



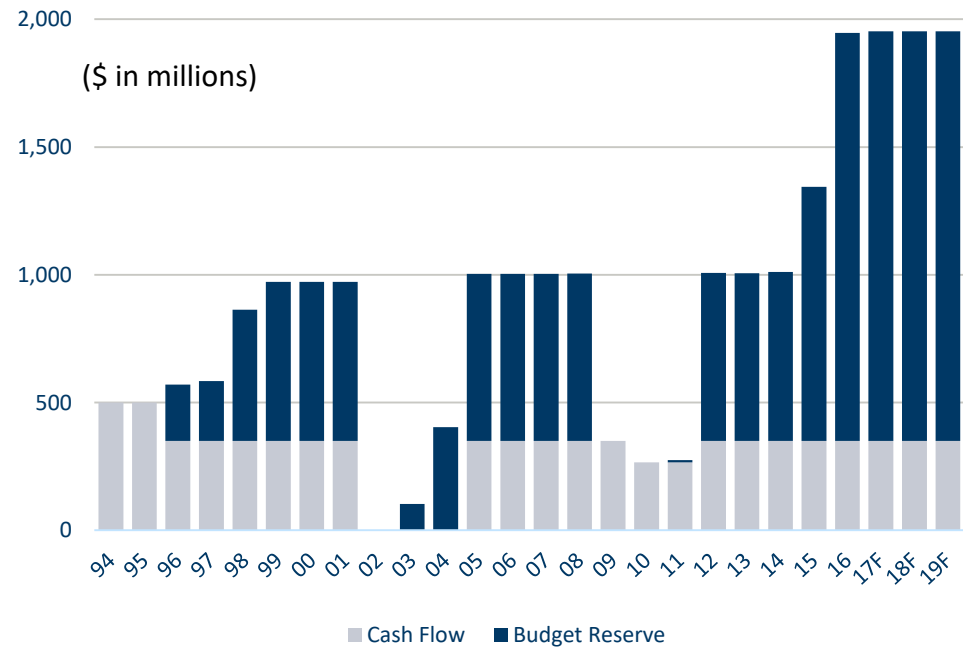
Minnesota has the largest budget reserve in our history, due to our statutory budget reserve policy.

We currently have \$1.603 billion in our budget reserve, \$584 million short of our target.

We currently have \$350 million in our cash flow account – at it's statutory cap.

In 2010, the budget reserve balance was \$0 and cash flow account was \$266 million.

Total Reserves



- **Adequate:** The target reserve level is based on an analysis of the state's revenue volatility, helping us better manage revenue uncertainty.
 - Target set at 95 percent level of confidence that deficit generated by revenue volatility will not exceed the budget reserve level.
 - Current Target is 4.9 percent of biennial revenue; current reserve is 3.6 percent of FY 2018-19 forecast revenue
- **Adjustable:** The target reserve level is based on a percentage of forecast revenues, allowing reserves to adjust with revenue changes over time.
 - Target for previous biennium was \$2.079 billion; current is \$2.187 billion
- **Automatic:** The policy transfers 33% of a positive forecast balance each November into the reserves until the target is reached, ensuring that our reserves are funded before budget changes are considered.
 - Over 3 years, \$1.120 billion has been transferred to the reserve using this mechanism.

- 2008 Budget Trends Study Commission convened to examine:
 - state demographic trends for future state budget conditions, including both expected revenue collections and spending for state government services and local services supported by state revenues
 - the effect of expected demographic changes over the next 25 years on the tax base and revenue collections for state income and sales tax, or other state taxes
 - the structure of the state budget with regard to budget stability and flexibility
- Noted the trade-off between revenue Growth, Volatility and Equity.
- Found that the budget reserve had not grown to an appropriate level to manage underlying risks of tax system over time.
- Recommended periodic assessment of volatility and adequate reserve size

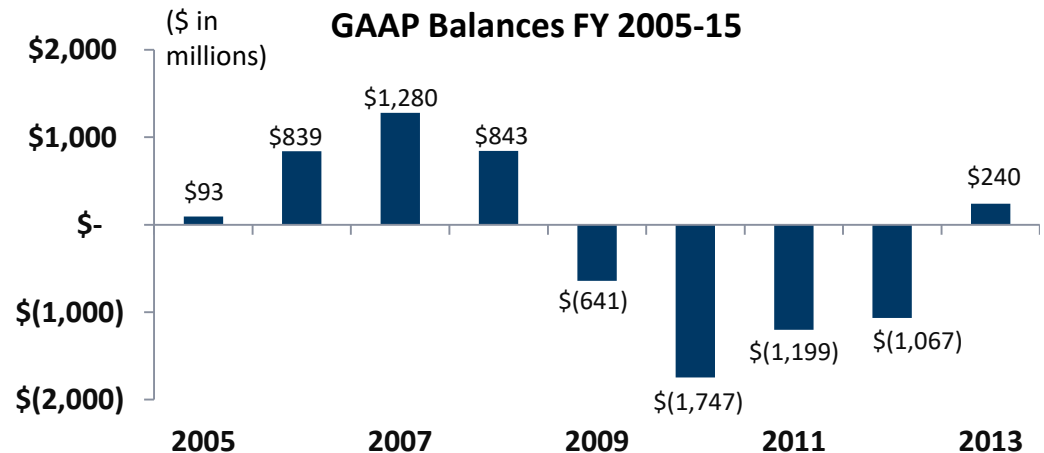
And then the bottom fell out: 2009-2013

- *Forecast revenues fell dramatically during the recession.*
- *The state solved recurring deficits with numerous onetime solutions including reserves, payment delays, and tobacco settlement revenue securitization.*
- *Payment delays resulted in a 4 year run of negative GAAP balances.*
- *String of deficits ended in 2013 with enactment of significant permanent tax increases*

Forecast Balances 2009-13

(\$ in thousands)

	Budget Setting Biennium	Projected Balance
November 2008	FY 2010-11	\$(5,273,556)
February 2009	FY 2010-11	(4,569,656)
November 2009	FY 2010-11	(1,202,668)
February 2010	FY 2010-11	(994,404)
November 2010	FY 2012-13	(6,188,362)
February 2011	FY 2012-13	(5,028,551)
November 2011	FY 2012-13	0
February 2012	FY 2012-13	0
November 2012	FY 2014-15	(1,095,582)
February 2013	FY 2014-15	(626,779)



- Beginning in 2009, MMB economists produced an annual report setting a reserve target based on revenue volatility
- In late 2013, MMB convened a results conference on the State Bond Rating which identified reserves as a key factor in attaining AAA rating
- Economic recovery and 2013 tax bill left state with first projected surplus since 2007
- Political will present in legislature
- Institutional expertise present at staff level in both executive branch and the legislature
- Governor willing to sign

- Rating agencies initially skeptical that policymakers would adhere to the new policy
- To date, \$1.120 billion transferred to reserves through automatic transfer mechanism
- Fitch cited strong reserve policy in 2016 upgrade to AAA
- 2017 legislature reduced reserves by \$327 million to fund health insurance premium assistance
- Instances of legislation written to circumvent reserve mechanism and grab forecast funds
- Possible transfer again this November