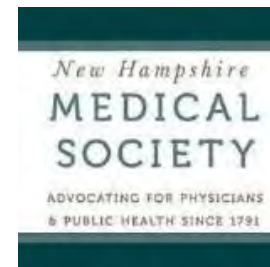




# The Political Determinants of Health ECHO

Policies to Advance the Health & Economic Prosperity  
of New Hampshire Communities



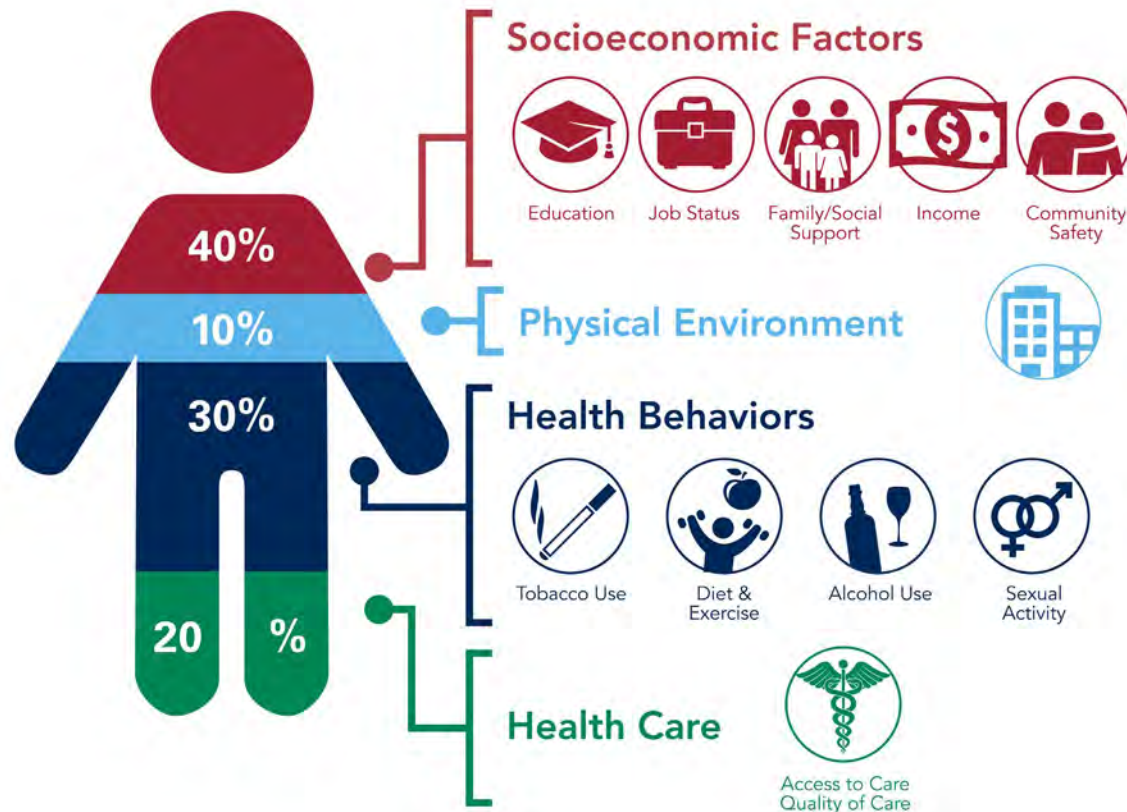
# Series Learning Objectives

Learner will be able to:

1. Describe the importance of key social determinants of health
2. Explain how policy and politics impact the determinants of health
3. Advocate effectively for sound public health policies

# Political Determinants of Health

*The political processes that impact the social, environmental and health care drivers of health, including executive decisions, legislative policies, electoral processes and public advocacy.*



80% Socioeconomic,  
environmental & health  
behavioral factors

20% Health care factors

# Table of Contents

- NH State Budget – 2/9
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- Women’s Health Issues – 3/9
- Medicaid Expansion– 3/23
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- System of Care- Correct Level of Care- 4/20
- [Return to the NH Budget – Compare Governor, House, and Senate budgets - 5/4](#)
- [Energy, the Environment and Health – 5/18](#)
- [Childcare & Children’s Health– 6/1](#)
- Legislative Wrap Up: Policy & Budget -6/15



# The Political Determinants of Health ECHO

Policies to Advance the Health & Economic Prosperity  
of New Hampshire Communities

*Session 7, The NH Budget, May 4, 2023*





# CHECKING IN ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BUDGET

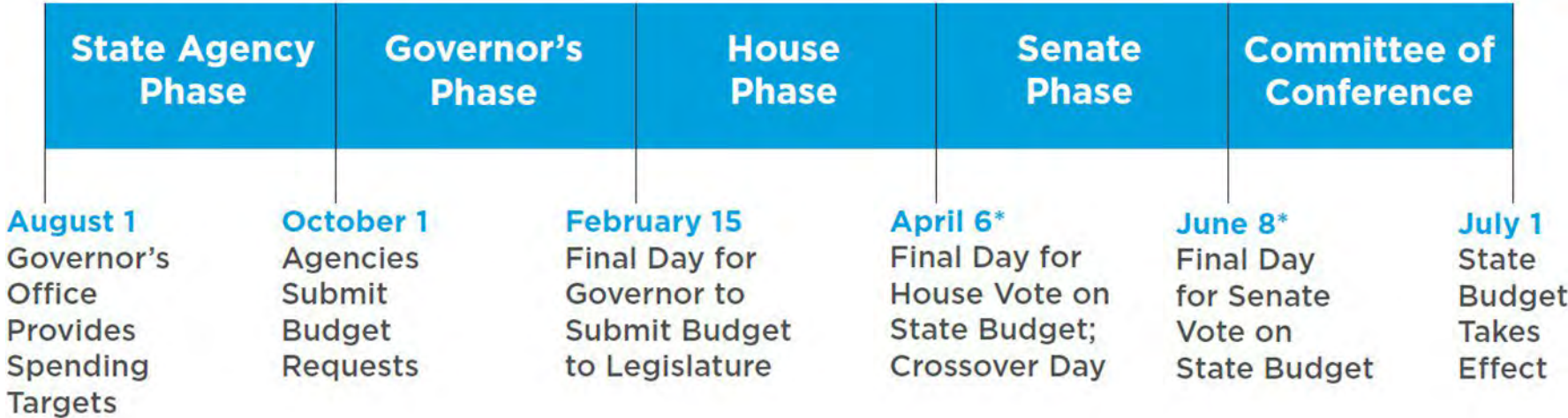
PRESENTED BY PHIL SLETTEN, RESEARCH DIRECTOR

DARTMOUTH HEALTH PROJECT ECHO

MAY 4, 2023

# STATE SENATE CURRENTLY CONSIDERING THE STATE BUDGET AFTER HOUSE PASSAGE

## STATE BUDGET PROCESS TIMELINE

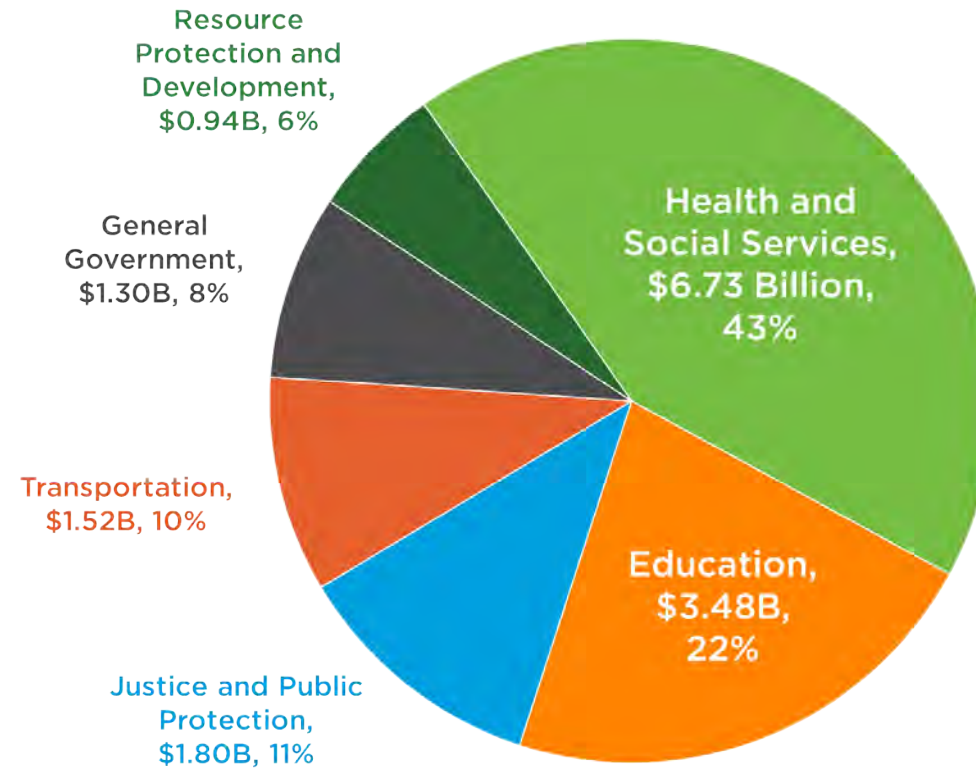


\*Dates set by legislative leadership for the 2023 session; all other dates specified in statute.

# NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF PROPOSED STATE BUDGET HEALTH AND EDUCATION

## HOUSE'S PROPOSED STATE BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

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



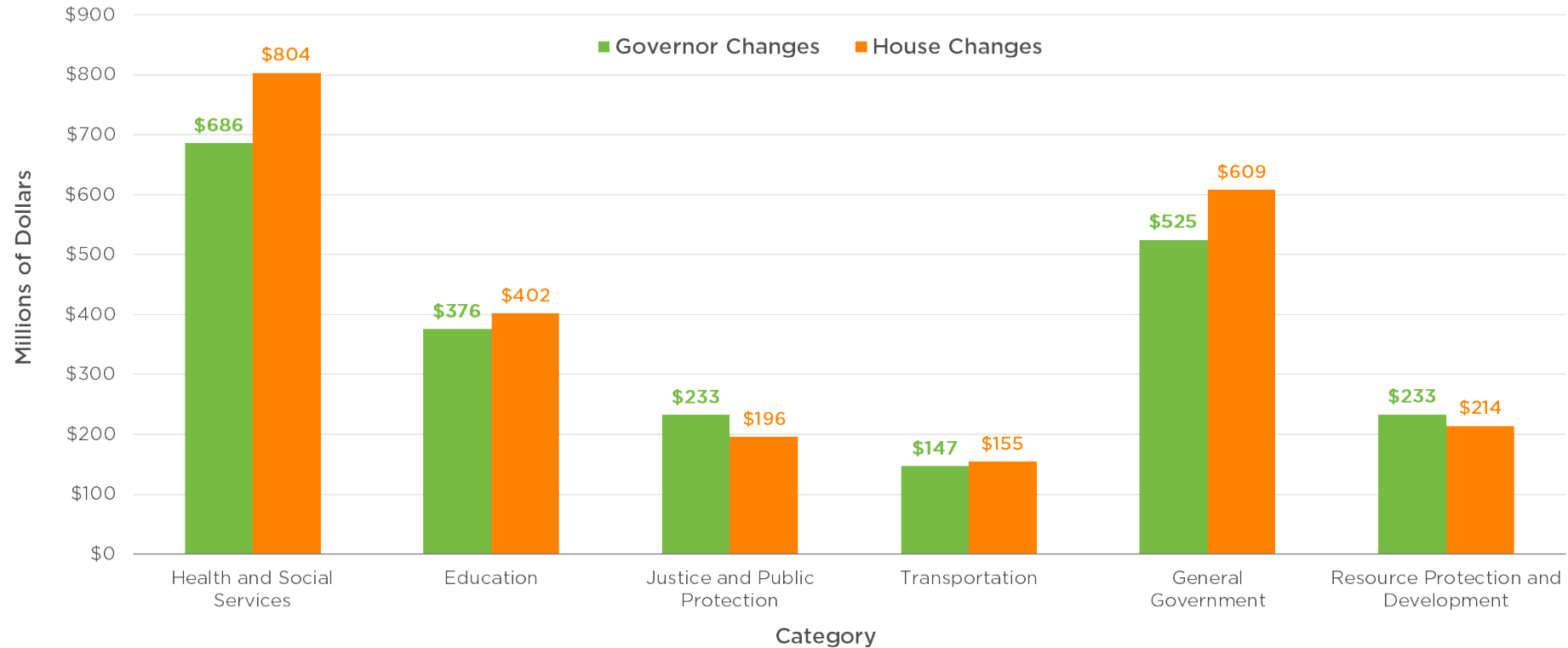
Note: General Government includes HB 2 appropriations for the Affordable Housing Fund, InvestNH, and all State employee pay raises defined by and funded through appropriations made in House Bill 2, as amended by the House.  
Sources: Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, Compare House Finance to Governor, March 28, 2023 and Surplus Statements, April 6 and 7, 2023



# PROPOSED INCREASES IN ALL CATEGORIES LED BY HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

## CHANGES IN FUNDING IN THE GOVERNOR'S AND HOUSE'S PROPOSALS RELATIVE TO THE CURRENT STATE BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY

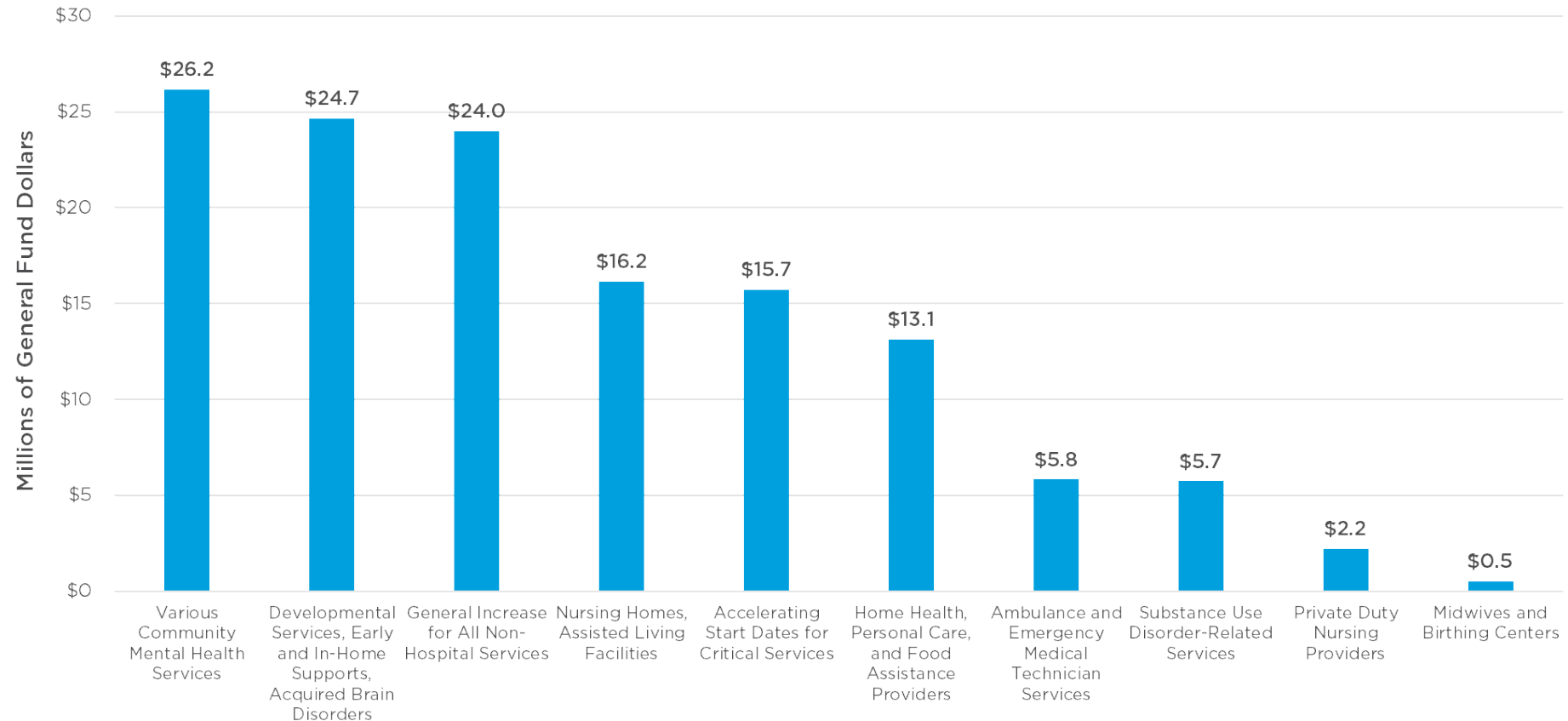
*Enacted State Fiscal Years 2022-23 Compared to State Fiscal Years 2024-25  
as Proposed by the Governor and the House, Includes Trailer Bill Appropriations*



Sources: Chapters 90 and 91, Laws of 2021; Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, June 2021 and March-April 2023 Surplus Statements, Governor's Recommended Budget Trailer Bill Appropriations, February 21, 2023, Compare House Finance to Governor, March 28, 2023; New Hampshire Department of Administrative Services, Governor's Operating Budget, Fiscal Years 2024-2025; House Bill 2 of the 2023 Session, as introduced; HB 2, 2023 as introduced; 2023-1244h; 2023-1247h; 2023-1336h; 2023-1299h

# HOUSE ADDED FUNDS FOR TARGETED MEDICAID REIMBURSEMENT RATE INCREASES

TARGETED MEDICAID REIMBURSEMENT RATE GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BUDGET



General Service Area (Broadly Defined)

Source: 2023-1336h

# SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO MEDICAID, BOOSTS TO REIMBURSEMENT RATES

- Expands Medicaid coverage to 12 months postpartum
- Expands to certain immigrant women, children lawfully in NH
- Extends the Granite Advantage program, Medicaid Expansion under the Affordable Care Act, for two more years through the end of 2025, and changes funding structure to rely more on Liquor Commission profits, not on Alcohol Fund
- Total increase to Medicaid reimbursement rates supported by \$134.2 million in General Funds appropriated via Trailer Bill, not including matching Federal Funds (at least doubles funding)
  - \$24 million for all providers except hospitals
  - \$110.2 million for targeted increases
- Rolls forward \$28.6 million in developmental services expected lapse to fund similar services in next State Budget

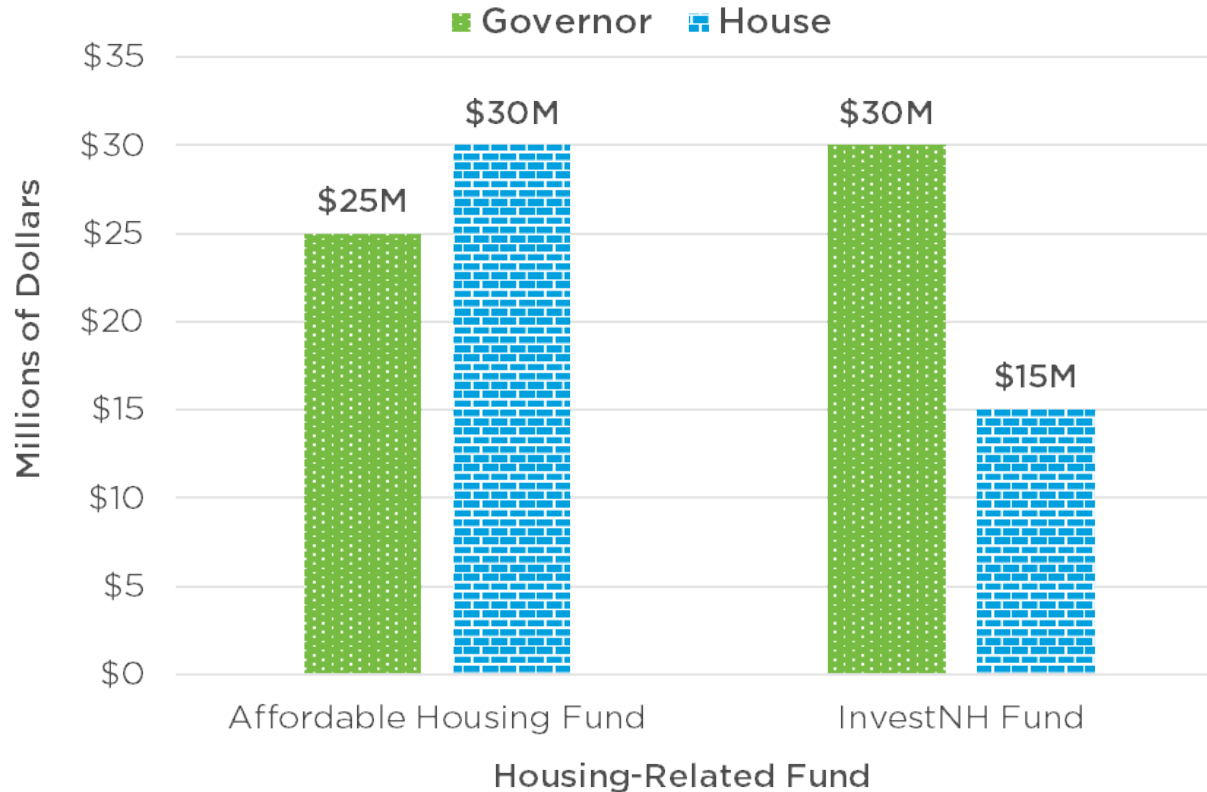
# CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES, CARE PROVIDERS INCREASED

- Child care assistance eligibility set to 85 percent of median income, potentially significant increase in access to aid
- Child care provider reimbursement rates to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of market rate or “true cost of care” mechanism
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Family funds can be used for new reimbursements, eligibility, to avoid child care waitlists
- Funding of \$2 million proposed for Family Resource Centers
- Behavioral Health increases of \$28.1 million to support children’s residential rates and boost provider capacity
- Funds for construction of successor to Sununu Youth Services Center funding removed, any funds used required to be drawn from flexible federal dollars from American Rescue Plan Act

# NEW, ONE-TIME INVESTMENTS IN HOUSING

## HOUSING APPROPRIATIONS IN EACH STATE BUDGET PROPOSAL

State Fiscal Years 2024-2025 Budget Legislation



Sources: Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, Surplus Statement for Combined General and Education Trust Funds Schedule 2, April 7, 2023

- Both Governor and House proposed one-time surplus appropriations to support housing construction
- Governor more focused on supporting investors through new fund, while House directs more aid to municipalities for housing purposes and incentives

# KEY EDUCATION FUNDING CHANGES

- Both Governor and House proposed funding formula changes for local public education
- More resources from both, House would be more targeted
- Separately, State higher education funding increases in budget proposal

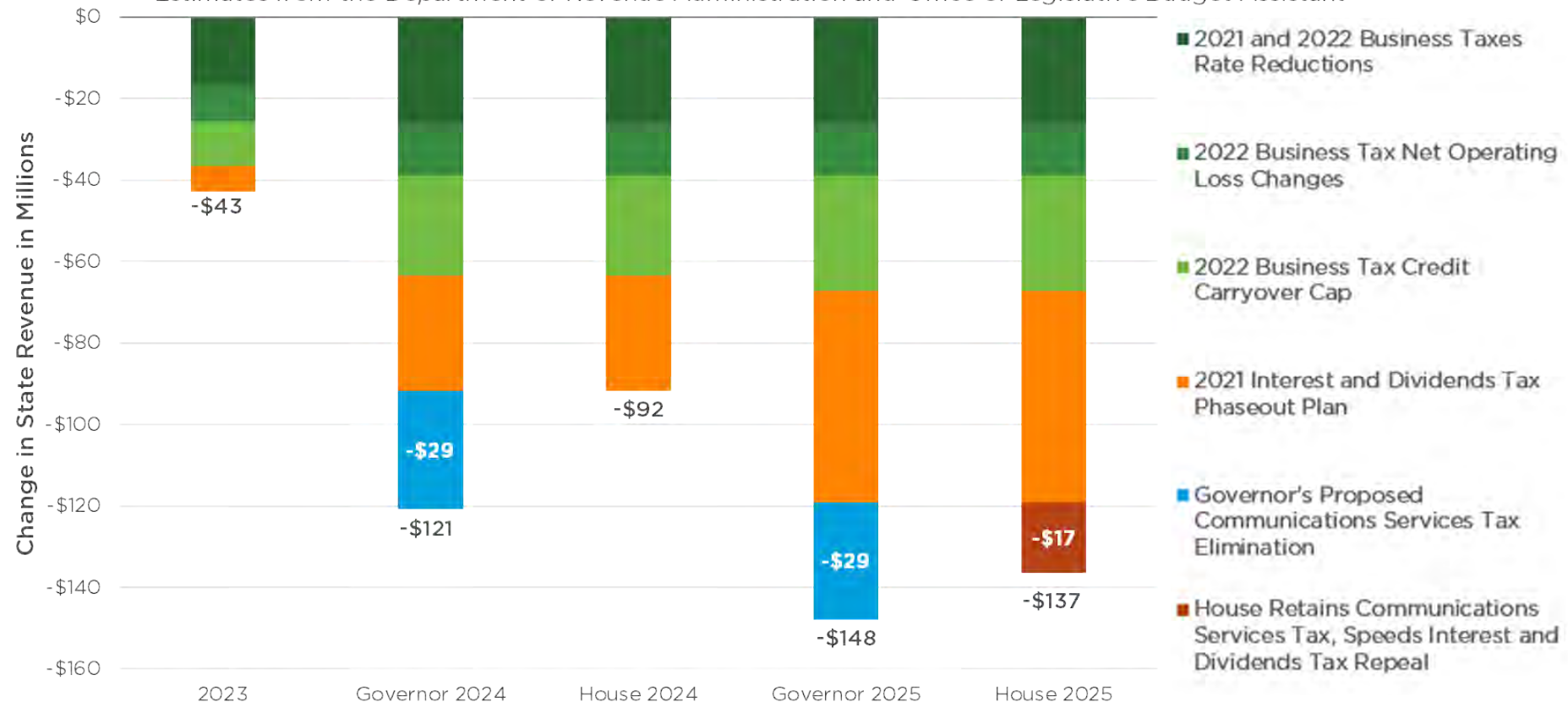
State Fiscal Year 2024 Formula Aid Type	Current Law	House Budget
Base Per Pupil	\$3,866.18	\$4,000
Free and Reduced-Price Meal Eligibility	\$1,933.08	\$2,100
Special Education	\$2,079.89	\$2,100
English Language Learner	\$756.43	\$1,000
Third Grade Reading Proficiency	\$756.43	None
Relief Aid based on concentration of Free and Reduced-Price Meal Eligibility	Between \$150 and \$600 per student	Up to \$400 per student for districts with at least 12 percent of students Eligible
Extraordinary Needs Grant based on Property Value per Free and Reduced-Price Meal Eligible Pupil	Up to \$650 per eligible student, based on taxable property value	Maximum grant boosted to \$3,000, adjusted up 2 percent annually with other key formula components
Fiscal Capacity Disparity Aid based on local property values per pupil	None (existed in prior iterations of formula)	Grants up to \$1,000 per student for communities with under \$1.6 million value per pupil
Stabilization Grants based on historical change to formula	Total of \$157 million to communities that would have faced shortfall in SFY 2012	85 percent of original amount of each community, excludes property-wealthy communities, \$133.8 million total
Hold Harmless Grants	None	Ensures no funding reduction, offsetting relatively small shortfalls
<b>Estimated Total Aid</b>	<b>\$962 million</b>	<b>\$1,031 million</b>

Source: New Hampshire Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, Comparison - Adequacy Grants, April 6, 2023

# HOUSE AND GOVERNOR WOULD BOTH REDUCE REVENUE WITH TAX CHANGES

## ESTIMATED CHANGES IN REVENUE ASSOCIATED WITH RECENT AND PROPOSED TAX POLICY CHANGES DURING NEXT BUDGET

*Estimates from the Department of Revenue Administration and Office of Legislative Budget Assistant*



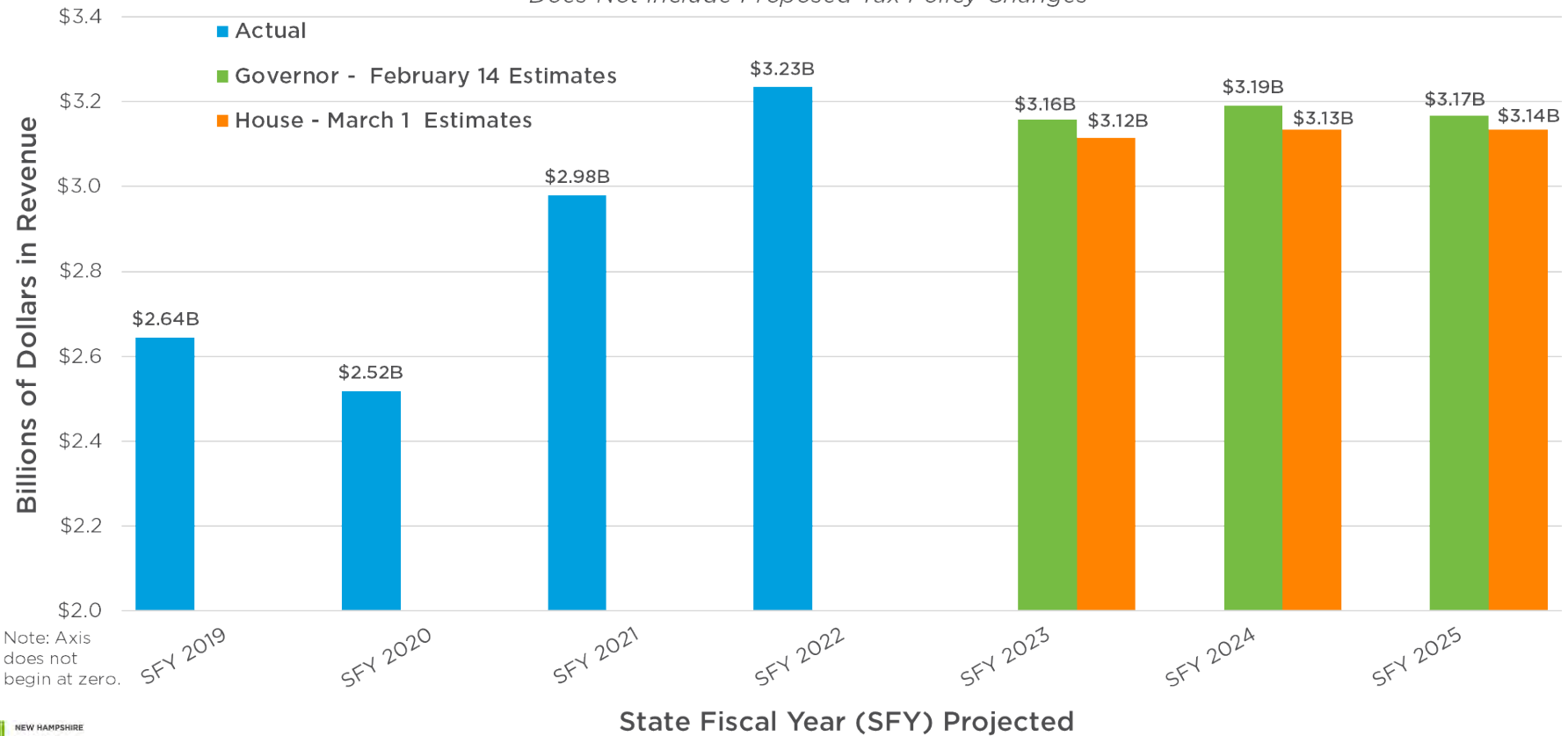
State Fiscal Year and Budget Proposal

Sources: New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration, Revenue Estimates, February 16, 2023; Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, Comparative Statement of Undesignated Surplus, March 29, 2023

# HOUSE REVENUE PROJECTIONS BELOW GOVERNOR, SENATE PROJECTIONS NEXT

## NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE REVENUE PROJECTIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR AND THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

*General and Education Trust Funds Revenue Projections Based on Current Law,  
Does Not Include Proposed Tax Policy Changes*





## FINAL TAKEAWAYS

- Governor introduced a State Budget, modified and passed by House, process now in the State Senate
- State Budget proposals make significant investments in Medicaid, particularly House proposal
- Education funding changes significant, result in more funding but well below total cost of education, with House budget targeting more State aid to communities with fewer resources
- Investments in child care, housing could provide aid targeted at helping ease workforce shortage, reduce costs for families
- Next steps in Senate will be informed by revenue estimates, as well as bills passed and tabled by Senate earlier in process for inclusion in the State Budget
- After Senate completes work, Committee of Conference will create a final version out of House and Senate proposals

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Issue Brief: The Governor's Budget Proposal for State Fiscal Years 2024 and 2025 – March 27, 2023  
<https://nhfpi.org/resource/the-governors-budget-proposal-for-state-fiscal-years-2024-and-2025/>
- Webinar: Examining the State Budget: Understanding the House Finance Committee's Proposal – April 4, 2023  
<https://nhfpi.org/resource/examining-the-state-budget-understanding-the-house-finance-committees-proposal/>
- Blog: Ten Facts About the New Hampshire State Budget – February 1, 2023  
<https://nhfpi.org/blog/ten-facts-about-the-new-hampshire-state-budget/>
- Resource Pages: Budget, Revenue & Tax  
<https://nhfpi.org/topic/budget/>  
<https://nhfpi.org/topic/revenue-tax/>



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**EMAIL:** [info@nhfpi.org](mailto:info@nhfpi.org)

**TWITTER:** @NHFPI

**FACEBOOK:** NewHampshireFiscalPolicyInstitute

## Policy Issues in Budget

- Medicaid Expansion
  - SB 263
  - Funding mechanism
- Women's Health
  - SB 175 – Momnibus
  - HB 262 – Expanded Medicaid coverage for immigrant women and children
- Housing
  - InvestNH - Affordable Housing
- Healthcare Workforce and System
  - SB 86 – Targeted Provider Rate Increases
  - SB 36 – System of Care



# The Political Determinants of Health ECHO

Policies to Advance the Health & Economic Prosperity  
of New Hampshire Communities

*Session 8, Energy, the Environment and Health  
as our Climate Changes  
May 18, 2023*



# Political Determinants of Health

*The political processes that impact the social, environmental and healthcare drivers of health, including executive decisions, legislative policies, electoral processes and public advocacy.*

Figure 1

Social Determinants of Health



80% Socioeconomic, environmental & health behavioral factors

20% Health care factors

# Energy Policies ↓ Climate ↓ Environmental Drivers of Health

Water Quality

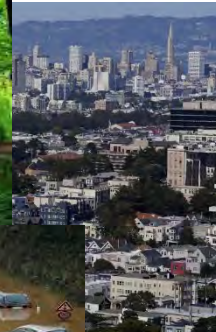


Chemical Toxins

Air Quality



Green Spaces



Built Environment

Soil Quality



Weather Events



Microbes-Vectors



# Today's Program

- Brief housekeeping
- Didactic: Climate and health: saving us  
*Robert McLellan, MD, MPH, Professor, The Dartmouth Institute*
- Energy and environment bills  
*Sam Evans-Brown, Executive Director, Clean Energy NH*
- Discussion
- Summary
- Up Next





Robert McLellan, MD, MPH

Professor, The Dartmouth Institute



# Climate and Our Health: Saving Us

Robert K. McLellan, MD, MPH  
Professor Emeritus



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MEDICINE

# Framing the Climate Conversation

Presenter Notes  
2023-05-15 15:53:12

Climate conversations with the public has often emphasized the impact on wildlife and the economy. Rarely has the problem requiring urgent action is our own health. A recent review by a Communications firm of over 600 media articles about climate change showed that just 6% mentioned health. Besson Communications

## An Environmental Issue



## An Economic Issue



# Climate Change is a Health Issue: Saving Us\*

Presenter Notes  
2023-05-15 15:53:13

Why focus on climate and health?  
Ultimate threats from climate change are not to the environment or to economy but to us, our health  
Health workers generally  
Appreciate science  
Are trusted messengers  
Also has a good reason



Climate action is not just about a future we *need* to create. It's about a future we *want* to create.



# One Health/Planetary Health

Presenter Notes  
2023-05-15 15:53:13

One Health recognizing the inextricable linkage of humans, animals, and their ecosystems. As humans, we depend on services from a healthy ecosystem to support our lives. Such services include

food, recreation, pharmaceuticals, pest management, clean air and water. Unfortunately, the biodiversity of our planet is crashing. The Global Living Planet Index, a measure of biodiversity has decline by 69 % since 1970. One health and aims to restore ecosystems to better support human and animal health.

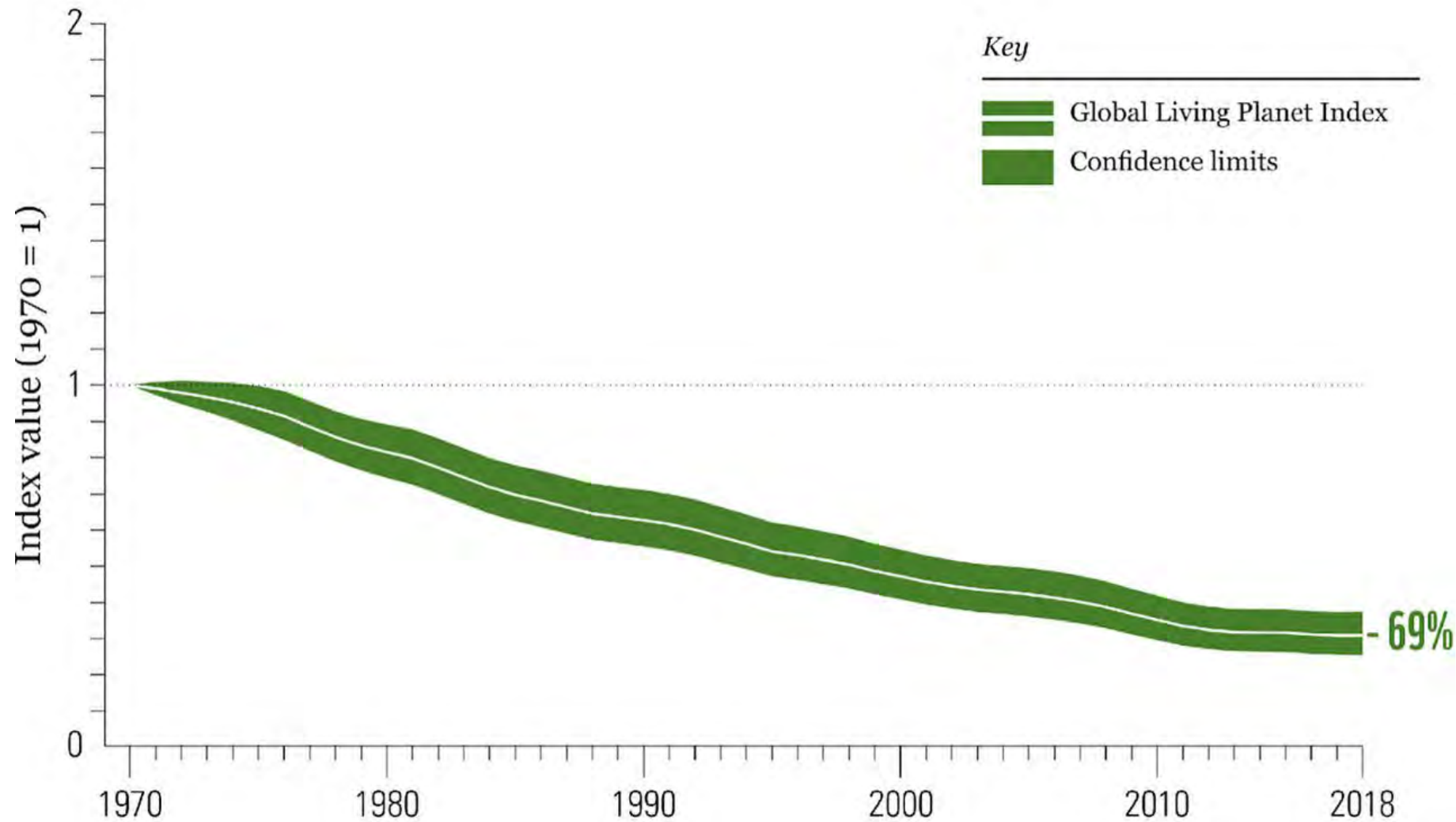
A One Health approach to climate change adaptation will also facilitate earlier detection of vector-borne and diseases, known as zoonoses, that can be transmitted between animals and people



- Inextricable linkage of humans, animals and their ecosystems
- Integrated approaches save human and animal lives and reduce costs when compared to public and animal health sectors working separately.

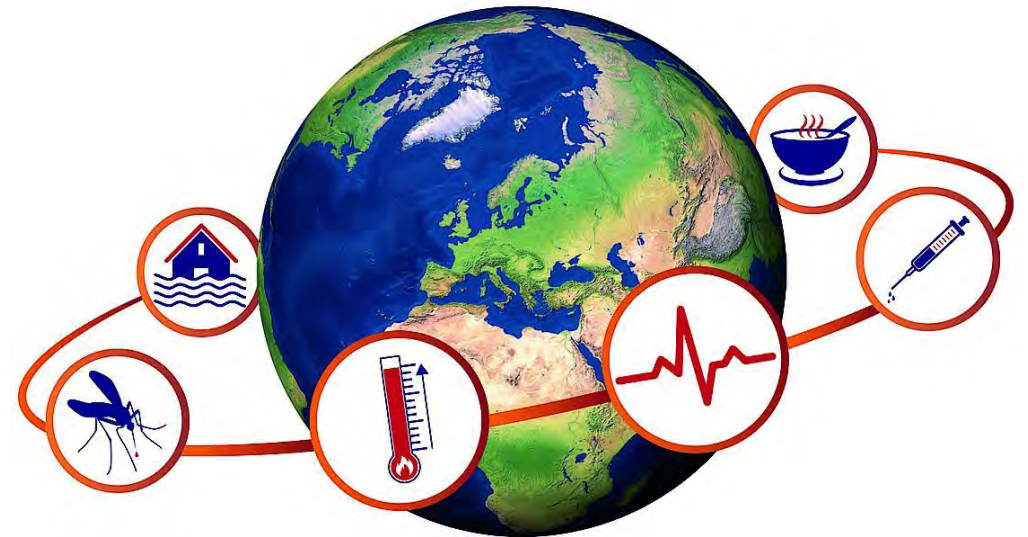
Zinsstag J et al. Climate change and One Health. FEMS Microbiol Lett. 2018 Jun 1;365(11):fny085. doi: 10.1093/femsle/fny085.

# Biodiversity: Global Living Planet Index



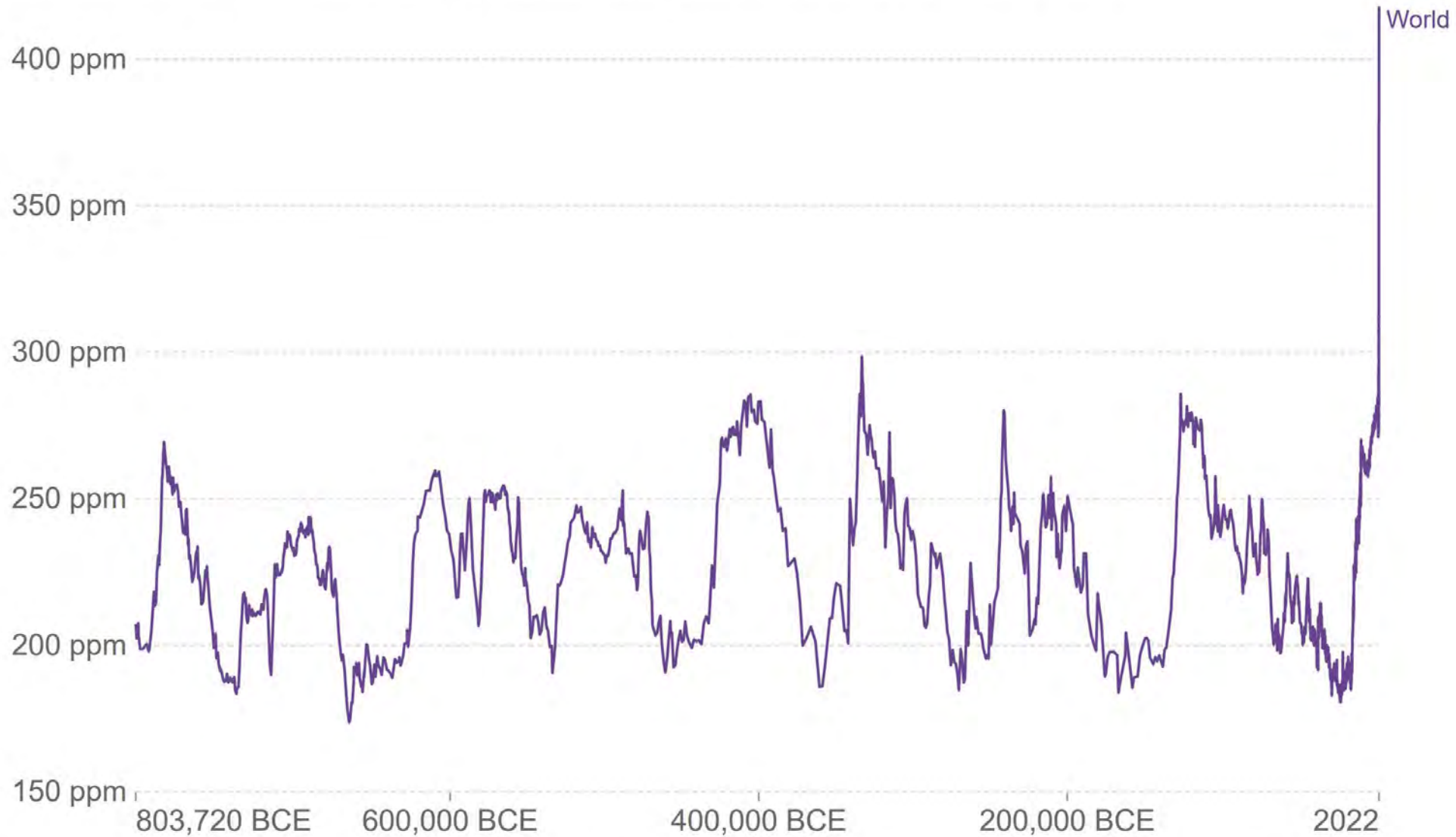
# Outline

- Climate change is here now, and will get worse
- We are responsible
- Public health impact is dire, already happening, and will get worse
- There are solutions and good reason to be hopeful!



# Global atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration

Atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) concentration is measured in parts per million (ppm). Long-term trends in CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations can be measured at high-resolution using preserved air samples from ice cores.



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)



# The Earth has Warmed over 2°F...and Rising Fast

## *Warmest Years:*

2020: #1

2016: #1

2019: #3

2017: #4

2015: #5

2021: #6

2018: #7

2014: #8

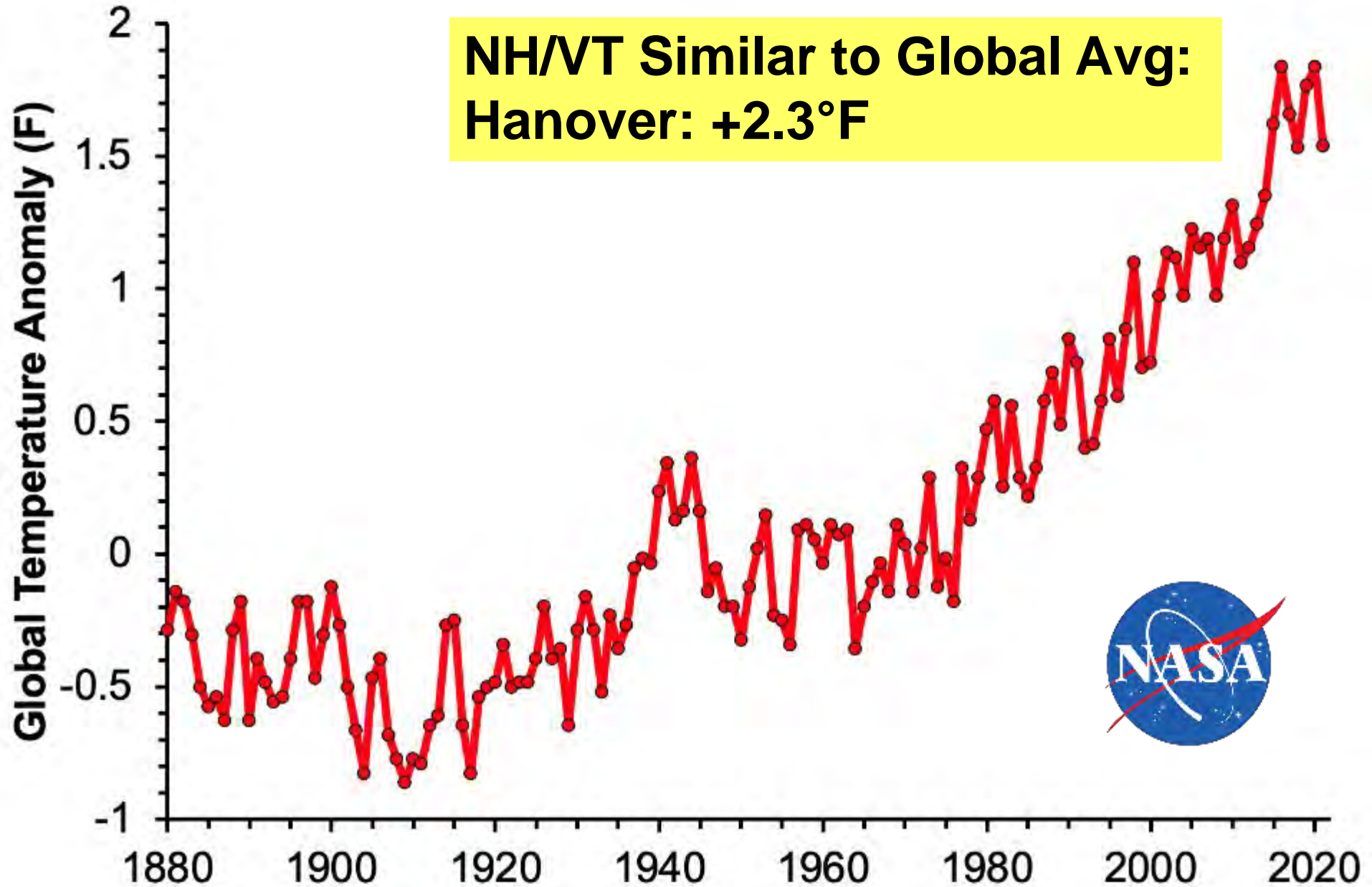
2010: #9

2013: #10

2005: #11

2009: #12

2007: #13



# NH Projections for Heat Hazards

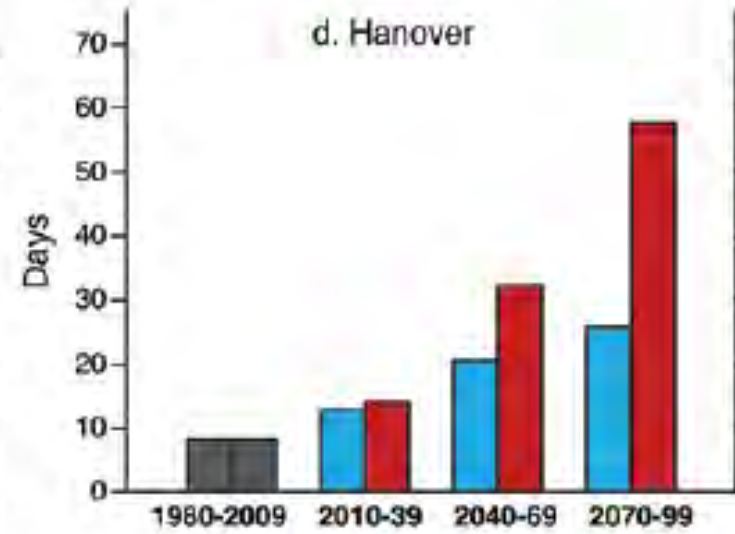
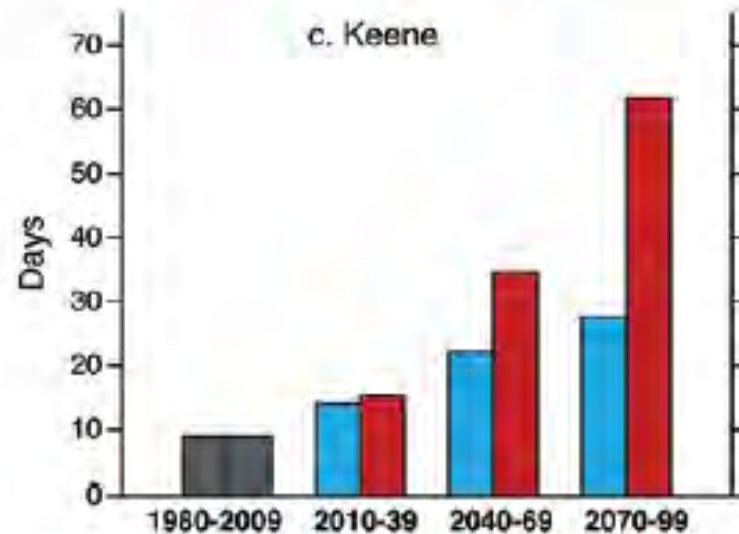
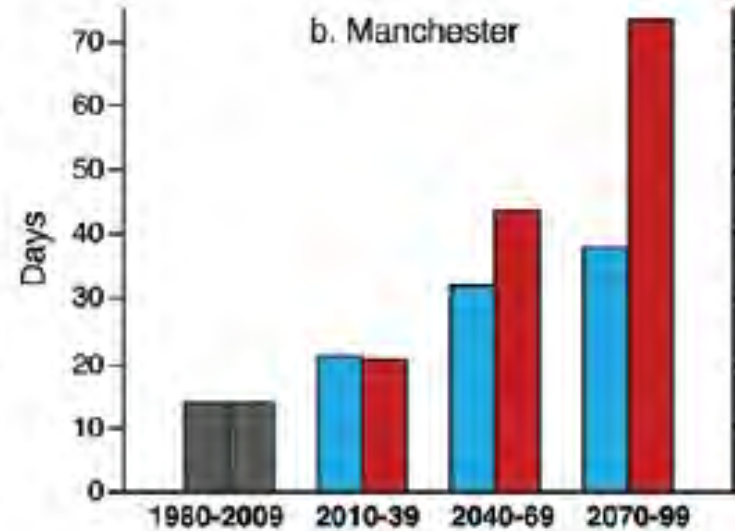
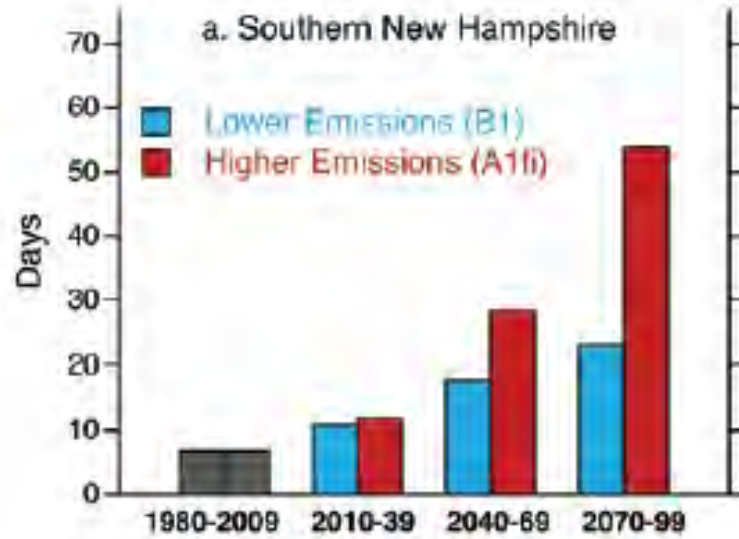
This image shows findings for projected change in extreme temperatures at four locations in New Hampshire. The blue bars are for a lower emission scenario, and red bars for a higher emissions. Findings:

The current average number of days above 90 degrees in about 9-15 days per year (1980-2009), depending on where you live in NH. The model estimates that for all southern NH (including Manchester, Keene, Hanover) that the

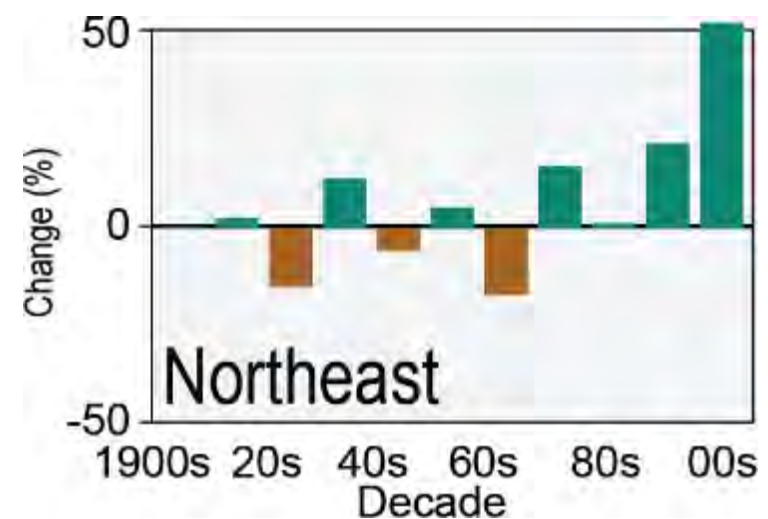
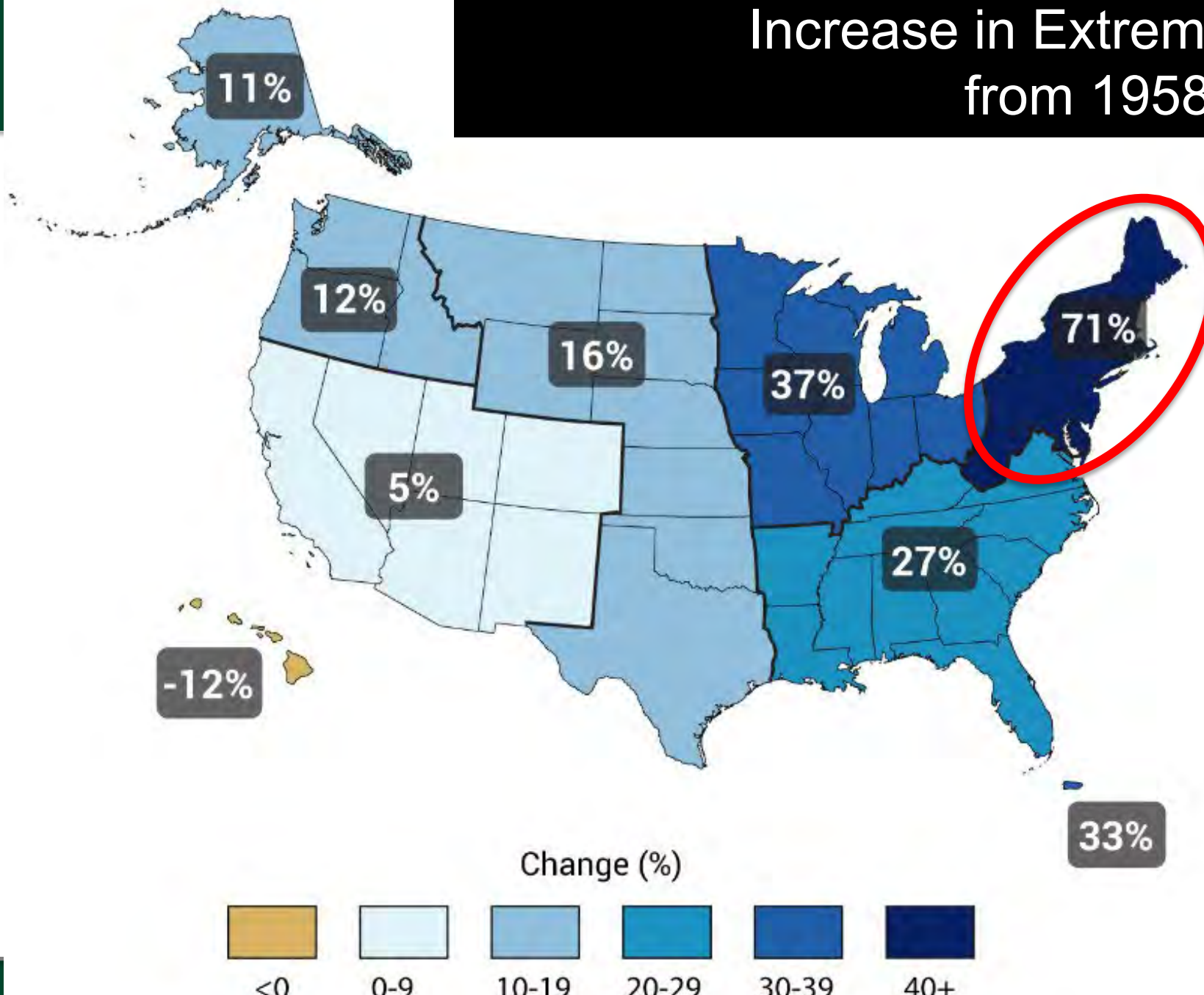
Note: "While the number of hot days has only increased slightly since 1960, the number of cold days has decreased, and temps on the coldest day of the year has increased significantly, reflecting greater winter warming..."

Source: Climate Change in Southern New Hampshire: Past, Present and Future, Cameron P. Wake et al. Spring 2014

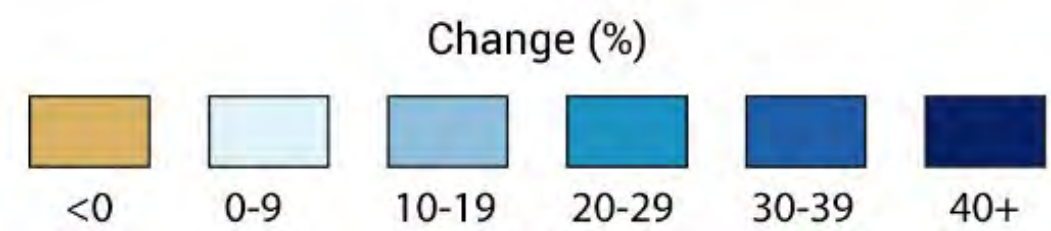
<https://www.dartmouth.edu/historical-geography/2012-02-14>



# Increase in Extreme Rainfall (>2") from 1958-2012



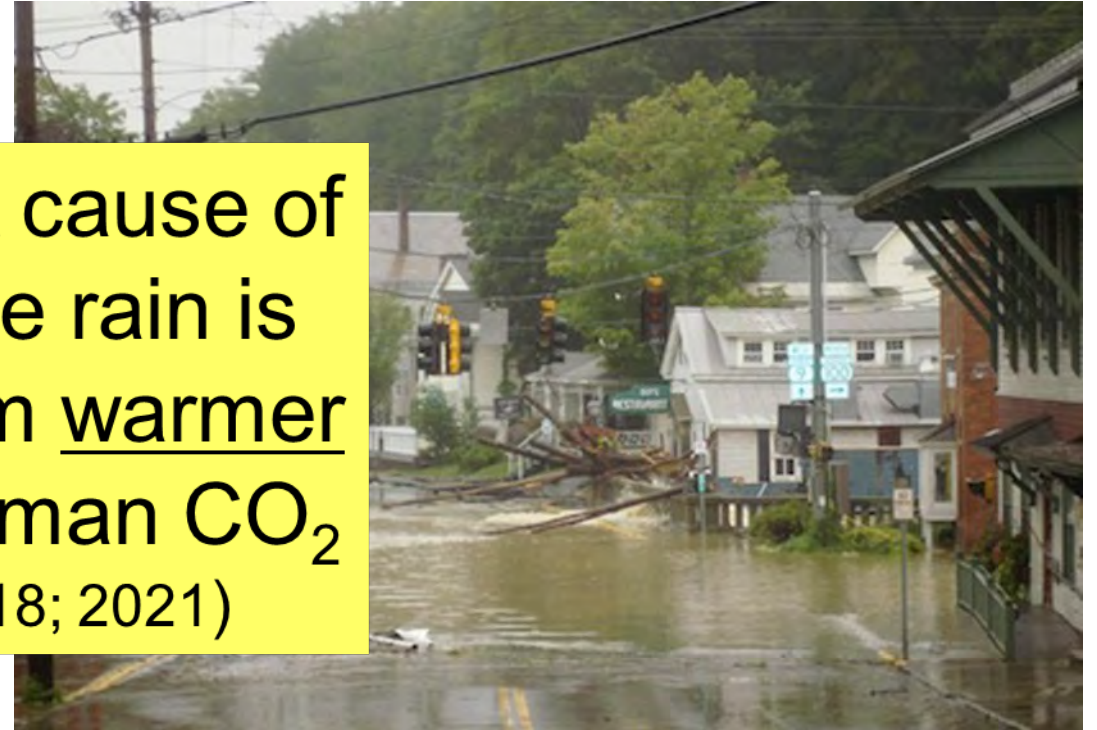
Karl et al., 2009  
Melilo et al., 2014



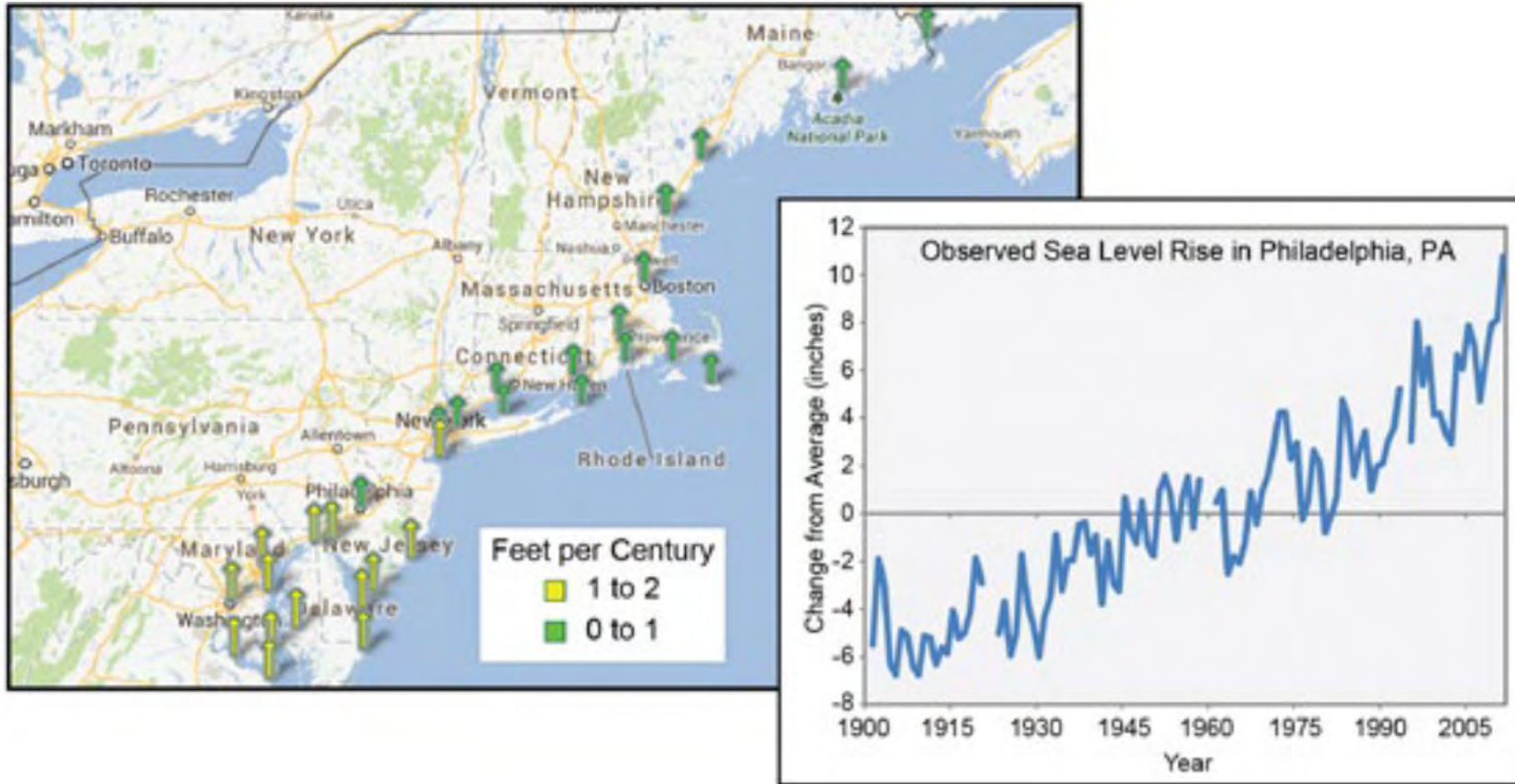
# Hurricanes Irene (2011), Ida (2021), And Extreme Rain



Most important cause of higher extreme rain is Hurricanes from warmer oceans and human CO<sub>2</sub> (Huang et al., 2018; 2021)



# Sea Level Rise



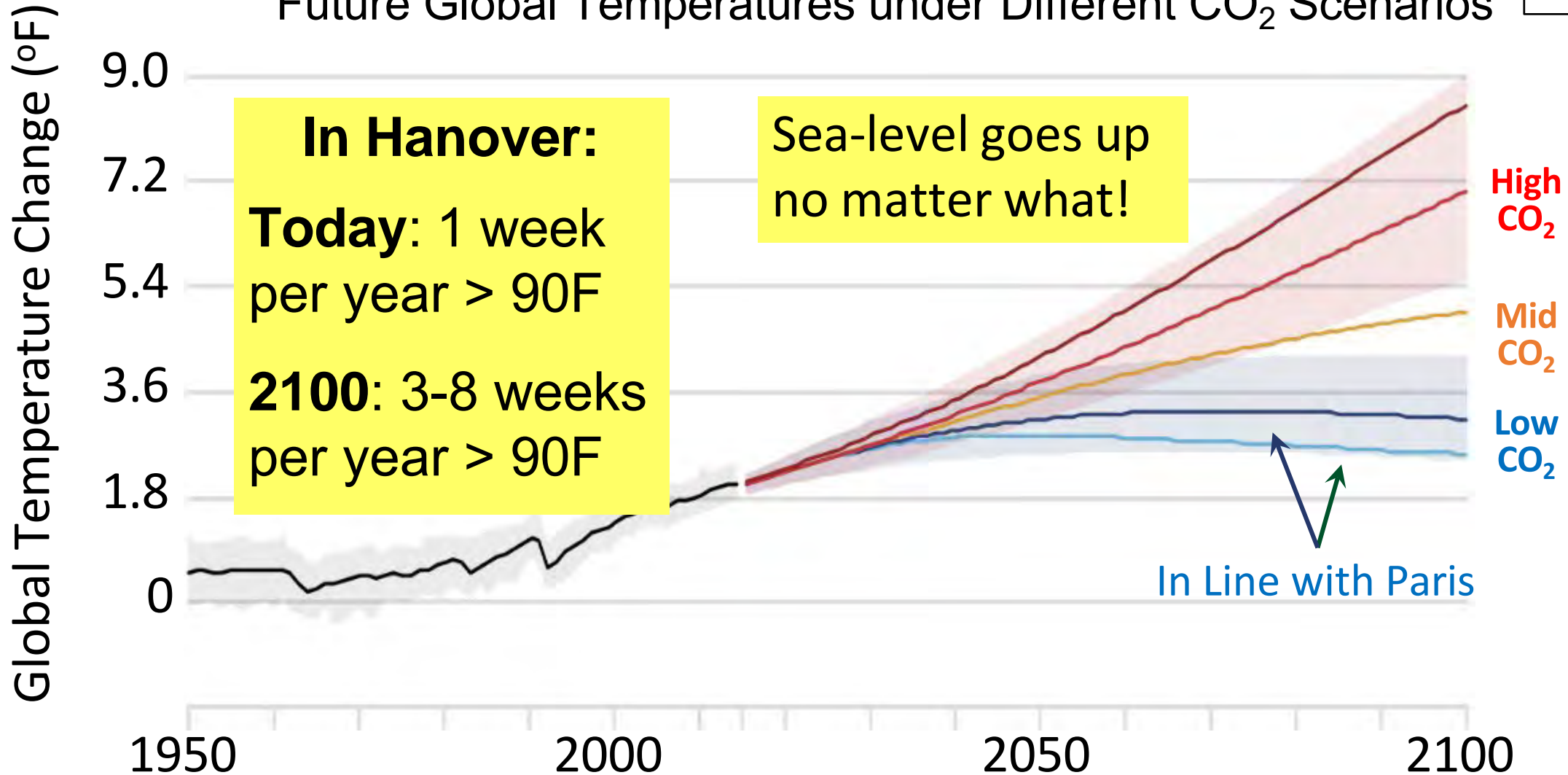
US Global Change Research Program Climate Change Impacts In The United States



# Future: the More CO<sub>2</sub>, the Worse the Impacts Get

Presenter Notes  
2023-05-15 15:53:15  
SSP = Shared Socioeconomic  
Pathways  
Low = SSP1-1.9 and 2.6  
Mid = SSP2-4.5  
High = SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5

## Future Global Temperatures under Different CO<sub>2</sub> Scenarios



IPCC, 2021

**WHO:** “Climate change is the single biggest health threat facing humanity.”

**Surgeon General Vivek Murthy:**

Climate Change Is A 'Serious, Immediate And Global Threat To Human Health'

**National Academy of Medicine:**

Climate change represents one of the most significant threats to human health in the 21st century.

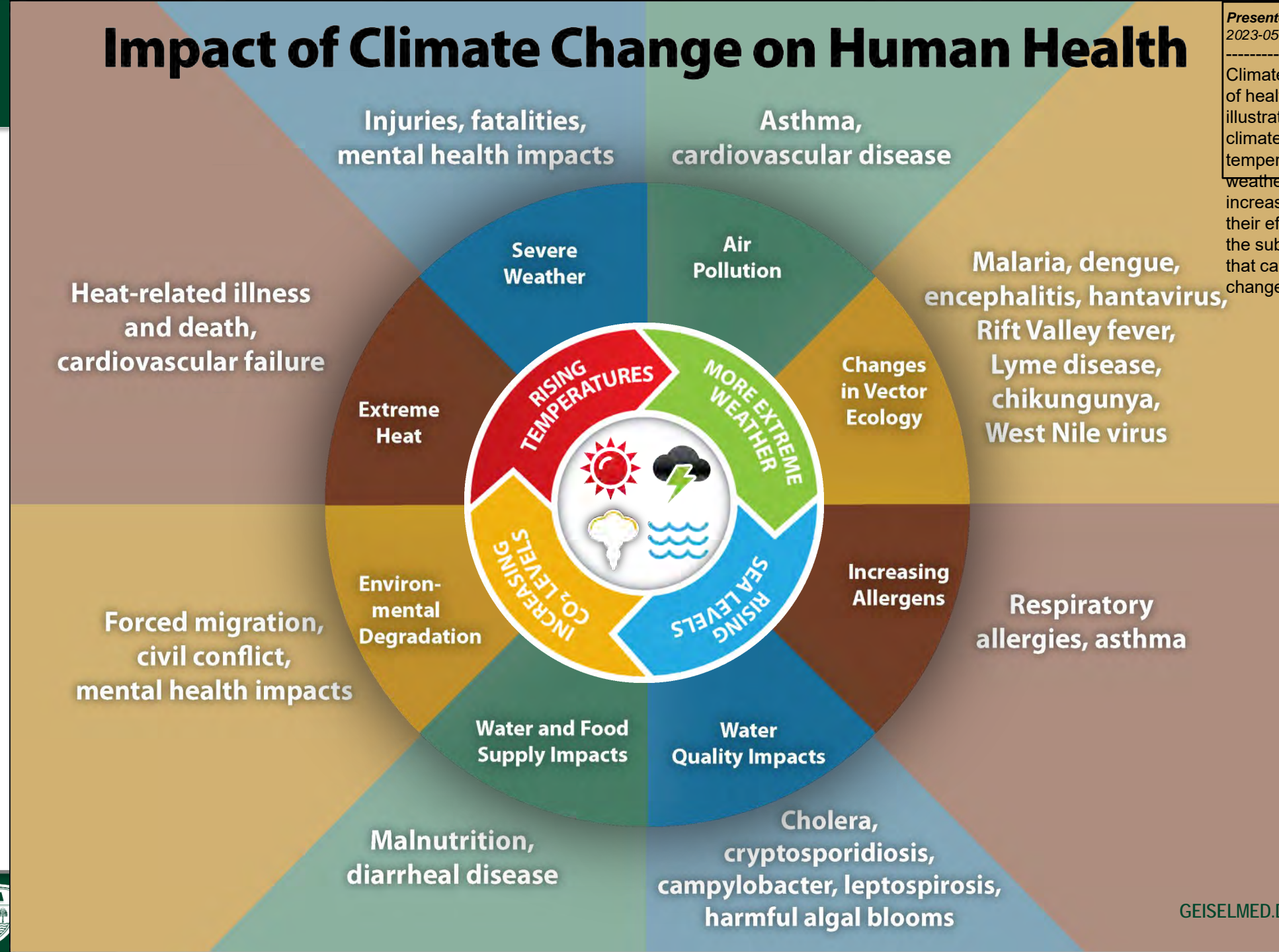


<https://www.aqi.in/blog/how-climate-change-and-public-health-go-hand-in-hand/>

# Impact of Climate Change on Human Health

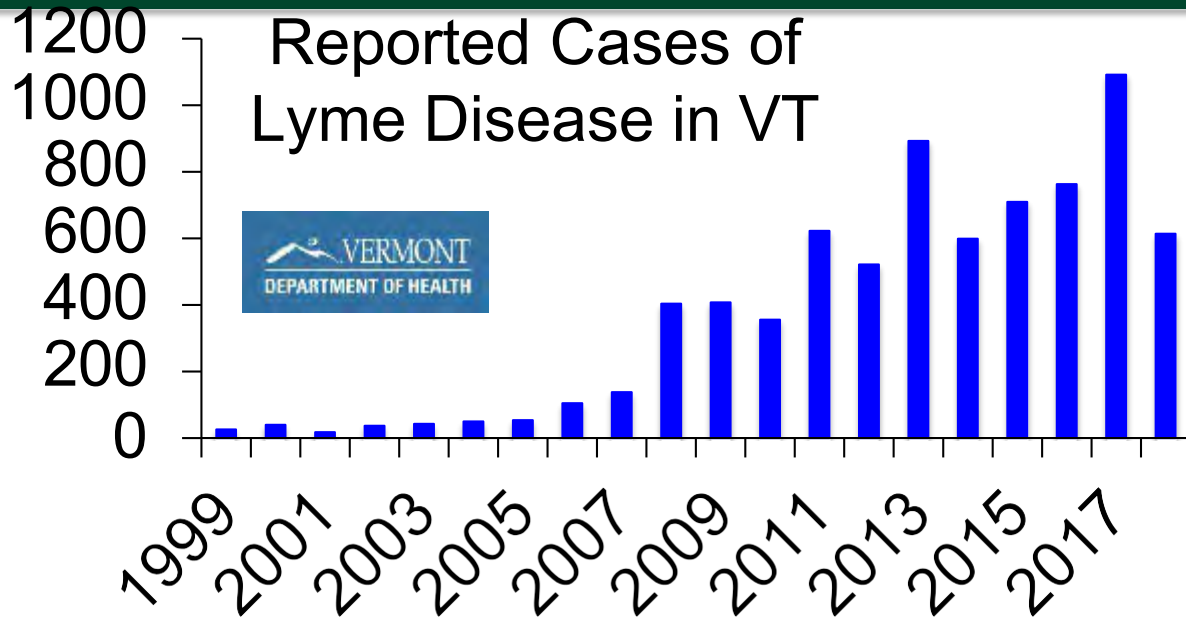
Presenter Notes  
2023-05-15 15:53:16

Climate change impacts a wide range of health outcomes. This slide illustrates the most significant climate change impacts (rising temperatures, more extreme weather, rising sea levels, and increasing carbon dioxide levels), their effect on exposures, and the subsequent health outcomes that can result from these changes in exposures.

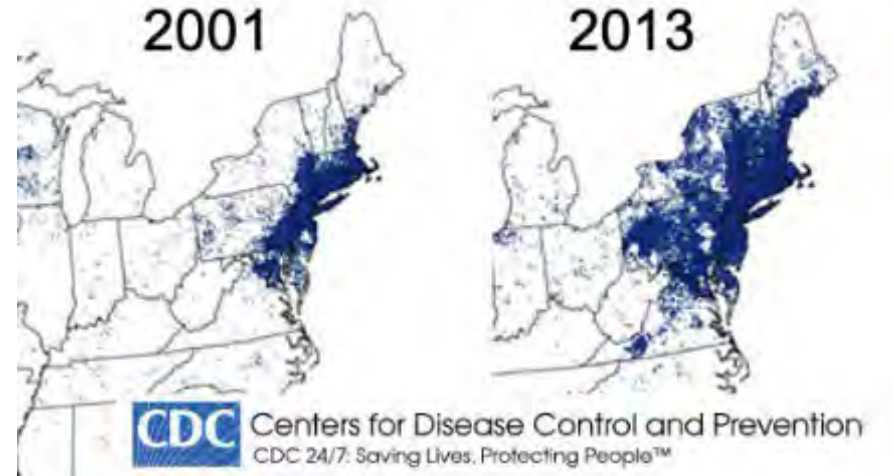




# Health Impacts of Climate Change are Already Here



### Reported Cases of Lyme Disease



5-10 Million deaths per year from fossil fuel air pollution (Vohra et al., 2021)

# The Most Vulnerable Will Be the Most Affected

- **Social vulnerability** refers to the socioeconomic and demographic factors that affect the vulnerability and resilience of communities.
- During extreme weather events, socially vulnerable groups are more likely to be adversely affected

<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-report-shows-disproportionate-impacts-climate-change-socially-vulnerable>

Presenter Notes  
2023-05-15 15:53:17

A new report from EPA details the potential impacts of severe weather and a changing climate on vulnerable populations. The report has a public health focus

on specific populations, including Black & African American, American Indian & Alaskan Natives; Hispanic and Latino, Lower Income, and Asian and Pacific Islander. The title of the report is 'Climate Change and Social Vulnerability in the United States: A Focus on Six Impacts' U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA 430-R-21-003. 2021



Source: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-report-shows-disproportionate-impacts-climate-change-socially-vulnerable>



## CLIMATE CHANGE AND SOCIAL VULNERABILITY IN THE UNITED STATES

A Focus on Six Impacts

SEPTEMBER 2021



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# Climate disasters 'caused more internal displacement than war' in 2020

Presenter Notes  
2023-05-15 15:53:17

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2021/may/20/climate-disasters-caused-more-internal-displacement-than-war-in-2020>

**Refugee organisation says 30m new displacements last year were due to floods, storms or wildfires**



▲ Floods caused by heavy seasonal rains destroyed a huge number of homes in Khartoum state, Sudan, last August.  
Photograph: Anadolu Agency/Getty Images



# Impact on Health Systems



Evacuation, prolonged closure,  
and impaired access to  
hospitals

In an emergency, few facilities are as critical as hospitals. But as Hurricane Sandy and Ian has made us painfully, hospitals and other health care facilities are just as vulnerable to the ravages of a storm as any building. During Hurricane Sandy, major medical institutions in New York City — such as Bellevue Hospital Center, New York University's Langone Medical Center and Coney Island Hospital — had to be evacuated after multiple electrical and mechanical systems failed. Closer to home, Norwood Hospital in Massachusetts remains closed 2 years after 6 inches of rain fell in 90 minutes. A recent study of 25 metro areas within 100 miles of the coast — including Orlando, New York City, and Boston — half or more of hospitals are at risk of flooding from even weak hurricanes, the new study found.

# The US Health Care Ecosystem: 8.5-10% of US GHG

Presenter Notes  
2023-05-15 15:53:18

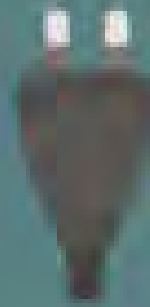
The US health care ecosystem is a contribution to climate change  
<https://bit.ly/3SszQlic>  
or <https://bit.ly/3SszQlic>

## Scopes of Greenhouse Gas Emissions:



### SCOPE 1: DIRECT EMISSIONS

Emissions coming from a generator owned and used by the healthcare facility.



### SCOPE 2: INDIRECT EMISSIONS

Emissions coming from electric, gas, and other utilities paid for by the facility.



### SCOPE 3: ALL OTHER EMISSIONS

Emissions from manufacturing and shipping medical supplies to the facility, and emissions from patients traveling to and from the facility.

<https://bit.ly/3SszQlic>



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NATIONAL ACADEMY of MEDICINE  
**ACTION COLLABORATIVE ON  
DECARBONIZING THE  
U.S. HEALTH SECTOR**



# HHS Pledge for Emission Reduction and Resilience

Presenter Notes  
2023-05-15 15:53:18

HHS in partnership with the White House has called on the health care sector to lower their greenhouse gases and create a more resilient infrastructure.

- At minimum, reduce organizational emissions by 50% by 2030 (from a baseline no earlier than 2008) and achieve net-zero by 2050 with annual public accounting
- Designate an executive-level lead for reducing emissions by 2023 and conduct an inventory of Scope 3 (supply chain) emissions by the end of 2024.
- Climate resilience plan for continuous operations by end of 2023, anticipating the needs of those that experience disproportionate risk of climate-related harm

<https://www.hhs.gov/climate-change-health-equity-environmental-justice/climate-change-health-equity/actions/health-care-sector-pledge/index.html>

# Engaging, Empowering, and Activating

Presenter Notes  
2023-05-15 15:53:18

No doubt that the state of the drab presents an existential threat to public health, but how do we talk about it? With hopes of impressing the urgency of action, climate activists have moved from talking about climate change to climate crisis or climate emergency. However as a study in Climatic Change reported, these phrases

- The journal Climatic Change is among the first to examine the effects of using *climate crisis* and *climate emergency*. These phrases “did not have any effect on public engagement,” measured in terms of whether the words had altered people’s emotions, their support for climate policy, or their belief that action could make a difference
- **Doomsaying paralyzes**



Feldman, L., Hart, P.S. Upping the ante? The effects of “emergency” and “crisis” framing in climate change news. *Climatic Change* 169, 10 (2021).  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-021-03219-5>



# The Power of Optimism: We Have Solutions

Presenter Notes  
2023-05-15 15:53:19

Surveys have also found that people are more likely to listen and act when climate discussions present solutions as well as the dire threats that face us.





YOUTH FOR CLIMATE



NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

# DRAWDOWN

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE  
PLAN EVER PROPOSED TO  
REVERSE GLOBAL WARMING  
EDITED BY PAUL HAWKEN

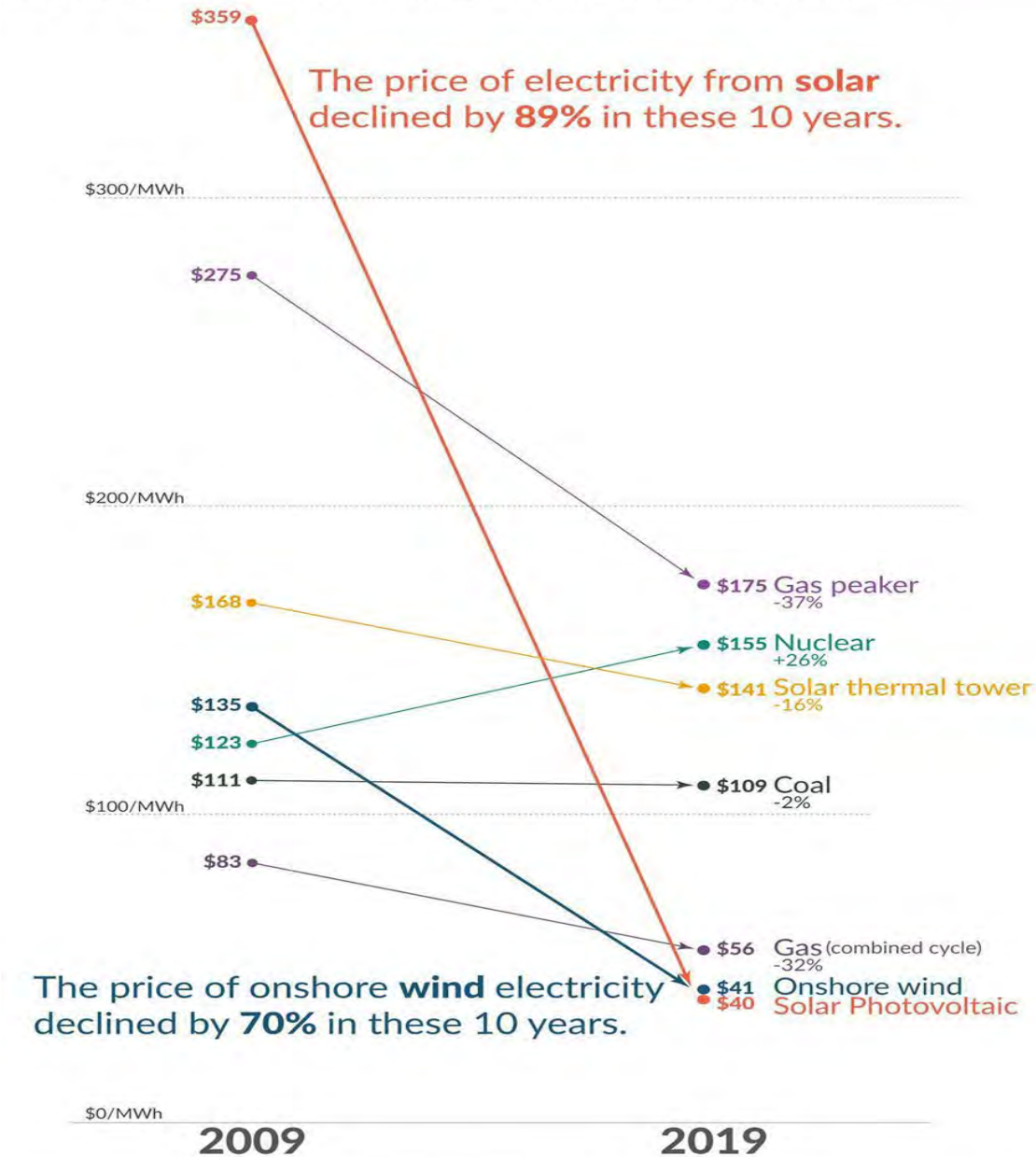


Dartmouth  
GEISEL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

[GEISELMED.DARTMOUTH.EDU](http://GEISELMED.DARTMOUTH.EDU)

# The price of electricity from new power plants

Electricity prices are expressed in 'levelized costs of energy' (LCOE). LCOE captures the cost of building the power plant itself as well as the ongoing costs for fuel and operating the power plant over its lifetime.



# Climate Change is Getting Personal

- 72% of surveyed publics worried that global climate change will harm them personally at some point in their lives
- 80% willing to make changes about how they work or live to combat climate change



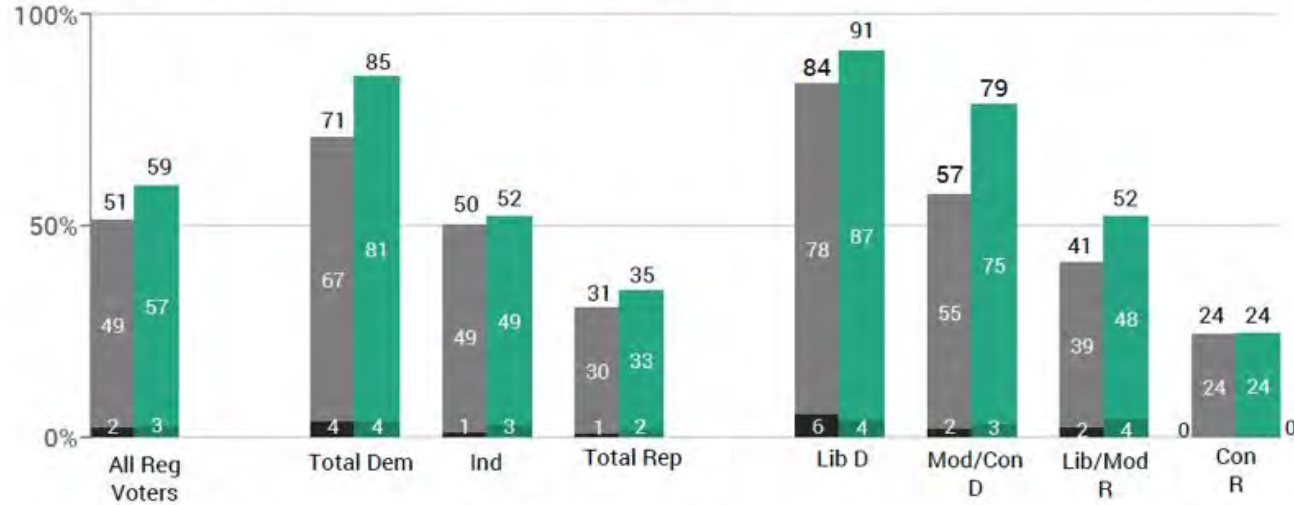
A general view of burnt cars as the Dixie Fire continues in Indian Falls, California, U.S., July 26, 2021.

*David Swanson | Reuters*

Pew Research Center 2021. <https://pewrsr.ch/3AbjxU9>

# A Majority of Registered Voters Say The Candidates' Views on Global Warming Will Be Important in Determining Their Vote in 2020

"One of several important issues" March 2016 (grey) April 2020 "One of several important issues" (teal)  
 "The single most important issue" March 2016 (dark grey) April 2020 "The single most important issue" (dark teal)



How important will the candidates' views on global warming be in determining your vote for president this year? (a) The most important single issue; (b) One of several important issues; (c) Not an important issue; (d) Don't know.

March 2016 and April 2020.



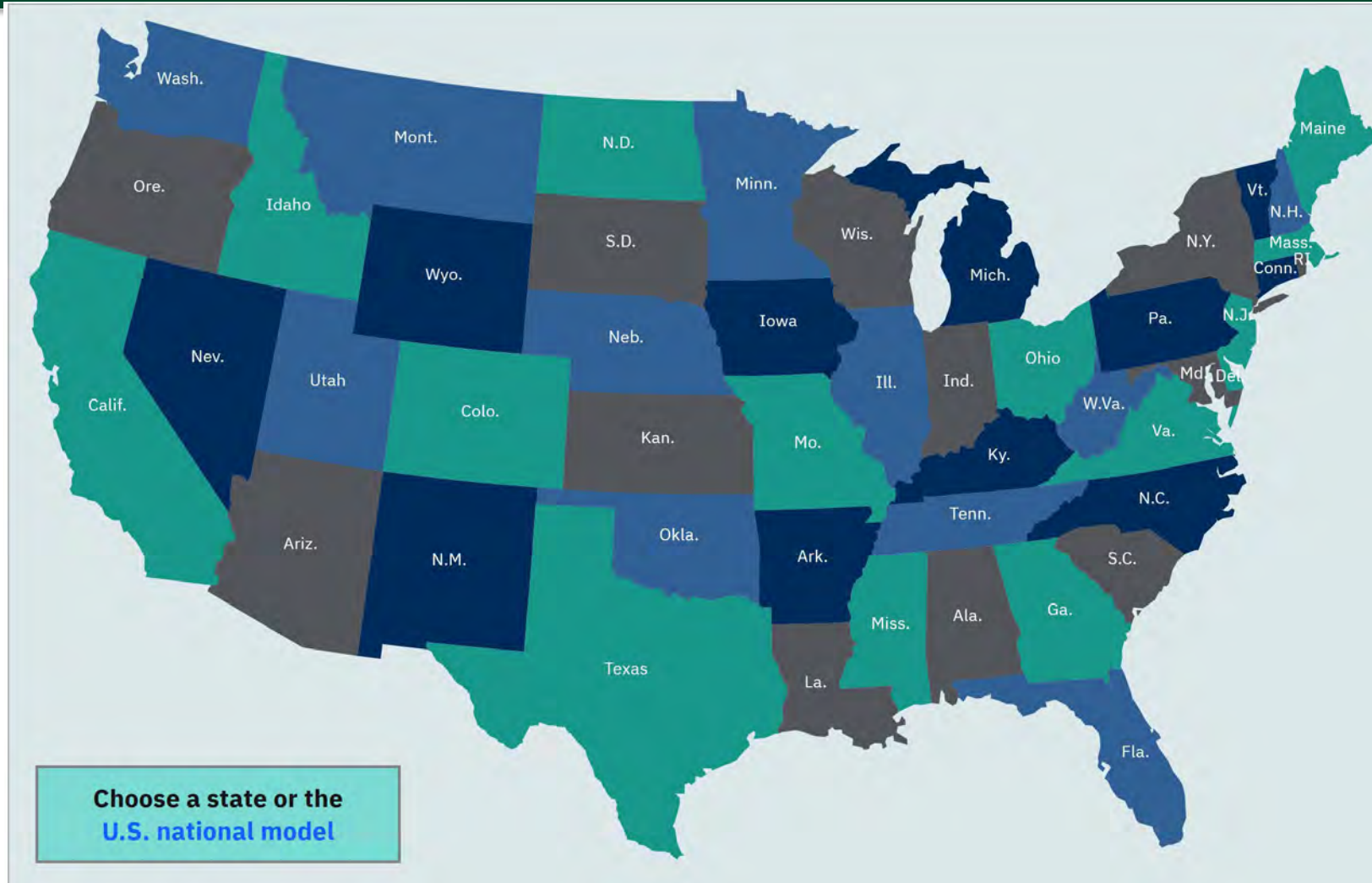
# New poll finds a surprising 7 out of 10 voters favor strong government action to tackle climate change

Three quarters want the U.S. to generate all of its electricity from renewable sources within 15 years.

# Take Aways

- Climate scientists agree that human-caused climate change is real
- It is affecting New Hampshire
- It is harming people now and exacerbating health inequities
- It will get worse if we don't take urgent action
- There's hope, its solvable
- Most Americans want their representatives to take action

# Energy Policy Simulator



<https://energypolicy.solutions/us-states>





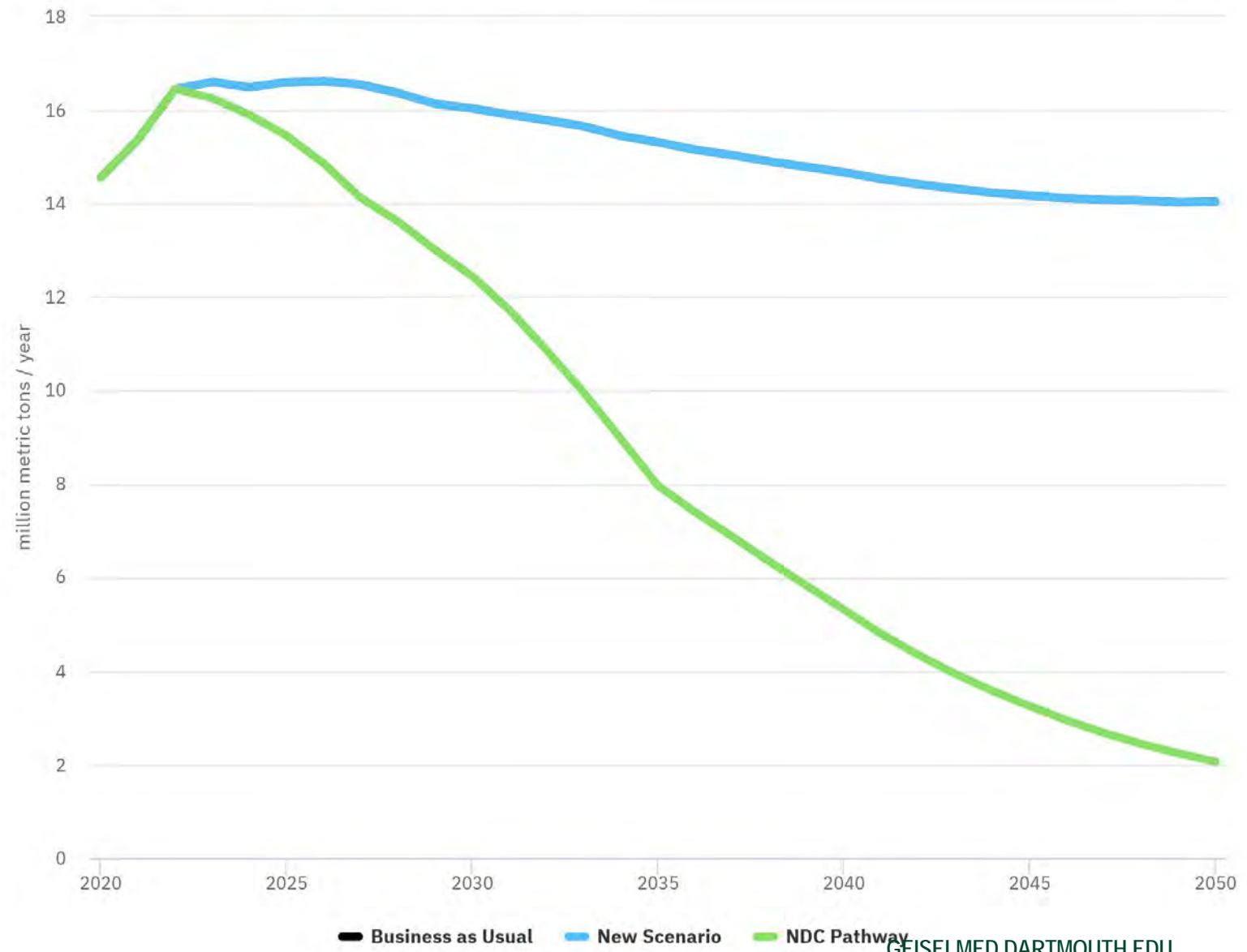
Business as Usual ▾

- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Buildings and Appliances
- ▶ Electricity Supply
- ▶ Industry
- ▶ Agriculture, Land Use, and Forestry
- ▶ District Heat and Hydrogen
- ▶ Cross-Sector
- ▶ Research and Development
- ▶ Government Revenue Accounting

**POLICY SETTINGS**

- Cross-Sector
  - Exempt Process Emissions from C Tax
    - Agriculture and Forestry: On
    - Water and Waste: On
  - Toggle Carbon Tax Border Adjustment: On
- Government Revenue Accounting
  - Carbon Tax Revenue
    - Budget Deficit: 5 [weight]
    - Household Taxes: 5 [weight]

Emissions: CO2e - Total (excludes land use) ▾



# Wide Variety of Outcomes Available

## Select a graph

### Graph Category

- Emissions: CO2e
- Emissions (by Pollutant)
- Emissions: Energy-Related CO2
- Effects by Policy: CO2e Wedge Diagrams
- Effects by Policy: CO2e Abatement Cost Curve
- Financial: Policy Package Cost/Savings
- Financial: Jobs, GDP, and Earnings
- Human Health & Social Benefits**
- Electricity Generation, Capacity, and Demand
- Electricity: Levelized Costs, Curtailment, Emissions and Water Use
- Transport: Vehicles by Technology
- Transport: Travel Demand, Fuel Use, and Emissions
- Industry: Fuel Use
- Industry: CO2e Emissions
- Buildings: Energy Use
- Energy Consumption
- Exports, Imports, Production, and Consumption

### Graph

- Total (excludes land use)
- Total (includes land use)
- By Sector
- By Source Type
- By Pollutant
- Agriculture
- Buildings
- District Heat & Hydrogen
- Electricity
- Industry
- Land Use
- Transportation
- Water & Waste



# Health and Work Productivity Outcomes

## Select a graph

### Graph Category

- Emissions: CO2e
- Emissions (by Pollutant)
- Emissions: Energy-Related CO2
- Effects by Policy: CO2e Wedge Diagrams
- Effects by Policy: CO2e Abatement Cost Curve
- Financial: Policy Package Cost/Savings
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- Transport: Travel Demand, Fuel Use, and Emissions
- Industry: Fuel Use
- Industry: CO2e Emissions
- Buildings: Energy Use
- Energy Consumption
- Exports, Imports, Production, and Consumption

### Graph

- Avoided Deaths Wedge Diagram
- Percent Change in Deaths
- Avoided Deaths by Gender
- Percent Change in Deaths by Gender
- Avoided Deaths by Race
- Percent Change in Deaths by Race
- Avoided Deaths by Hispanic or Latino Status
- Perc Change in Deaths by Hispanic or Latino Status
- Monetized Avoided Deaths & Climate Benefits
- Avoided Lost Workdays
- Avoided Respiratory Symptoms and Bronchitis
- Avoided Asthma Attacks
- Avoided Nonfatal Heart Attacks
- Avoided Hospital Admissions
- Avoided Respiratory ER Visits
- Avoided Minor Restricted Activity Days



# Policy Choices

## NDC Pathway

- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Buildings and Appliances
- ▼ Electricity Supply

Ban New Power Plants: Multiple values

Carbon Capture and Sequestration: Multiple values 

Clean Electricity Standard: 100% 

Change Electricity Exports

Change Electricity Imports

Demand Response: 100%

Early Retirement of Power Plants: Multiple values

Grid-Scale Electricity Storage: 100% 


Increase Transmission: 100%

Reduce Plant Downtime

Reduce Soft Costs

Reduce Transmission & Distribution Losses

Subsidy for Capacity Construction: Multiple values 

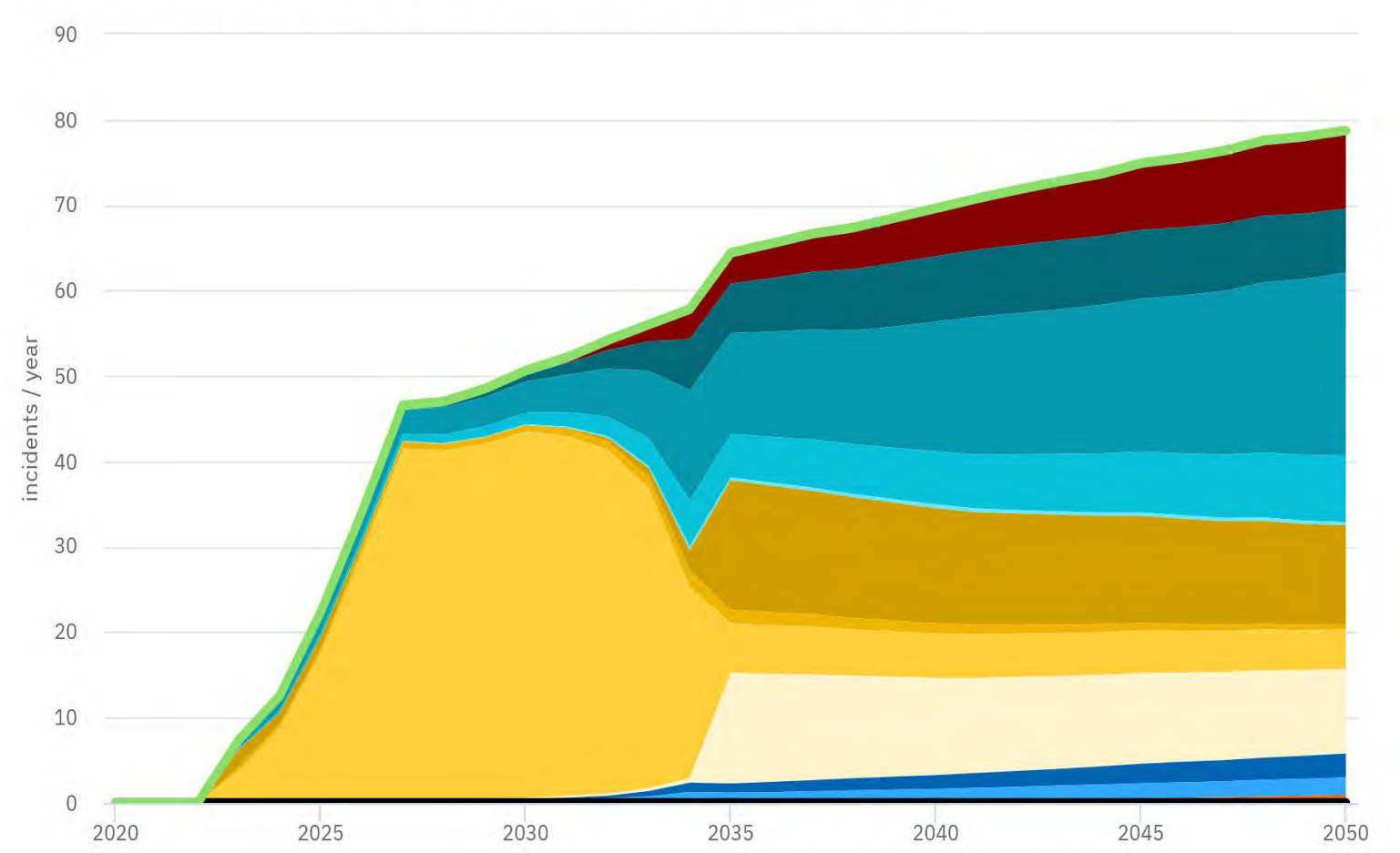
Subsidy for Electricity Production: Multiple values 



- NDC Pathway ▾
- ▶ Transportation
  - ▶ Buildings and Appliances
  - ▶ Electricity Supply
  - ▶ Industry
  - ▶ Agriculture, Land Use, and Forestry
  - ▶ District Heat and Hydrogen
  - ▶ Cross-Sector
  - ▶ Research and Development
  - ▶ Government Revenue Accounting

- POLICY SETTINGS**
- Transportation
    - Electric Vehicle Sales Standard
      - Passenger Cars and SUVs: 100% 🕒
      - Freight Light Commercial Trucks: 100% 🕒
      - Passenger Buses: 100% 🕒
      - Freight Heavy and Medium Duty Trucks: 100% 🕒
      - Passenger Motorbikes: 100% 🕒
      - Electric Vehicle Subsidy: 18% 🕒

### Human Health & Social Benefits - Avoided Deaths Wedge Diagram ▾



- EV Sales Standard
- Building Component Electrification
- Building Energy Efficiency Standards
- Increased Retrofitting
- Rebate for Efficient Products
- Clean Electricity Standard
- Demand Response
- Early Retirement of Power Plants
- Grid-Scale Electricity Storage
- Subsidy for Capacity Construction
- Subsidy for Electricity Production
- Electrification + Hydrogen
- Industry Energy Efficiency Standards
- Material Efficiency, Longevity, & Re-Use
- Hydrogen Electrolysis
- Business as Usual
- NDC Pathway

NDC Pathway ▼

- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Buildings and Appliances
- ▶ Electricity Supply
- ▶ Industry
- ▶ Agriculture, Land Use, and Forestry
- ▶ District Heat and Hydrogen
- ▶ Cross-Sector
- ▶ Research and Development
- ▶ Government Revenue Accounting

Financial: Policy Package Cost/Savings - ^ Total Only ▼



**POLICY SETTINGS**

- Transportation
  - Electric Vehicle Sales Standard
    - Passenger Cars and SUVs: 100% 🕒
    - Freight Light Commercial Trucks: 100% 🕒
    - Passenger Buses: 100% 🕒
    - Freight Heavy and Medium Duty Trucks: 100% 🕒
    - Passenger Motorbikes: 100% 🕒
  - Electric Vehicle Subsidy: 18% 🕒
  - Fuel Economy Standard

# Resources

- Climate Science
  - Synthesis Report of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report
    - Summary for Policy Makers
      - [https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6syr/pdf/IPCC\\_AR6\\_SYR\\_SPM.pdf](https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6syr/pdf/IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf)
    - Headline Statements
      - <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/resources/spm-headline-statements/>
    - Summary for Policy Makers Figures
      - <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/figures/>



# Resources

- Climate and Health
  - The Medical Society Consortium on Climate & Health
    - <https://medsocietiesforclimatehealth.org/>
  - New Hampshire Health Care Workers for Climate Action
    - <https://www.nhclimatehealth.org/>
- Climate Communication
  - George Mason University Center for Climate Change Communication
    - <https://www.climatechangecommunication.org/>
  - Yale Program on Climate Change Communication
    - <https://climatecommunication.yale.edu/>





# Resources

- Climate Optimism
  - The Climate Optimist
    - <https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/c-change/climateoptimist/>
  - Saving Us: A Climate Scientist's Case for Hope and Healing in a Divided World by Katharine Hayhoe, 2021.
- Energy Policy Impact Simulator
  - <https://energypolicy.solutions/>



# Sam Evans-Brown

Executive Director

Clean Energy NH

An American flag on a pole stands in a field of tall grass. The sun is setting behind the flag, creating a bright glow and casting long shadows. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds.

# Who is Clean Energy NH?



**CLEAN ENERGY NH**

Your Voice in All Energy Matters



# ABOUT CLEAN ENERGY NH

*New Hampshire's leading clean energy advocate, dedicated to:*



**Strengthening  
NH's Economy**



**Protecting Public  
Health**



**Reducing  
Emissions**

*Learn more & become a member at [www.cleanenergy nh.org](http://www.cleanenergy nh.org)*

# Who is Clean Energy NH?

- 501(c)(3) nonprofit
- Statewide advocacy & support for clean energy
- Member-based
  - 35+ Municipal Members
  - 100+ Business Members
  - 200+ Individual Members
- Three spheres of focus

Business  
NH Clean Tech  
Industry

Policy  
Legislative &  
Regulatory

Municipalities  
Local Energy  
Solutions



**CLEAN ENERGY NH**

Your Voice in All Energy Matters

# Business and Municipal Members

Clean Energy	Clean Transportation	High Performance Building	Legal and Financial Services	Manufacturing & High Tech	Municipal Members	Organizing Partners	Utilities
     	 	     	      	   	<p>ATKINSON, NH</p> <p>BEDFORD, NH</p> <p>CLAREMONT, NH</p> <p>DOVER, NH</p> <p>EXETER, NH</p> <p>HANOVER, NH</p> <p>KEENE, NH</p> <p>LEBANON, NH</p> <p>RYE, NH</p> <p>STRATHAM, NH</p> <p>WEBSTER, NH</p>	     	  



# Direct Assistance reducing emissions from public buildings

## IN THE NORTH COUNTRY

As the **North Country Energy Circuit Rider**, Melissa Elander assists high energy-burden communities with implementing **energy projects** that **reduce operating costs and improve sustainability**. In 2021, Melissa worked with North Country communities to assist with providing resources and securing investments to **save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually**. In 2022, we will expand the program in the North Country with the Community Energy Coordinator focused on public outreach and engagement with residents and small businesses.



North Country  
Projects

### TOWNS & SCHOOLS

GORHAM

LED lighting for the Town Hall, Fire Station, Public Works, and Salt Garage

PITTSBURG

LED streetlights

STRATFORD

LED lighting and weatherization for the Fire Station and Town Hall, and solar array at the Town Hall

SUGAR HILL

Municipal solar array


WHITE MOUNTAINS  
REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

LED lighting

### PROJECTS

\$3.1M

invested in clean energy  
projects in the North Country



26,692  
tons of emissions  
avoided

\$199,161

annual energy savings



# Bills to Watch

Bill Description	Stance	Status
<a href="#">HB281</a> – Least Cost Integrated Resource Planning Repeal <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HB139/SB68: Municipal Net Metering Restrictions</li><li>• HB622: Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Energy Board Repeal</li><li>• HB609: Site Evaluation Committee Reform</li><li>• HB251: Renewable Portfolio Standard Cost Disclosure</li></ul>	Oppose (Priority Support) (Oppose) (Support) (Oppose)	Headed for Floor Vote in the Senate
<a href="#">SB54</a> – Power Purchase Agreements	Support	Needs Signature
<a href="#">SB79</a> – Large Customer Net Metering	Support	Veto Threat
<a href="#">SB166</a> – Grid Modernization	Support	Needs Signature
<a href="#">SB113</a> – Energy Efficiency Cost/Benefits	Support	Needs Signature



# The Political Determinants of Health ECHO

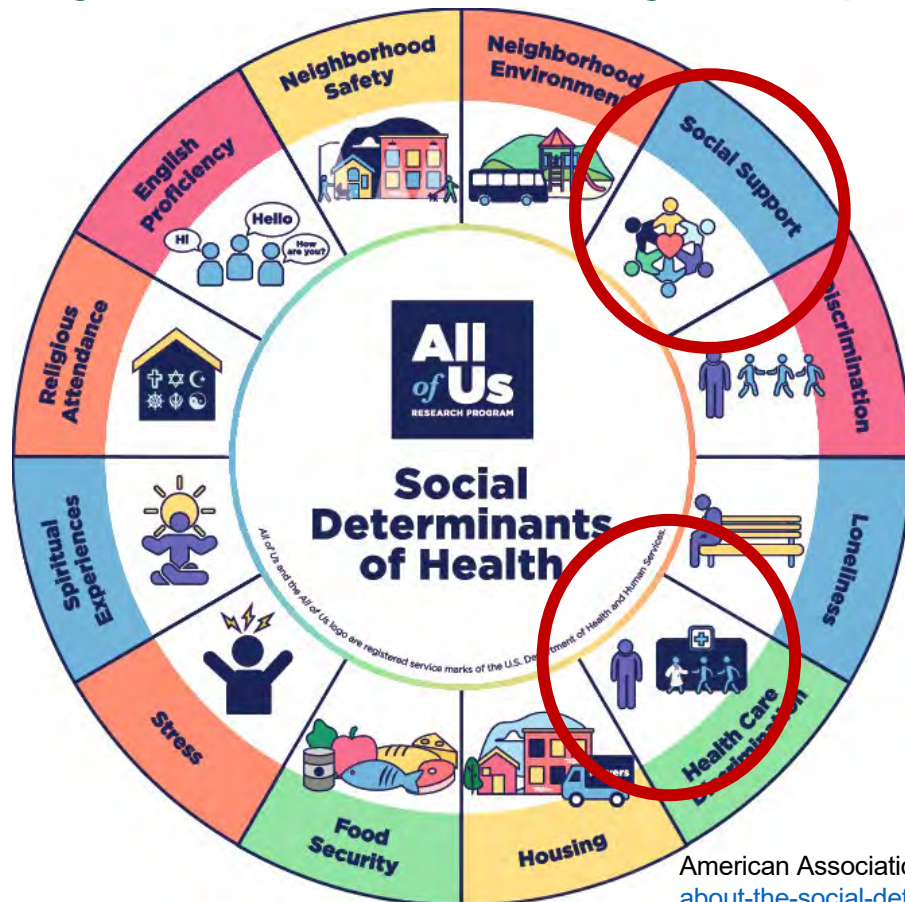
Policies to Advance the Health & Economic Prosperity  
of New Hampshire Communities

*Session 9, Childcare and Children's Health, June 1<sup>st</sup> 2023*



# Political Determinants of Health

*The political processes that impact the social, environmental and healthcare drivers of health, including executive decisions, legislative policies, electoral processes and public advocacy.*



80% Socioeconomic, environmental & health behavioral factors

20% Health care factors

Ranit Mishori, The Social Determinants of Health? Time to Focus on the Political Determinants of Health! [May 2019 Medical Care 57\(7\)](https://doi.org/10.1093/medcar/57.7):

# Today's Program

- Brief housekeeping
- Didactic: Childcare and Children's Health
  - Steve Chapman, MD, Pediatrician, Children's Hospital at Dartmouth
  - Carolyn Isabelle, MA, PHR, Director Workforce Development, Dartmouth Health
- Discussion
- Summary
- Up Next

## Legislative activity

- HB 1 & HB 2
- SB 237 – relative to the child care scholarship
- SB 106 – establishing an emerging professional certificate for child care programs
- SB 170 – relative to small group child day care centers
- SB 94 – residential child care licensing of child care institutions/agencies

## Administrative activity

- - Department of Health and Human Services
  - Childcare licensing
  - Bureau of Child Development and Head Start Collaboration



# Steve Chapman, MD

**Pediatrician, Children's Hospital at Dartmouth**

**Associate Professor, Geisel School of Medicine**



# Childcare and Child Health

Steven H. Chapman, M.D.

Carolyn A. Isabelle

June 1, 2023



# Children Are Not Little Adults





Right to Free  
Speech

Right to  
Assemble

Right to Bear  
Arms

Right to a  
Fair Trial ?



Right to  
Food,  
Shelter,  
Safety

Education,  
Health

Supportive  
Environment  
to Grow and  
Develop

## Growth and Development

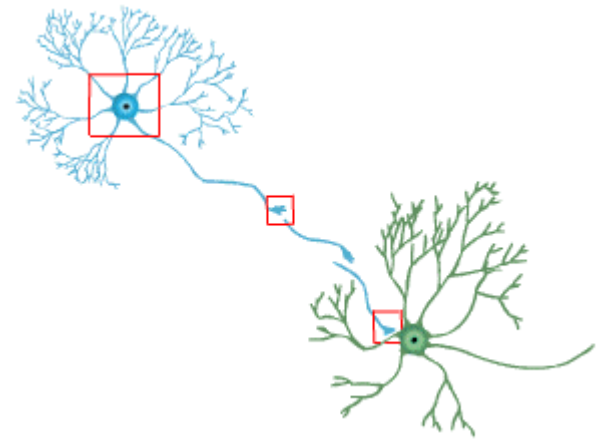


# Childhood is Different

- Physical
- Cognitive
- Social
- Emotional
- Moral
- Spiritual

# Early Childhood Neurodevelopment

- 1 Million New Neural Connections formed Every Second
- Experience Builds Brain Architecture
- Serve and Return Interaction Shapes Brain Circuitry
- Toxic Stress Derails Healthy Development



# Persistent Stress Changes Brain Architecture

Normal



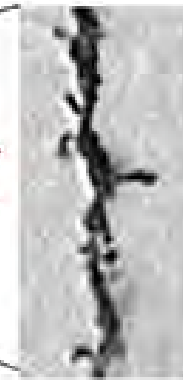
Typical neuron—  
many connections



Toxic  
stress



Damaged neuron—  
fewer connections



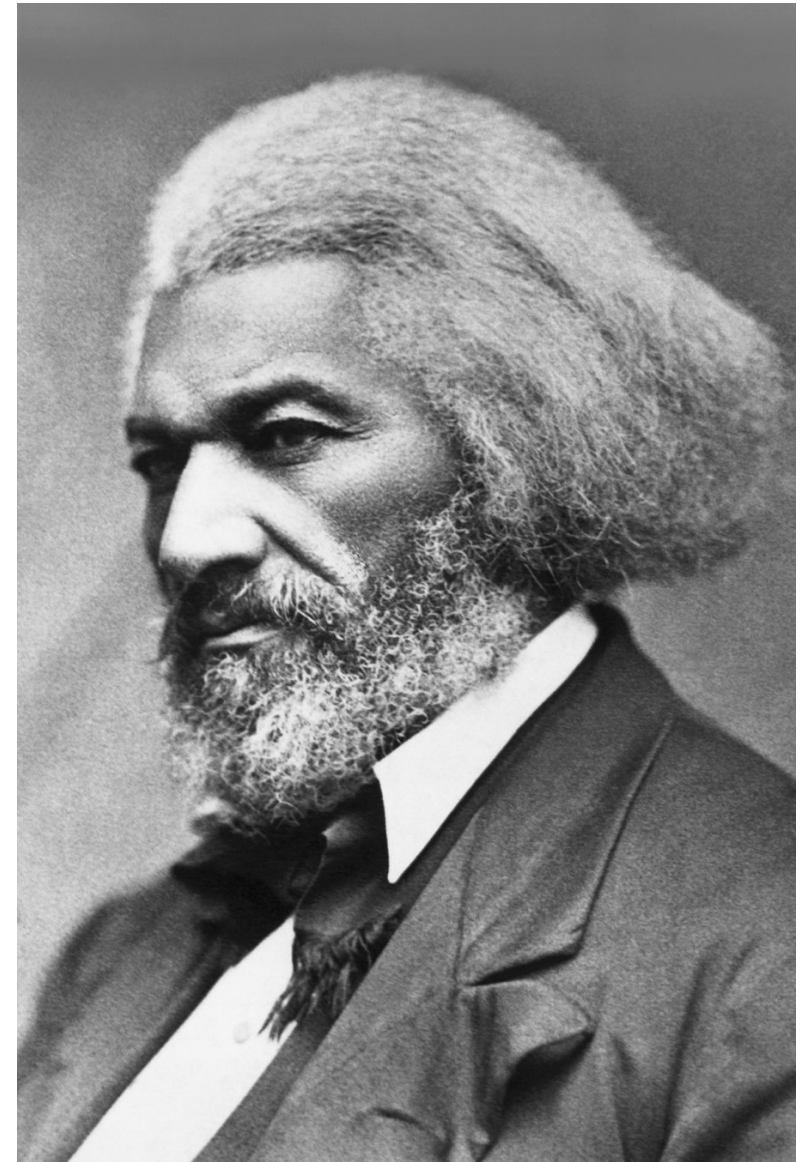
Prefrontal Cortex and  
Hippocampus



80%  
of a child's brain is formed  
between birth and age 3

**“It is better to build  
strong children than it  
is to fix broken adults”**

**-Frederick Douglass**




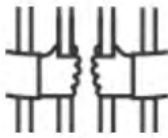








# Parenting in 2023 is Hard

- Postpartum Depression --15-20%
- Single Parenting --1/3 of all children
- Public Policy Gaps – Family Leave
- Housing and Community
- Live Free or Die

# Adverse Childhood Experiences

Strong predictor of lifetime health

ABUSE	NEGLECT	HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION	
 <i>Physical</i>	 <i>Physical</i>	 <i>Mental Illness</i>	 <i>Incarcerated Relative</i>
 <i>Emotional</i>	 <i>Emotional</i>	 <i>Mother Treated Violently</i>	 <i>Substance Abuse</i>
 <i>Sexual</i>		 <i>Divorce</i>	



## Protective Factors

- **Nurturing and attachment**
- **Knowledge of parenting and of child and youth development**
- **Parental resilience**
- **Social connections**
- **Concrete supports for parents**
- **Social and emotional competence of children**

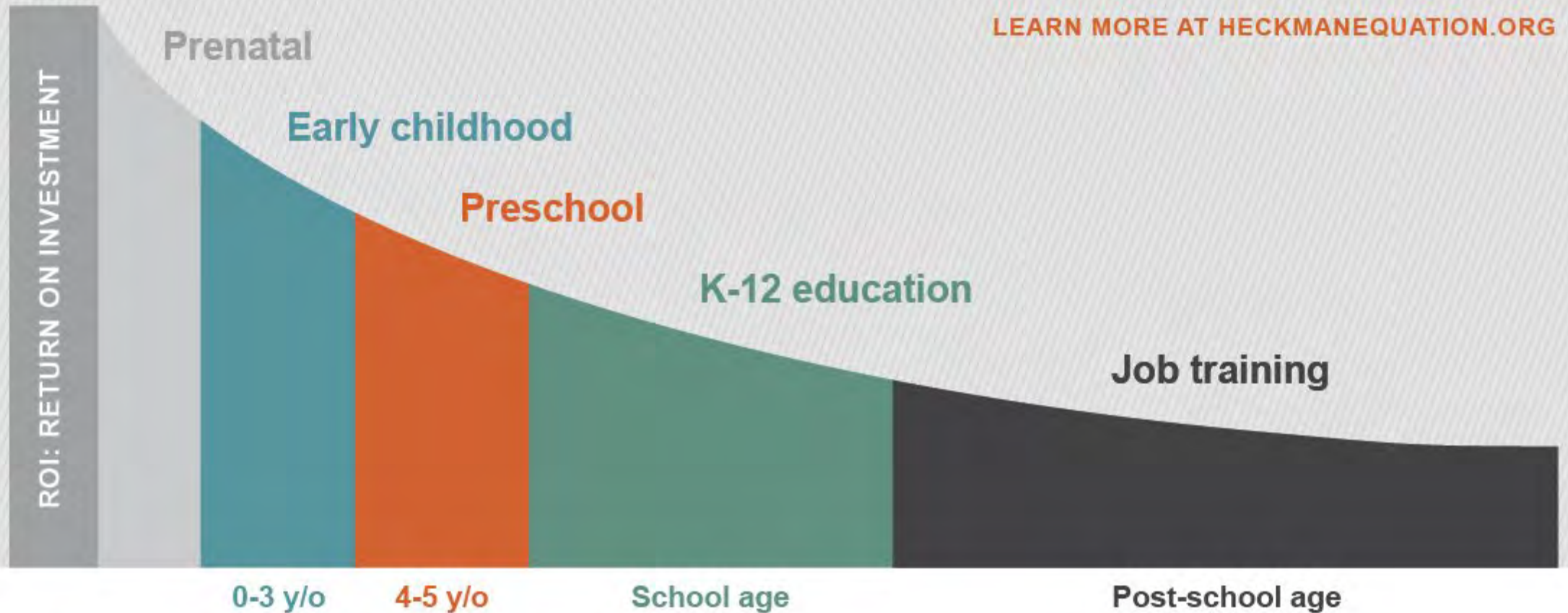




Return on Investment

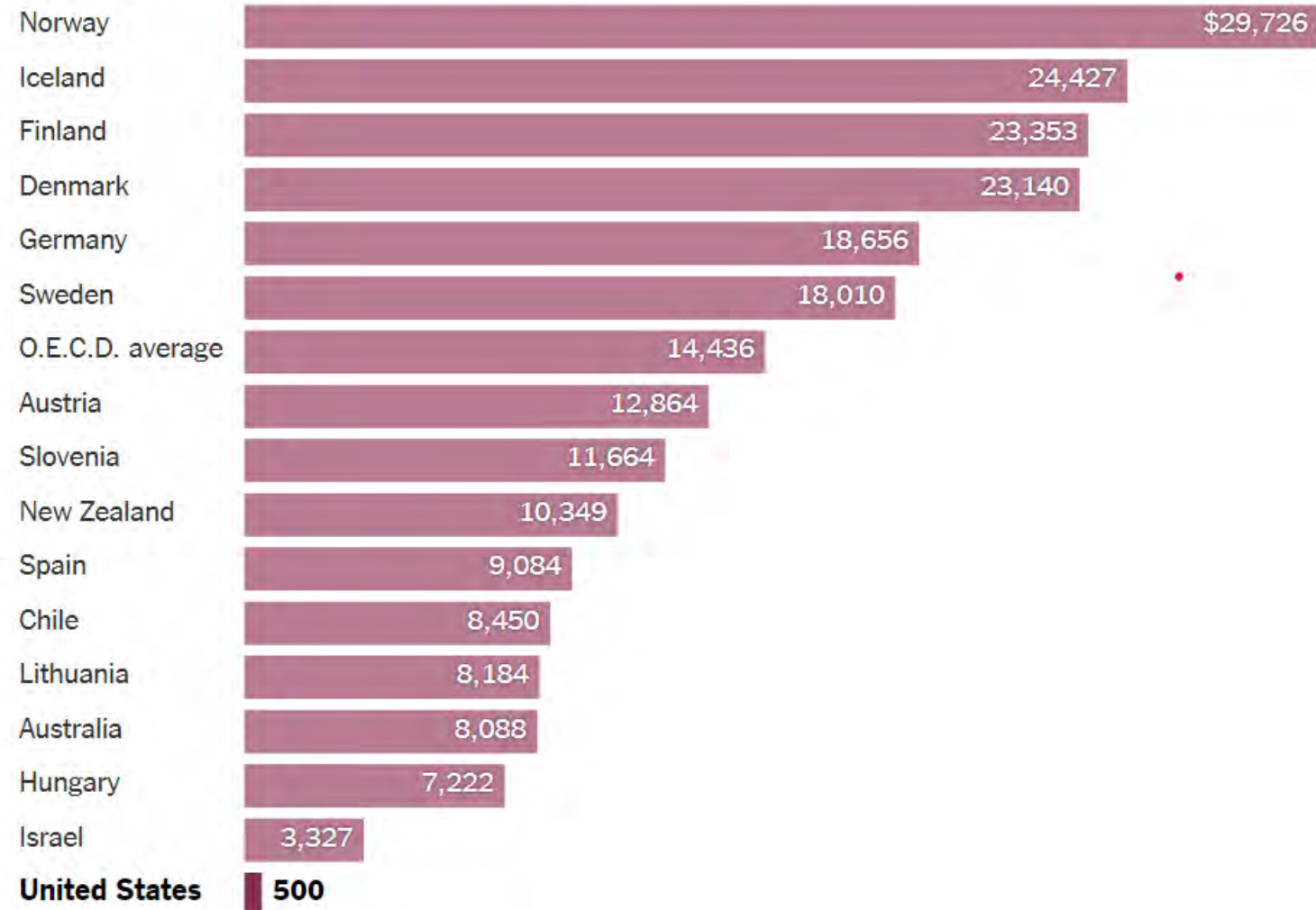
# Economic impact of investing in early childhood learning.

LEARN MORE AT [HECKMANEQUATION.ORG](http://HECKMANEQUATION.ORG)



## How Much Governments Spend on Child Care for Toddlers

Annual public spending per child on early childhood care.



# Child Care and Early Childhood Supports

- Attachment
- Parental Mental Health
- Family Health and Strength
- Workforce Participation

# Two Cases

## First Child

Father is housepainter

Mother works at Dollar General

Infant Childcare in NH is \$13,000/year

## Two Children under 3 years

Physician recruited to DH

Waiting list for licensed daycare 9 months

- **“Children are not the people of tomorrow, but people today. They are entitled to be taken seriously. They have the right to be treated by adults with tenderness and respect, as equals. They should be allowed to grow into whoever they were meant to be – The unknown person inside each of them is the hope for the future.”**

**Janusz Korzack**



**Carolyn Isabelle, MA, PHR**

**Director of Workforce Development,  
Dartmouth Health**

# Access to Childcare in NH

## Current Situation:

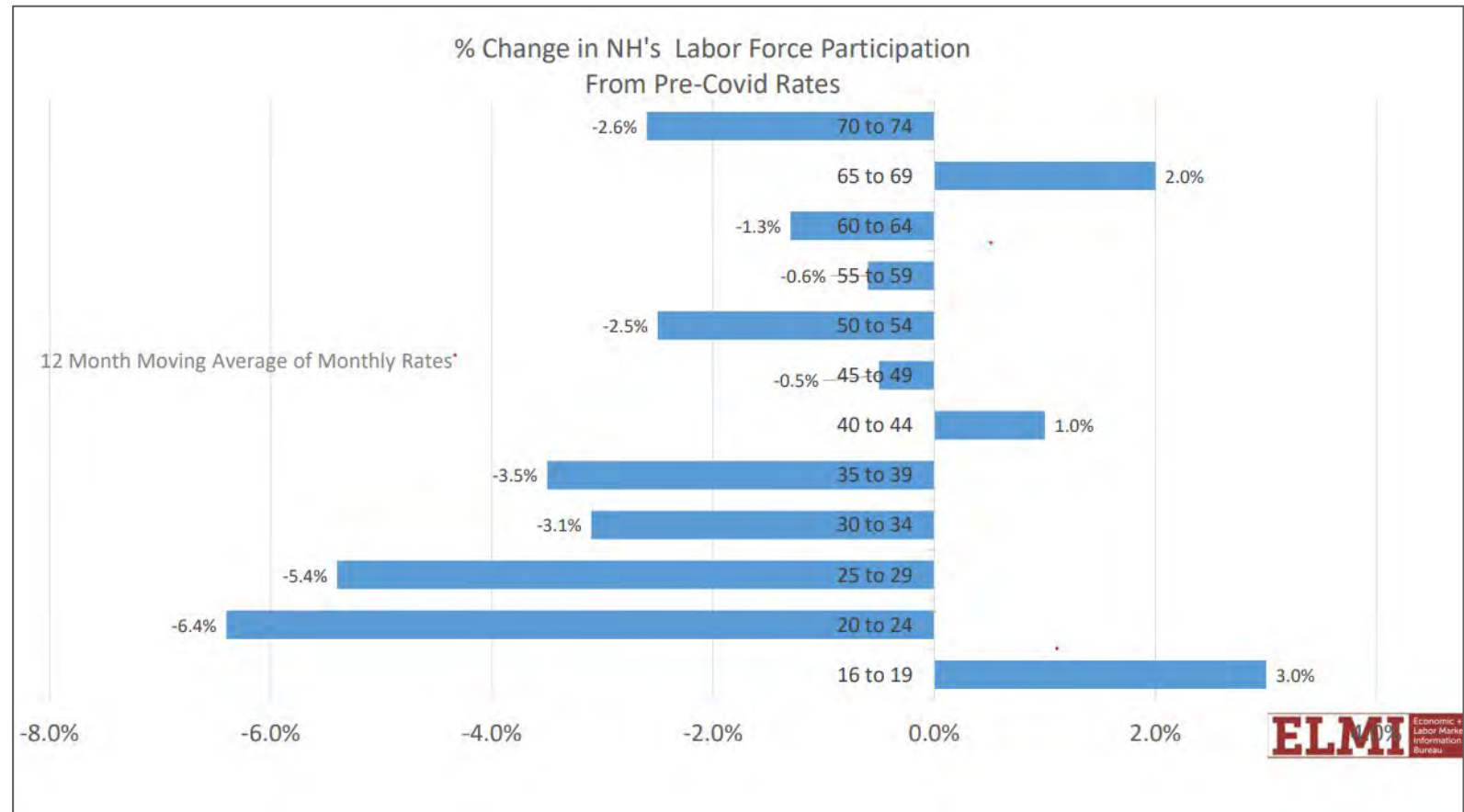
- It is estimated that 21,000+ childcare spots are needed in the state of NH
  - Nearly half (46%) of families in NH live in a child care desert, which is an area with more than 50 children without childcare providers or more than three times as many children as licensed child care slots.
- Many regional centers have closed facilities or rooms due to staffing shortages, and the rising costs associated with operating a facility such as insurance, utilities, property taxes, maintenance, supplies, and food
- Unlike other industries, it is not possible to pass rising costs on to the families. According to DHHS, childcare is considered affordable when it costs families no more than 7% of their household income
- The biggest barrier to the childcare industry is having enough people interested and able to work in centers and operate a robust home provider network
  - The Early Care & Education Association has started a creative new program that pairs learning with on-the-job training





# Workforce Participation in NH

- In February 2023, there were an estimated 44,000 job openings in NH and 20,600 people that identify as unemployed and actively seeking work
- 15,700 people, on average, said they were not working because they're caring for a child at home between June 2002 and April 2023
- Participation in the workforce for moms with children under the age of 5 dropped from 75.8% in 2019 to 70.8% in 2021
- It would be significant if even if a portion of those not working due to child care limitations could rejoin the constrained workforce here in NH





Reality: Average cost of infant care in NH is \$14K and \$10K for a preschooler. For this family, that is an annual cost of \$24K

Result: There is very little remaining each month for any unplanned event, savings or non-essential items

## Scenario:

Andrew and Tina Smith are a dual income family with two children under the age of 5 with a combined income of \$120,000. Tina works fulltime in a Doctor's office and Andrew in an office worker and can occasionally work from home. Their oldest child is 3, and youngest is 6 months.

They don't have family near by so are dependent on their local childcare center for care 5 days per week.

## Monthly Budget:

Monthly income after taxes	\$	8,365
Budget for rent / mortgage & utilities (est. 30% of gross income)	\$	3,000
Childcare (est. 7% of gross income)	\$	<b>\$2,000</b>
Car Payment, Insurance & Gas (2 cars)	\$	600
Healthcare Premiums	\$	300
Student Loans	\$	250
Groceries & Household Supplies	\$	800
Misc (Internet, Cell Phone, Clothes, etc..)	\$	400
<b>Total:</b>	\$	<b>7,350</b>
Disposable Income		<b>\$1,015 or 12%</b>

## Scenario Continued:

Andrew & Tina thought long and hard about their situation and whether it was working for them. In the end, Tina who is an Licensed Practical Nurse decided to step away from her role and keep their kids home with her until they were school age. This resulted in a decrease in their household income to \$80,000.

## Monthly Budget:

Monthly income after taxes	\$	<b>5,655</b>
Budget for rent / mortgage & utilities (est. 30% of gross income)	\$	3,000
Childcare (est. 7% of gross income)	\$	0
Car Payment, Insurance & Gas	\$	600
Healthcare Premiums	\$	300
Student Loans	\$	250
Groceries & Household Supplies	\$	800
Misc (Internet, Cell Phone, Clothes, etc..)	\$	400
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>5,350</b>
Disposable Income	\$	305 or 5%

### Result:

- The Smith's overall disposable income is \$710 less per month then when Tina was working full time.
- They have very little money for unplanned event or savings. Tina also misses out on the employer retirement match and other employer provided benefits
- Tina misses the social connections, challenge and satisfaction that comes from working but knows she will go back one day.
- She loves the time she has with her kids but worries about making sure she teaches them what they need to know before going to school. She is also trying to find free kids activities so they can meet and socialize with other kids

## Scenario Conclusion:

Tina's employer operates a weekend clinic and she was able to pick up Saturday shifts in order to increase their income. This brings them back to the same income level as when they were paying \$2,000 per month for daycare. Tina is working 4 shifts a month.

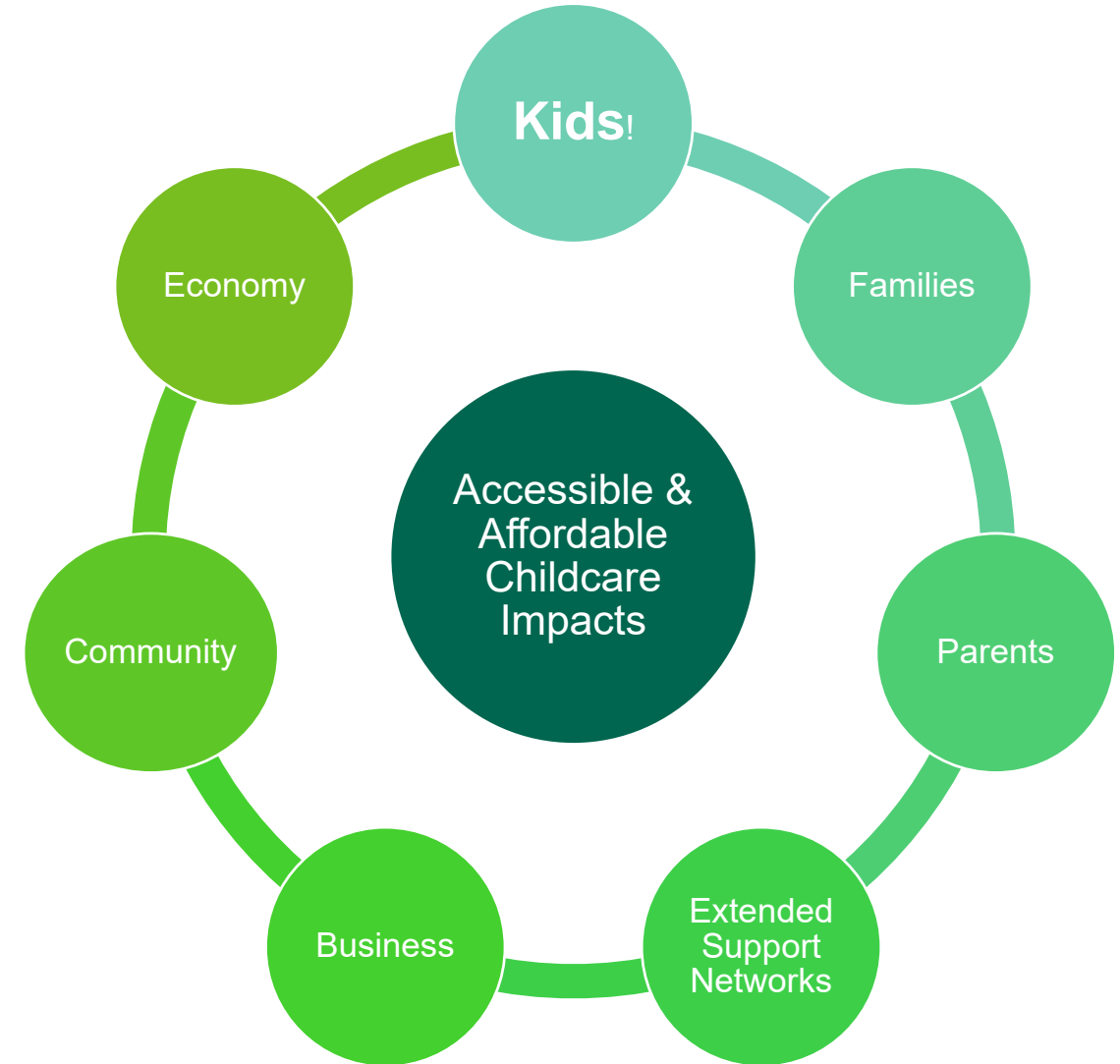
Sometimes Tina and Andrew feel like they are trading parenting responsibilities and working to stretch their income as far as they can.

They know lots of families like them that are working hard to piece together a plan that works for their family and life. Once the kids are in school Tina is hoping to return to work at least part time.



# Beyond the Smith's Bottom Line

- When working full time, Tina worked 40 hours per week or 20 shifts per month. As parents step back from the workforce their employers need to fill the gaps and in this case, that equates to 16 shifts per month.
- Unemployment in NH is so low, and Tina's organizations like many others are facing shortages of skilled healthcare workers. It is very likely that filling Tina's role will be challenging and this means that the other team members will need to pick up Tina's work, or that the clinic and providers will have to see fewer patients. Over time, this contributes to staff burnout and impacts patient and community health.



# What Can Be Done?

- **Advocacy & Continued Dialogue:**
  - Conversations are happening from the Senate to our kitchen tables. This is a macro challenge that impacts everyone and needs all of us to stay involved and keep the momentum for investment and progress going
  
- **Focus on the Early Childhood Educator Workforce:**
  - Elevate and professionalize Early Childhood Educator roles
  - Expand training and career development opportunities
  
- **Support and Assist Existing Childcare Centers and the Home Provider Network:**
  - Templates and tools for business planning and management
  - Cost reduction strategies (eg: property tax credit) to help lower costs and establish sustainable operating models
  
- **Capacity Expansion:**
  - Evaluation and investment in existing facilities so they can reopen classrooms or expand
  - Assessment and investment plan for new facilities
  
- **Expanded investment in child and family supports including resources for childhood and maternal mental health**

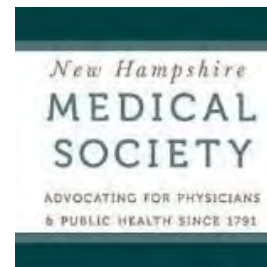




# The Political Determinants of Health ECHO

Policies to Advance the Health & Economic Prosperity  
of New Hampshire Communities

*Session 10, Legislative Wrap Up, June 15<sup>th</sup> 2023*



# Political Determinants of Health

*The political processes that impact the social, environmental and healthcare drivers of health, including executive decisions, legislative policies, electoral processes and public advocacy.*

**Upstream**  
Socioeconomic,  
environmental & health  
behavioral factors =  
**80% of health**



Merrimack River, NH, <https://www.des.nh.gov/node/3346>

**Downstream**  
Health care factors =  
**20% of health**



# Today's Program

- Brief housekeeping
- Didactic: Legislative Wrap Up
  - Kate Frey, Vice President of Advocacy, New Futures
  - Michael Padmore, Director of Advocacy, NH Medical Society
  - Paula Minnehan, MHA, Senior Vice President, State Government Relations, NH Hospital Association
  - Phil Sletten, MPA, Research Director, NH Fiscal Policy Institute
- Discussion
- Summary
- Up Next



**Kate Frey**

**Vice President of Advocacy**

**New Futures**

## Medicaid Expansion Reauthorization

–SB 263

–HB 1 & HB 2

\* Funding mechanism changes

REAUTHORIZE  
**#MedEx** 



**Michael Padmore**

**Director of Advocacy**

**NH Medical Society**

# 2023 NH Legislation

- HB 88/SB 181– relative to reproductive rights.
- HB 224 – repealing the criminal and civil penalties from the fetal life protection act.
- HB 346 – relative to the right of any infant born alive to appropriate medical care and treatment.
- HB 582 - requiring the division of vital records to collect induced termination of pregnancy statistics.
- SB 105 – relative to information collected by the division of vital records administration as part of the live birth worksheet
- HB 2 –
  - Medicaid coverage for pregnant and parenting mothers



**Paula Minnehan, MHA**

**Senior Vice President, State Government  
Relations**

**NH Hospital Association**

## Legislative activity

- SB 149 – Nursing Agency Transparency
- SB 58 – Warrantless Arrest
- Office of Professional Licensure & Certification changes
- HB 2 –
  - Health Care Workplace Violence Prevention Commission
  - SB 36 – System of Care
  - SB 86 – Health Care Workforce



**Phil Sletten, MPA**

**Research Director**

**NH Fiscal Policy Institute**





# HOUSING AND CHILD CARE IN THE LEGISLATURE'S STATE BUDGET

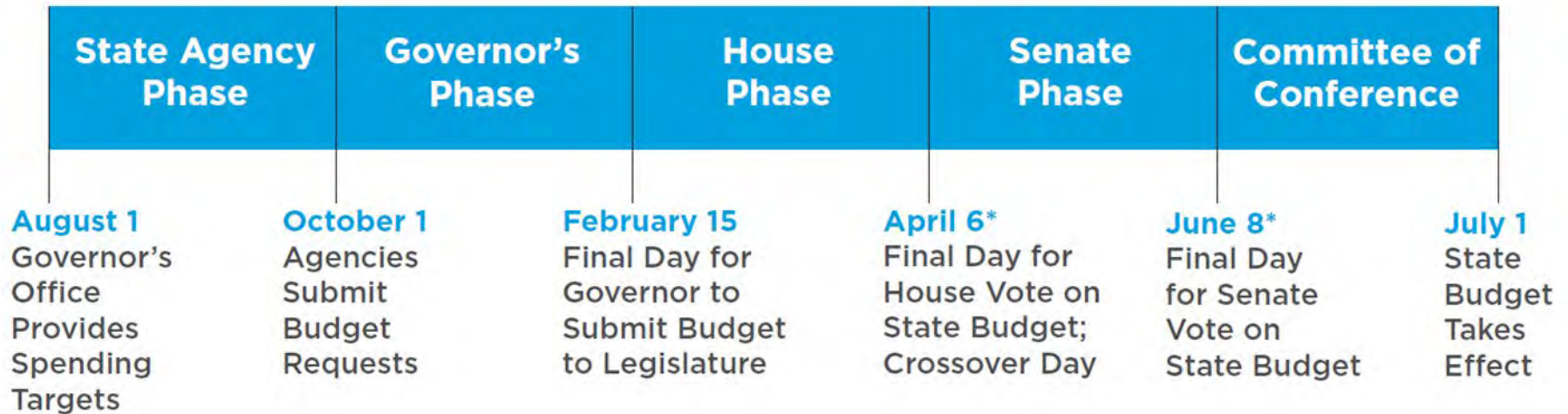
PRESENTED BY PHIL SLETTEN, RESEARCH DIRECTOR

DARTMOUTH ECHO

JUNE 15, 2023

# HOUSE CONCURRENCE WITH SENATE BYPASSES COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

## STATE BUDGET PROCESS TIMELINE



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

# TWO BILLS COMPRISE THE STATE BUDGET

## 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)

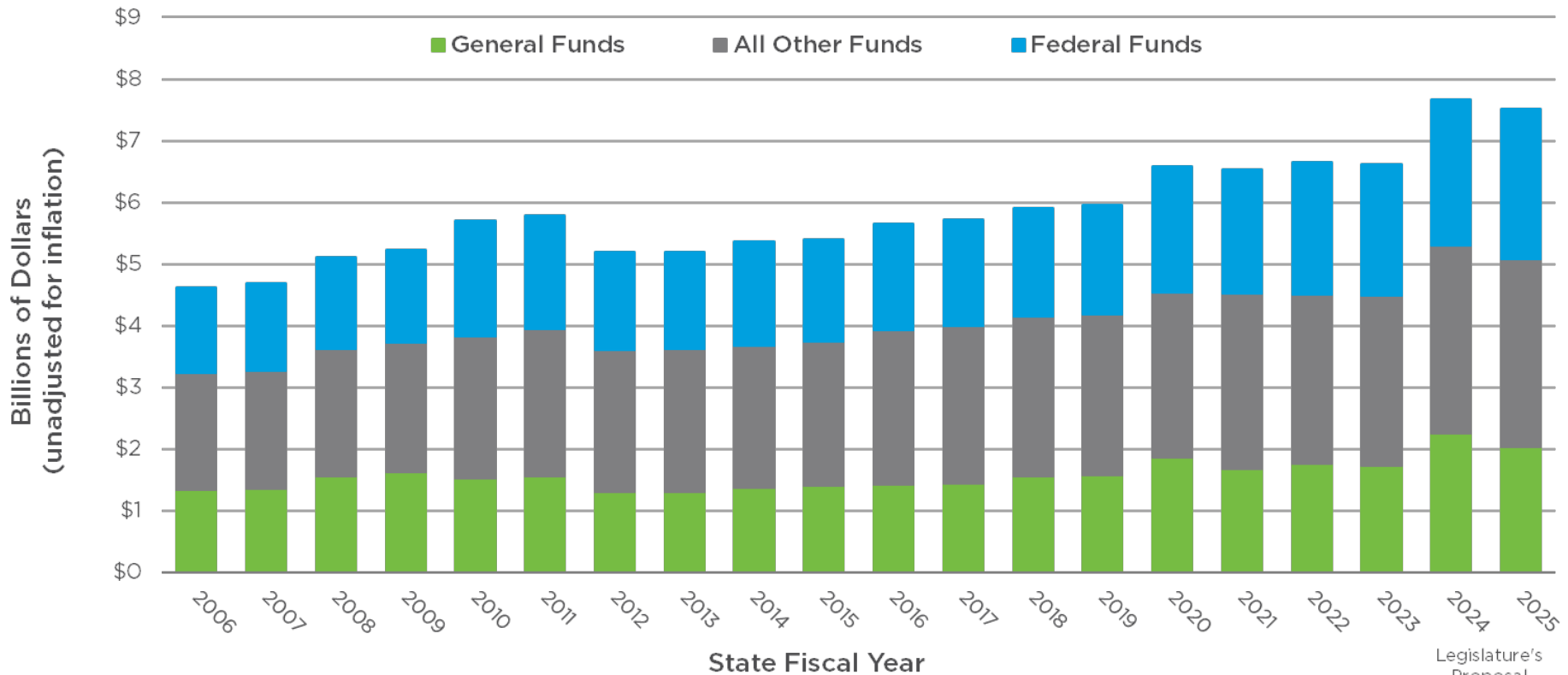
#### Omnibus Bill Text

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

# LEGISLATURE'S BUDGET PROPOSAL TOTALS \$15.17 BILLION OVER TWO YEARS

HISTORICAL STATE BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS AS ENACTED  
AND THE LEGISLATURE'S SFYS 2024-2025 BUDGET PROPOSAL



Note: Includes Trailer Bill and Back of Budget adjustments as represented in Surplus Statements, and Back of Budget reductions only for State Fiscal Years 2006 to 2009. Appropriations of surplus from prior budget biennium included in the first year of each new State Budget, not including Rainy Day Fund appropriations.

Sources: New Hampshire Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, Surplus Statements, Compare House Finance to Governor, March 28, 2023 and Briefing on Senate Finance Changes to House Passed Budget, June 6, 2023; HB 1, Section 1.07 as Approved, Sessions 2005 to 2015, 2021; HJR 9, Session 2015; HB 144, Session 2017; HB 3 as Approved, Session 2019; Governor's Budget Bill, 2023 Session; HB 2, 2023 as Introduced; 2023-1244h; 2023-1247h; 2023-1336h; 2023-1299h; 2023-2076s; 2023-2092s; 2023-2171s; 2023-2139s; 2023-2054s

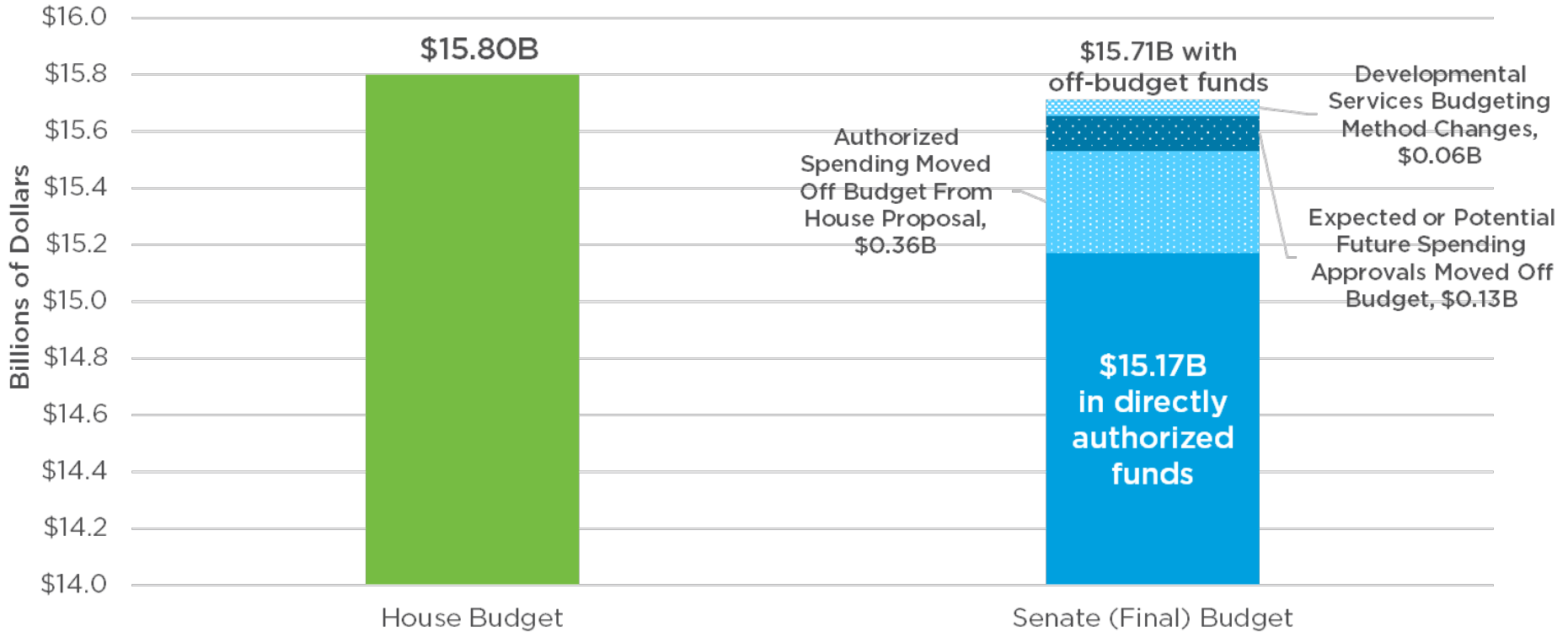
# SENATE REMOVED KEY FUNDS FROM HOUSE BUDGET, DECREASING SIZE

- Legislature's budget total appropriates \$1.90 billion (14.3 percent) more than current State Budget as enacted
- Both inflation and policy changes impacted rise in total
- About \$627.2 million (4.0 percent) decrease in total expenditures in the Senate's version of the State Budget, agreed to by the House, than the House's original version
- Most differences were due to accounting decisions, including moving funds authorized in separate statutes and funds that could be accepted later through the Joint Legislative Fiscal Committee off-budget, lowering total without service changes
- Adjusting for these changes, the Senate's budget appropriates less than the House's original version, but margin declines to a \$86.3 million (0.5 percent) reduction

# SENATE SHIFTED SIGNIFICANT APPROPRIATIONS OFF-BUDGET

## DETAILED CHANGES IN APPROPRIATION LEVELS BETWEEN HOUSE AND SENATE BUDGETS

*State Fiscal Years (SFY) 2024-2025, and SFY 2023 Surplus Appropriations, for Budget Proposals*



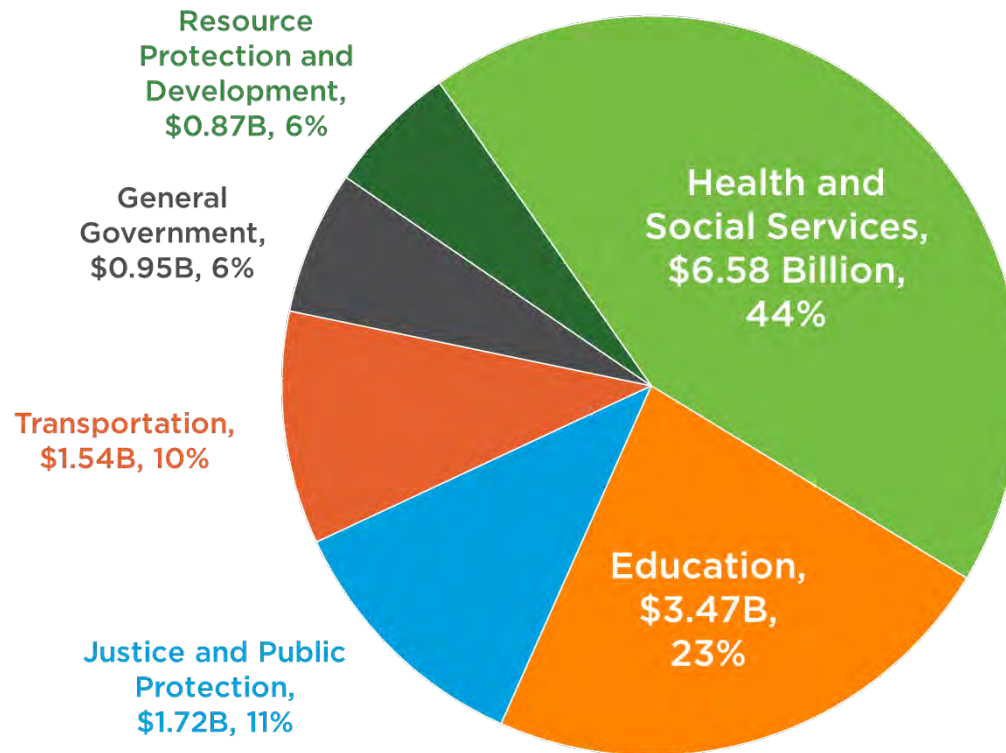
### Biennial Budget Total (Including Surplus Appropriations)

Sources: 2023-1244h; 2023-1247h; 2023-1336h; 2023-1299h; 2023-2054s; 2023-2076s; New Hampshire Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, Detail Change, Senate Finance vs. House Passed, June 1, 2023

# ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF PROPOSAL FOR HEALTH, SOCIAL SERVICES, AND EDUCATION

## LEGISLATURE'S 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

# HOUSING-RELATED FUNDING IN BUDGET

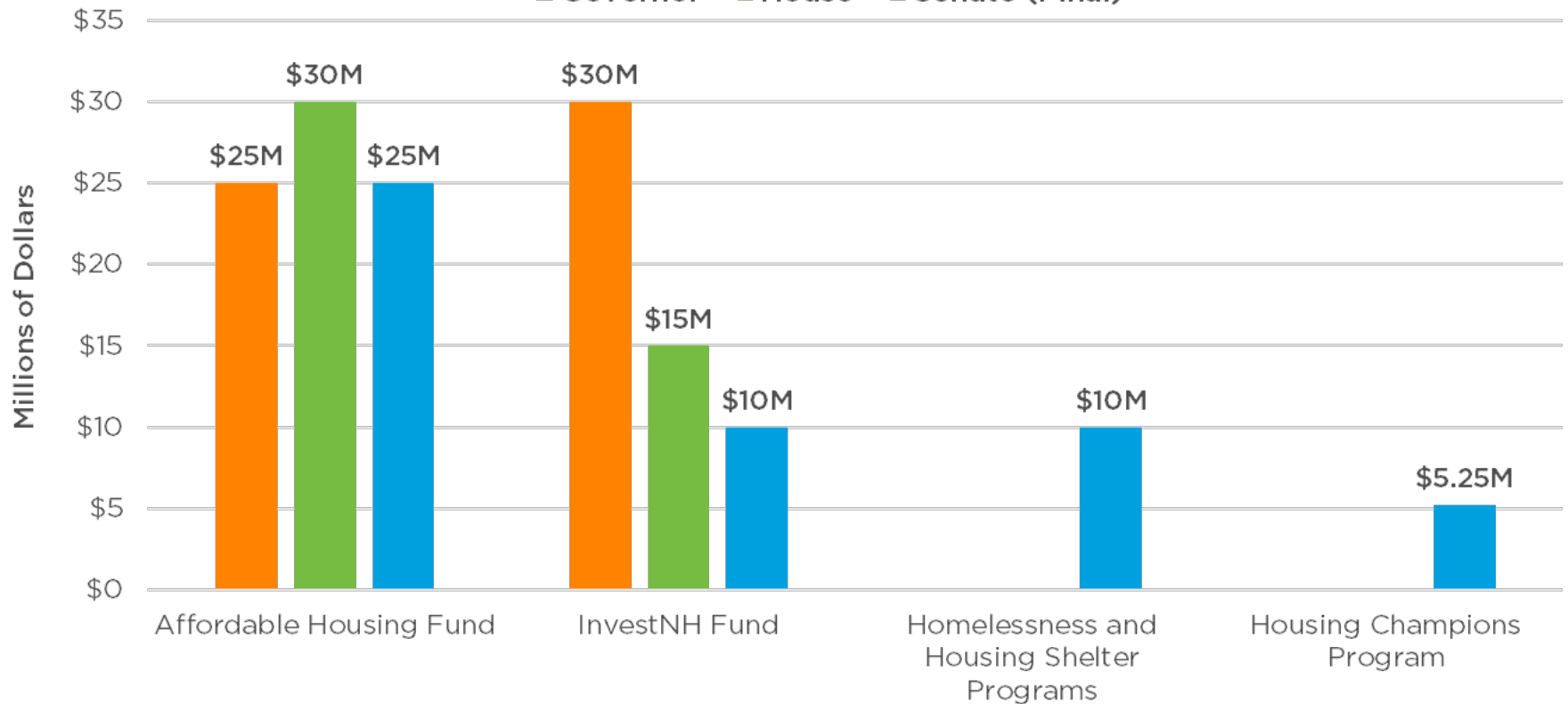
- **Affordable Housing Fund:** administered by the New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority, provides grants and low-interest loans for building or acquiring housing affordable to people with low-to-moderate incomes
- **InvestNH Fund:** created originally by executive branch to use flexible funds from American Rescue Plan Act to support developers creating multifamily rental housing and incentivize municipalities to add units and update zoning regulations
- **Housing Champion Designation and Grant Program:** provides incentives for municipalities to make certain land use and zoning changes, perform water and sewer upgrades, and support walkability and transportation infrastructure to promote workforce housing; originally a \$29 million Senate bill
- **Homelessness and Housing Shelter Programs:** increases to rates paid to shelter programs and helps pay for cold weather shelter, hotel stays, and other shelter alternatives



# HOUSING FUNDING CHANGES ACROSS BUDGET PROPOSALS

**HOUSING APPROPRIATIONS IN EACH STATE BUDGET PROPOSAL**  
*State Fiscal Years 2024-2025 Budget Legislation, Including SFY 2023 Surplus Funding*

■ Governor 
 ■ House 
 ■ Senate (Final)



## Housing-Related Fund

Sources: New Hampshire Office of Legislative Budget Assistant, Surplus Statement for Combined General and Education Trust Funds Schedule 2, April 7, 2023; HB 2, 2023 Session as adopted by both bodies

# CHILD CARE SUBSIDY PROGRAM CHANGES

- Lifts cap on income eligibility for child care scholarships to 85 percent of State Median Income, significant expansion relative to 220 percent FPG entry limit and 250 percent FPG phaseout
- Increases reimbursement for child care providers serving scholarship children to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of market rate survey, up from 55<sup>th</sup> or 60<sup>th</sup> percentile depending on child age

## ANNUAL INCOME ELIGIBILITY THRESHOLDS FOR CHILD CARE SCHOLARSHIPS

*Current Two-Tiered Eligibility by Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) and House Proposal in State Median Income, July 2022*

Family Size	220% FPG	250% FPG	85% State Median Income
1	\$29,898	\$33,975	\$53,403
2	\$40,282	\$45,775	\$69,835
3	\$50,666	\$57,575	\$86,266
4	\$61,050	\$69,375	\$102,698
5	\$71,434	\$81,175	\$119,130
6	\$81,818	\$92,975	\$135,561
7	\$92,202	\$104,775	\$138,642
8	\$102,586	\$116,575	\$141,723

Source: New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services Family Assistance Manual, July 2022

# OTHER CHILD CARE AND WELL-BEING CHANGES AND INVESTMENTS

- Eliminates child care cost share for families below 100 percent of FPG, and limited cost to \$5 per week for families under 138 percent FPG
- Adds \$15 million for recruitment and retention of child care workforce through grants to providers for employee costs such as training and education, paid time off, and health coverage
- Appropriates \$67 million for residential provider reimbursement rates for system of care for children to support behavioral health
- Provides \$1 million to Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation pilot program
- Funds Family Resource Centers with \$4.0 million, plus \$50,000 for family support providers

# ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Webinar: Examining the State Budget: Reviewing the Senate's Proposal – June 12, 2023:  
<https://nhfpi.org/events/reviewing-the-senates-proposal/>
- Blog: Senate Modifies State Budget Proposal, House Concurs with Senate Changes and Sends Budget to Governor – June 9, 2023: <https://nhfpi.org/blog/senate-modifies-state-budget-proposal-house-concurs-with-senate-changes-and-sends-budget-to-governor/>
- Issue Brief: The House of Representatives Budget Proposal for State Fiscal Years 2024 and 2025 – May 9, 2023:  
<https://nhfpi.org/resource/the-house-of-representatives-budget-proposal-for-state-fiscal-years-2024-and-2025/>
- Resource Pages: Budget, Revenue & Tax  
<https://nhfpi.org/topic/budget/>  
<https://nhfpi.org/topic/revenue-tax/>



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