

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

# FY2017 10-Year Plan

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Office of Management and Budget

January 22, 2016

NEW SUSTAINABLE  
**ALASKA**  
PLAN



*Pulling Together to Build Our Future*



# State of Alaska

**Bill Walker, Governor**

Office of Management and Budget

## Introduction

The statutory language in AS 37.07.020 (b) (2) requires the Executive branch to produce a 10-year plan on an annual basis. It states that the fiscal plan

***“must balance sources and uses of funds held while providing for essential state services and protecting economic stability of the state.”***

On December 15, 2015 an executive summary was provided; it may be accessed on the OMB website (<https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/information/10-year-plan.html>). This document is the complete 10-year plan. It includes information on savings balances (see page 14), adjustments consistent with final Permanent Fund Protection Act legislation, and departmental information (see pages 15-31).

## FY2017 10-Year Plan

The Walker Administration is introducing a bold plan that provides a reduced, sustainable, and balanced state budget. If action on the New Sustainable Alaska Plan is taken, the current fiscal structure that projects over \$3 billion average annual deficit during the next ten years is corrected by 2019 and the budget continues to balance in the future.

Alaska’s revenue challenge is its overreliance on oil revenues for state funding of the unrestricted general fund (UGF). From 2005 to 2014, oil revenues provided an average 90 percent of UGF. Unfortunately oil production has been gradually declining to the point it is now one-quarter of its peak capacity—over 2 million barrels of oil per day in 1988. Currently production in FY2016 is forecast to be 500,200 barrels per day and drop below 500,000 barrels per day starting in FY2018.

Exacerbating the impact of the production decline, the price of oil has dropped sharply since June 2014. The Alaska North Slope (ANS) oil price fell substantially from \$113 per barrel in June 2014 to \$42 per barrel in November 2015. The fall 2015 Revenue Source Book published by the Alaska Department of Revenue forecasts that ANS oil prices will average around \$50 per barrel for FY2016 and \$56 for FY2017. At these oil prices UGF revenues will be \$1.6 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively.

Looking ahead 10 years, the Department of Revenue forecasts ANS to rise above \$80 with significant oil price volatility. Forecasting oil price is like spinning a lottery wheel. Alaska can just as easily face oil prices in the range of \$25-\$40 per barrel. The UGF revenue will average \$1.1 billion at \$30 per barrel and \$1.2 billion at \$40 per barrel over the next ten years.

State expenditures have dropped from \$8 billion in 2013 to \$6 billion in 2015 to \$5 billion in 2016. Continued reductions are necessary; however care must be taken to assure the essential state services are maintained. Current revenue is less than 40 percent of spending. As the Legislature's fiscal analysts pointed out, even terminating every state employee paid on UGF would not close the budget gap. This plan has three years of continued spending reductions then inflation-only growth through 2025.

Table 1. FY2017 Expenditure Summary and Fiscal Plan Direction

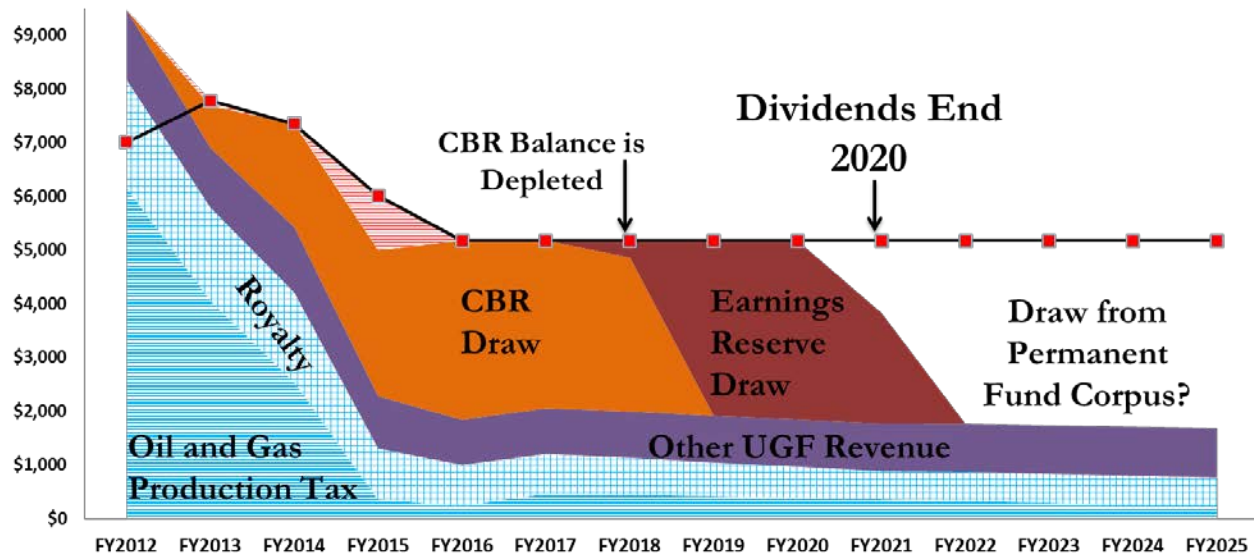
<i>Dollars in millions</i>	FY17 Budget	% Change/\$ Change				Planned Total
	Request	FY16 - FY17	FY15-FY17			Change by FY19
<b>Unrestricted General Fund Operating Budget</b>						
Executive & Judicial Branches						
Education: K-12 & UA (preserve)	\$1,633.1	-1.5%	-\$24.9	-8.5%	-\$152.6	No increase
Health, Safety, & Justice (reform w/savings)	\$1,726.1	-3.6%	-\$64.1	-9.8%	-\$187.7	Continued reduction
Transportation & Other Agencies (reduce)	\$527.1	-8.7%	-\$50.1	-27.4%	-\$198.8	Continued reduction
Legislature (reduce)	\$72.1	-2.0%	-\$1.5	-7.1%	-\$5.5	
<b>Total Agency Operating Budget (UGF)</b>	<b>\$3,958.3</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>-\$140.5</b>	<b>-12.1%</b>	<b>-\$544.7</b>	<b>Net reduction FY15-FY19 -\$600</b>
<b>Other Expenses &amp; Investments</b>						
Oil and Gas Tax Credits <sup>1</sup>	\$73.4					Reform to steady state \$100
Debt & Retirement <sup>2</sup>	\$485.6	3.6%	\$16.9			Financing capital, LNG FEED & retirement
Community Revenue Sharing <sup>3</sup>	\$50.00					Restore to \$60
Other Fund Capitalization & Transfers	\$14.2					
Capital	\$190.3		\$76.9		-\$399.6	\$250 annual investment via GO bond <sup>2</sup>
<b>Key Investments</b>						
Gasline Project <sup>4</sup>	\$38.3					Estimate \$70 with financing
Justice Reform (capital)	\$5.0					Placeholder pending Commission & legislative deliberation
Rural Guard Engagement	\$1.3					
Other Priorities						Up to \$50
<b>Total State Budget</b>	<b>\$4,816.4</b>	<b>-6.7%</b>	<b>-\$346.5</b>	<b>-21.1%</b>	<b>-\$1,289.2</b>	<b>\$4,700</b>
<sup>1</sup> Fund earned oil and gas tax credits (if reformed)	\$1,200.0					
<sup>2</sup> Includes debt service for GO bond funding in 2016 & 2018 for transportation match, deferred maintenance, and project completions						
<sup>3</sup> To begin restoring to \$60M in FY18						
<sup>4</sup> FY19 includes interest on gasline debt						

Historically Alaska has been exposed to boom and bust cycles because of its economic dependence on natural resources—from sea otter fur to timber to gold, and finally, to oil and natural gas. There have been numerous discussions over the years of ways to stabilize revenues and protect Alaska from these cycles—especially during fiscal crises. Out of those discussions, the Permanent Fund was established in 1976, the Statutory Budget Reserve (SBR) in 1986 and the Constitutional Budget Reserve (CBR) in 1991. Over two decades, the CBR has staved off massive budget shortfalls and has acted as a buffer against commodity price volatility.

However with prolonged low oil prices ahead, Alaska is now facing the reality that the CBR will be drained by the end of FY2018. At the end of FY2015, the SBR had already been depleted. After the CBR is drained, the Permanent Fund Earnings Reserve will be the next savings account tapped and it can only last a few more years. Once the Earnings Reserve is depleted, the dividend program will come to an end, posing a risk to the Permanent Fund itself. The status quo path Alaska is on is not sustainable as shown in Chart 1 below.

Therefore, the administration is proposing the New Sustainable Alaska Plan that leads to long-term fiscal stability. The administration's New Sustainable Alaska Plan is formulated to address these fiscal challenges and lays a strong foundation for the future.

Chart 1. The Status Quo Path is Irresponsible



### Strategy 1: Reduce Government Spending

First and foremost, Alaska must establish a lean spending plan and scrutinize all operations and programs to ensure cost-effective delivery of public services. Alaska has already begun. State general fund spending has decreased 37 percent since FY2013, from \$8 billion to \$5 billion. The current-year budget alone (FY2016) implements agency operating reductions of \$400 million (10 percent) and resulted in approximately 600 fewer state employees.

The FY2017 budget proposes another \$140 million in agency operating cuts and the administration will continue to seek efficiencies within existing programs and to conduct the due diligence necessary to propose other changes. As these efforts to reduce spending are considered, the necessary time must be taken to allow for a thoughtful, collaborative and open process to avoid unintended consequences or harm to Alaskans or the state's economy.

#### **Action Items:**

- Reduce executive agency and legislative operating costs;
- Evaluate privatization of some government services;
- Implement cross agency efficiency initiatives to improve services and reduce costs; and
- Reform the oil and gas tax credit system to reduce state expenditures, reward Alaskan hire, and build a new system of direct loans.

## **Strategy 2: Support Key Investments for Alaska's Future**

The state must maintain a strategic commitment to key investments in Alaska's future. These include responsible capital spending to protect existing infrastructure, and an effective system of public education to ensure the next generation is equipped to lead. In addition, completing the natural gas pipeline project to ensure the earliest possible new revenue stream is a critical investment. Alaskans will benefit from the economic stimulus of pipeline pre-construction and construction jobs, and upon completion, revenue from the sale of Alaska's gas will return billions of dollars annually for decades. This legacy project will further strengthen the Permanent Fund and open opportunities for Alaska's future.

### **Action Items:**

- Vigorously pursue Alaska liquefied natural gas project;
- Establish a capital budget using general obligation bonds in 2016 and 2018 to support only those funding requirements that would otherwise require cash payments, like transportation matches and disciplined deferred maintenance investments.
- Re-introduce a sustainable general fund capital budget only after stabilizing the operating budget, and once it can be shown to be compatible with the performance of new revenue sources.

## **Strategy 3: Transition to Sovereign Wealth Approach**

The Sovereign Wealth approach uses very large financial assets in a calculated, formulaic, sustainable way, to provide a stable source of revenue. Because of the large savings in the Permanent Fund, the state has the capacity to transform the past, nonrenewable revenue source—oil—into a renewable source of income, that generated by the savings. The transition to this approach requires “re-plumbing” the flow of funding in the state's fiscal structure by diverting volatile resource revenue away from being the primary sources of funding for the state's annual budget and putting it directly into the Permanent Fund.

Adding oil revenue to the Permanent Fund will capture all future spikes in the global oil market and direct it to the state's savings, rather than have it fund unsustainable budgets. In contrast, this approach provides a stable and consistent withdrawal from the earnings of the Permanent Fund, based on carefully calculated formulas and reasonable assumptions. This allows the Permanent Fund to grow over time, while absorbing volatility of oil market price swings. This approach puts Alaska on a stable government spending allowance indefinitely, and for the first time permits long-term, strategic budget planning.

Because the current size of the Permanent Fund is only marginally large enough to implement this plan and support a perpetual state spending allowance, the funding source for the Alaska dividend program needs to be “re-plumbed” as well; shifting it away from the Earnings Reserve to another source.

The dividend program is seen as Alaskans' share of the state's resource wealth. But the current dividend program is largely tied to the performance of global equity markets, not natural resource development. The New Sustainable Alaska Plan addresses this disconnect by tying dividends directly

to the state's resource revenue. This is done by distributing a 50 percent share of annual natural resource royalty revenue as dividends to Alaskans each year. This is consistent with Alaska's owner-state constitutional principles. The proposal sets a 2016 transitional dividend at \$1,000; but dividends are expected to remain in the \$1,000 range going forward based on current estimates of future royalty revenues. If resource development and associated revenues to the state increase (i.e. a gasline is built), dividends will also increase.

The remaining 50 percent of annual natural resource royalties and 100 percent of production tax revenue will go into the Permanent Fund. Investment earnings from that Fund will continue to flow to the Earnings Reserve as they do today. The Earnings Reserve, supplemented by a one-time deposit from the CBR, will provide a fixed and sustainable draw to the unrestricted general fund. Depositing a majority of the state's natural resource revenue into the Permanent Fund increases the fund's value over time, while shielding the state budget from annual revenue volatility. No money will be spent from the corpus of the Permanent Fund, as it remains constitutionally protected.

#### **Action Items:**

- Distribute 50 percent of royalty revenues as dividends to Alaskans on an annual basis;
- Deposit the balance of royalty revenues and other resource revenues into the Permanent Fund on an annual basis;
- Establish an allowable sustainable draw from the Earnings Reserve to the unrestricted general fund using a formula that accounts for new revenues going into the Permanent Fund and conservative earning projections;
- Transfer approximately \$3 billion from the CBR into the Earnings Reserve on a one-time basis to provide the initial starting balance required to permit a sustainable draw.

#### **Strategy 4: Adjust and Implement New Taxes**

Reduced state spending and the sustainable use of the Permanent Fund earnings are expected to alleviate most of the state's budget deficit. However, the revenue needed to close the remaining gap will require a balanced suite of targeted and broad-based taxes; as well as cross-industry tax adjustments, to include the tightening of current tax loopholes. Under this plan, everyone is being asked to participate, from the oil & gas, mining, fishing, and tourism industries; to everyday Alaskans, as well as the many non-residents who only work here. Yet despite these changes, the tax burden on individual Alaskans will still remain among the lowest in the nation.

The New Sustainable Alaska Plan calls for an increase to alcohol, tobacco, and motor fuel taxes, and implementation of an income tax based on a percentage of federal tax liability. Implementation of this modest broad-based tax will also address a weakness in our current system by establishing a link between population and job growth – and the resulting demand for state services – and revenue. Industry-based taxes can remain modest across the board, because the burden will be spread among all major sectors.

This plan also calls for the modification of the state's oil and gas tax credit system to reduce those expenditures, while honoring existing claims and continuing to provide meaningful development assistance.

It is important to note that delaying implementation of the New Sustainable Alaska Plan beyond 2016 will force greater short-term use of the CBR and/or Earnings Reserve. This short term use of the state's savings would permanently reduce the sustainable annual draw that can be taken from the Permanent Fund, and therefore increase the amount of revenue needed from taxes in the future.

**Action Items:**

- Adjust targeted taxes on alcohol, tobacco and motor fuel;
- Implement statewide income tax as a percentage of federal tax liability; and
- Implement modest adjustments on cross-industry taxes.

**Strategy 5: Maximize Other Revenue Sources**

Over the recent years, the State has received between \$2 billion and \$2.5 billion annually from the federal government. The federal fund budget in FY2017 is \$3.1 billion. The Federal budget is always higher than actual Federal revenue to assure adequate Legislative receipt authority.

Looking ahead, the passage of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, and implementation of Medicaid expansion and reform will add to Alaska's federal revenue. The added federal revenue will also support Alaska's broader economy through capital projects and healthcare. However, beyond these programs other Federal revenue will be steady or declining slightly. After FY2018 Federal funds are projected to increase at only 1 percent per year (less than inflation).

Designated general fund (DGF) and other state fund sources will become more important in meeting future state program and service priorities. Alaska is fortunate that many state fees, such as vehicle registration, fish and game licenses, business licenses, and university tuition are below national averages and can help maintain specific programs.

Other state funds include corporate dividends from AHFC and AIDEA, highway tolls, and Mental Health Trust Receipts. With the New Sustainable Alaska Plan's inflation only UGF revenue stream, new programs and services implementations will require a revenue plan. The pressure to continue reducing UGF through FY2019 while continuing to maintain vital state programs and services will result in a shift from UGF to DGF fee support and other state fund sources. From FY2017 to FY2019, DGF is projected to increase 5 percent annually and then continue at 3.5 percent thereafter.

**Action Items:**

- Leverage Federal matching funds for transportation and Medicaid to serve Alaskans and to strengthen the state's private economy;
- Assure revenue plans are developed when programs are introduced; and
- Maximize dividends from state corporations.

**Capital Improvement Program FY2017 – FY2022**

The capital budget will be near \$250 million annually for the next six years. All projects will require significant due diligence before they receive funding. The majority of the funding will be directed to

transportation and other matching fund requirements, deferred maintenance, and completing unfinished projects. The only significant new project during this period will be the gasline; all other new construction will be viewed in context with the fiscal environment with emphasis toward those that have a strong return on investment. General obligation bonds will be issued for the majority of the costs, although there will likely be \$50-\$75 million required annually for projects that are not eligible for bond funding. Working with legislators on structuring capital spending during this period will be necessary to ensure that essential projects are funded.

### **Significant Assumptions Included in the 10-Year Plan**

- There will be inflation. The rate used to calculate revenue inflation is 2.2 percent; the spending rate is expected to remain constrained over the time period increasing at 1.8 percent.
- There will be more Alaskans in coming years. The Department of Labor and Workforce Development projects a total of 839,191 Alaskans by July 2027. This is an increase of nine percent over the population projection for July 2017.
- All elements of the Permanent Fund Protection Act and other components New Sustainable Alaska Plan will be implemented on the timeline outlined.
- Future oil price and production follow the Fall 2015 Revenue Source Book projections.
- The capital budget will remain constrained with annual spending near \$250 million if funded through general obligation bonds.

### **Conclusion**

If the New Sustainable Alaska Plan as well as the strategies outlined above are implemented, Alaska will have a balanced budget (no savings required to cover expenses) by FY2019. With continued fiscal restraint, the remaining seven years covered by the 10 year plan will continue to be balanced. The 10-year plan anticipates slight growth in the budget due to inflation and population growth.

The tables below provide a summary of the 10-year plan. Table 2 is a summary of the state budget by major component. Table 3 provides a revenue summary. Table 4 provides a revenue detail including dividend payout and planned permanent fund deposits. Table 5 provides a summary of revenue and expense showing Alaska's balanced and sustainable budget. Table 6 provides employee projections. Table 7 provides the Alaska Department of Labor state employment trend FY2013-2015.

The New Sustainable Alaska Plan provides the State a way forward. It provides funding for necessary services. It enables investment in a strong, educated, future citizenry who will benefit from additional revenue from the gasline, and who contribute to—and thus are invested in—their state government, and who still receive a dividend.



Table 2. Summary of the State Budget by Major Component (\$Millions)

	FY2015 Management Plan	FY2016 Management Plan*	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
Total Agency Operations (w/o supplementals)	\$ 4,503.0	\$ 4,098.9	\$ 3,997.9	\$ 3,940.4	\$ 3,883.4	\$ 3,952.5	\$ 4,023.0	\$ 4,094.7	\$ 4,167.6	\$ 4,241.9	\$ 4,317.6	\$ 4,394.6
Gasline Debt (FEED - interest only)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23.5	\$ 30.4	\$ 30.4	\$ 30.4	\$ 30.4	\$ 30.4	\$ 30.4	\$ 30.4	\$ -
Gasline Debt (construction)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72.2	\$ 144.4	\$ 216.6	\$ 288.8	\$ 360.9	\$ 725.0
Debt**	\$ 218.8	\$ 206.2	\$ 217.7	\$ 260.1	\$ 283.0	\$ 287.2	\$ 305.5	\$ 308.7	\$ 331.6	\$ 326.5	\$ 318.4	\$ 312.3
Retirement Financing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 219.0	\$ 183.1	\$ 183.1	\$ 183.1	\$ 183.1	\$ 183.1	\$ 183.1	\$ 183.1	\$ 183.1	\$ 183.1
Direct Retirement Assistance	\$ 5.2	\$ 262.5	\$ 48.9	\$ 65.4	\$ 83.0	\$ 101.8	\$ 105.8	\$ 111.2	\$ 117.1	\$ 124.3	\$ 134.0	\$ 142.2
Revenue Sharing	\$ 52.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60.0	\$ 60.0	\$ 60.0	\$ 60.0	\$ 60.0	\$ 60.0	\$ 60.0	\$ 60.0	\$ 60.0
Special Appropriations	\$ 33.4	\$ 8.6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other Priority Investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10.0	\$ 25.0	\$ 30.0	\$ 30.0	\$ 30.0	\$ 30.0	\$ 30.0	\$ 30.0	\$ 30.0
Fund Capitalization/O&G Tax Credits	\$ 630.5	\$ 502.0	\$ 75.4	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0
Capital **	\$ 594.9	\$ 118.4	\$ 195.3	\$ 75.0	\$ 75.0	\$ 75.0	\$ 75.0	\$ 75.0	\$ 75.0	\$ 75.0	\$ 75.0	\$ 75.0
Transfers/Savings	\$ 67.7	\$ (226.1)	\$ 62.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Budget	\$ 6,105.6	\$ 4,970.5	\$ 4,816.4	\$ 4,717.5	\$ 4,722.9	\$ 4,820.1	\$ 4,984.9	\$ 5,137.5	\$ 5,311.5	\$ 5,460.1	\$ 5,609.4	\$ 6,022.2

Note: For simplicity only management plan expenditures are shown. Supplemental budgets occur regularly but are unpredictable. Revenue in excess of spending would be the source for supplementals.

\* Excludes \$157,040.0 for Gasline supplemental items in SB3001 and \$35,370.2 to capitalize the Community Revenue Sharing Fund.

\*\* Debt service increases and capital decreases due to \$500.0 million GO bond packages every other year to replace \$250M annual capital spending.

Table 3. Revenue Summary (\$Millions)

	FY2015 Management Plan	FY2016 Management Plan	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
Existing Revenues	\$ 2,257.3	\$ 1,593.0	\$ 839.5	\$ 904.3	\$ 932.6	\$ 946.5	\$ 1,000.0	\$ 1,040.0	\$ 1,081.6	\$ 1,124.9	\$ 1,169.9	\$ 1,216.7
New Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 350.0	\$ 450.0	\$ 460.1	\$ 478.5	\$ 497.7	\$ 517.6	\$ 538.3	\$ 559.8	\$ 582.2	\$ 605.5
Earnings Reserve Draw	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,300.0	\$ 3,300.0	\$ 3,300.0	\$ 3,372.0	\$ 3,445.6	\$ 3,520.9	\$ 3,597.9	\$ 3,676.6	\$ 3,757.0	\$ 3,839.3
Annual Earnings Draw*	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 135.0	\$ 130.2	\$ 123.1	\$ 141.6	\$ 159.0	\$ 193.8	\$ 198.9	\$ 200.3	\$ 175.0
Draw on Savings	\$ 3,848.3	\$ 3,377.5	\$ 426.9	\$ 28.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gasline Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500.0
<b>Total Unrestricted Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 6,105.6</b>	<b>\$ 4,970.5</b>	<b>\$ 4,916.4</b>	<b>\$ 4,817.5</b>	<b>\$ 4,822.9</b>	<b>\$ 4,920.1</b>	<b>\$ 5,084.9</b>	<b>\$ 5,237.5</b>	<b>\$ 5,411.5</b>	<b>\$ 5,560.1</b>	<b>\$ 5,709.4</b>	<b>\$ 7,336.5</b>
Dividend Payment Date	Fall 2014	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018	Fall 2019	Fall 2020	Fall 2021	Fall 2022	Fall 2023	Fall 2024	Fall 2025
<b>Permanent Fund Revenues</b>												
Funding for Dividend Payments	\$ 1,209.4	\$ 1,336.4	\$ 700.0	\$ 544.8	\$ 604.1	\$ 651.1	\$ 628.3	\$ 634.6	\$ 601.9	\$ 564.4	\$ 533.7	\$ 503.1

\*On savings and other cash balances - may require attention to corporate dividends such as AHFC and AIDEA beginning in FY2021.

\*\*There is currently sufficient funding in the Permanent Fund Dividend Fund to pay 2016 and 2017 dividends.

\*\*\*Gasline revenues after cost for financing expected to start in 2026 will be redirected to the Permanent Fund.

\*\*\*\* SLA2015 (1.4 billion) transfer to the Permanent Fund Dividend Fund shall be repealed and instead a new transfer will be made for \$700 million.

Table 4. Revenue Detail (\$Millions)

	FY2015 Management Plan	FY2016 Management Plan	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
<b>Existing Revenue</b>												
Oil & Gas Royalty	\$ 1,078.2	\$ 650.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Oil & Gas Production Tax	\$ 389.7	\$ 172.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
All Other Unrestricted Revenue	\$ 789.4	\$ 770.4	\$ 839.5	\$ 904.3	\$ 932.6	\$ 946.5	\$ 1,000.0	\$ 1,040.0	\$ 1,081.6	\$ 1,124.9	\$ 1,169.9	\$ 1,216.7
<b>Total Existing Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 2,257.3</b>	<b>\$ 1,593.0</b>	<b>\$ 839.5</b>	<b>\$ 904.3</b>	<b>\$ 932.6</b>	<b>\$ 946.5</b>	<b>\$ 1,000.0</b>	<b>\$ 1,040.0</b>	<b>\$ 1,081.6</b>	<b>\$ 1,124.9</b>	<b>\$ 1,169.9</b>	<b>\$ 1,216.7</b>
<b>New Revenues</b>												
Mining	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10.0	\$ 12.0	\$ 12.3	\$ 12.8	\$ 13.3	\$ 13.8	\$ 14.4	\$ 14.9	\$ 15.5	\$ 16.1
Fishing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19.0	\$ 20.0	\$ 20.5	\$ 21.3	\$ 22.1	\$ 23.0	\$ 23.9	\$ 24.9	\$ 25.9	\$ 26.9
Tourism	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14.0	\$ 15.0	\$ 15.3	\$ 16.0	\$ 16.6	\$ 17.3	\$ 17.9	\$ 18.7	\$ 19.4	\$ 20.2
Motor Fuel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44.0	\$ 44.0	\$ 45.0	\$ 46.8	\$ 48.7	\$ 50.6	\$ 52.6	\$ 54.7	\$ 56.9	\$ 59.2
Alcohol	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38.0	\$ 39.0	\$ 39.9	\$ 41.5	\$ 43.1	\$ 44.9	\$ 46.7	\$ 48.5	\$ 50.5	\$ 52.5
Tobacco	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25.0	\$ 25.0	\$ 25.6	\$ 26.6	\$ 27.6	\$ 28.8	\$ 29.9	\$ 31.1	\$ 32.3	\$ 33.6
Oil & Gas	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 102.3	\$ 106.3	\$ 110.6	\$ 115.0	\$ 119.6	\$ 124.4	\$ 129.4	\$ 134.6
Individual Income Tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100.0	\$ 195.0	\$ 199.4	\$ 207.4	\$ 215.7	\$ 224.3	\$ 233.3	\$ 242.6	\$ 252.3	\$ 262.4
<b>Total New Revenues</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 350.0</b>	<b>\$ 450.0</b>	<b>\$ 460.1</b>	<b>\$ 478.5</b>	<b>\$ 497.7</b>	<b>\$ 517.6</b>	<b>\$ 538.3</b>	<b>\$ 559.8</b>	<b>\$ 582.2</b>	<b>\$ 605.5</b>
<b>Earnings Reserve Draw</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 3,300.0</b>	<b>\$ 3,300.0</b>	<b>\$ 3,300.0</b>	<b>\$ 3,372.0</b>	<b>\$ 3,445.6</b>	<b>\$ 3,520.9</b>	<b>\$ 3,597.9</b>	<b>\$ 3,676.6</b>	<b>\$ 3,757.0</b>	<b>\$ 3,839.3</b>
<b>Annual Earnings Draw*</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 135.0</b>	<b>\$ 130.2</b>	<b>\$ 123.1</b>	<b>\$ 141.6</b>	<b>\$ 159.0</b>	<b>\$ 193.8</b>	<b>\$ 198.9</b>	<b>\$ 200.3</b>	<b>\$ 175.0</b>
<b>Gasline Revenue</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 1,500.0</b>
<b>Draw on Savings</b>	<b>\$ 3,848.3</b>	<b>\$ 3,377.5</b>	<b>\$ 426.9</b>	<b>\$ 28.2</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 6,105.6</b>	<b>\$ 4,970.5</b>	<b>\$ 4,916.4</b>	<b>\$ 4,817.5</b>	<b>\$ 4,822.9</b>	<b>\$ 4,920.1</b>	<b>\$ 5,084.9</b>	<b>\$ 5,237.5</b>	<b>\$ 5,411.5</b>	<b>\$ 5,560.1</b>	<b>\$ 5,709.4</b>	<b>\$ 7,336.5</b>
<b>Dividend Payment Date</b>	Fall 2014	Fall 2015	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018	Fall 2019	Fall 2020	Fall 2021	Fall 2022	Fall 2023	Fall 2024	Fall 2025
<b>Permanent Fund Revenues</b>												
Funding for Dividend Payments	\$ 1,209.4	\$ 1,336.4	\$ 700.0	\$ 544.8	\$ 604.1	\$ 651.1	\$ 628.3	\$ 634.6	\$ 601.9	\$ 564.4	\$ 533.7	\$ 503.1

\*On savings and other cash balances - may require attention to corporate dividends such as AHFC and AIDEA beginning in FY2021.

\*\*There is currently sufficient funding in the Permanent Fund Dividend Fund to pay 2016 and 2017 dividends.

\*\*\*Gasline revenues after cost for financing expected to start in 2026 will be redirected to the Permanent Fund.

\*\*\*\* SLA2015 (1.4 billion) transfer to the Permanent Fund Dividend Fund shall be repealed and instead a new transfer will be made for \$700 million.

Table 5. Summary of Revenue and Expense (\$Millions)

Expenditures Versus Revenue								
Fiscal Year	Existing Revenues	New Revenues	Total Revenues	Expenditures	Supplemental Placeholder	Surplus (Deficit)	Actual/Projected	
2012	\$ 9,485.3	\$ -	\$ 9,485.3	\$ 6,680.3	\$ -	\$ 2,805.0	Actual	
2013	\$ 6,928.0	\$ -	\$ 6,928.0	\$ 7,704.0	\$ -	\$ (776.0)	Actual	
2014	\$ 5,394.0	\$ -	\$ 5,394.0	\$ 7,314.0	\$ -	\$ (1,920.0)	Actual	
2015	\$ 2,257.3	\$ -	\$ 2,257.3	\$ 6,105.6	\$ -	\$ (3,848.3)	Projected**	
2016	\$ 1,593.0	\$ -	\$ 1,593.0	\$ 4,970.5	\$ -	\$ (3,377.5)	Projected^	
2017	\$ 839.5	\$ 3,650.0	\$ 4,489.5	\$ 4,816.4	\$ 100.0	\$ (426.9)	Projected	
2018	\$ 904.3	\$ 3,885.0	\$ 4,789.3	\$ 4,717.5	\$ 100.0	\$ (28.2)	Projected	
2019	\$ 932.6	\$ 3,890.3	\$ 4,822.9	\$ 4,722.9	\$ 100.0	\$ -	Projected	
2020	\$ 946.5	\$ 3,973.6	\$ 4,920.1	\$ 4,820.1	\$ 100.0	\$ -	Projected	
2021	\$ 1,000.0	\$ 4,084.9	\$ 5,084.9	\$ 4,984.9	\$ 100.0	\$ -	Projected	
2022	\$ 1,040.0	\$ 4,197.6	\$ 5,237.6	\$ 5,137.5	\$ 100.0	\$ -	Projected	
2023	\$ 1,081.6	\$ 4,329.9	\$ 5,411.5	\$ 5,311.5	\$ 100.0	\$ -	Projected	
2024	\$ 1,124.9	\$ 4,435.2	\$ 5,560.1	\$ 5,460.1	\$ 100.0	\$ -	Projected	
2025	\$ 1,169.9	\$ 4,539.5	\$ 5,709.4	\$ 5,609.4	\$ 100.0	\$ -	Projected	
2026	\$ 1,216.7	\$ 6,119.8	\$ 7,336.5	\$ 6,022.2	\$ 100.0	\$ 1,214.3	Projected	

\*\*The stated deficit reflects the estimated deficit for the enacted fiscal year budget. The projected deficit after supplementals will be \$2,718.7 for FY2015.

^The stated deficit reflects the estimated deficit for the enacted fiscal year budget. The projected deficit after supplementals will be \$3,553.5 for FY2016.

For a more detailed view of total expenditures see Table 2.

For a more detailed view of revenues see Table 4.

Table 6. Employee Projections

State of Alaska Personal Services Filled Employee Payroll				
	12/31/2014	11/15/2015	FY2019	FY2025
<b>Statewide Total*</b>	17,210	16,590	16,290	15,807
<b>Reduction from Prior Period</b>	-	(620)	(300)	(483)

Source: Department of Administration, Division of Personnel and Labor Relations

\*Number of full-time and part-time State employees (does not include non-permanent employees) on 12/31/2014 and 11/15/2015 and projections by the end of FY2019 and FY2025

It includes only agencies in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches within the State of Alaska and does not include state owned entities such as state owned corporations or the university.

Table 7. State Employment Trend 2013-2015

**Total Nonfarm Employment**

Alaska State Government	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov*	Dec
<b>2015</b>	26,500	26,200	26,100	26,000	25,900	25,600	25,500	25,500	24,900	24,800	24,800	
<b>2014</b>	26,600	26,500	26,500	26,500	26,500	26,300	26,300	26,400	26,300	26,400	26,500	26,400
<b>2013</b>	26,400	26,300	26,300	26,300	26,200	26,200	26,400	26,600	26,500	26,300	26,300	26,300

Source: Monthly Employment Statistics, Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

<http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/ces/ces.cfm?at=01&a=000000&adj=1>

The total nonfarm employment for Alaska state government includes full-time, part-time and non-permanent jobs for all state agencies and state owned entities.

\*November 2015 preliminary data

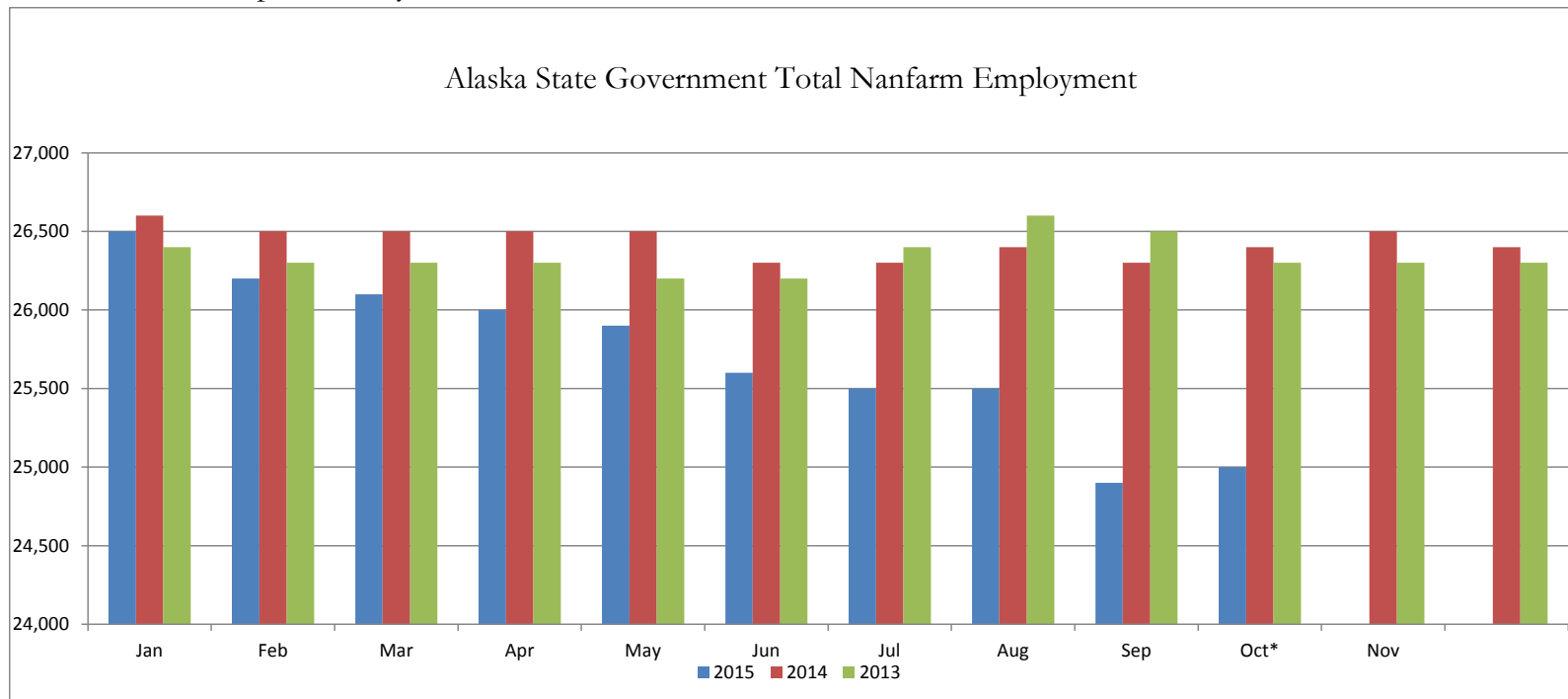


Table 8. Projected Savings Balances Under the New Sustainable Alaska Plan

Projected Savings Balances under the New Sustainable Alaska Plan												
Estimate as of Jan 21, 2015												
Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
Beginning Balance	\$ 12,952.4	\$ 10,101.4	\$ -	\$ 120.0	\$ 240.0	\$ 360.0	\$ 480.0	\$ 600.0	\$ 720.0	\$ 840.0	\$ 960.0	\$ 1,080.0
Draw	\$ (3,000.0)	\$ (3,213.7)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gasline Supplemental Draw	\$ -	\$ (157.0)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfers to SBRF	\$ -	\$ (6,850.7)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Settlements and other Deposits	\$ 149.0	\$ 120.0	\$ 120.0	\$ 120.0	\$ 120.0	\$ 120.0	\$ 120.0	\$ 120.0	\$ 120.0	\$ 120.0	\$ 120.0	\$ 120.0
End Balance	\$ 10,101.4	\$ -	\$ 120.0	\$ 240.0	\$ 360.0	\$ 480.0	\$ 600.0	\$ 720.0	\$ 840.0	\$ 960.0	\$ 1,080.0	\$ 1,200.0
Statutory Budget Reserve Fund	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
Beginning Balance	\$ 2,931.7	\$ 213.0	\$ 2,680.9	\$ 2,254.0	\$ 2,259.9	\$ 2,299.1	\$ 2,348.5	\$ 2,383.0	\$ 2,402.7	\$ 2,389.1	\$ 2,369.4	\$ 2,346.8
Draw to Balance Budget	\$ (2,718.7)	\$ (182.8)	\$ (426.9)	\$ (28.2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gasline Supplemental Draw	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfers from CBRF	\$ -	\$ 6,850.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfers to Earnings Reserve	\$ -	\$ (3,000.0)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Oil/Gas Credit Reform Legislation	\$ -	\$ (1,200.0)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Earnings on Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 169.1	\$ 169.5	\$ 172.4	\$ 176.1	\$ 178.7	\$ 180.2	\$ 179.2	\$ 177.7	\$ 176.0
Planned Draw for Budget	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (135.0)	\$ (130.2)	\$ (123.1)	\$ (141.6)	\$ (159.0)	\$ (193.8)	\$ (198.9)	\$ (200.3)	\$ -
End Balance	\$ 213.0	\$ 2,680.9	\$ 2,254.0	\$ 2,259.9	\$ 2,299.1	\$ 2,348.5	\$ 2,383.0	\$ 2,402.7	\$ 2,389.1	\$ 2,369.4	\$ 2,346.8	\$ 2,522.8
Total Savings Beginning of Year	\$ 15,884.1	\$ 10,314.4	\$ 2,680.9	\$ 2,374.0	\$ 2,499.9	\$ 2,659.1	\$ 2,828.5	\$ 2,983.0	\$ 3,122.7	\$ 3,229.1	\$ 3,329.4	\$ 3,426.8
Total Savings End of Year	\$ 10,314.4	\$ 2,680.9	\$ 2,374.0	\$ 2,499.9	\$ 2,659.1	\$ 2,828.5	\$ 2,983.0	\$ 3,122.7	\$ 3,229.1	\$ 3,329.4	\$ 3,426.8	\$ 3,722.8
Allowable Draw on Savings (7%)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 187.7	\$ 166.2	\$ 175.0	\$ 186.1	\$ 198.0	\$ 208.8	\$ 218.6	\$ 226.0	\$ 233.1	\$ 239.9
Planned Draw for Budget	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 135.0	\$ 130.2	\$ 123.1	\$ 141.6	\$ 159.0	\$ 193.8	\$ 198.9	\$ 200.3	\$ -
Total Draw	\$ 5,718.7	\$ 4,753.5	\$ 426.9	\$ 163.2	\$ 130.2	\$ 123.1	\$ 141.6	\$ 159.0	\$ 193.8	\$ 198.9	\$ 200.3	\$ -
Draw on Savings Percentage	36.0%	46.1%	15.9%	6.9%	5.2%	4.6%	5.0%	5.3%	6.2%	6.2%	6.0%	0.0%

FY2015 CBR draw includes \$3 billion transfer for PERS & TRS retirement system funding.

FY2015 SBR draw is still unaudited and in draft format and could fluxuate.

Beginning in FY2018, the likelihood of cash calls should decrease, allowing for long-term investment of the SBR balance and higher returns.

FY2017 Draw is offset by adjustments to AHFC and AIDEA dividends - estimated to be \$11.3 million.

FY2016 Draw is offset by additional carryforward revenue from reappropriations \$16.5 million and a transfer to the Community Revenue Sharing \$35.4 Million.

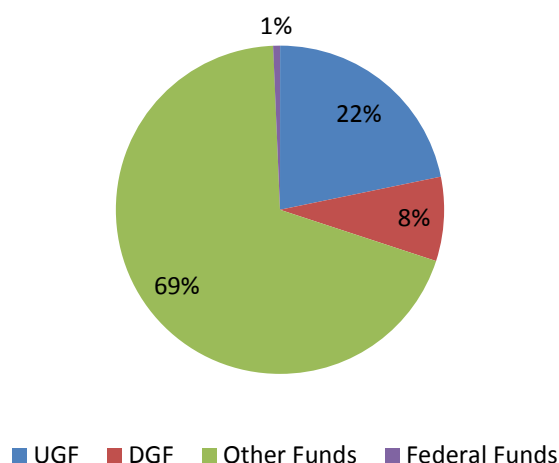
## DEPARTMENTAL OPERATING BUDGET INFORMATION

### FY2017 10-Year Plan

#### Department of Administration

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <http://doa.alaska.gov/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

#### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



FY2017 Administration  
Total \$331,952.2\*

*\*All dollars in thousands.*

#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 continued reductions, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower, some costs are externally driven by the number of people requiring a public defender or public advocate

DGF: Increasing use of fees; the increase to GFPR and SDPR will only cover the UGF reduction to the extent that those revenues are actually collected

Other Funds: Through efficiencies efforts limit charges to departments and limit Internal Agency Receipts, but may increase as services are aligned.

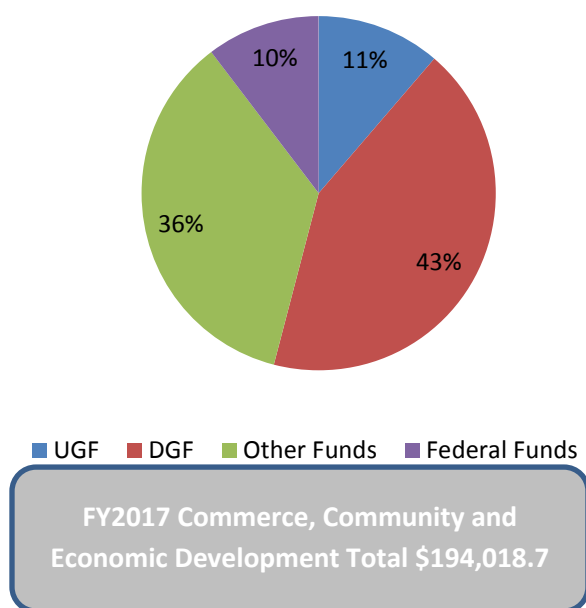
Federal Funds: Stable



## Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

**UGF:** Decreasing general fund revenues statewide have already required significant changes to department programs, and will require continuous evaluation of services provided and funding sources used to support programs. DCCED will continue to reduce general funds from FY2017 through FY2019, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower.

**DGF:** Department services funded by receipts or other non-general fund sources will be maintained at their current level of service. Some receipt-supported programs, like the Division of Corporations, Business, and Professional Licensing, will require increases to their receipt collection authority to maintain current operations given increases in the number of professions and licensees covered by the program. General funds used to support implementation of marijuana regulation activities are anticipated to be replaced by licensing receipts on a graduated basis from FY2018-FY2020.

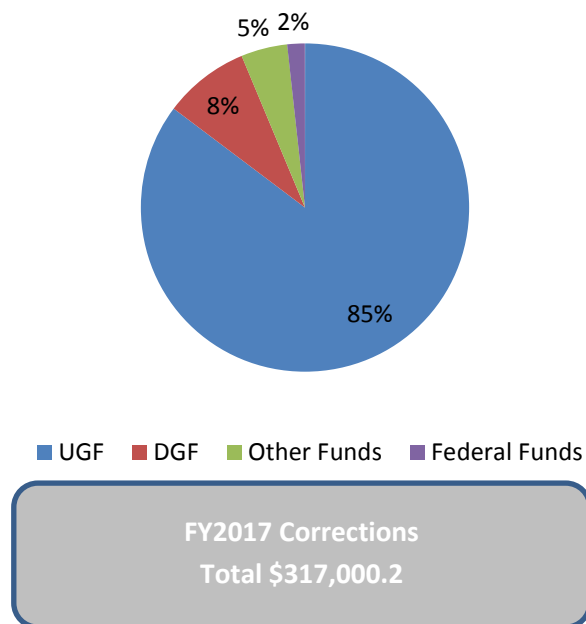
**Other Funds:** Multiple corporate agencies are funded by “Other” funds that are specific to their agency. This includes the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA), the Alaska Energy Authority (AEA), and the Alaska Gasline Development Corporation (AGDC). As development projects are worked on and projects come online, increased receipt authority will be needed to provide continued service.

**Federal Funds:** Federal funding is anticipated to be stable, though federal funding for programs in future years is not yet authorized or secured. The Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute competes annually for a \$4.5 million federal award; if that award is not received, the agency would require additional funding in the “Other” category to attempt to replace that authorization with industry collections. Uncertain federal funding for the Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and Secure Rural Schools (SRS) programs may reduce distributions made to communities.

## Department of Corrections

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <http://www.correct.state.ak.us/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 a combination of reductions and investments consistent with justice reform efforts with an overall net decrease, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower, costs externally driven by the success of the justice reform effort, number of inmates sentenced to incarceration and the length of sentences  
DGF: Decreasing due to anticipated smaller dividend checks

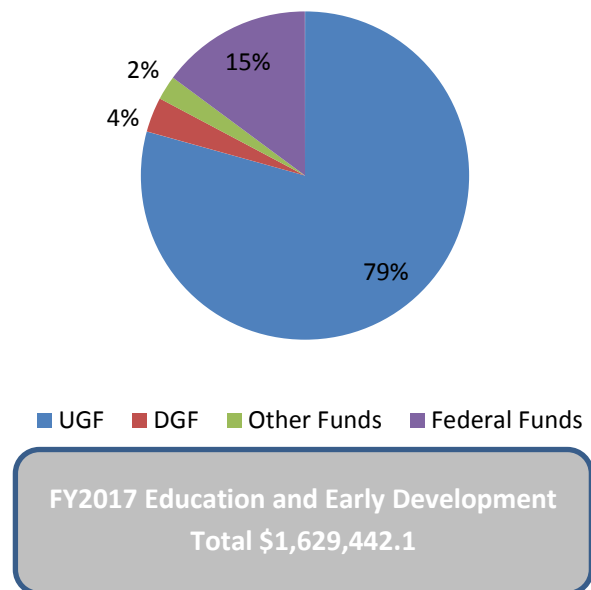
Other Funds: Decreasing due to less interagency receipt authority as other agencies' budgets shrink

Federal Funds: Fluctuates with the number of federal inmates in Alaska's system

## Department of Education and Early Development

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <https://education.alaska.gov/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 no increase, FY2020-26 annual increase externally driven by the number of children needing an education, however BSA increase is expected to be limited to inflation or less.

DGF: Stable

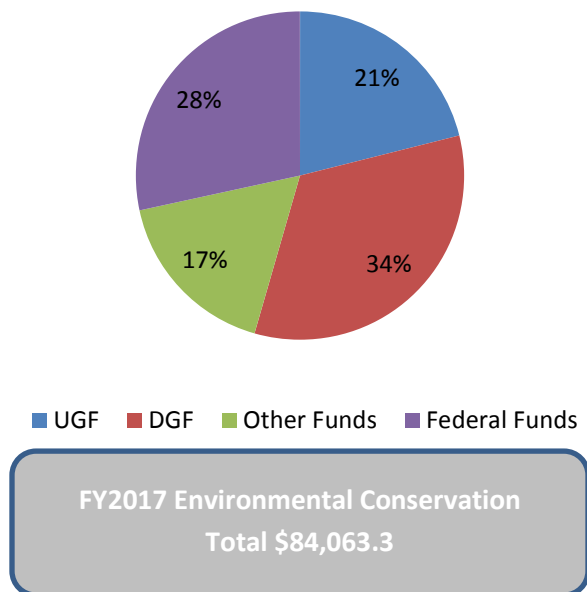
Other Funds: Stable

Federal Funds: Stable, federal costs are primarily driven by the number of children eligible for federal programs

## Department of Environmental Conservation

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <http://dec.alaska.gov/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 continued reductions, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower

DGF: Continued increases in user fee revenue offsets a portion of reductions in general funds

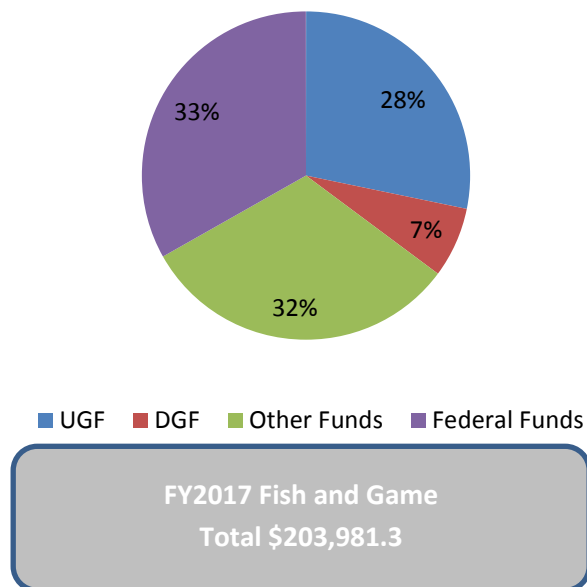
Other Funds: Stable

Federal Funds: Stable

## Department of Fish and Game

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 continued reductions, FY2020-26 limited increases and more reliance on fees (DGF)

DGF: Continue to grow with fee increases offsetting UGF reductions

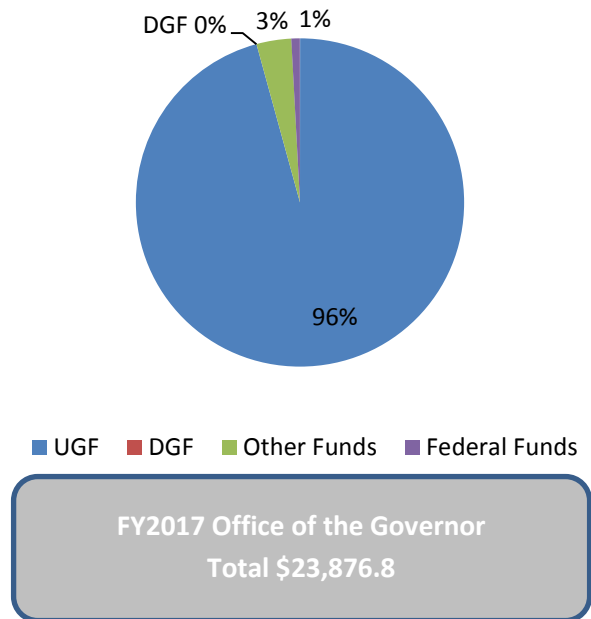
Other Funds: Funds may grow with fee increases for dedicated funds

Federal Funds: Stable

## Office of the Governor

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <http://www.gov.state.ak.us/>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 no increase beyond elections, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower

DGF: N/A

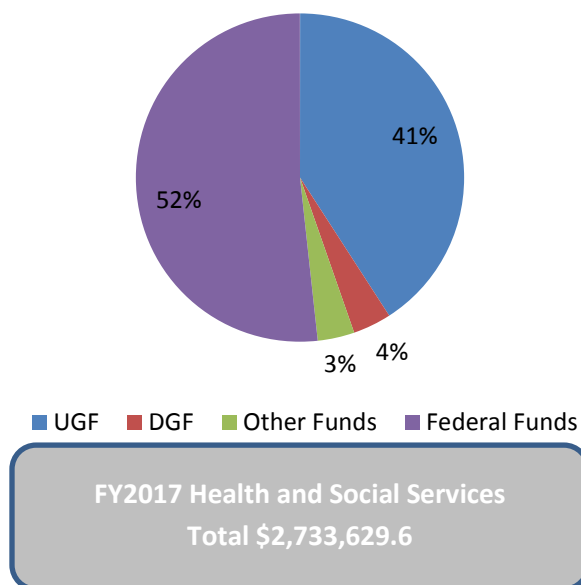
Other Funds: Stable

Federal Funds: Stable

## Department of Health and Social Services

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <http://dhss.alaska.gov/Pages/default.aspx>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 continued reductions, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower; costs are primarily driven by the population of eligible program recipients. Control of costs will require significant reform efforts for Medicaid, foster care and subsidized adoption, as well as operating 24/7 facilities such as the pioneers homes, juvenile justice facilities and API. Medicaid reform efforts are expected to offset UGF cost increases associated with Medicaid expansion. Costs are primarily driven by the population of eligible program recipients, significant changes to the population or demographics of the state as well as significant changes in the state economy will have notable effects on costs.

DGF: Collection of designated general funds is expected to increase offsetting UGF cost including use of the designated components of alcohol and tobacco tax increases.

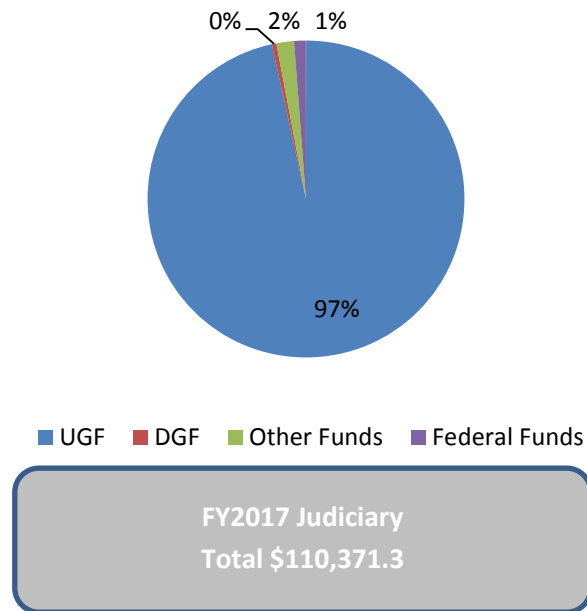
Other Funds: Stable

Federal Funds: Collection of federal funds is anticipated to increase due to participation in the Medicaid program by newly eligible applicants with a slight decrease beginning in FY2018 when the change in federal match amounts takes effect.

## Judiciary

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the court system, please visit its website at <http://www.courts.alaska.gov/>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 continued reductions, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower

DGF: Consider UGF offset when alcohol tax collections increase, otherwise stable

Other Funds: All dedicated funds, stable

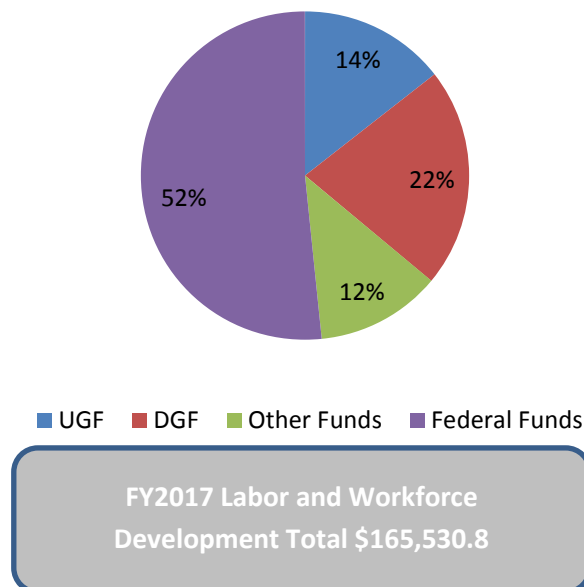
Federal Funds: Stable



## Department of Labor and Workforce Development

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <http://labor.alaska.gov/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 continued reductions, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower

DGF: Stable, unless employment decreases substantially then revenue would be impacted

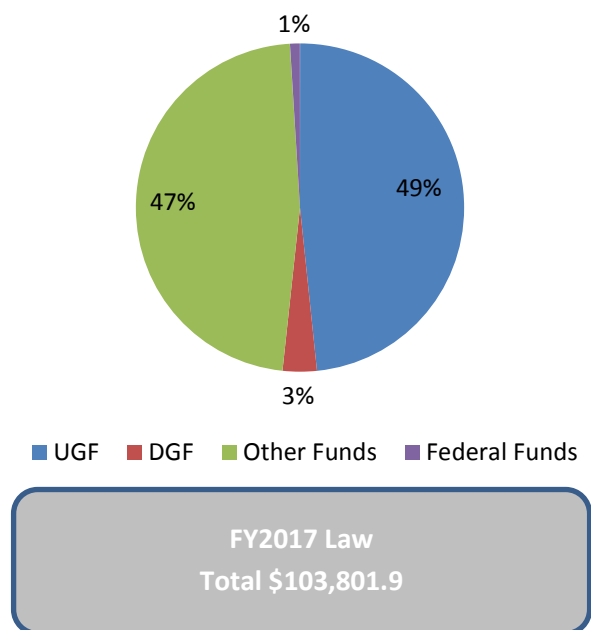
Other Funds: Stable

Federal Funds: Stable

## Department of Law

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <http://law.alaska.gov/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 continued reductions with the exception of gasoline related work, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower

DGF: Stable

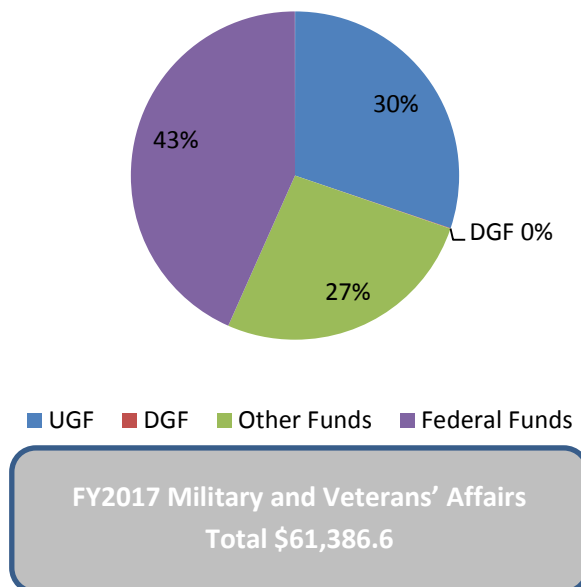
Other Funds: Stable, although variable based on department's client agency budgets and needs

Federal Funds: Slight increases over the next couple of years then stable

## Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <https://dmva.alaska.gov/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 continued reductions with the exception of anticipated increases for investment in Rural Engagement, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower

DGF: N/A

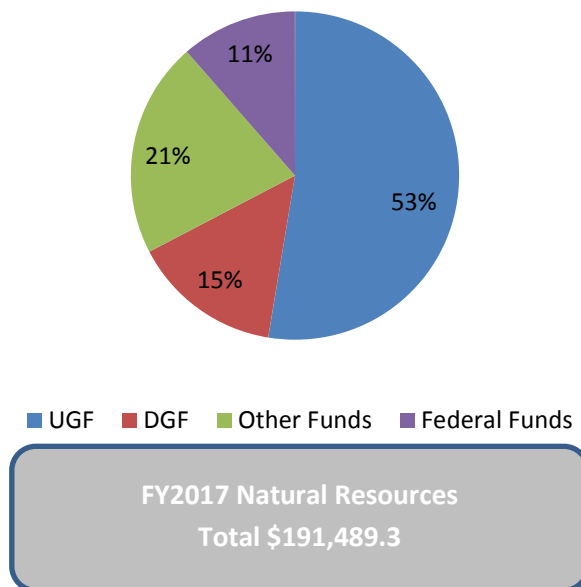
Other Funds: Stable

Federal Funds: Stable to declining with anticipated troop reductions

## Department of Natural Resources

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <http://dnr.alaska.gov/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 net increase due to gasline related work, other areas will see continued reductions, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower

DGF: Continued increases as fees are increased

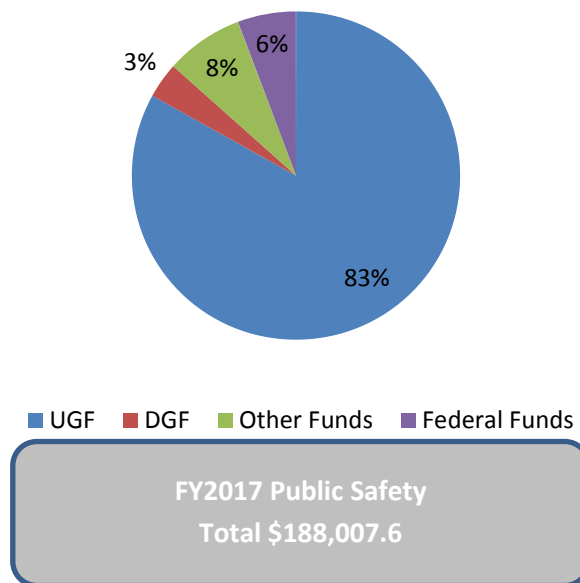
Other Funds: Stable sources from reimbursable services agreements (RSAs), mental health receipts, industry reimbursements, and Permanent Fund receipts

Federal Funds: Stable

## Department of Public Safety

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <http://dps.alaska.gov/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 continued reductions, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower

DGF: Possible fee increases and service area charges

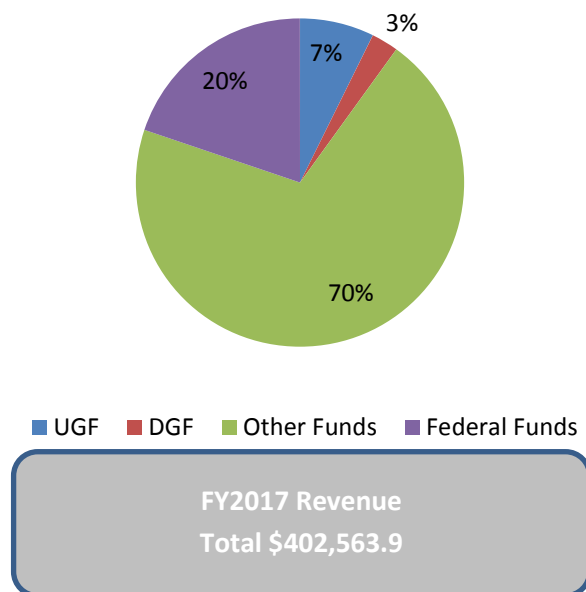
Other Funds: Decline slightly based on anticipated reduction in Inter Agency Receipts

Federal Funds: Decline slightly based on reduction of federal grants

## Department of Revenue

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <http://dor.alaska.gov/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 Proposed tax measures will increase funding and staffing to process tax returns, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower

DGF: Slight increases with fee increases for child support services and applications

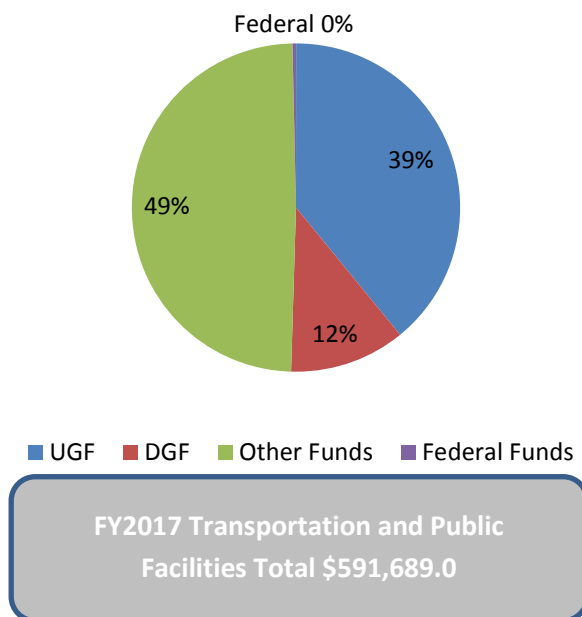
Other Funds: Remain steady as increasing balances in our saving accounts are offset by bringing investment staff in-house

Federal Funds: Outlook stable

## Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <http://www.dot.state.ak.us/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 continued reductions, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower

DGF: Program receipts will increase steadily as fees are increased. Marine Highway System anticipates steady traffic and does not feel service reductions will lead to significant decreases in ridership. AMHS expects revenue could increase slightly even with a leaner schedule due to increased tariffs and penalties.

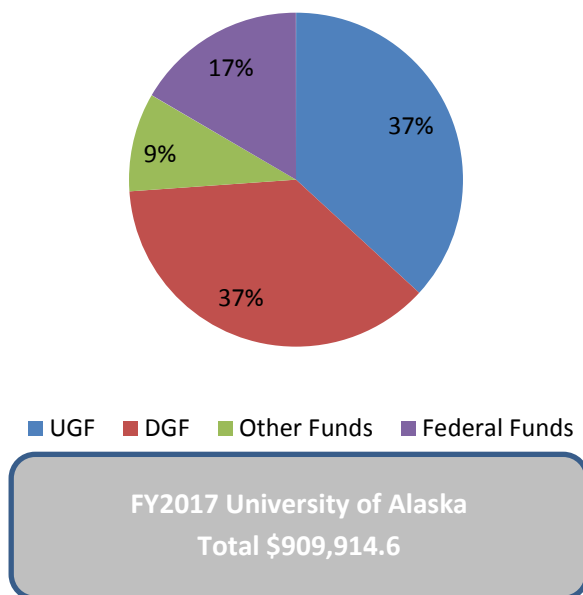
Other Funds: Stable based on CIP from federal transportation match, expected increases of 2-3% due to CIP in the capital budget.

Federal Funds: Federal changes reflected in the capital budget. Alaska's federal apportionment for capital projects is expected to increase 2-3% per year.

## University of Alaska

To learn more about the mission and services provided by the department, please visit its website at <http://www.alaska.edu/alaska/>. For the core mission and performance projections see <https://www.omb.alaska.gov/html/performance/departments-key-indicators.html>.

### FY2017 Funding All Fund Sources



#### Anticipated changes to fund sources in the next ten years

UGF: FY2017-19 no increase, FY2020-26 cumulatively for all agencies growth will be held to slightly below the anticipated inflation rate, individual department growth may be higher or lower

DGF: Flat to declining as program reductions and resulting lost revenue will be offset by increased tuition and fees. The UA Board of Regents has the ability to utilize tuition and fee increases. Even after the 5% tuition increase for academic year 2015-2016, the University of Alaska is among the least expensive among its institutional peers.

Other Funds: Expected to remain stable

Federal Funds: Expected to decline slightly as fewer UA faculty are available to apply for increasingly competitive federal grants.