

Outline

- Review of Senate Finance Committee
 Modeling Assumptions
- Constitutional Budget Reserve Target Balance
- SB 107 Deterministic Model Using Committee Assumptions
- Review of LFD Probabilistic Model
- SB 107 Probabilistic Model Using Committee Assumptions

Review of Committee Modeling Assumptions

Revenue Assumptions

- LFD's baseline revenue assumptions are the Department of Revenue's Fall Revenue Forecast.
 - This assumes \$81 oil in FY24, following futures market thereafter.
 - DNR oil production forecast projects that Alaska North Slope production will increase from 503.7 thousand barrels per day in FY24 to 543.3 thousand barrels per day in FY32.
- For the Permanent Fund, we use Callan's return assumption of 7.00% total return in FY23 and 7.05% thereafter.

Review of Committee Modeling Assumptions (cont.)

Spending Assumptions

- For agency operations, assumes that the FY24 Governor's budget including amendments through 2/14 grows with inflation (2.50%).
- For **statewide items**, assumes that all items are funded to their statutory levels in FY24 and beyond.
 - This includes School Debt Reimbursement, the REAA Fund, Community Assistance, oil and gas tax credits.
- For the capital budget, assumes a \$400 million capital budget in FY24, growing with inflation thereafter (2.50%).
- For supplementals assumes \$50.0 million per year. This is based on the average amount of supplemental appropriations minus lapsing funds each year.
- For **Permanent Fund Dividends**, assumes 25% of the POMV draw is appropriated for dividends based on SB 107.

Evaluating Risk: Constitutional Budget Reserve Target Balance

- \$500 million is needed for cashflow. How much is needed as a shock absorber? Alaska does not have a formal reserves target. OMB told this committee that they are targeting \$2 billion in the CBR.
- A challenge in Alaska is that we do not have a structurally balanced budget to start with, so reserves are needed not just as a shock absorber but also to fill structural deficits.
- Many states do have formal reserves targets. For example,
 Minnesota targets a reserves level such that there is a 95%
 probability that the budget could be funded for the next two years
 based on projected revenue volatility.
- Applying the Minnesota rule to Alaska, based on a hypothetical budget that balances at projected revenue for FY24, Alaska would need a CBR balance of \$3.5 billion.

Senate Finance Baseline Budget 25% of POMV to PFD

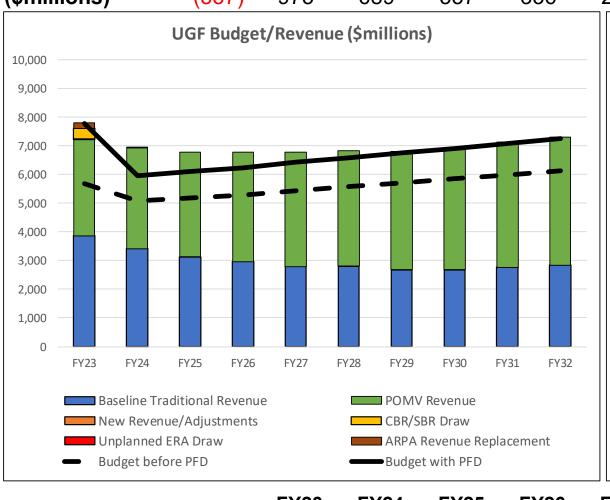
APFC Returns: 7.05% FY24+

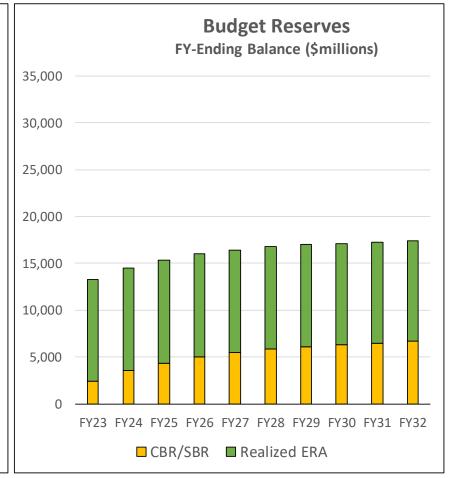
Oil Price: DOR Fall FC

Agency Ops: Governor Budget w/

amendments through 2/14, 2.5% Growth Statewide: \$30m Comm. Assist FY24+ Capital: \$400m FY24, 2.5% Growth

Surplus/(Deficit) **FY23 FY24 FY25 FY26 FY27 FY28 FY29 FY30 FY31 FY32** 336 63 (\$millions) (537)975 689 537 248 70 4 41





Effective POMV Draw Rate PFD/Person

FY23 5.00% \$3,284

FY24 5.00% \$1,304

FY25 5.00% \$1,377

FY26 5.00% \$1,428

FY27 5.00% \$1,492

FY28 5.00% \$1,500

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FY29 5.00% \$1.538

FY30 5.00% \$1,576

FY31 FY32 5.00% 5.00%

\$1,614

Legislative Finance Division

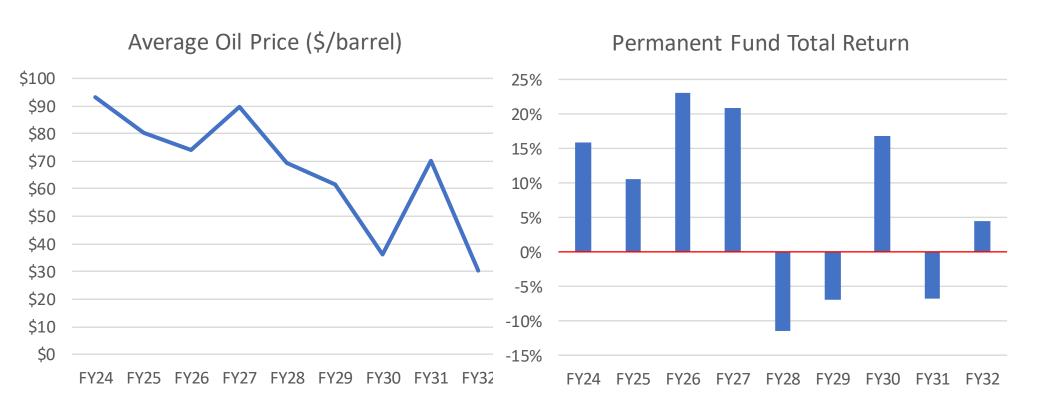
\$1,653

Probabilistic Modeling

- LFD has two versions of the fiscal model: a linear model which assumes that revenue matches DOR's forecast, and a probabilistic model that shows the impact of revenue volatility
- The probabilistic model allows for variation in three variables:
 - Oil prices (using a range centered around DOR's forecast)
 - Oil production (using the range between DNR's "high" and "low" production forecast)
 - Permanent Fund investment returns (using the ranges developed by Callan for APFC)
- This leaves out potential variation in non-oil revenues and inflation

Example: 25th Percentile Result

- Example of a single case, for which 25% of total cases see greater overall deficits.
- Example case has average oil price of \$67.20 and average Permanent Fund return of 7.4%.



Senate Finance Budget 25% of POMV to PFD

APFC Returns: 7.05% FY24+

Oil Price: DOR Fall FC

Agency Ops: Governor Budget, 2.5% Growth

Statewide: \$30m Comm. Assist FY24+ Capital: \$400m FY24, 2.5% Growth

Median Surplus/(Deficit) FY24 937

FY25 673

FY26 521

FY27 418

FY28 173

FY29 77

FY30 128

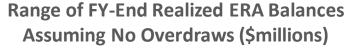
FY31 160

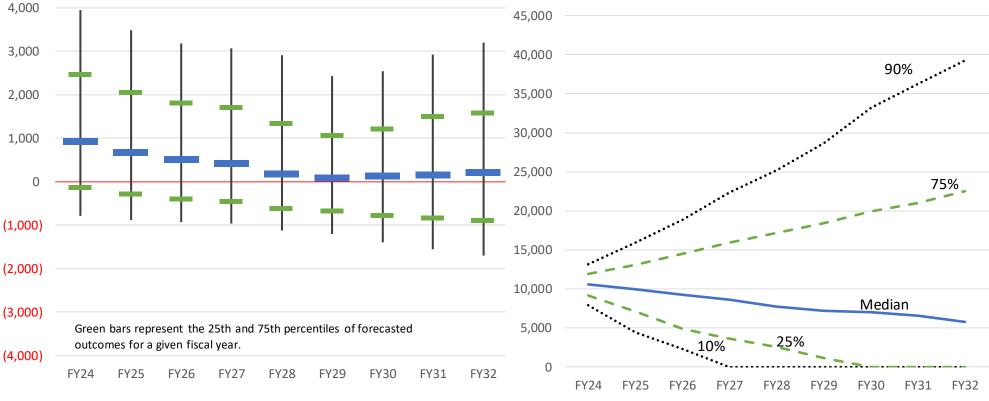
FY32 204

Surplus/(Deficit) by Fiscal Year (\$millions)









CBR Balance Probabilities	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32
CBR below \$3.5 billion	44%	27%	20%	16%	15%	15%	16%	17%	18%
CBR at/below \$500 million	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	4%	6%	7%

Questions?

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