

State reserves: The differing roles of permanent trust funds and state rainy day funds

NM Revenue Stabilization and Tax Policy Committee 6 October 2022 Jen Janson, senior associate, state fiscal policy

- The Pew Charitable Trusts is a non-profit, nonpartisan organization informing and improving public policy through evidence-based research
- The state fiscal policy project seeks to help states manage their finances effectively and provides them with research and best practices to inform their analyses and toolkits

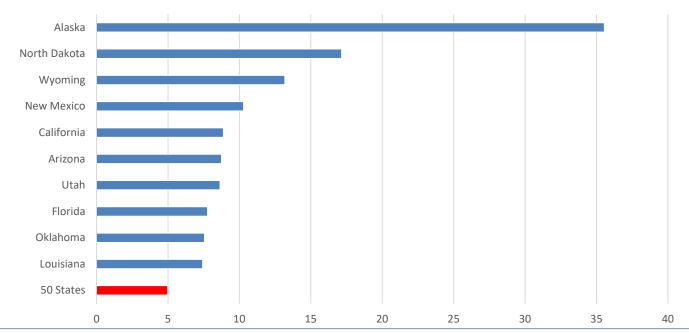
What we'll cover

- General overview and best practices for rainy day funds and permanent trust funds
- Principles for managing one-time money
- How to decide how much to save



Tax revenue volatility is a key factor to consider

State volatility scores, FY 2001-2020



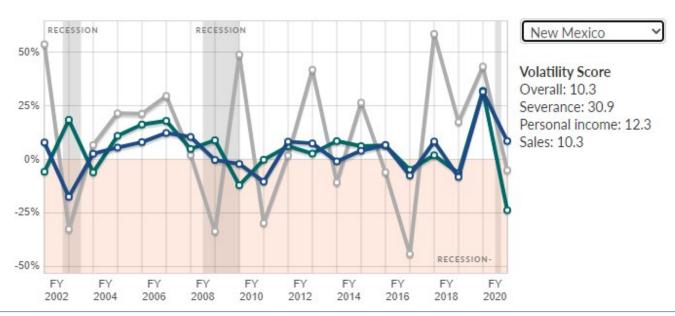
Source: The Pew Charitable Trusts, Fiscal 50



Volatility can vary over time

Year-over-year percent change of major tax revenue sources, FY 2001-2020

Severance Personal income Sales



Source: The Pew Charitable Trusts, Fiscal 50





Rainy day funds

Overview of rainy day funds

- Rainy day funds are sometimes referred to as Budget Stabilization Funds
- Majority of states have a formal Rainy Day Fund
- They vary widely in structure, rules, and overall balance
- Some states have multiple reserve funds or rainy day funds that serve different purposes

Rainy day fund design principles

Determining optimal size

Deposit rules

Withdrawal procedures

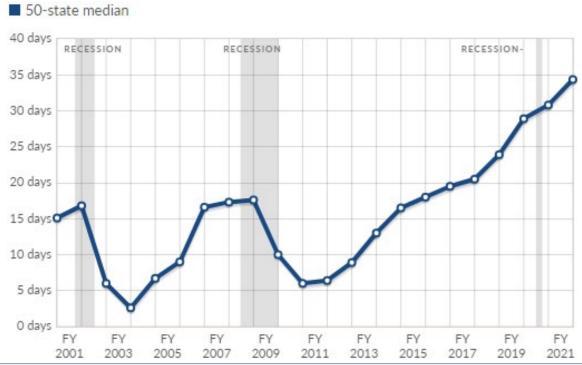
Minimum and maximum size requirements



Rainy day funds and COVID-19

- Rainy day fund balances dipped in 2020, but have since increased greatly
- In FY 2020, 15 states withdrew a combined \$8.2 billion to cover shortfalls as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic
- New Mexico drew \$780 million in reserves during FY 2021

Days each state could run on only rainy day funds, FY 2021





An overview of New Mexico's reserves

Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund

- New Mexico's General Fund Consensus Revenue Estimate helps inform the state's reserves
- Reserve targets of 20–25% in recent sessions

Early Childhood Trust Fund

- Established in 2020
- Relies on two surplus revenue streams



Permanent trust funds

Overview of permanent trust funds

- Permanent trust funds are income accrued from excess revenue and long term investments from finite natural resource
- This income can be volatile and overreliance on these funds can pose risks to overall structural balance
- This income can be used to achieve longer-term goals, including intergenerational savings, targeted development, and budget stabilization

Permanent trust fund design principles

Establish framework and management

Revenue source, deposit rules, withdrawal procedure

Investment guidelines

Beneficiaries



New Mexico's permanent funds

Land Grant Permanent Fund

 Land lease revenue and oil and gas royalties become enduring resources to help fund education

Severance Tax Permanent Fund

Excess revenue from natural resource severance taxes



Principles for managing one-time money

Key principles for one-time money

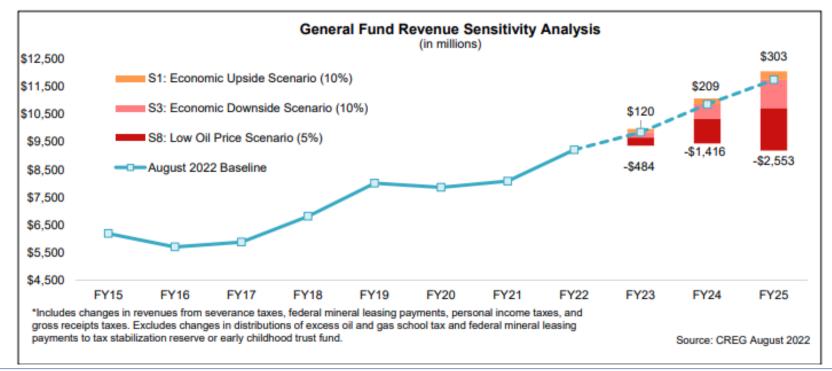
- Using a one-time revenue source to fund ongoing commitments can lead to structural deficits
- Examples of one-time revenues include:
 - Money withdrawn from a rainy day fund
 - Federal stimulus dollars
- Volatile revenue streams and investment income, while not the same as one-time money, are unreliable sources of revenue

How to decide how much to save

Determining how much to save

- Determining how much to save is not a one size fits all approach
- Every state has a different economy, options, and needs that will impact savings targets
- Using a budget stress test can help a state set more targeted reserve goals

New Mexico's Budget Stress Test



Source: New Mexico General Fund Consensus Revenue Estimate, August 2022



Questions?

For questions or information, please contact:

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