

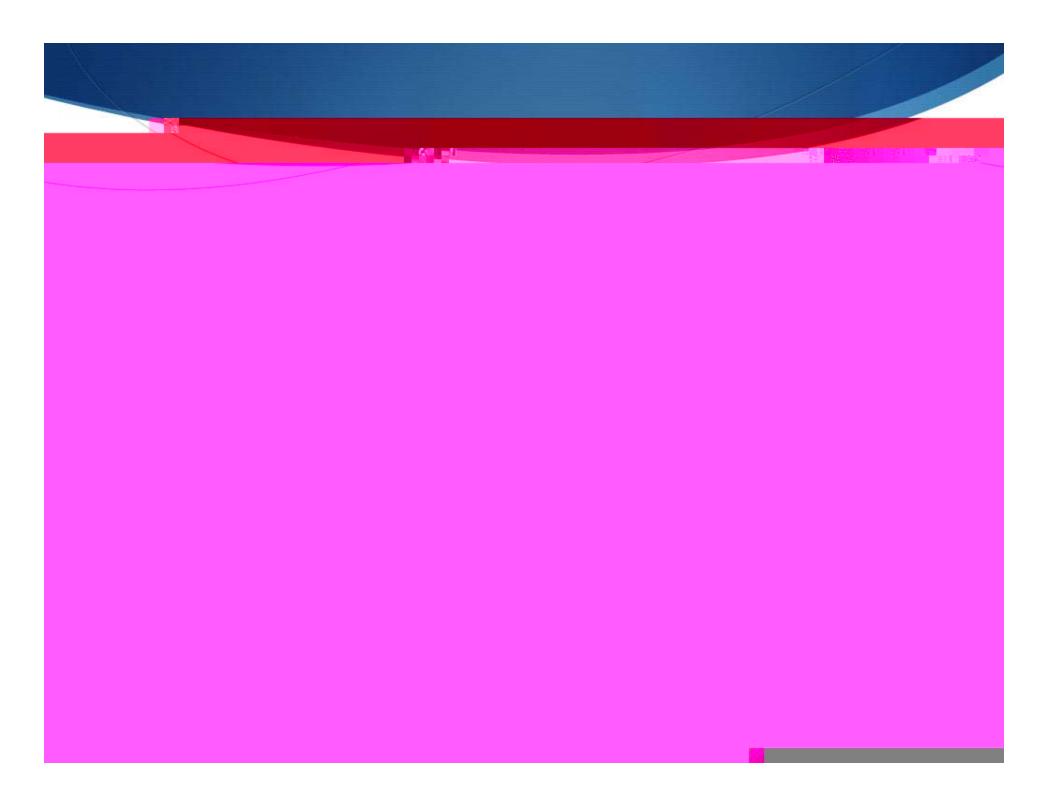
### Alaska's Fiscal Situation



## Alaska's Fiscal Situation



In the last 4 years we've spent \$14 Billion from

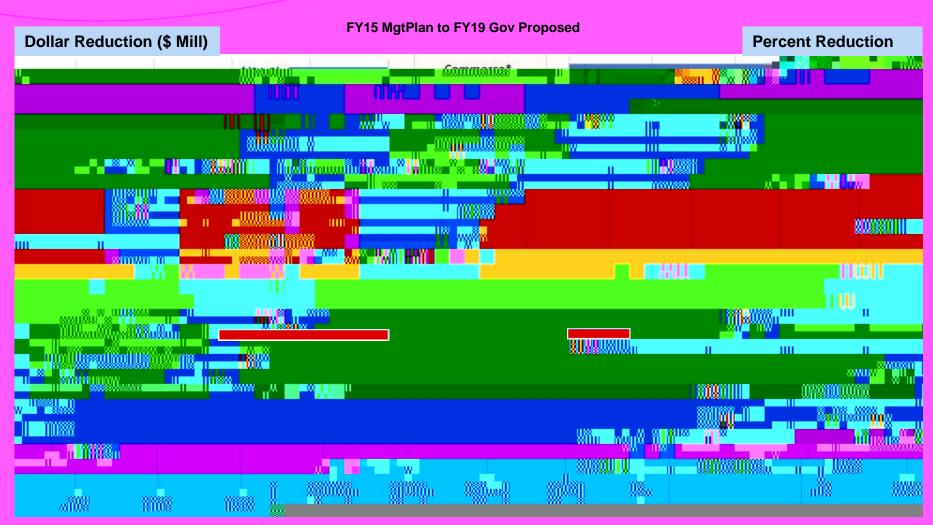


State UGF Budget	FY19	
Education (K 12)	\$ 1,294	
Health & Social	\$ 1,165	
University	\$ 317	UA is 7% of State Budget
Corrections	\$ 289	
DOTPF	\$ 178	
PublicSafety	\$ 163	
Agency Ops	\$ 510	All 12 other State Agencies
Retirement Payments	\$ 271	
Debt Service	\$ 202	
Capital Budget	\$ 150	
Other	\$ 42	
Total UGF	\$ 4,581	
Revenue Projection	\$ 2,086	
Deficit	\$ (2,495)	
Savings		
CBR Balance	\$ 2,188	
SBR Balance	\$ 172	
RemainingDeficit	\$ (134.9)	

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## University Budget

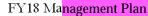
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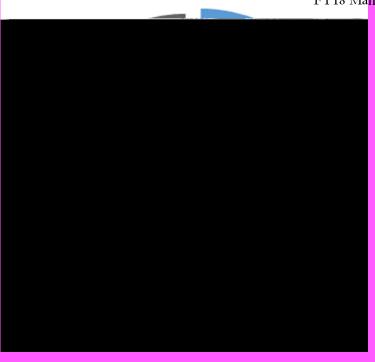
# University Budget

## University Budget

#### **UA Budget by Major Funding Source**







Legislature doesn't appropriate to UA by academic programs, campuses, services, etc.

#### **Pro:**

Single appropriation – one check Spending priorities set by Regents

#### Con:

Advocating for specific priorities difficult Inability to quantify immediate impacts of proposed reductions

## 2018 Legislative Priorities

### FY19 Operating/Capital Budget

Coperating: \$341M Regents vs \$317M Governor

Capital: \$ 50 Regents vs \$ 0 Governor

Capital: Gov Economic Recovery Plan Possible \$70M

### Protecting the Higher Education Fund

- ~\$18M draw annually:
  - Alaska Performance Scholarship (~\$12M)
  - Alaska Education Grant (~\$6M)
- Mon-designated spending could deplete fund by FY22

### Extending the Education Tax Credit

- Expires December 2018
- Represents \$5-\$7 Million in revenue for UA
- Simple concept complicated statute

## Challenge

- Alaska's revenue and budget crisis has both financial and political dimensions we are impacted by both
- Structural deficit makes it difficult to address investment priorities like higher-education and work force development
- State's overall revenue pie, impacts the size of our slice
- Budgeting situation will not improve until a long-term revenue solution is achieved

## Challenge

- Public opinion and political constituents drive the agenda
- Public doesn't clearly distinguish between types of government spending
- ELEGISLATORS may support UA; their constituencies may not
- Budget increases may not be considered politically wise
- This dynamic demands an increased focus on public outreach and external advocacy

