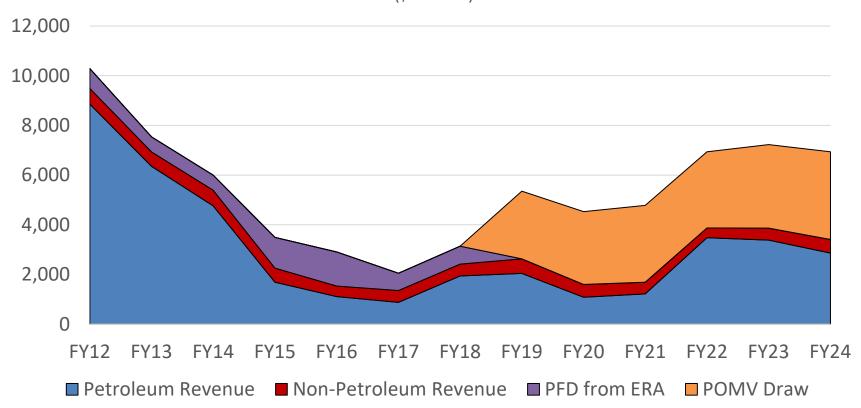


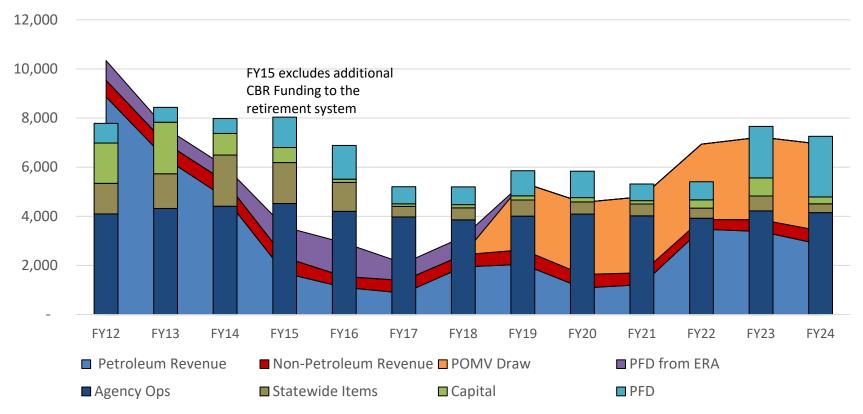
Recent Fiscal History

UGF Revenue, FY12 - FY24 (\$millions)



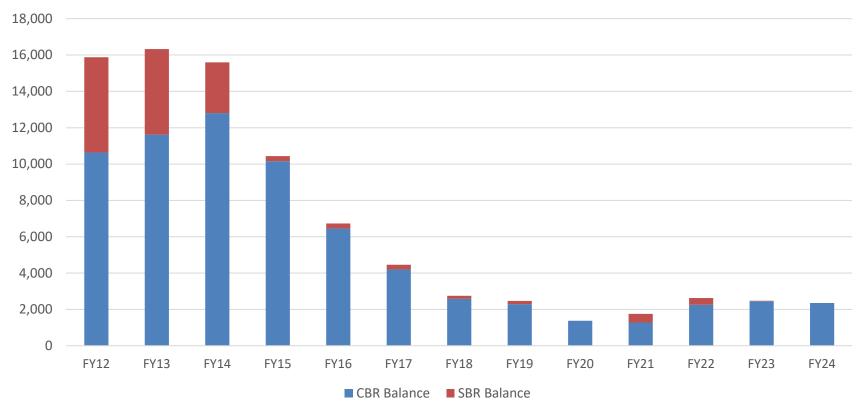
Recent Fiscal History (Cont.)

UGF Budget & Revenue, FY12-F24 Governor's Budget (\$millions)



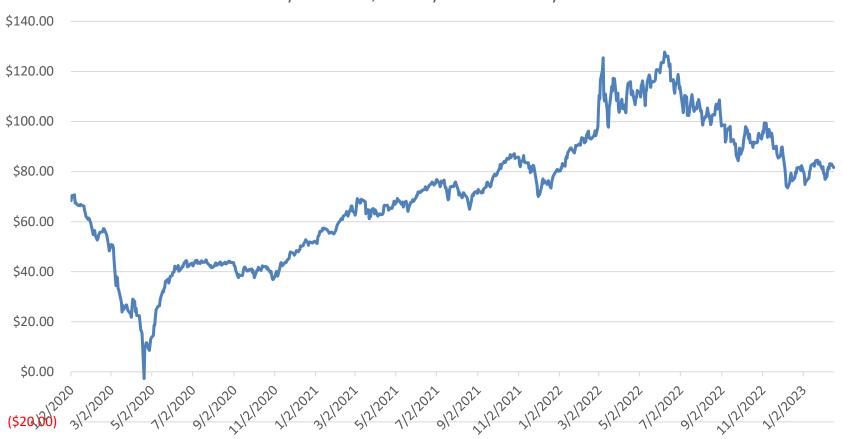
Recent Fiscal History (Cont.)

Savings Balances, FY12-24 Governor's Budget (\$ millions)



Oil Price Volatility Since 2020





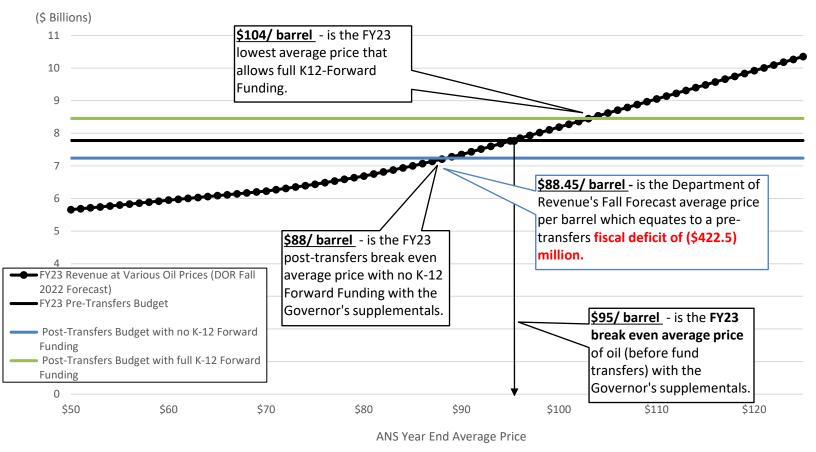
Short Fiscal Summary – Governor's Amended Budget

| | (\$ Millions) (Non-duplicated Funds) | FY23 Mgt Plan + Gov Supps | FY24 Governor | Change in UGF | | |
|----|---|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|----------------|
| | | UGF | UGF | | | |
| 1 | Revenue | 7,239.5 | 6,922.3 | (317.2) | -4.4% | |
| 2 | UGF Revenue (DOR Fall 2022 Forecast) | 3,865.2 | 3,410.1 | (455.1) | -11.8% | |
| 3 | POMV Draw | 3,360.6 | 3,526.1 | 165.5 | 4.9% | |
| 4 | Misc/Adjust/Non-UGF Revenue | 13.7 | (13.9) | (27.6) | | |
| 5 | Appropriations | 7,776.3 | 7,356.6 | (419.7) | -5.4% | |
| 6 | Operating Budget | 5,345.1 | 4,582.1 | (763.0) | -14.3% | |
| 7 | Agency Operations | 4,220.8 | 4,223.5 | 2.7 | 0.1% | |
| 8 | Statewide Items* | 1,025.8 | 358.6 | (667.2) | -65.0% | |
| 9 | Supplemental Appropriations | 98.5 | - | (98.5) | | |
| 10 | Capital Budget | 750.9 | 303.6 | (447.3) | -59.6% | |
| 11 | Current Year Appropriations | 735.1 | 303.6 | (431.6) | -58.7% | |
| 12 | Supplemental Appropriations | 15.8 | - | (15.8) | | |
| 13 | Permanent Fund | 1,680.3 | 2,470.9 | 790.6 | 47.1% | |
| 14 | Permanent Fund Dividends | 1,680.3 | 2,470.9 | 790.6 | 47.1% | |
| 15 | Pre-Transfer Surplus/(Deficit) | (536.8) | (434.3) | | | |
| 16 | Statutory Budget Reserve | (350.3) | - | Reserve Balances (EOY) | | |
| 17 | American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) | (186.6) | (10.6) | | FY23 | FY24 |
| 18 | K-12 Forward Funding** | - | <u>-</u> | SBR | 19.6 | 0 |
| 19 | Other Fund Transfers | 0.3 | 7.8 | CBR | 2,454.4 | 2,121 |
| | | | | ERA | 10,821.5 | 10,956 |
| 20 | Post-Transfer Surplus/(Deficit) | (0.2) | (431.5) | | | February 20, 2 |

^{*} Includes \$420.1 million FY23 Energy Relief Payment.

^{**} Estimated forward-funding is pro-rated to the amount available after other appropriations.

Fiscal Sensitivity – FY23

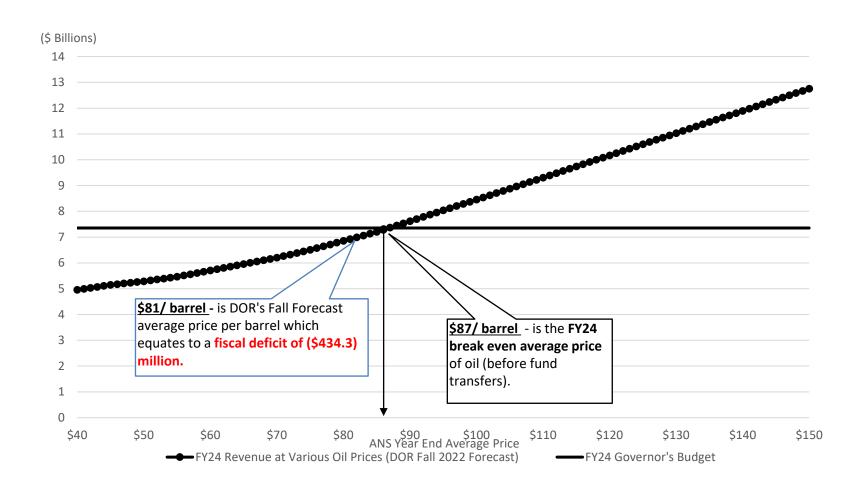


Note: Revenue projections are based on the average price for the entire fiscal year. ANS prices averaged \$97.59 for July-November 2022. An FY23 average price of \$50.00 would require December-June prices to average \$16.01.

FY23 Budget Situation

- Based on the forecast, the post-transfer deficit would be \$0.3 million with the Governor's supplementals. The FY23 budget currently has deficit-filling language from the Statutory Budget Reserve, which has a balance of about \$20 million.
- Deficits beyond the SBR balance currently have no source the FY23 budget does not have CBR access (which would require a ¾ vote of the legislature to add). The legislature will need to address this in its supplemental budget.
- The Governor has introduced a fast-track supplemental bill for items in the Public Defender Agency, the Office of Public Advocacy, and the Office of Public Assistance, indicating that these items are time-sensitive.
- The largest supplemental (\$58 million) is for fire suppression costs, mostly already incurred earlier in the fiscal year.

Fiscal Sensitivity – FY24



FY24 Budget Situation

- Governor's FY24 budget has a pre-transfer deficit of \$434.3 million, most of which would come from the CBR.
- Some legislators have indicated that there may need to be increases for K-12 funding, Community Assistance (currently not funded in the Governor's budget), and deferred maintenance, which could push the deficit higher.
- The Governor's budget includes a statutory PFD, estimated to be \$2.5 billion. Market performance may reduce that to \$2.2 billion, reducing the deficit but resulting in less money in the Permanent Fund for future years.

Long-Term Outlook

- Alaska still faces a structural budget deficit over the long term.
- The Governor's 10-Year Plan calls for spending growing slower than inflation (1.5%) and still shows deficits each year, rising to \$1 billion by FY28.
- The Governor has included a placeholder for new revenue rising to \$900 million per year but has not identified a source other than exploring carbon offsets.
- The State has three main fiscal levers: reducing spending, increasing revenue, and changing the PFD formula.

Questions?

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