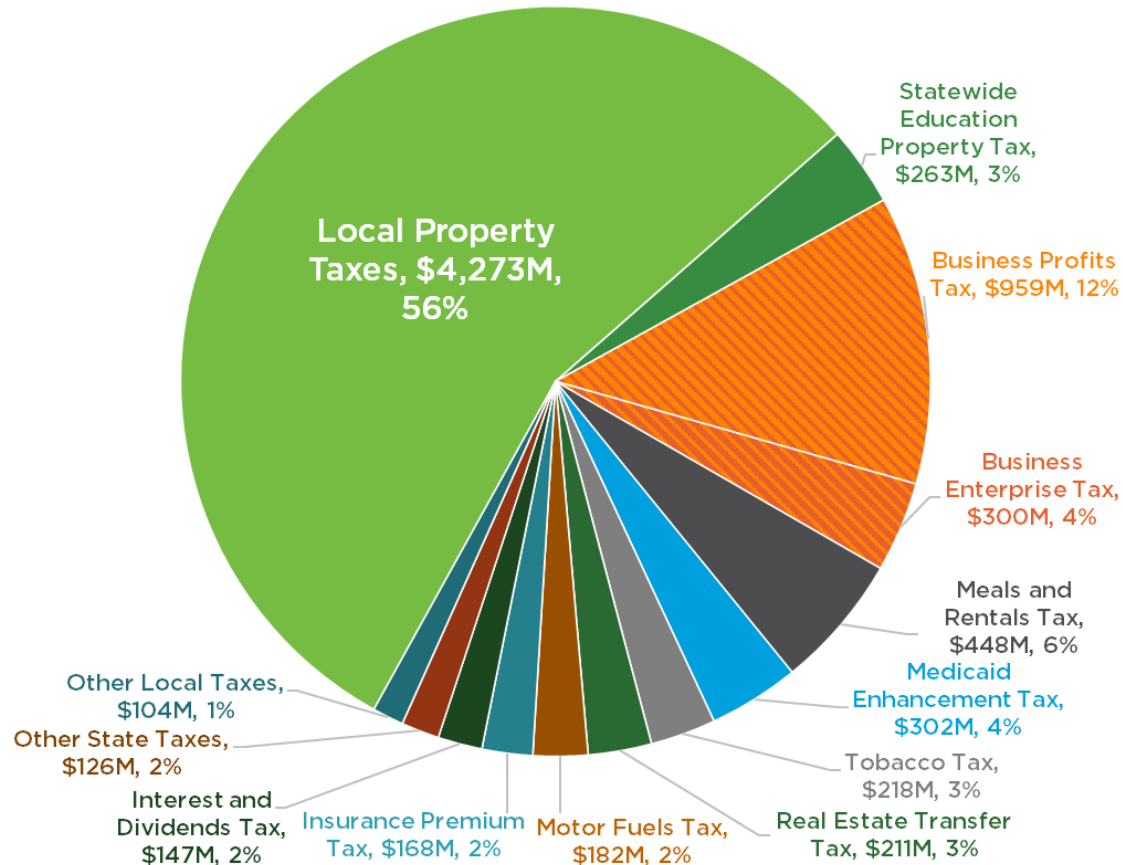
*Note: Apparent double-counting of Statewide Education Property Tax removed from local property tax revenues in New Hampshire calculations.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, Population Estimates Program

PROPERTY TAXES MORE THAN HALF OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX REVENUES

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Fiscal Year or Tax Year 2023



Sources: New Hampshire Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, State Fiscal Year 2023; New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration, 2023 Annual Report and Completed Public Tax Rates 2023; U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of State and Local Government Finances, 2021; Joint Legislative Fiscal Committee, FIS 23-311

DOLLARS PAID PER PERSON IN PROPERTY TAXES HIGH RELATIVE TO NATIONAL LEVEL

STATE AND LOCAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUE PER CAPITA, FISCAL YEAR 2021 REVENUES AND JULY 2021 POPULATION ESTIMATES

State		Estimated Amount
Highest	New Jersey	\$3,538
	New York	\$3,343
	Connecticut	\$3,276
	New Hampshire*	\$3,046
	Vermont	\$2,992
United States		\$1,898
Lowest	New Mexico	\$936
	Tennessee	\$926
	Oklahoma	\$918
	Arkansas	\$834
	Alabama	\$659

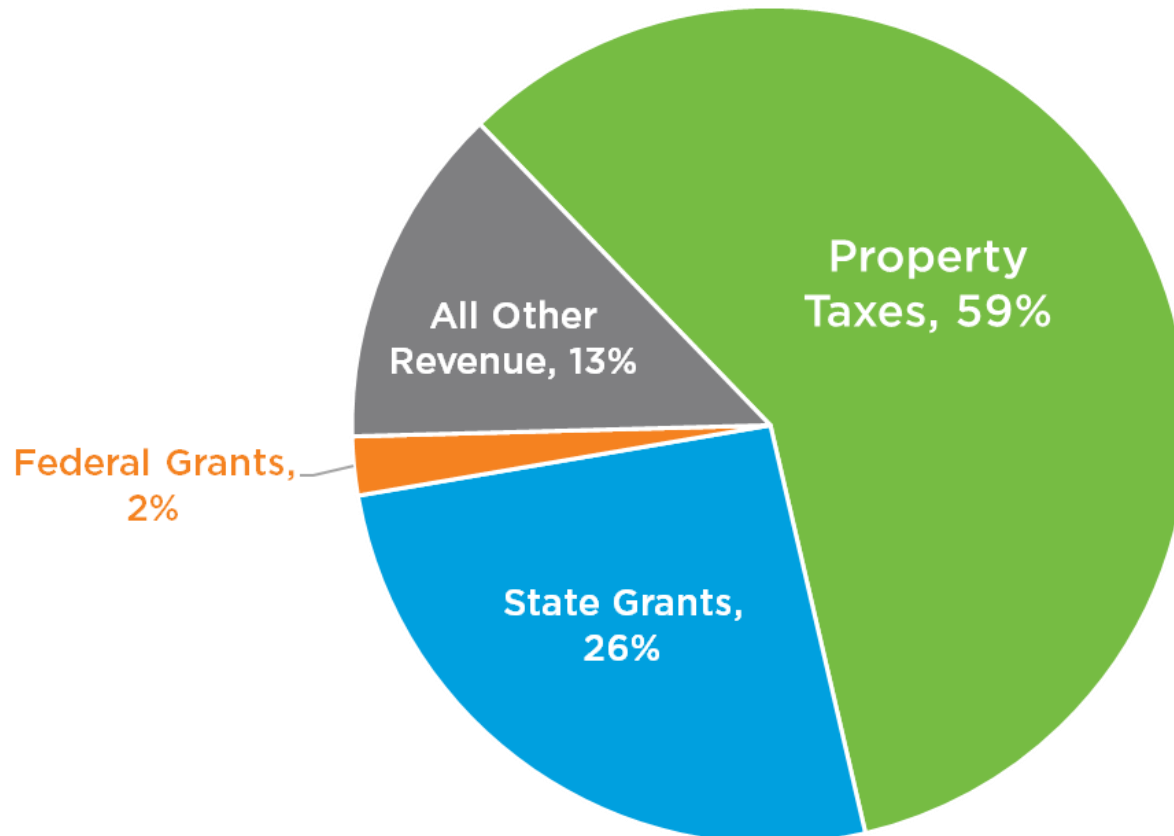
*Note: Apparent double-counting of Statewide Education Property Tax removed from local property tax revenues in New Hampshire calculations.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, Population Estimates Program

PROPERTY TAX RECEIPTS MAJORITY OF LOCAL REVENUE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

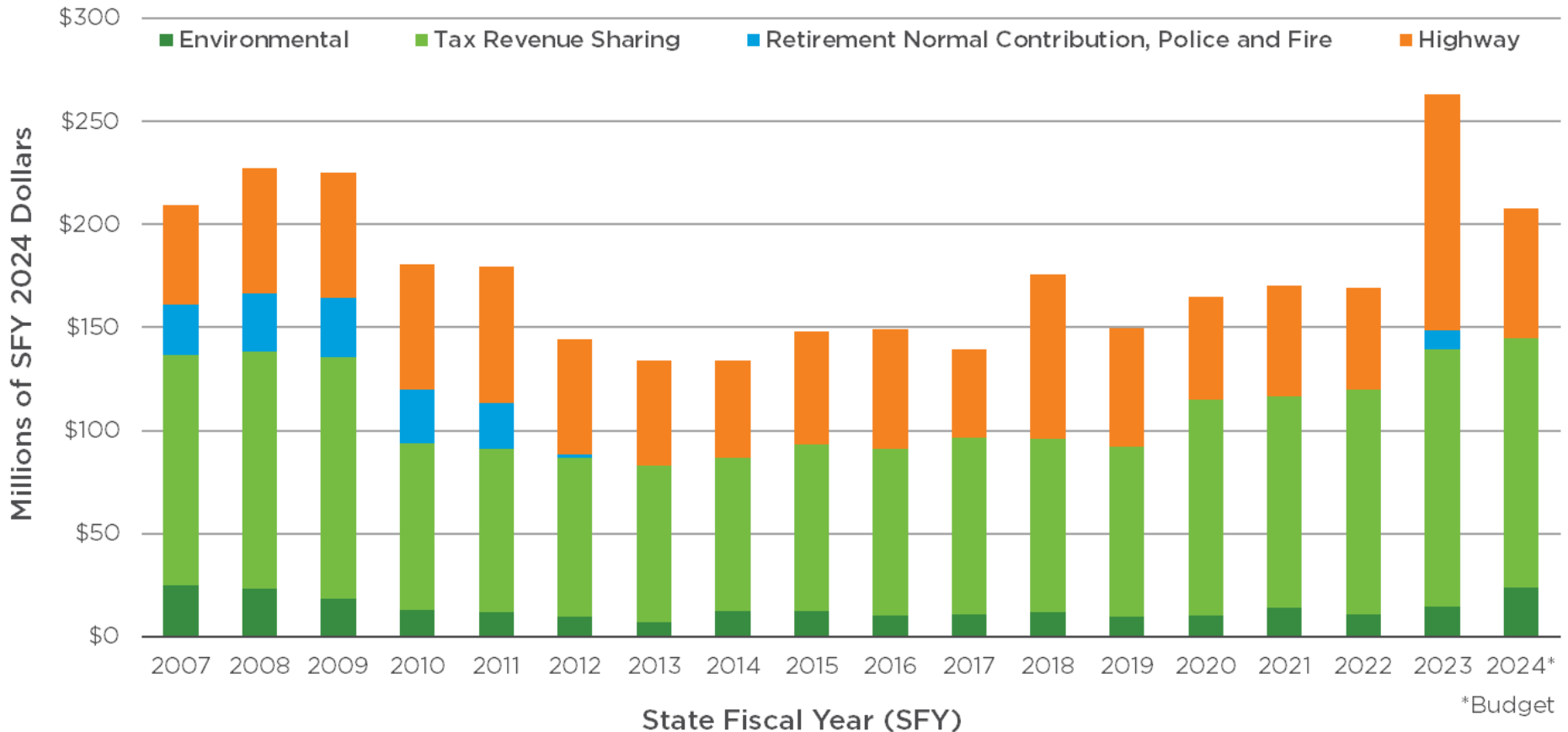
LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE SOURCES NEW HAMPSHIRE, FISCAL YEAR 2021

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of State and Local Government Finances



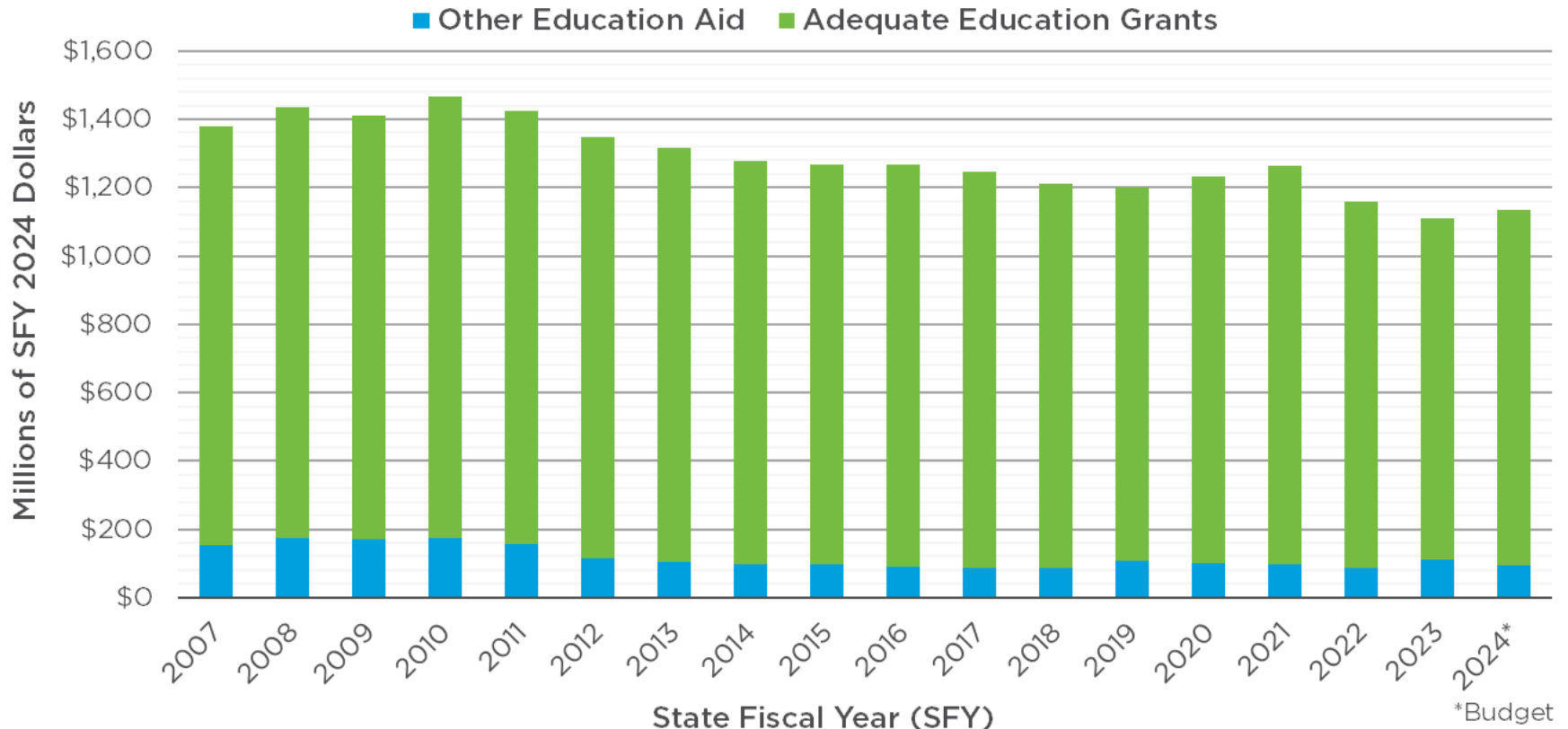
STATE AID TO MUNICIPALITIES DECLINED AFTER 2007-2009 RECESSION

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, INFLATION-ADJUSTED AND EXCLUDING EDUCATION AID



EDUCATION FUNDING PRIMARILY DRIVEN BY STUDENT ENROLLMENT, TARGETED AID

EDUCATION AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUDGET, INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS



*Budget

Sources: New Hampshire Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, *State Aid to Cities, Towns, and School Districts*, October 1, 2023; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index-Northeast, State Fiscal Year Adjustment from NHFPI Calculations

STATE EDUCATION FUNDING IN NH SMALLER PORTION THAN IN OTHER STATES

STATE FUNDING FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LOCAL PUBLIC EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL REVENUE TO THESE SCHOOLS, FISCAL YEAR 2021

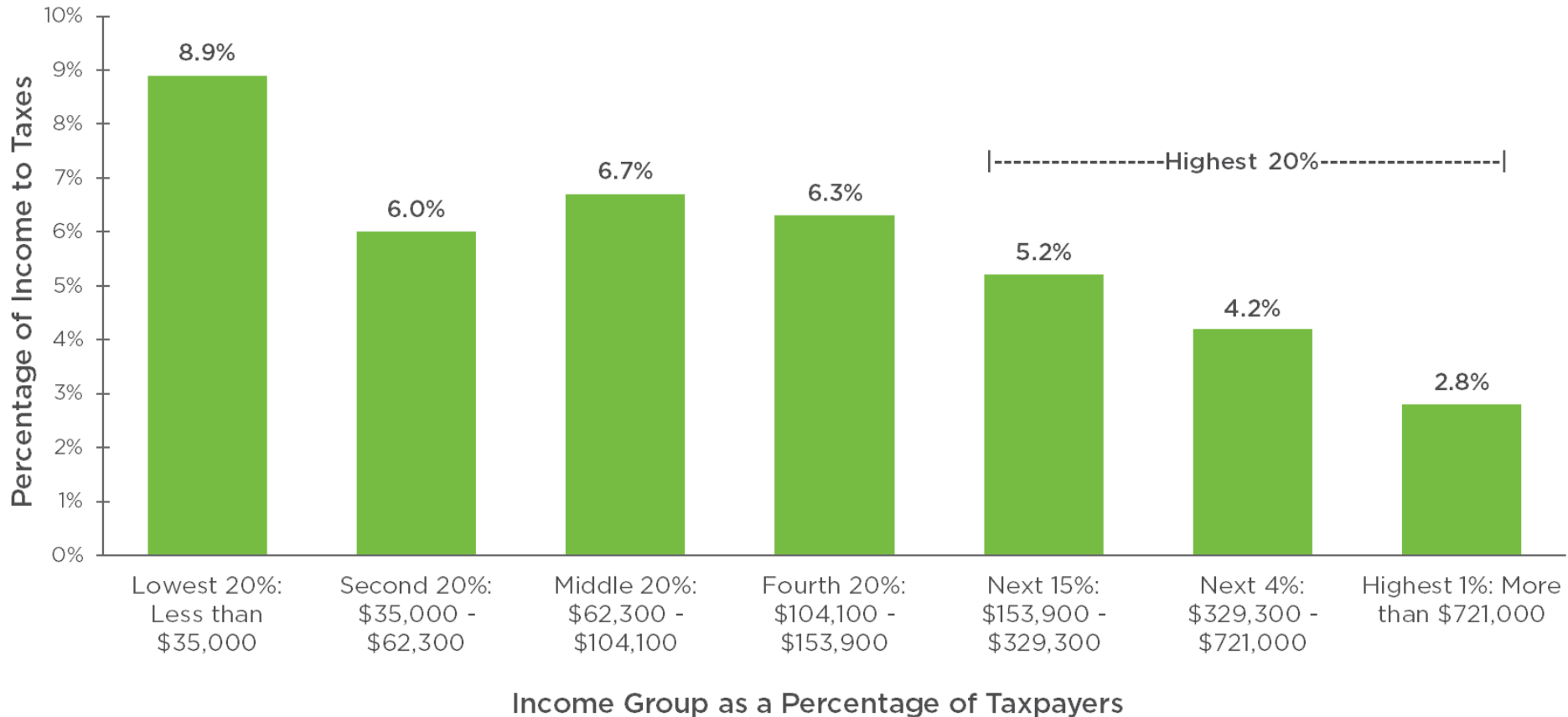
State or Nation	Percentage Funding for Local Public Education from State Sources	Estimated Rank Among 50 States
Vermont	88%	1
Hawaii	88%	2
Arkansas	71%	3
New Mexico	70%	4
Washington	68%	5
United States	45%	--
Connecticut	36%	46
Texas	34%	47
Nebraska	32%	48
South Dakota	32%	49
New Hampshire	31%	50

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Annual Survey of School System Finances

EFFECTIVE STATE AND LOCAL TAX RATE HIGHER FOR LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES AS A SHARE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FAMILY INCOME

*Effective Tax Rate as a Share of Income by Income Group, 2024 Tax Laws Based on 2023 Income Levels**



*Note: Does not include taxpayers who are age 65 and older or tax units with negative incomes. Dependent filers are included with claiming filer.
Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *Who Pays?* Seventh Edition, January 2024

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUDGET: WHAT IS THE PROCESS FOR CREATING THE STATE BUDGET?

A BUDGET IN TWO BILLS

STATE BUDGET

Operating Budget Bill (Typically House Bill 1)

Operating Budget Line Items

(House Bill 1, Sections 1.00 to 1.07)

Line Item 1	\$X,XXX
Line Item 2	\$XX
Line Item 3	\$XXX
Organization, Class, and Agency Notes	
Line Items Total	\$XX,XXX

Text Following Line Items

- Sections 1.08 Through Final Section
- Back of Budget Funding Adjustments
- Revenue Estimates
- Budget Footnotes



Trailer Bill (Typically House Bill 2)

Omnibus Bill Text

Policy Language in Sentences,
Which Can Include:

- Policy Changes Paired With Line Item Changes
- Additional Appropriations
- Allocations of Surplus Revenue from the Prior Biennium
- Policy on Other Topics

EXAMPLE OF PAGE FROM MOST RECENT OPERATING BUDGET BILL

HB 0001	02/15/2023	VERSION NO: 01	FISCAL YEAR 2024	FISCAL YEAR 2025	PAGE 651
05 HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES					
95 HEALTH AND HUMAN SVCS DEPT					
90 HHS: PUBLIC HEALTH DIV					
904510 BUREAU OF PREVENTION&WELLNESS					
3222 CDC ORAL HEALTH GRANT					
010 Personal Services-Perm. Classi			64,681		65,117
020 Current Expenses			2,700		2,700
026 Organizational Dues			525		525
030 Equipment New/Replacement			5,000		5,000
037 Technology - Hardware			1,575		1,575
038 Technology - Software			525		525
039 Telecommunications			1,000		1,000
041 Audit Fund Set Aside			460		460
042 Additional Fringe Benefits			5,175		5,209
060 Benefits			14,069		14,164
066 Employee training			1,000		1,000
070 In-State Travel Reimbursement			1,170		1,170
074 Grants for Pub Asst and Relief			300,000		300,000
080 Out-Of State Travel			6,230		6,230
102 Contracts for program services			15,000		15,000
TOTAL			419,110		419,675
ESTIMATED SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR					
CDC ORAL HEALTH GRANT					
FEDERAL FUNDS			419,110		419,675
TOTAL SOURCE OF FUNDS			419,110		419,675

TRAILER BILL STRUCTURED AS TYPICAL BILL

CHAPTER 79
HB 2-FN-A-LOCAL - FINAL VERSION

23-1064
10/05

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty Three

AN ACT relative to state fees, funds, revenues, and expenditures.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 79:1 Department of Information Technology; Divisions Established. Amend RSA 21-R:5 to read as
2 follows:

3 21-R:5 Divisions Established. The commissioner shall establish 4 divisions, ***business relationship***
4 ***management, user experience, infrastructure and operations, and user services***, which shall be in
5 alignment with the department's statewide strategic plan. Each division shall be under the supervision of
6 a division director appointed pursuant to RSA 21-R:3.

7 79:2 Department of Information Technology; Unfunded Positions; Authorization. Notwithstanding any
8 other provision of law to the contrary, the department of information technology may fill unfunded
9 positions during the biennium ending June 30, 2025, provided that the total expenditures for such
10 positions shall not exceed the amount appropriated for personnel services.

11 79:3 Career and Technical Education; Dual and Concurrent Enrollment Program. Amend RSA 188-
12 E:26 to read as follows:

13 188-E:26 Program Established. There is established a dual and concurrent enrollment program in
14 CCSNH. Participation in the program shall be offered to high school and career technical education
15 center students in grades 10 through 12. The program shall provide opportunities for qualified New
16 Hampshire high school students to gain access and support for dual and concurrent enrollment in [~~career~~
17 ~~and technical education courses, STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) and STEM-~~
18 ~~related~~] courses that are fundamental and necessary for success in postsecondary education, career path
19 opportunities, and to meet New Hampshire's emerging workforce needs.

20 79:4 Regional Career and Technical Education; Dual and Concurrent Enrollment Program. Amend
21 RSA 188-E:27, II to read as follows:

22 II. A student in the program shall be provided funding for enrollment in no more than [2] ~~4~~ dual or
23 concurrent enrollment courses taken in grade 10, no more than [2] ~~4~~ dual or concurrent enrollment
24 courses taken in grade 11, and no more than [2] ~~4~~ dual or concurrent enrollment courses taken in grade
25 12. A student may take more than [2] ~~4~~ dual or concurrent enrollment courses per year at his or her own
26 expense.

EXAMPLE OF APPROPRIATIONS TEXT IN THE TRAILER BILL

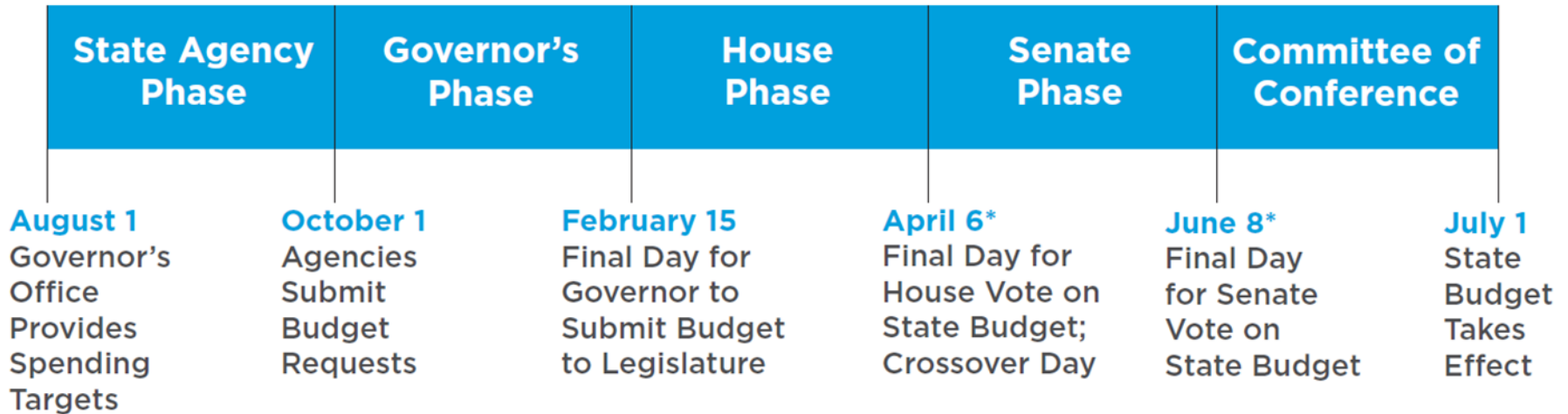
HB 2-FN-A-LOCAL - AS INTRODUCED

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1 257 Appropriation; Department of Health and Human Services; Medicaid Rate Increases. There
2 is hereby appropriated to the department of health and human services the sums of \$17,000,000 for
3 the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, and \$17,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, for
4 the purpose of increasing Medicaid provider rates. The department shall utilize such funds to
5 increase rates pursuant to section 1902 (a)(30)(A) of the Social Security Act, to promote efficiency,
6 economy, and quality of care within New Hampshire's Medicaid program. The governor is
7 authorized to draw a warrant for said sums out of any money in the treasury not otherwise
8 appropriated.

BUDGET CREATED IN A YEARLONG PROCESS WITH FIVE PHASES

STATE BUDGET PROCESS TIMELINE



*Dates set by legislative leadership for the 2023 session; all other dates specified in statute.

ADDITIONAL NHFPI RESOURCES

- Blog: State Revenues Add to Surplus, But Suggest Potential Trouble Ahead: Seven Takeaways from April Revenue Figures – May 6, 2024
<https://nhfpi.org/blog/state-revenues-add-to-surplus-but-suggest-potential-trouble-ahead-seven-takeaways-from-april-revenue-figures/>
- Webinar: Examining the State Budget: Reviewing the Senate’s Proposal – June 12, 2023
<https://nhfpi.org/events/reviewing-the-senates-proposal/>
- Publication: Revenue in Review: An Overview of New Hampshire’s Tax System and Major Revenue Sources – May 24, 2017
<https://nhfpi.org/resource/revenue-in-review-an-overview-of-new-hampshires-tax-system-and-major-revenue-sources/>
- Resource Pages: Budget, Revenue & Tax
<https://nhfpi.org/topic/budget/> and
<https://nhfpi.org/topic/revenue-tax/>



ADDRESS: 100 North Main Street, Suite 400, Concord, NH 03301

PHONE: 603.856.8337

WEBSITE: www.nhfpi.org

NEWSLETTER: <https://mailchi.mp/b9384284dee2/sign-up-for-email-updates>

EMAIL: info@nhfpi.org

TWITTER: @NHFPI

FACEBOOK: NewHampshireFiscalPolicyInstitute