

The consequences of fiscal uncertainty and potential solutions

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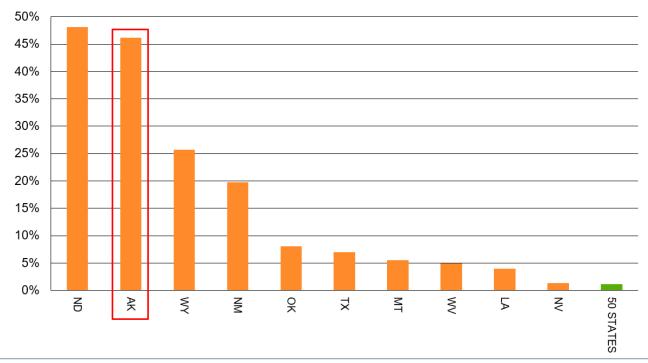
Today's agenda

- 1. How Alaska compares
- 2. The costs of fiscal uncertainty
- 3. Strategies and solutions



Severance tax revenue as a share of total tax revenue

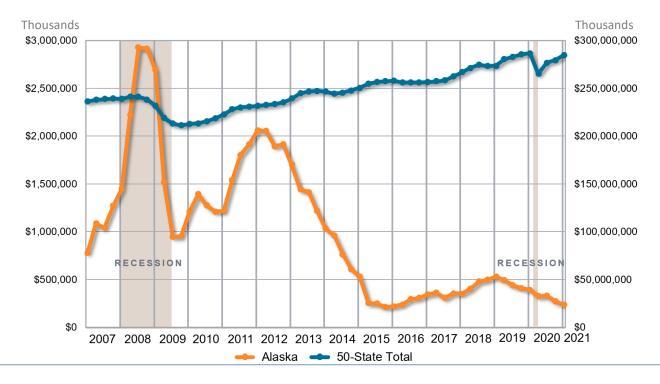
Fiscal year 2020





Quarterly total tax revenue collections, adjusted for inflation

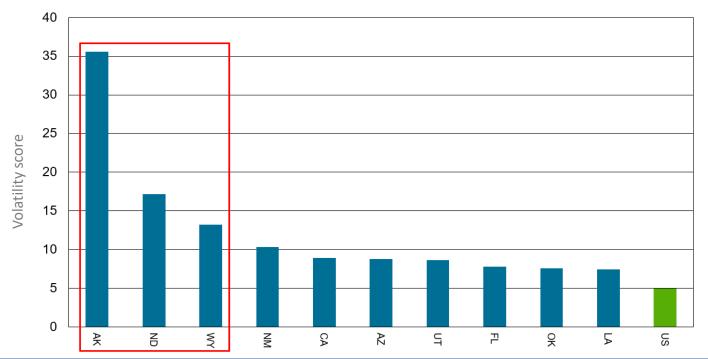
50-state total and Alaska





Tax revenue volatility by state

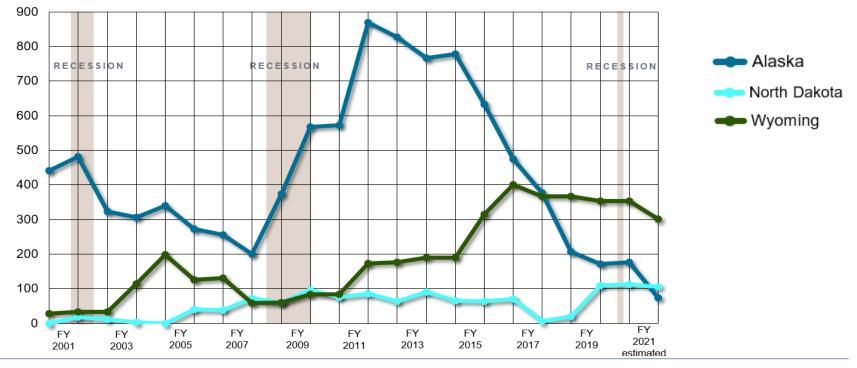
Fiscal year 2001-2020





Days states could run on rainy day funds alone

Alaska, North Dakota, and Wyoming FY 2000-21





Fiscal uncertainty, structural budget imbalances can hinder state priorities

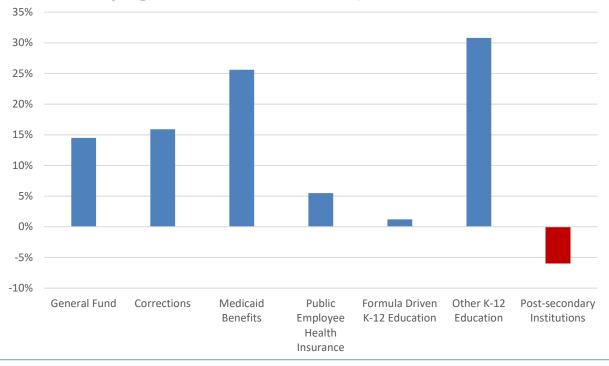
States may be unable to:

- Invest in state policy priorities
- Effectively manage temporary setbacks, such as recessions
- Keep promises to businesses and residents
- Prepare for future challenges



Kentucky's leaky bucket

Growth in Kentucky general fund expenditures, FY 2016-20





California's wall of debt

Outstanding borrowing as of May 2011

(\$ in Billions)

Deferred payments to schools and community colleges	10.4
Economic Recovery Bonds	7.1
Loans from Special Funds	5.1
Unpaid costs to local governments, schools and community colleges for state mandates	4.3
Underfunding of Proposition 98	3.0
Borrowing from local government (Proposition 1A)	1.9
Deferred Medi-Cal Costs	1.2
Deferral of state payroll costs from June to July	0.8
Deferred payments to CalPERS	0.5
Borrowing from transportation funds (Proposition 42)	0.4
Total	\$34.7



Source: Governor's Budget Revision

Fiscal hurdles can lead to broken promises

News coverage from New Jersey, Illinois

New Jersey's debt to companies grows to \$785 million

Source: The Record

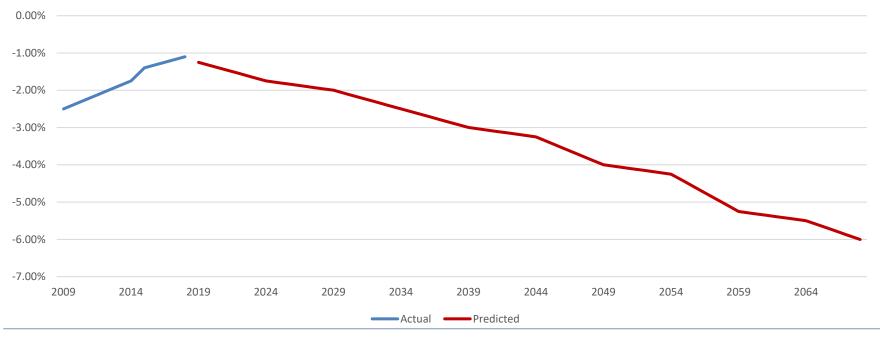
Illinois' unpaid bill backlog hits a record \$16 billion

Source: Reuters



State, local gov'ts face long-term structural challenges

State, local operating balance as a percentage of GDP over time





Many factors threaten long-term budget balance

- 1. Rising health care costs
- 2. Changing state demographics, an aging population
- 3. Long-term liabilities
- 4. Increasing frequency of natural disasters
- 5. Economic and technological changes

Two key fiscal goals for all states

- 1. Prepare for temporary shocks
- 2. Achieve structural balance



What states can do to manage fiscal uncertainty

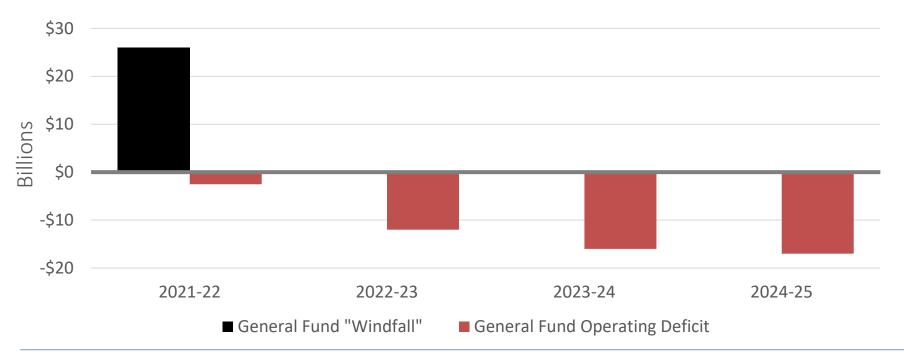
- 1. Produce high-quality, long-term revenue and spending projections
- 2. Routinely stress test state budgets
- 3. Develop contingency plans for closing mid-year budget gaps
- Re-examine reserve levels and policies to ensure savings are sufficient and accessible

Key components of high-quality budget projections

- Consider baseline revenue/spending + potential/upcoming policy changes
- 2. Use a current services baseline, accounting for caseload growth and demographic changes
- 3. Distinguish between one-time and ongoing revenue and expenditures to calculate structural balance
- 4. Account for a range of economic scenarios
- 5. Be transparent about assumptions

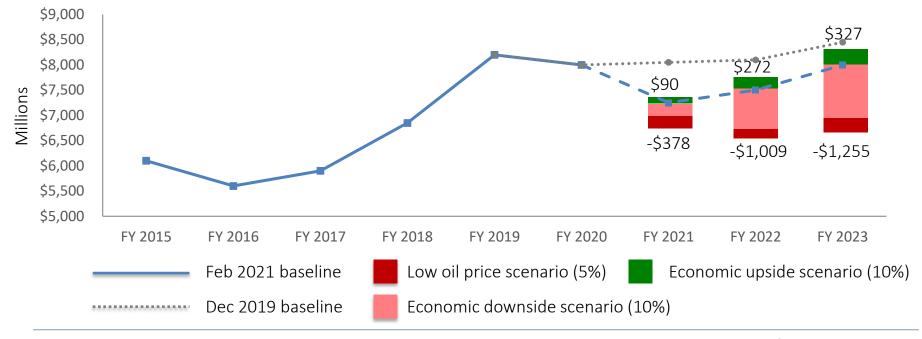
California: Multi-year forecasts can show imbalances

California budget deficit projection, November 2020





New Mexico: Revenue projections include multiple scenarios





Stress tests have multiple uses

Well-designed stress tests can inform key budget decisions

- 1. Set savings targets
- 2. Design budget balancing toolkits
- 3. Inform long-term budget planning



Key rainy day fund policy decisions

- 1. Deposit rules
- 2. Withdrawal rules
- 3. Repayment rules
- 4. Optimal size



Key takeaways

Considerations for Alaska

- 1. Alaska faces unique challenges, in addition to the long-term risks that are common across states
- 2. Structural budget problems ultimately require structural solutions
- 3. Delaying action has costs
- 4. Proven analytical tools can help inform the state's decisions





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