



# General Fund Reserves

Because the New Mexico Constitution requires a balanced budget, state government maintains general fund reserves to cover any shortfalls if revenues are unexpectedly low or expenses are unexpectedly high. The general fund reserves are measured as a percentage of recurring appropriations – planned ongoing spending. They are made up of several distinct accounts: the operating reserve, tax stabilization reserve, appropriation contingency fund, and state support reserve fund.

## Operating Reserve

Revenues left at the end of the fiscal year are transferred to the operating reserve. If revenues come up short, the governor may transfer money from the operating reserve to cover authorized expenses. The amount the governor can transfer is capped by the Legislature each year in the General Appropriation Act. Once the operating reserve fund hits 8 percent of the prior budget year's recurring appropriations, the excess must be transferred to the tax stabilization reserve by law.

## Tax Stabilization Reserve

Money in the tax stabilization reserve may only be appropriated if (1) the governor declares it necessary because of a shortfall and the House and Senate approve it with a simple majority vote, or (2) two-thirds of both the House and Senate vote for it.

Additional funds are deposited into the tax stabilization reserve from the oil and gas emergency tax if annual revenue exceeds the five-year average income. This allows the state to capture windfall revenue from the oil and gas industry and moderate the volatility of that revenue source. Other state

revenue that also spikes when the energy industry booms – including federal mineral leasing payments, trust land distributions, and gross receipts tax collections – are not captured.

Until 2017, revenue in the tax stabilization reserve in excess of a specified threshold was transferred to another fund for possible distribution to taxpayers. However, several years of depleted reserves prompted lawmakers to transform the tax stabilization into a true “rainy day” fund.

## Appropriation Contingency Fund

The Legislature authorizes revenue going in and out of the appropriation contingency fund. A limited amount of the rev-

enue in the fund can also be spent when the governor declares an emergency. The fund is mostly used to set aside money for use if certain circumstances come into play, such as the start-up of a new program moving faster than funded.

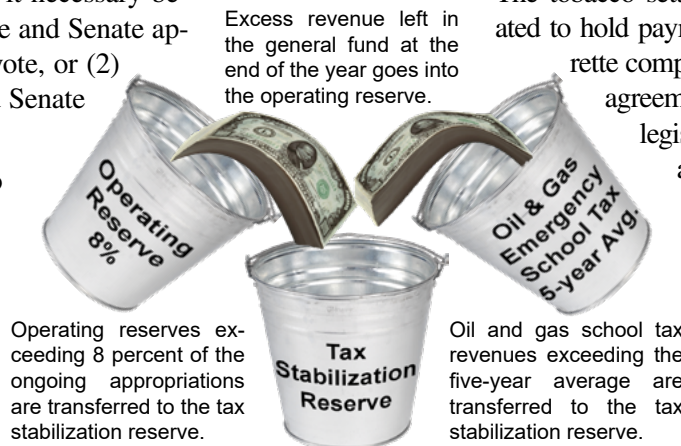
## State Support Fund

On the first day of each fiscal year, any balance in the public school district general obligation bonds loan fund over \$1 million is transferred state support reserve fund and can only be used to augment certain appropriations to the public schools.

## Tobacco Settlement Fund

The tobacco settlement permanent fund was created to hold payments to New Mexico from cigarette companies under the master settlement agreement of 1998. Under the enabling legislation, the settlement payments are split, with half going to the permanent fund and half spent directly on health and education programs. However, during economic hard times, the Legislature has temporarily suspended deposits into the permanent fund and put the entire amount into direct spending.

Money in the tobacco settlement permanent fund is invested by the State Investment Council and interest is credited to the fund. The Legislature may authorize spending from the fund for a budget shortfall only after balances in all other reserve accounts have been exhausted.



### For More Information:

- The status of the New Mexico's reserve accounts can be found in the state's general fund financial summary, published on the State Board of Finance's website: [http://nmdfa.state.nm.us/Board\\_of\\_Finance.aspx](http://nmdfa.state.nm.us/Board_of_Finance.aspx)
- Statutes governing New Mexico's general fund reserves include 6-4-2.1, 6-4-2.2, 6-4-2.3, 6-4-4, 6-4-9, 7-1-6.61, 12-11-24, 22-8-31 NMSA 1978.