

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

All data contained in this report is as of June 30, 2022. Several revenue bonds were issued during fiscal year 2022. The West Virginia Economic Development Authority issued seven (7) revenue bonds totaling \$6,873,093,262 as follows: one (1) issue to Arch Resources for \$44,985,000, two (2) issues to HINO Motors totaling \$108,262, one (1) issue to Macy's for \$125,000,000, one (1) issue to Nucor for \$5,000,000,000, one (1) issue to Proctor & Gamble for \$1,500,000,000, and one (1) issue to Roxul USA dba Rockwell for \$203,000,000. Fairmont State University issued one (1) new revenue bond for \$26,305,000. The West Virginia Housing Development Fund issued four (4) new revenue bonds totaling \$49,250,000 for both multifamily housing and single-family housing projects. The West Virginia Water Development Authority issued on an existing design loan totaling \$1,528,421. The West Virginia University Board of Governors issued one (1) new revenue bonds totaling \$20,000,000 for University projects.

This Debt Capacity Report is one tool to monitor the fiscal prudence in managing the proceeds along with the state's economy. Pursuant to West Virginia Code §12-6A-6(e), the West Virginia State Treasurer is required to annually submit this Debt Capacity Report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, the members of the Joint Committee on Government and Finance, the Legislative Auditor, as well as upon request to any other legislative committee and any other member of the Legislature. Additionally, the Debt Capacity Report is posted on the West Virginia State Treasurer's Office website located at <https://www.wvsto.com/> for inspection by any citizen of the state. West Virginia Code requires this Debt Capacity Report to examine the following:

- the amount of net tax-supported debt outstanding and debt authorized but not issued during the current and next fiscal year and annually for the following ten (10) fiscal years;
- debt service requirements during the current and next fiscal year as well as annually for the following ten (10) fiscal years based upon existing outstanding debt, previously authorized but unissued debt and projected bond authorizations;
- any information available from the Budget Office of the Department of Revenue in connection with projected revenues and anticipated capital expenditures projected for at least the next five fiscal years;
- the amount of debt the state and its spending units may prudently issue;
- what is needed to keep West Virginia within an average-to-low range of nationally recognized debt limits;
- the debt ratios rating agencies and analysts use; and
- the effect of authorizations of new tax-supported debt on each of the considerations in this subsection.

**Net tax-supported debt outstanding** – To assist in analyzing the amount of the state’s debt capacity, *Table 1 - West Virginia Net Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2022* is included on page 3. Table 1 shows the breakdown of the state’s \$2.91 billion in outstanding net tax-supported debt as of June 30, 2022. Net tax-supported debt outstanding includes:

- general obligation (GO) bonds;
- lottery revenue bonds; and
- lease and note payable obligations.

**DISCLAIMER**

Pursuant to W.Va. Code §12-6A-6, every state spending unit is required to report quarterly on its debt to the West Virginia State Treasurer’s Office. The Treasurer’s Office prepares this Report using information provided by the spending units and information from other sources considered reliable. This report is unaudited and may be amended when updated information is provided to the Treasurer’s Office.

**Table 1 - West Virginia Net Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding  
as of June 30, 2022**

Type of Debt		Principal Outstanding June 30, 2022
<b>GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS</b>		
Safe Road Bonds	\$ 70,540,000	
Roads to Prosperity Bonds	1,533,690,000	
Infrastructure Improvement Bonds	96,577,628	
<b>Total General Obligation Bonds</b>		<b>\$ 1,700,807,628</b>
<b>REVENUE BONDS</b>		
School Building Authority Capital Improvement Bonds	61,921,250	
Economic Development Authority, Lottery Revenue Bonds	261,140,000	
Economic Development Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	144,670,000	
Higher Education Policy Commission, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	238,210,000	
Higher Education Policy Commission, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds (BABs)	50,265,000	
School Building Authority, Lottery Revenue Bonds	100,334,500	
School Building Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	59,005,000	
School Building Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds (QSCBs)	150,480,000	
West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	<u>48,036,882</u>	
<b>Total Revenue Bonds</b>		<b>1,114,062,632</b>
<b>TOTAL LEASE / NOTE OBLIGATIONS</b>		<b><u>509,028,158</u></b>
<b>GROSS TAX SUPPORTED DEBT</b>		<b>3,323,898,418</b>
<b>DEDUCTIONS FOR ESCROW/SINKING FUND/RESERVE FUNDS</b>		
Safe Road General Obligation Bonds	(14,890,000)	
Economic Development Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	(26,377,735)	
Economic Development Authority, Lottery Revenue Bonds	(135,940,000)	
Higher Education Policy Commission Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	(79,220,000)	
School Building Authority, Capital Improvement Bonds	(61,921,250)	
School Building Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds (QSCBs)	<u>(100,169,908)</u>	
<b>Total Deductions</b>		<b><u>(418,518,893)</u></b>
<b>NET TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT</b>		<b><u>\$ 2,905,379,525</u></b>

The debt service for the \$2.91 billion in net tax-supported debt represents 5.40% of the state’s General Revenue Fund receipts and 4.39% of specified revenue sources for Fiscal Year 2022. This debt service includes both principal and interest payments. The specified revenue sources include the State Road Fund, lottery funds and certain dedicated severance taxes (see *Appendix B - Revenue Information* for more information on the revenues included in this calculation). Both ratios are below the recommended caps.

Another important factor when determining debt capacity and the health of the state’s debt is amortization, or how rapidly the state’s debt is maturing. With all scenarios remaining constant, a 3.36% increase in net tax-supported debt outstanding could occur within the next year. The recommended caps noted in the chart below are for the following year for various debt ratios:

Table 2 - Recommended Ratio Caps as of June 30, 2022

Ratio	Recommended Cap	June 30, 2022 Level	Projected Highest Level (FY23-33)
Net tax-supported debt Service as a percentage of the General Revenue Fund	6.00%	5.40%	5.68% (June 30, 2024)
Net tax-supported debt Service as a percentage of revenues	5.00%	4.39%	4.64% (June 30, 2024)
Net tax-supported debt as a percentage of personal income	3.00%	3.32%	3.00% (June 30, 2023)
Net tax-supported debt per capita	\$980	\$1,620	\$1,532 (June 30, 2023)
Net tax-supported debt as a percentage of assessed valuation	2.0%	2.74%	2.49% (June 30, 2023)

**Conclusion**

The most important indicators of debt capacity include ratios, which account for the state’s revenues, and how much of those revenues are dedicated for payments on the state’s debt burden. With the issuance of \$800 million in GO debt in fiscal year 2018, \$600 million issued in December 2019, and \$214 million in fiscal year 2021 for the Roads to Prosperity initiative, state leaders must carefully monitor the state’s ratios and be ready to take action, if necessary, to keep the state within the recommended caps of debt capacity.

# Debt Capacity

The purpose of this report is to perform the following tasks:

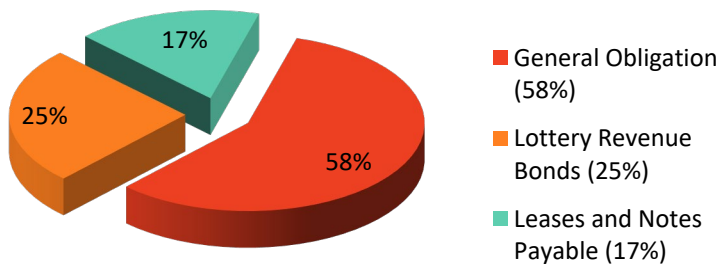
1. determine the amount of net tax-supported debt outstanding;
2. calculate key ratios that are commonly used to examine debt; and
3. make recommendations which will attempt to keep the state within an average-to-low range of national recognized debt limits.

## 1. Determine the amount of net tax-supported debt outstanding

The calculation of net tax-supported debt is shown in *Table 1 - West Virginia Net Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2022*, page 3. This \$2.91 billion figure includes general obligation (GO) bonds, lottery revenue bonds as well as lease and notes payable obligations of state spending units, including state colleges and universities.

The highest quality bonds the state can issue are GO bonds because GO bonds pledge the full faith and credit of the state and are authorized only by a constitutional amendment. Currently, GO bonds constitute the largest portion of the state's net tax-supported debt outstanding at approximately 58% (see chart titled *West Virginia Net Tax-Supported Debt by Type as of June 30, 2022* below).

**West Virginia Net Tax-Supported Debt by Type as of June 30, 2022**



The second largest type of debt consists of bonds backed by various pledges of revenue generated from the West Virginia Lottery. Revenues from the West Virginia Lottery are anticipated to decrease approximately \$112 million for fiscal year 2022 to 2023. Projections show the revenue increases \$44 million for fiscal year 2023 to 2024, then revenues should remain consistent between fiscal years 2024 to 2033. See *Appendix B - Revenue Information* for revenue projections.

Several state spending units have outstanding revenue bonds on June 30, 2022 (see *Table 3 – Various Revenue Bonds Outstanding*, page 6). These revenue bonds are excluded from the calculation of net tax-supported debt because these bonds are self-supporting revenue bonds. For example, the bonds issued by the Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority of West Virginia are excluded because the debt service is paid from tobacco settlement funds.

Although certain bonds of the West Virginia Water Development Authority and the West Virginia Housing Development Fund are considered moral obligations of the state, these bonds are currently self-supporting and are excluded from the calculation of net tax-supported debt.

**Table 3 – Various Revenue Bonds Outstanding  
June 30, 2022**

Entity	Principal Outstanding
Concord University	\$ 14,633,300
Economic Development Authority	10,613,917,490
Fairmont State University	53,401,511
Glenville State University	36,534,306
Higher Education Policy Commission	38,452,668
Highways, Division of	226,815,000
Hospital Finance Authority	2,643,157,352
Housing Development Fund	321,445,000
Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council	82,975,000
Marshall University	97,925,000
Parkways Authority	482,795,000
Shepherd University	31,098,512
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority of West Virginia	684,834,000
Water Development Authority	141,717,347
West Liberty University	16,581,332
West Virginia State University	37,320,362
West Virginia University	<u>742,006,640</u>
<b>NON TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT</b>	<b><u>\$16,265,609,820</u></b>

\* - does not include lease-backed bonds issued by the Economic Development Authority. The lease-backed bonds are included in net tax-supported debt as lease obligations.

Calculations of the net tax-supported debt and debt service of the State of West Virginia for fiscal years 2017 through 2033 are contained in Table 4 and Table 5 (*Table 4 – Net Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding for Fiscal Years 2017-2033* and *Table 5 - Net Tax-Supported Debt Services for Fiscal Years 2017-2033*, pages 8-11). Fiscal years 2017 through 2022 are included to show the historical perspective of the actual debt issued and the debt service requirements for those obligations. The most recent and next ten (10) fiscal years, 2023 through 2033, are included to show expected debt levels as existing obligations mature.

Revenue information included in Table 4 and Table 5 (*Table 4 – Net Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding for Fiscal Years 2017-2033* and *Table 5 - Net Tax-Supported Debt Services for Fiscal Years 2017-2033*, pages 8-11) was compiled and provided by the West Virginia Department of Revenue and is included in *Appendix B - Revenue Information*. The projected values of personal income were obtained from S&P Global WV Annual Long-Term Forecast, November 2022).

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**Table 4. NET TAX SUPPORTED DEBT OUTSTANDING FOR FISCAL YEARS 2017 - 2033**

	6/30/2017 FY17	6/30/2018 FY18	6/30/2019 FY19	6/30/2020 FY20	6/30/2021 FY21	6/30/2022 FY22
<b>General Obligation</b>						
Safe Roads of 1996	151,160,000	135,175,000	118,390,000	100,830,000	67,570,000	55,650,000
Roads to Prosperity of 2017	-	800,000,000	782,305,000	1,364,455,000	1,559,880,000	1,533,690,000
(1) Infrastructure of 1994	130,360,960	119,905,144	108,002,634	95,487,884	82,771,968	96,577,628
<b>Total General Obligation</b>	<b>281,520,960</b>	<b>1,055,080,144</b>	<b>1,008,697,634</b>	<b>1,560,772,884</b>	<b>1,710,221,968</b>	<b>1,685,917,628</b>
<b>Moral Obligations</b>						
Economic Development Authority - Excess Lottery	133,415,000	147,195,000	190,165,000	176,850,000	161,165,000	144,670,000
Economic Development Authority - Lottery	135,940,000	141,560,000	141,560,000	133,780,000	129,595,000	125,200,000
Higher Education Policy Commission - Excess Lottery	203,650,000	192,600,000	186,050,000	177,430,000	168,430,000	158,990,000
Higher Education Policy Commission - Excess Lottery (BABs)	50,265,000	50,265,000	50,265,000	50,265,000	50,265,000	50,265,000
(2) School Building Authority - Appropriation	72,105,000	22,265,000	61,921,250	61,921,250	61,921,250	61,921,250
(2) School Building Authority - Lottery	104,930,000	137,875,000	129,105,000	119,964,500	110,374,500	100,334,500
(3) School Building Authority - Excess Lottery	88,990,000	83,490,000	77,760,000	71,800,000	65,550,000	59,005,000
School Building Authority - Excess Lottery (QSCBs)	150,480,000	150,480,000	150,480,000	150,480,000	150,480,000	150,480,000
West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council - Excess Lottery	70,100,000	67,610,000	64,995,000	62,245,000	59,360,000	48,036,882
<b>Total Moral Obligations</b>	<b>1,009,875,000</b>	<b>993,340,000</b>	<b>1,052,301,250</b>	<b>1,004,735,750</b>	<b>957,140,751</b>	<b>898,902,632</b>
<b>Leases and Notes Payable</b>						
(4) (5) Leases and Notes Payable	340,488,736	334,888,107	312,776,327	354,387,312	323,312,437	509,028,158
<b>Total Leases and Notes Payable</b>	<b>340,488,736</b>	<b>334,888,107</b>	<b>312,776,327</b>	<b>354,387,312</b>	<b>323,312,437</b>	<b>509,028,158</b>
<b>Deductions for debt service reserve accounts</b>						
Economic Development Authority - Excess Lottery	(19,782,648)	(21,282,185)	(25,012,690)	(26,364,190)	(26,366,906)	(26,377,735)
School Building Authority	(23,020,801)	-	(61,921,250)	(61,921,250)	(61,921,250)	(61,921,250)
School Building Authority - Lottery	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Building Authority - Excess Lottery (QSCBs) - debt service sinking fund	(67,657,682)	(76,852,628)	(86,047,574)	(90,645,048)	(91,564,543)	(100,169,908)
<b>Net Tax Supported Debt Outstanding</b>	<b>1,521,423,565</b>	<b>2,285,173,438</b>	<b>2,200,793,697</b>	<b>2,740,965,458</b>	<b>2,810,822,456</b>	<b>2,905,379,525</b>
Assessed value (in thousands)	93,757,123	95,153,945	99,127,881	104,561,931	104,704,060	105,959,894
Net tax supported debt as a percentage of assessed value	1.62%	2.40%	2.22%	2.62%	2.68%	2.74%
Income (in thousands)	71,344,510	74,740,030	77,329,870	80,971,180	86,451,770	87,438,400
Net tax supported debt as a percentage of personal income	2.13%	3.06%	2.85%	3.39%	3.25%	3.32%
Population	1,815,857	1,805,832	1,792,147	1,792,147	1,793,716	1,793,716
Net tax supported debt per capita	837.85	1,265.44	1,228.02	1,529.43	1,567.04	1,619.75

Income and Assessed value information and projections provided by the West Virginia Department of Revenue  
Population information obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau

- (1) - Cash basis and net of escrowed bonds
- (2) - Reported as paid from the School Building Authority to the Trustee
- (3) - FY17 & FY18 are reported as "net" outstanding due to an advance refunding.
- (4) - Compiled by the Division of Debt Management. Does not match the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report due to differences in the leases that are included and materiality.
- (5) - Balances for lease and notes payables beginning in fiscal year 2023 are projections.



6/30/2023 FY23	6/30/2024 FY24	6/30/2025 FY25	6/30/2026 FY26	6/30/2027 FY27	6/30/2028 FY28	6/30/2029 FY29	6/30/2030 FY30	6/30/2031 FY31	6/30/2032 FY32	6/30/2033 FY33
43,130,000	22,090,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,490,735,000	1,450,755,000	1,406,250,000	1,359,480,000	1,310,360,000	1,258,755,000	1,204,530,000	1,147,565,000	1,087,755,000	1,024,915,000	958,895,000
56,374,103	42,812,275	28,892,329	14,573,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,590,239,103	1,515,657,275	1,435,142,329	1,374,053,054	1,310,360,000	1,258,755,000	1,204,530,000	1,147,565,000	1,087,755,000	1,024,915,000	958,895,000
127,110,000	108,515,000	88,820,000	67,965,000	57,815,000	54,140,000	50,280,000	46,225,000	41,970,000	37,560,000	32,925,000
120,585,000	115,740,000	110,650,000	105,310,000	99,700,000	93,810,000	87,630,000	81,140,000	74,320,000	67,295,000	59,995,000
149,090,000	138,700,000	127,790,000	116,350,000	106,715,000	96,610,000	86,000,000	74,865,000	63,255,000	51,150,000	38,525,000
50,265,000	50,265,000	50,265,000	50,265,000	47,755,000	45,120,000	42,360,000	39,465,000	36,430,000	33,245,000	29,900,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89,804,500	78,729,500	67,129,500	54,989,500	42,300,000	31,585,000	22,770,000	16,015,000	8,920,000	3,540,000	-
52,135,000	44,925,000	37,365,000	29,435,000	18,700,000	7,430,000	3,805,000	-	-	-	-
150,480,000	120,480,000	120,480,000	72,280,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44,856,882	41,516,882	38,011,882	34,331,882	30,466,882	24,570,382	18,681,882	12,796,757	6,916,007	1,041,132	-
784,326,382	698,871,382	640,511,382	530,926,382	403,451,882	353,265,382	311,526,882	270,506,757	231,811,007	193,831,132	161,345,000
509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000
509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000	509,030,000
(26,377,735)	(26,377,735)	(26,377,735)	(26,377,735)	(26,377,735)	(26,377,735)	(26,377,735)	(26,377,735)	(26,377,735)	(26,377,735)	(26,377,735)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(109,215,216)	(122,556,790)	(81,551,736)	(47,695,280)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,748,002,534	2,574,624,132	2,476,754,240	2,339,936,421	2,196,464,147	2,094,672,647	1,998,709,147	1,900,724,022	1,802,218,272	1,701,398,397	1,602,892,265
110,198,290	112,953,247	115,777,078	118,671,505	121,638,293	124,679,250	127,796,232	130,991,137	134,265,916	137,622,564	141,063,128
2.49%	2.28%	2.14%	1.97%	1.81%	1.68%	1.56%	1.45%	1.34%	1.24%	1.14%
91,697,250	95,669,410	99,516,040	103,337,980	107,533,950	111,674,920	115,918,320	120,190,710	124,652,830	129,292,410	134,015,500
3.00%	2.69%	2.49%	2.26%	2.04%	1.88%	1.72%	1.58%	1.45%	1.32%	1.20%
1,793,716	1,793,716	1,793,716	1,793,716	1,793,716	1,793,716	1,793,716	1,793,716	1,793,716	1,793,716	1,793,716
1,532.02	1,435.36	1,380.80	1,304.52	1,224.53	1,167.78	1,114.28	1,059.66	1,004.74	948.53	893.62

**Table 5. NET TAX SUPPORTED DEBT SERVICE FOR FISCAL YEARS 2017 - 2033**

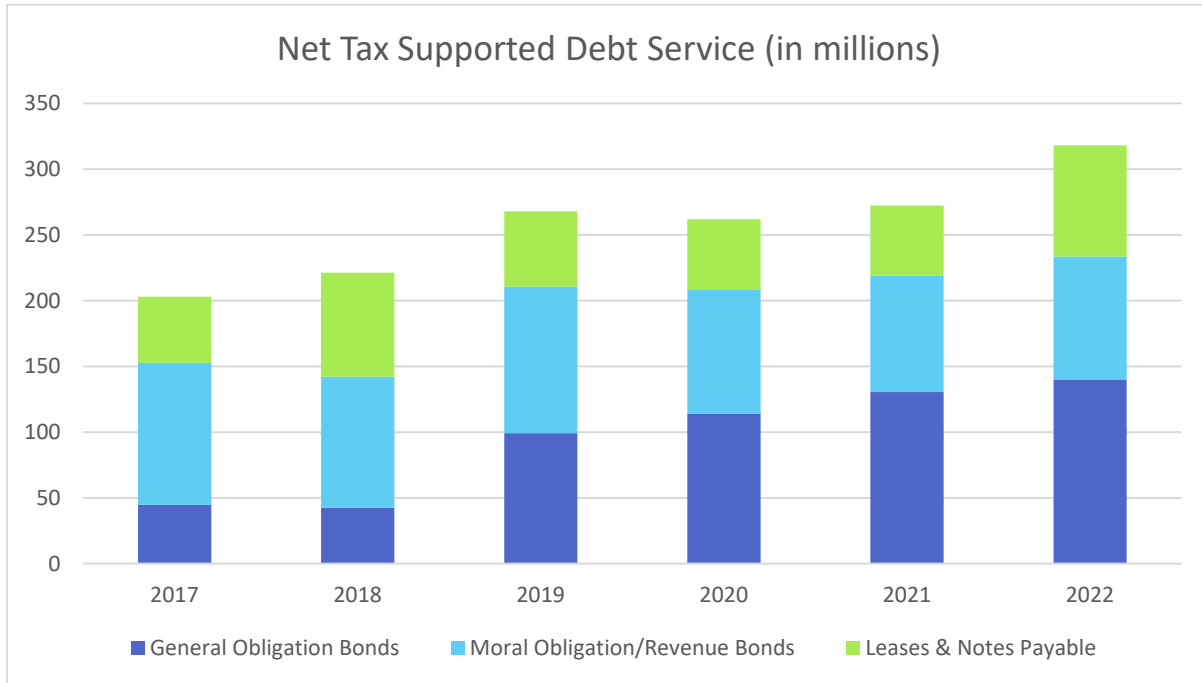
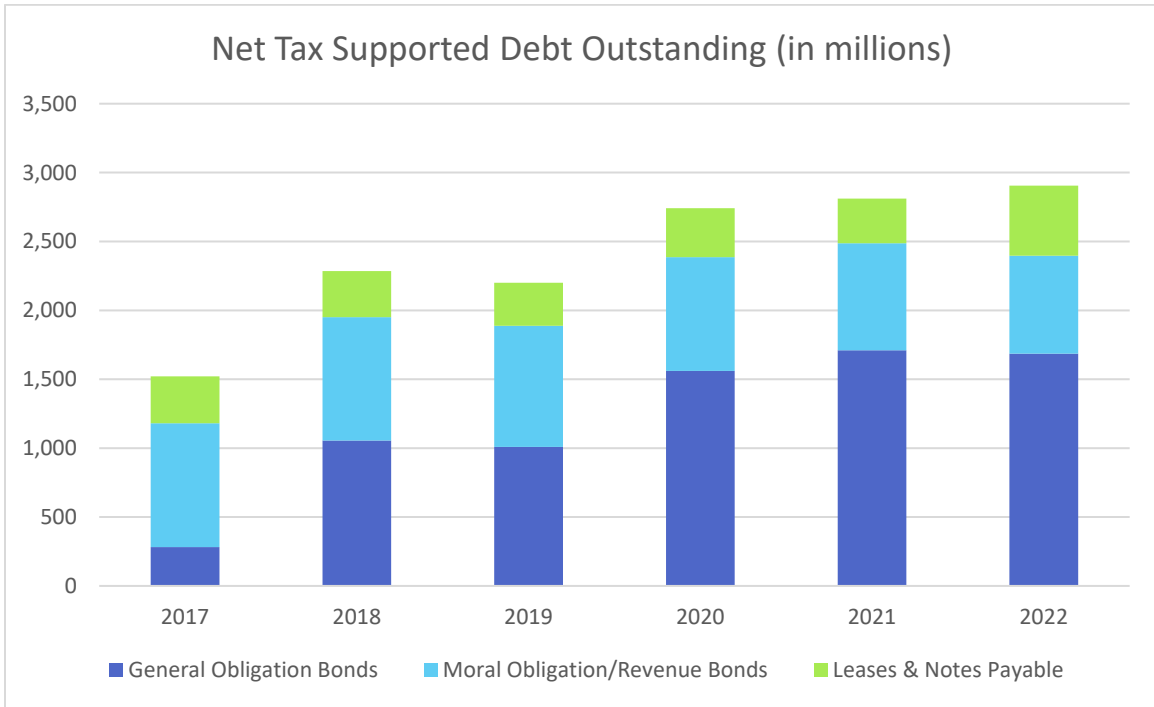
	6/30/2017 FY17	6/30/2018 FY18	6/30/2019 FY19	6/30/2020 FY20	6/30/2021 FY21	6/30/2022 FY22
<b>General Obligation Debt Service</b>						
Safe Roads of 1996	23,192,900	23,191,650	23,192,400	23,193,000	23,192,450	15,298,500
Roads to Prosperity of 2017	-	-	55,419,152	69,091,698	85,422,881	102,854,013
Infrastructure of 1994	21,656,353	19,377,313	20,556,969	21,947,475	21,935,925	21,954,901
<b>Total General Obligation Debt Service</b>	<b>44,849,253</b>	<b>42,568,963</b>	<b>99,168,521</b>	<b>114,232,173</b>	<b>130,551,256</b>	<b>140,107,414</b>
<b>Moral Obligation Debt Service</b>						
Economic Development Authority - Excess Lottery	18,702,373	19,085,664	22,151,751	23,383,641	25,004,109	22,769,101
Economic Development Authority - Lottery	9,998,613	6,184,369	6,198,400	13,788,650	9,993,440	9,995,150
Higher Education Policy Commission - Excess Lottery	17,466,532	16,136,902	15,632,684	17,354,984	17,640,984	17,317,821
Higher Education Policy Commission - Excess Lottery (BABs)	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673
School Building Authority - Appropriation	23,421,520	17,537,208	23,378,250	-	-	-
School Building Authority - Lottery	9,549,613	11,911,709	15,233,863	15,230,663	15,239,013	15,232,713
School Building Authority - Excess Lottery	9,797,513	9,799,888	9,793,800	9,797,850	9,799,075	9,792,000
School Building Authority - Excess Lottery (QSCBs)	9,194,946	9,194,946	9,194,946	4,597,474	919,495	8,605,365
West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council - Excess Lottery	5,939,375	5,932,750	5,930,125	5,931,000	5,925,125	5,922,250
<b>Total Moral Obligation Debt Service</b>	<b>107,894,158</b>	<b>99,607,109</b>	<b>111,337,492</b>	<b>93,907,935</b>	<b>88,344,914</b>	<b>93,458,073</b>
<b>Leases and Notes Payable Debt Service</b>						
(1) Leases and Notes Payable	50,307,343	79,144,998	57,374,889	53,764,108	53,488,666	84,572,675
<b>Total Lease and Notes Payable Debt Service</b>	<b>50,307,343</b>	<b>79,144,998</b>	<b>57,374,889</b>	<b>53,764,108</b>	<b>53,488,666</b>	<b>84,572,675</b>
<b>Net Tax Supported Debt Service</b>						
	<b>203,050,753</b>	<b>221,321,070</b>	<b>267,880,902</b>	<b>261,904,216</b>	<b>272,384,836</b>	<b>318,138,162</b>
General revenue fund (expressed in thousands)	4,166,510	4,245,258	4,756,336	4,437,857	4,987,577	5,887,899
Debt service as a percentage of general revenue fund	4.87%	5.21%	5.63%	5.90%	5.46%	5.40%
Revenue (expressed in thousands and as defined in the rule)	5,266,423	5,460,235	6,133,510	5,679,843	6,354,277	7,254,160
Debt as a percentage of revenue (as defined in the rule)	3.86%	4.05%	4.37%	4.61%	4.29%	4.39%

Revenue information provided by the West Virginia Department of Revenue (see Appendix B).

(1) - Balances for lease and notes payables beginning in fiscal year 2023 are projections.

6/30/2023 FY23	6/30/2024 FY24	6/30/2025 FY25	6/30/2026 FY26	6/30/2027 FY27	6/30/2028 FY28	6/30/2029 FY29	6/30/2030 FY30	6/30/2031 FY31	6/30/2032 FY32	6/30/2033 FY33
15,302,500	23,196,500	23,194,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118,187,856	113,152,006	115,594,406	115,606,281	115,605,531	115,603,781	115,611,156	115,605,906	115,602,631	115,604,756	115,603,506
21,937,975	22,201,225	22,210,175	22,201,375	22,201,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
155,428,331	158,549,731	160,999,081	137,807,656	137,806,531	115,603,781	115,611,156	115,605,906	115,602,631	115,604,756	115,603,506
24,936,770	24,908,558	24,882,126	24,849,012	13,242,328	6,389,125	6,388,875	6,389,250	6,384,875	6,379,500	6,382,125
9,995,400	9,994,650	9,997,400	9,992,900	9,995,900	9,995,400	9,990,900	9,991,900	9,997,400	9,997,800	9,991,800
17,310,971	17,310,471	17,314,576	17,302,420	14,928,070	14,918,920	14,920,625	14,917,000	14,913,775	14,909,850	14,909,450
3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	6,333,673	6,271,678	6,200,370	6,129,750	6,054,073	5,971,895	5,888,243
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15,220,713	15,239,213	15,227,900	15,234,900	15,222,775	12,657,350	10,221,600	7,720,850	7,723,100	5,686,400	3,646,200
9,920,669	9,800,850	9,798,150	9,798,250	12,206,750	12,205,000	3,996,500	4,119,019	-	-	-
9,045,308	13,341,574	7,194,946	14,343,544	15,249,752	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,917,000	5,914,000	5,907,875	5,903,250	5,899,625	5,896,500	5,888,500	5,885,125	5,880,750	5,874,875	5,874,875
96,170,504	100,332,989	94,146,646	101,247,949	93,078,873	68,333,973	57,607,370	55,152,894	50,953,973	48,820,320	46,692,693
84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000
84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000	84,570,000
336,168,835	343,452,720	339,715,727	323,625,605	315,455,404	268,507,754	257,788,526	255,328,800	251,126,604	248,995,076	246,866,199
6,386,300	6,041,386	6,172,586	6,330,150	6,562,650	6,758,150	6,943,999	7,134,959	7,331,170	7,532,778	7,739,929
5.26%	5.68%	5.50%	5.11%	4.81%	3.97%	3.71%	3.58%	3.43%	3.31%	3.19%
7,719,967	7,402,835	7,546,544	7,681,699	7,914,199	8,082,498	8,272,047	8,463,007	8,659,218	8,860,826	9,067,977
4.35%	4.64%	4.50%	4.21%	3.99%	3.32%	3.12%	3.02%	2.90%	2.81%	2.72%

## Graphs Representing Tables 4 & 5 for the Past Six Years



## General Obligation Bonds

### Safe Roads Amendment of 1996 and Roads to Prosperity Amendment of 2017

As of June 30, 2022

Principal outstanding: \$1,589,340,000

No remaining authorization for "new money" debt.

- FY 2023
  - Principal due: \$55,475,000
  - Interest due: \$78,015,356
  - Principal outstanding: \$1,533,865,000
- FY 2024
  - Principal due: \$61,020,000
  - Interest due: \$75,328,506
  - Principal outstanding: \$1,472,845,000
- FY 2025
  - Principal due: \$66,595,000
  - Interest due: \$72,193,906
  - Principal outstanding: \$1,406,250,000
- FY 2026
  - Principal due: \$46,770,000
  - Interest due: \$68,836,281
  - Principal outstanding: \$1,359,480,000
- FY 2027
  - Principal due: \$49,120,000
  - Interest due: \$66,485,531
  - Principal outstanding: \$1,310,360,000
- FY 2028
  - Principal due: \$51,605,000
  - Interest due: \$63,998,781
  - Principal outstanding: \$1,258,755,000
- FY 2029
  - Principal due: \$54,225,000
  - Interest due: \$61,386,156
  - Principal outstanding: \$1,204,530,000
- FY 2030
  - Principal due: \$56,965,000
  - Interest due: \$58,640,906
  - Principal outstanding: \$1,147,565,000
- FY 2031
  - Principal due: \$59,810,000
  - Interest due: \$55,792,631
  - Principal outstanding: \$1,087,755,000
- FY 2032
  - Principal due: \$62,840,000
  - Interest due: \$52,764,756
  - Principal outstanding: \$1,024,915,000
- FY 2033
  - Principal due: \$66,020,000
  - Interest due: \$49,583,506
  - Principal outstanding: \$958,895,000

## Components of Net Tax-Supported Debt as of June 30, 2022 General Obligation Bonds

### Safe Road Amendment of 1996 and Roads to Prosperity Amendment of 2017 –

The Safe Road Amendment of 1996 authorized bonds to be issued in an amount not to exceed \$550 million. All of these bonds will be retired completely by June 1, 2025. The Roads to Prosperity Amendment of 2017 authorized bonds to be issued in an amount not to exceed \$1.6 billion. All of the issued bonds on June 30, 2022, will be retired completely by June 1, 2046.

The Safe Road and Roads to Prosperity bonds are paid from the state's Road Fund. The following table shows the debt service burden on the Road Fund, which will peak during fiscal year 2025. After 2025, the debt service burden is expected to decrease from 14.63% in fiscal year 2025 and remain consistent through maturity in fiscal year 2046.

Table 6 – Debt Service Burden, State Road Fund as of June 30, 202

Fiscal Year	Debt Service	Road Fund Revenue	Debt Service as % of
			Road Fund
2017	23,192,900	691,645,000	3.35%
2018	23,191,650	797,088,000	2.91%
2019	78,611,552	868,485,000	9.05%
2020	92,284,698	850,856,000	10.85%
2021	108,615,331	861,970,000	12.60%
2022	118,152,513	873,734,000	13.52%
2023	133,490,356	952,700,000	14.01%
2024	136,348,506	936,200,000	14.56%
2025	138,788,906	948,700,000	14.63%
2026	115,606,281	926,300,000	12.48%
2027	115,605,531	926,300,000	12.48%
2028	115,603,781	921,300,000	12.55%
2029	115,611,156	925,000,000	12.50%
2030	115,605,906	925,000,000	12.50%
2031	115,602,631	925,000,000	12.50%
2032	115,604,756	925,000,000	12.50%
2033	115,603,506	925,000,000	12.50%

\*Does not include amounts paid through refunding.

## General Obligation Bonds Continued

### General Obligation Bonds

#### Infrastructure Improvement Amendment of 1994

As of June 30, 2022

Principal outstanding: \$96,577,628

No remaining authorization for "new money" debt.

- FY 2023
  - Principal due: \$13,394,741
  - Interest due: \$8,543,234
  - Principal outstanding: \$56,374,103
- FY 2024
  - Principal due: \$13,561,828
  - Interest due: \$8,639,397
  - Principal outstanding: \$42,812,275
- FY 2025
  - Principal due: \$13,919,946
  - Interest due: \$8,290,229
  - Principal outstanding: \$28,892,329
- FY 2026
  - Principal due: \$14,319,275
  - Interest due: \$7,882,100
  - Principal outstanding: \$14,573,054
- FY 2027
  - Principal due: \$14,573,054
  - Interest due: \$7,627,946
  - Principal outstanding: \$0

**Infrastructure Improvement Amendment of 1994** – The Infrastructure Improvement Amendment of 1994 authorized bonds to be issued in an amount not to exceed \$300 million for water supply and sewage treatment systems as well as economic development sites. The bonds are secured by the first collections of severance taxes. Beginning in April 2016, the annual dedication of collections is based on an amortization schedule published by the West Virginia State Treasurer’s Office, not to exceed \$22.25 million per year. All of the bonds issued will be retired by November 1, 2026. NOTE: During fiscal year 2022, the West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council made a reporting adjustment to show the accreted amount versus the cash-based purchase price. The cash basis amount has been used in prior reports. Neither the actual bond balance nor the amortization schedule changed. So, the \$95,577,628 shown as the outstanding balance as of June 30, 2022 is the accreted value versus the cash-based value outstanding of \$69,768,844 as of June 30, 2022. Table 7 (*Table 7 – Debt Service Infrastructure GO Bonds as of June 30, 2022*) shows the debt service on all Infrastructure GO bonds and the appropriation of dedicated severance tax collections as of June 30, 2022.

**Table 7 – Debt Service Infrastructure GO Bonds as of June 30, 2022**

Fiscal Year	Debt Service	Annual Appropriation
2017	21,656,353	21,656,000
2018	19,377,313	19,377,000
2019	20,556,969	20,557,000
2020	21,947,475	21,947,000
2021	21,935,925	21,936,000
2022	21,954,900	21,955,000
2023	21,937,975	21,938,000
2024	22,201,225	22,201,000
2025	22,210,175	22,210,000
2026	22,201,375	22,201,000
2027	22,201,000	22,201,000

**Authorized but unissued** – The Vietnam Veterans Bonus Amendment of 1973, the Veterans Bonus Amendment of 1992 and the Veterans Bonus Amendment of 2004 authorized the sale of bonds of not more than \$40 million, \$4 million and \$8 million, respectively, for the purpose of paying a bonus to the veterans serving in foreign conflicts. General Revenue funds have been used to pay all of these bonuses and no bonds have been issued.

**Qualified Veterans Housing Bonds Amendment of 1984** – The Qualified Veterans Housing Bonds Amendment of 1984 authorized the sale of bonds to provide financing for owner-occupied residences for persons determined by the Legislature to be qualified veterans. The amount of bonds issued is limited to bonds in which the annual principal and interest do not exceed a total of \$35 million in any fiscal year.

## Revenue Bonds

### Revenue Bonds

The remaining authorization for all bonds is dependent upon legislation and available revenues.

[Lottery and Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds – Economic Development Authority of West Virginia](#)

Principal outstanding (net):  
\$243,492,265

[Lottery and Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds – West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission](#)

Principal outstanding (net):  
\$209,255,000

[Lottery and Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds – School Building Authority of West Virginia](#)

Principal outstanding (net):  
\$209,649,592

[Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds – West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council](#)

Principal outstanding (net):  
\$48,036,882

**Lottery Revenue Bonds** – Revenue bonds backed by certain funds of the West Virginia Lottery have been issued for various reasons, such as economic development grants and “brick & mortar” projects at various primary and secondary schools as well as colleges and universities throughout West Virginia. Lottery revenue bonds account for approximately 25% of the state’s net tax-supported debt outstanding. The following table shows the debt service burden lottery revenue bonds place on lottery funds. Lottery Fund numbers are provided by the Department of Revenue and are net of transfers to the state’s General Revenue Fund.

**Table 8 - Debt Service Burden, Lottery Fund as of June 30, 2022**

Fiscal Year	Debt Service	Lottery Fund Revenue	Debt Service as % of
			Lottery Fund
2017	84,472,638	386,612,000	21.85%
2018	82,069,901	398,512,000	20.59%
2019	87,959,242	488,132,000	18.02%
2020	93,907,935	369,182,000	25.44%
2021	88,344,914	482,794,000	18.30%
2022	93,458,073	470,572,000	19.86%
2023	96,170,504	359,029,000	26.79%
2024	100,332,989	403,048,000	24.89%
2025	94,146,646	403,048,000	23.36%
2026	101,247,949	403,048,000	25.12%
2027	93,078,873	403,048,000	23.09%
2028	68,333,973	403,048,000	16.95%
2029	57,607,370	403,048,000	14.29%
2030	55,152,894	403,048,000	13.68%
2031	50,953,973	403,048,000	12.64%
2032	48,820,320	403,048,000	12.11%
2033	46,692,693	403,048,000	11.58%

## ***Lease and Note Payable Obligations***

### *Various Lease and Note Payable Obligations*

Principal outstanding: \$509,028,158

Remaining authorization is dependent upon legislation and available revenues.

### *Top 10 Spending Units with Leases and/or Notes Outstanding (dollar value outstanding) as of June 30, 2022*

1. West Virginia University: \$90.0 million
2. Secretary of Administration: \$87.0 million
3. State Building Commission of West Virginia: \$66.4 million
4. Marshall University: \$57.7 million
5. Department of Health & Human Services: \$44.7 million
6. Shepherd University: \$29.9 million
7. Department of Administration, Travel Management: \$21.2 million
8. Division of Motor Vehicles: \$16.4 million
9. Department of the Adjutant General: \$14.0 million
10. West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection: \$11.2 million

## **Components of Net Tax- Supported Debt as of June 30, 2022 Leases and Notes Payable**

Approximately \$94.6 million of new leases and notes payable were entered into during fiscal year 2022. This reflects an increase from fiscal year 2021, which had a total of \$8.0 million.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The total amount of leases outstanding in this report is \$509.0 million and will differ from the figure reported in the state's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. This is due to several factors, including the materiality levels used.



## Components of Net Tax-Supported Debt as of June 30, 2022 Debt Service Reserve & Other Funds

The table below (*Table 9 – Escrow/Sinking Funds/Debt Service Reserve Accounts as of June 30, 2022*) shows debt service reserve, escrow and sinking funds available to pay debt service on various issues part of the state’s net tax-supported debt. These amounts are deducted from the gross tax-supported debt to calculate the net figure detailed in Table 1 (*Table 1 – West Virginia Net Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2022, page 3*). All figures are as of June 30, 2022.

Table 9 - Escrow/Sinking Funds/  
Debt Service Reserve Accounts  
as of June 30, 2022

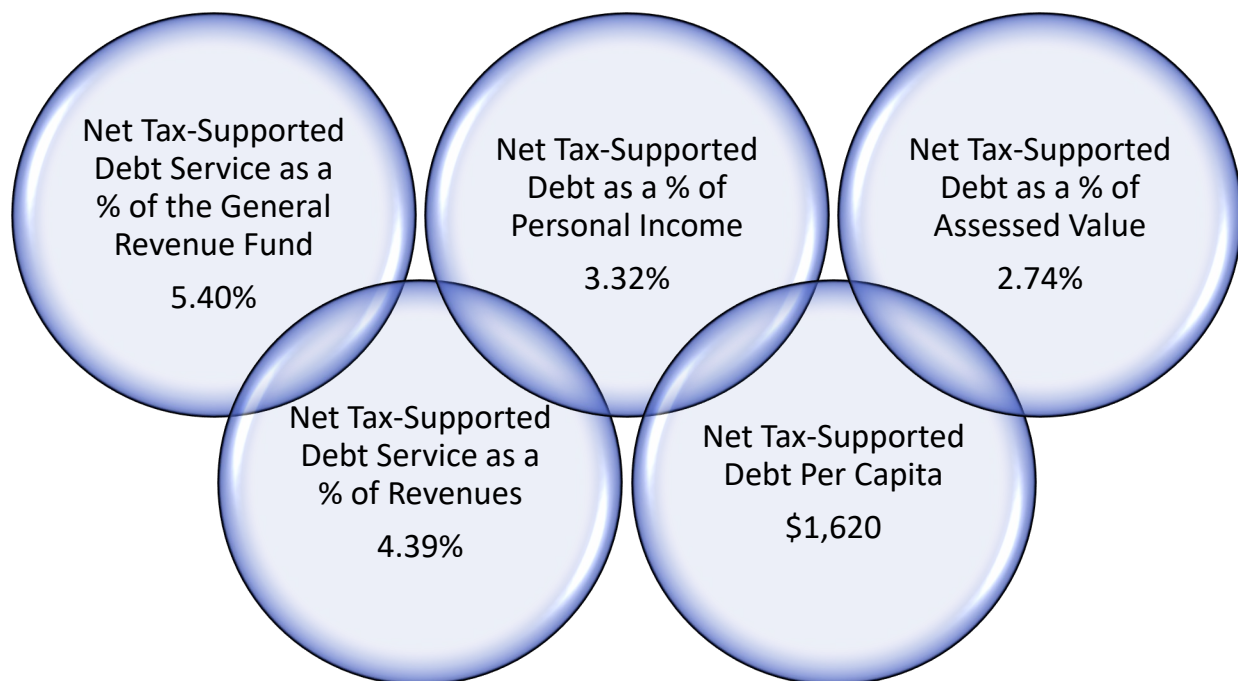
Issue / Spending Unit / Authority	Type of fund	Value on June 30, 2022
West Virginia Economic Development Authority Excess Lottery Revenue	Reserve	\$26,377,735
School Building Authority of West Virginia, Capital Improvement Bonds	Reserve	\$61,921,250
School Building Authority of West Virginia, Excess Lottery Revenue (QSCBs)	Sinking Fund	\$100,169,808
West Virginia Economic Development Authority, Lottery Revenue Bonds	Escrow	\$135,940,000
West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	Escrow	\$79,220,000

## 2. Calculate key ratios that are commonly used to examine debt

Key ratios establish benchmarks the municipal bond industry and other entities use to provide a measurement of a state's outstanding debt and the servicing (principal and interest payments) of that debt. Ratios are useful tools because they provide quantifiable measurements used when analyzing a state's fiscal position. Ratios can also provide insight into economic trends and a state's reliance on debt financing.

According to calculations based on net tax-supported debt, revenue projections, personal income projections and population estimates, the ratios as of June 30, 2022, are shown below:

### Various Debt Ratios as of June 30, 2022

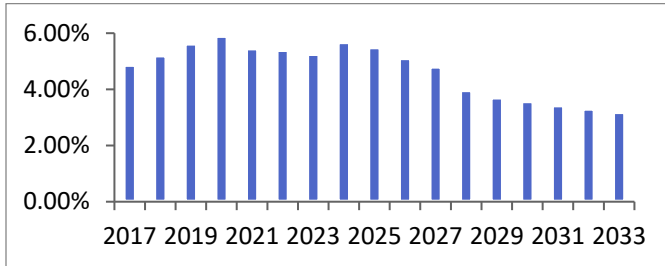


### State of West Virginia Credit Ratings:

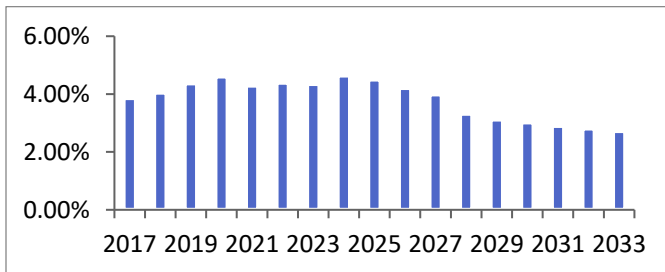
The ratings for the State remain as follows from the June 2021 General Obligation 2021 AB Bond issuance.

Moody's: Aa2; Standard and Poor's: AA-; and Fitch: AA

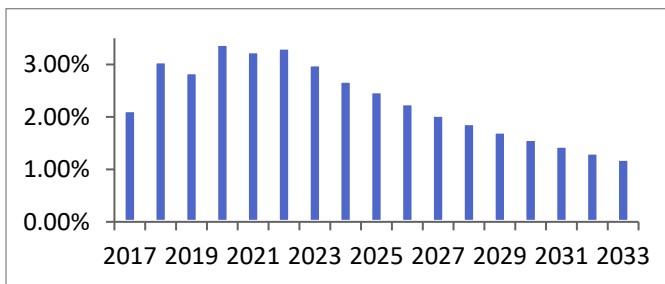
With the 2018 issuance of \$800 million, the 2019 issuance of \$600 million, and the 2021 issuance of \$214 million in GO debt, the ratios reached their peak in fiscal year 2024 for the first two charts and fiscal year 2022 for the second two charts below. In the years following, there is a decrease as the debt service payments are made. This does not account for increases in revenue bond debt and assumes lease obligations outstanding for fiscal years 2023 to 2033 remaining constant. The following charts show the historical and future projections of these ratios.



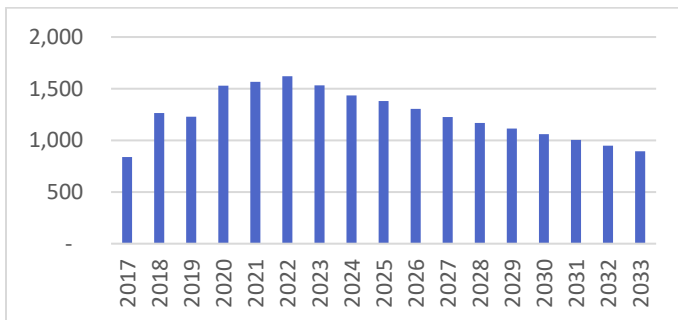
**Net Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of General Revenue Fund**  
Current Percentage: 5.40%



**Net Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenues**  
Current Percentage: 4.39%



**Net Tax-Supported Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income**  
Current Percentage: 3.32%



**Net Tax-Supported Debt Per Capita**  
Current Level: \$1,620

### 3. Make recommendations which will attempt to keep the state within an average to low range of nationally recognized debt limits.

The final step in this analysis is making recommendations based on keeping the state within a certain range of debt ratios. Most ratios are easily accessible; therefore, making comparisons to other states and making recommendations of keeping the state in the average to low range is relatively easy. There are also certain industry practices recognized as prudent fiscal management. For example, many states have constitutional or statutory caps on how much of their General Fund can be obligated toward debt repayment; other states use a combination of ratios with various parameters.

Each year, Moody’s Investors Service produces a report ranking states according to various debt ratios. The 2022 report, titled *States – US – Debt, pension and OPEB liabilities all up in fiscal 2021*, shows the average (or “mean”), the high and the low for two of the ratios examined in this report. This comparison is made to West Virginia ratios to carry out the legislative intent of this report, which is to make recommendations with the aim of keeping the state in the “average to low range of national recognized debt limits.” The average debt per capita of the 50 states for 2022 was \$1,772. The average debt as a percentage of personal income was 2.8%.

**Table 10 – Various Statistics from Moody’s 2022 Publication,  
*States – US – Debt, pension and OPEB liabilities all up in fiscal 2021***

Ratio	Average	Highest	Lowest	West Virginia Ranking*
Net-Tax Supported Debt (NTSD) per capita	\$1,772	\$8,014	\$19	\$2,708
		Connecticut	Nebraska	#11
NTSD as a % of Personal Income	2.8%	11.4%	0.0%	5.7%
		Hawaii	Nebraska	#6
Total NTSD	\$12.4 billion	\$96.4 billion	\$11.4 million	\$4.8 billion
		California	Wyoming	#26

*\* As reported by Moody’s in September 2022. These figures do not necessarily match the amounts stated in this report by the West Virginia State Treasurer’s Office, generally due to timing and the inclusion of certain obligations. For specific calculations of the West Virginia State Treasurer’s Office, see tables 4 and 5, pages 8 through 11.*

**Net Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of the General Revenue Fund**

On June 30, 2022, the net tax-supported debt service as a percentage of the General Revenue Fund was 5.40%, which is below the recommended cap of 6.00%. This report recommends a cap on this particular ratio each year. The following are the recommended caps in past reports and actual levels at the time the report was issued:

2017  
Recommended cap: 6.00%  
Actual ratio: 4.87%

2018  
Recommended cap: 6.00%  
Actual Ratio: 5.21%

2019  
Recommended cap: 6.00%  
Actual Ratio: 5.63%

2020  
Recommended cap: 6.00%  
Actual Ratio: 5.90%

2021  
Recommended cap: 6.00%  
Actual Ratio: 5.46%

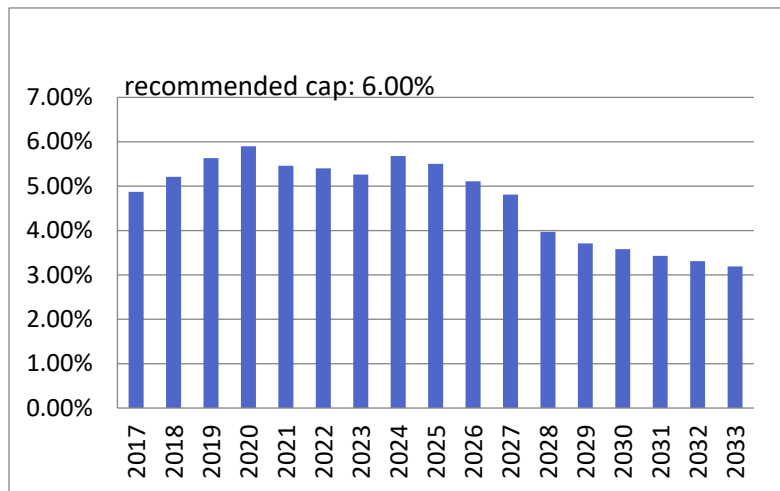
2022  
Recommended cap: 6.00%  
Actual ratio: 5.40%

**Net Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of the General Revenue Fund**

The net tax-supported debt service as a percentage of the General Revenue Fund is perhaps the most important ratio measurement since it shows the potential strain on the General Revenue Fund if, for some reason, all other funds are insufficient to pay debt service.

Keeping the potential debt service burden on the state’s General Revenue Fund below 6.00% is prudent fiscal management.

**Net Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of the General Revenue Fund Fiscal Years 2017-2022 (actual), 2023-2033 (projected) as of June 30, 2022**



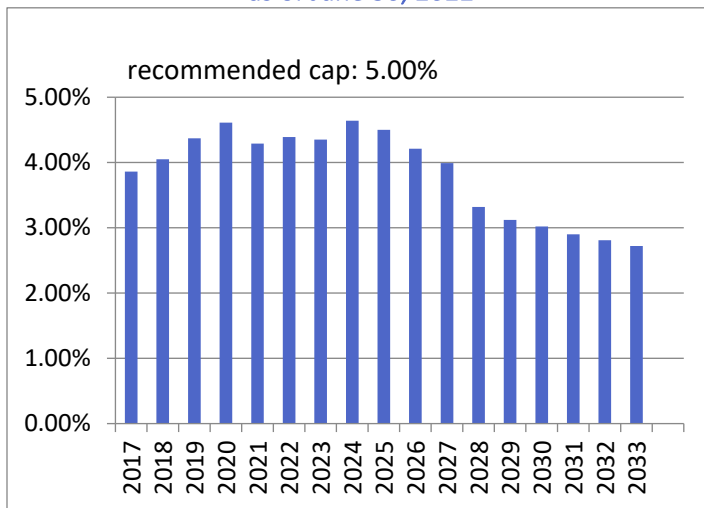
### Net Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenues

The definition of revenues includes not only the General Revenue Fund, but also the state’s Road Fund, Lottery Fund, and the dedicated stream of the state’s coal severance tax collections. The annual dedication of collections for the Infrastructure General Obligation bonds is based on an amortization schedule published by the West Virginia State Treasurer’s Office, not to exceed \$22.25 million per year. The current and projected revenues are contained in *Table 5 - Net Tax-Supported Debt Services for Fiscal Years 2023-2033*, pages 10 and 11, and in *Appendix B - Revenue Information*.

The recommended level for this year’s report remains at 5.00%. As mentioned in previous reports, the amount of bonds backed by a pledge of lottery revenue remains at a high level. The Legislature has approved statutory rules addressing adequate debt service coverage ratio limits on the Excess Lottery Fund and provided a cross-collateral mechanism for Lottery Revenue Bonds.

The debt service on existing Lottery Revenue Bonds will peak at \$101 million during fiscal year 2026. The debt service is \$93 million for fiscal year 2022. After 2026, the debt service decreases.

Net Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenues  
Fiscal Years 2017-2022 (actual), 2023-2033 (projected)  
as of June 30, 2022



### Net Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenues

#### Recommended Caps:

On June 30, 2022, the net tax-supported debt service as a percentage of Revenues was 4.39%, which is below the recommended cap of 5.00%. This report recommends a cap on this particular ratio each year. The following are the recommended caps in past reports and actual levels at the time the report was issued:

2017  
Recommended cap: 5.00%  
Actual Ratio: 3.86%

2018  
Recommended cap: 5.00%  
Actual Ratio: 4.05%

2019  
Recommended cap: 5.00%  
Actual Ratio: 4.37%

2020  
Recommended cap: 5.00%  
Actual Ratio: 4.61%

2021  
Recommended cap: 5.00%  
Actual Ratio: 4.29%

2022  
Recommended cap: 5.00%  
Actual Ratio: 4.39%

## Net Tax-Supported Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income

### Recommended Caps:

On June 30, 2022, the net tax-supported debt as a percentage of Personal Income was 3.32% which is above the recommended cap of 3.00%. This report recommends a cap on this particular ratio each year. The following are the recommended caps in past reports and actual levels at the time the report was issued:

2017 (personal income figures revised)  
Recommended cap: 3.00%  
Actual Ratio: 2.13%

2018 (personal income figures revised)  
Recommended cap: 3.00%  
Actual Ratio: 3.06%

2019 (personal income figures revised)  
Recommended cap: 3.00%  
Actual Ratio: 2.85%

2020 (personal income figures revised)  
Recommended cap: 3.00%  
Actual Ratio: 3.39%

2021 (personal income figures revised)  
Recommended cap: 3.00%  
Actual Ratio: 3.25%

2022  
Recommended cap: 3.00%  
Actual Ratio: 3.32%

## Net Tax-Supported Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income

This ratio has historically plagued the State of West Virginia because the measurement of personal income of West Virginia residents has been below the national average. According to figures supplied from the West Virginia State Budget Office, with further reference to a S&P Global report, West Virginia's personal income is forecasted to increase approximately 4.87% from 2022 to 2023, and increase 4.33% from 2023 to 2024, and increase 4.02% from 2024 to 2025.

According to a Moody's Investors Service report, the average of this particular ratio is 2.8%, with the median being 2.1%. Comparing states that have a similar Moody's rating to that of West Virginia (Aa2), West Virginia was the ninth highest within the average range of this particular ratio as detailed in Table 11 *Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income (similarly rated states) as Presented in a 2022 report by Moody's Investors Service on page 24.*

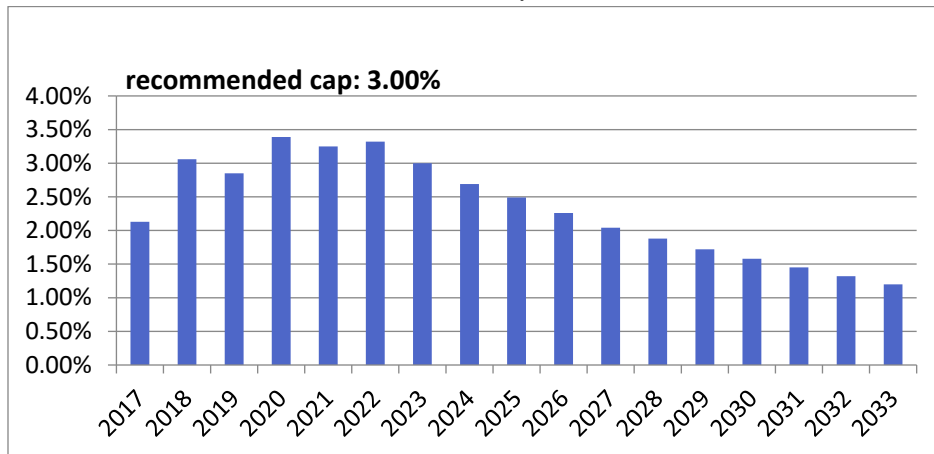
Historically, this report has recommended a cap of 3.00% for this particular ratio. It is recommended the cap for this year remain at 3.00%. Until the State of West Virginia can realize a greater increase in its personal income, careful attention should be paid to this important economic indicator.

Table 11 - Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income (Similarly Rated States) as Presented in a 2022 Report by Moody's Investors Service

State	Debt as a % of Personal Income*
Oklahoma	0.7%
Maine	1.9%
Kansas	2.4%
New Mexico	2.6%
California	3.2%
Louisiana	3.2%
Mississippi	4.3%
Rhode Island	5.0%
West Virginia	5.7%
Hawaii	11.4%

\* As reported by Moody's in September 2022. These figures do not necessarily match with the amounts stated in this report by the West Virginia State Treasurer's Office, generally due to timing and the inclusion of certain obligations. For the specific calculations of the West Virginia State Treasurer's Office, see Table 4 and Table 5, pages 8 through 11.

**West Virginia Debt as a Percentage of Personal income  
Fiscal Years 2017-2022 (Actual), 2023-2033 (Projected)  
as of June 30, 2022**





## Net Tax-Supported Debt Per Capita

### Recommended Caps:

On June 30, 2022, the net tax-supported debt per capita was \$1,620, which is above the recommended cap of \$980. This report recommends a cap on this particular ratio each year. The following are the recommended caps in past reports and actual levels at the time the report was issued:

2017

Recommended cap: \$1,100

Actual Ratio: \$838

2018

Recommended cap: \$980

Actual Ratio: \$1,265

2019

Recommended cap: \$980

Actual Ratio: \$1,228

2020

Recommended cap: \$980

Actual Ratio: \$1,529

2021

Recommended cap: \$980

Actual Ratio: \$1,567

2022

Recommended cap: \$980

Actual Ratio: \$1,620

## Net Tax-Supported Debt Per Capita

West Virginia's net tax-supported debt per capita as calculated by the West Virginia State Treasurer's Office is \$1,620. This figure is similar to the national average of \$1,772 listed in the Moody's Investors Service report.

Population figures are good economic measurements in this analysis. For example, the ratio of net tax-supported debt per capita indicates the possible debt burden on each West Virginia citizen based on a population analysis. According to estimates from the United States Census Bureau, West Virginia's population in 2020 was 1,793,716, a slight increase over 2019. The very slight increase and previous years' trending downward population is not a positive indicator for the State of West Virginia because the potential debt burden increases on the remaining population. It is also important to note West Virginia has one of the oldest populations in the United States.

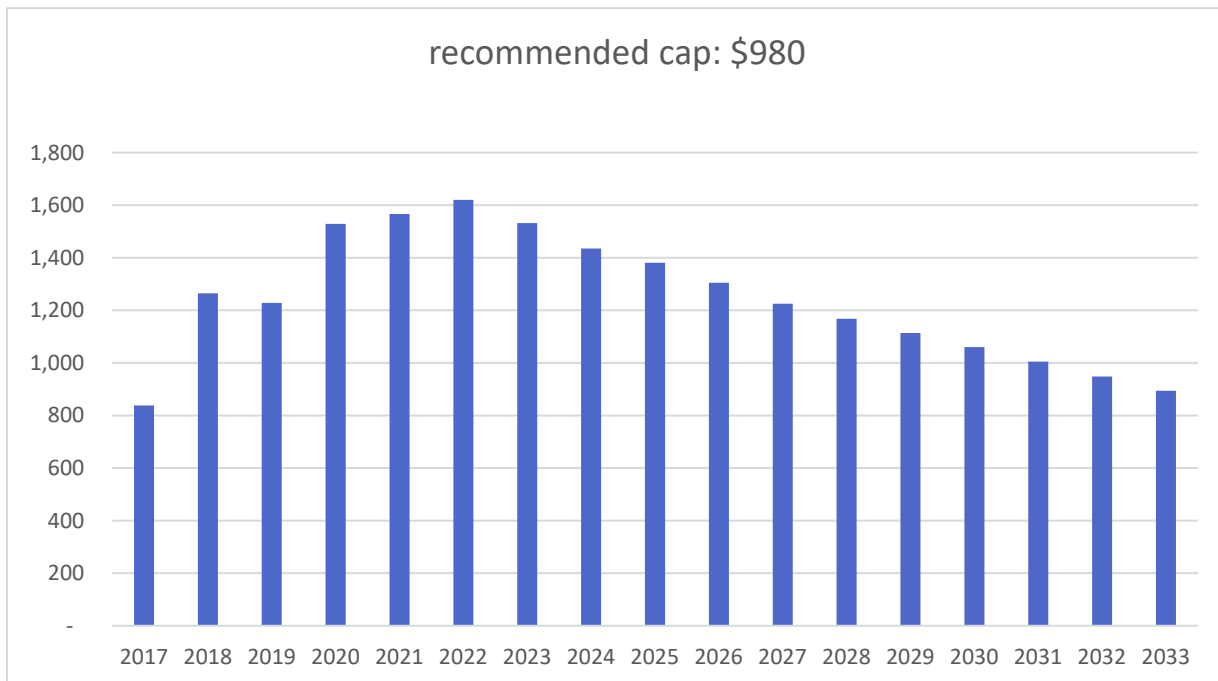
The state's population may see growth as more jobs are anticipated with an influx of investment in infrastructure development. However, until this shift in declining population is realized, the recommended cap of net tax-supported debt per capita should be \$980 as of June 30, 2022. This recommendation is below the national average of \$1,772. According to Moody's, the net tax-supported debt per capita for West Virginia was \$2,708, the eighth highest ratio among other states with a Moody's rating of Aa2. This figure is different than the figure calculated by the West Virginia State Treasurer's Office (see note on page 26).

Table 12 - Debt Per Capita  
 (Similarly Rated States)  
 as Presented in a 2022 report by Moody's Investors Service

State	Debt Per Capita*
Oklahoma	\$394
Maine	\$1,091
New Mexico	\$1,285
Kansas	\$1,413
Louisiana	\$1,735
Mississippi	\$1,976
California	\$2,458
West Virginia	\$2,708
Rhode Island	\$3,106
Hawaii	\$6,890

*\* As reported by Moody's in September 2022. These figures do not necessarily match with the amounts stated in this report by the West Virginia State Treasurer's Office generally due to timing and the inclusion of certain obligations. For the West Virginia State Treasurer's Office specific calculations, see Table 4 and Table 5, pages 8 through 11.*

**West Virginia Debt Per Capita**  
 Fiscal Years 2017-2022 (Actual), 2023-2033 (Projected) as of June 30, 2022



## ***Other Debt Ratios***

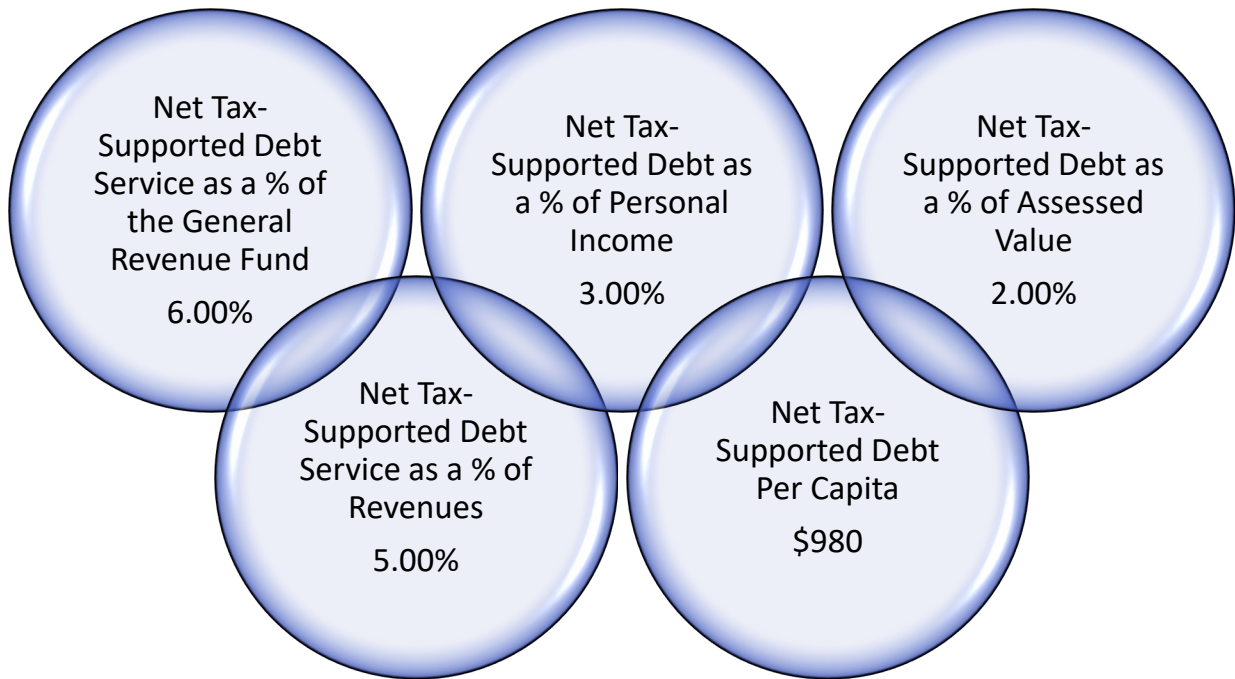
Net tax-supported debt as a Percentage of the Assessed Value of Taxable Property - Historically, the Debt Capacity Report has suggested a cap of 2.00% for this particular ratio. This recommendation has not been based on any particular research, but rather on the relationship to the other current debt ratios of the state. On June 30, 2022, the ratio was 2.74%.

## **Summary**

The goal of this report is to continue the State of West Virginia's practice of fiscal conservatism by making recommendations to help the state maintain a "moderate-to-low" debt burden. This burden does not consider the state's "soft" debts, such as pension liabilities or other post-employment benefits, but it does consider those debt issuances the state's citizens and its lawmakers have authorized.

The State of West Virginia is below two of the five recommended caps on the ratios examined in this report. As previously discussed, the state has issued \$1.6 billion in GO bonds as of June 2021. This investment in the state's future must be carefully monitored to ensure it pays the expected dividends of long-term income and population growth for the State of West Virginia and its citizens. Maintaining a fiscally conservative approach will guide the State of West Virginia on the road to prosperity.

# Summary of Recommended Caps as of June 30, 2022



## **Appendix A**

**West Virginia State Code §12-6A-1, *et. seq.***

**The Debt Management Act**

## **ARTICLE 6A. THE DEBT MANAGEMENT ACT**

### **§12-6A-1. Short title.**

This article shall be known and may be cited as “The Debt Management Act”.

### **§12-6A-2. Legislative findings and declaration of public necessity.**

The Legislature hereby finds and declares that in order to maintain the strong financial management of the state, to meet the fiscal needs of state government and to facilitate financing essential capital projects at the lowest possible cost to the citizens of the state, the state must regularly monitor the amount of debt issued by the state and its spending units, ensure the state and its spending units meet all debt service requirements, monitor the credit rating of the state and analyze the acceptance of debt issued by the state and its spending units. The Legislature further finds that in order to meet these important goals, the Division of Debt Management needs to be continued.

### **§12-6A-3. Division of Debt Management continued; director.**

(a) The Division of Debt Management is continued in the office of the State Treasurer.

(b) The Division shall serve as a central information source concerning the incurrence, recording and reporting of debt issued by the state and its spending units, and shall prepare reports pertaining to the capacity of the state and its spending units to issue debt.

(c) The Treasurer shall appoint a director, qualified by reason of exceptional training and experience in the field of activities of his or her respective Division, and who shall serve at the will and pleasure of the Treasurer.

### **§12-6A-4. Definitions.**

For the purpose of this article:

“Debt” means bonds, notes, certificates of participation, certificate transactions, capital leases, debentures, lease purchases, mortgages, securitizations and all other forms of securities and indebtedness obligations evidencing specific amounts owed and payable on demand or on determinable dates.

“Debt impact report” means a report prepared by the division which includes information pertaining to a proposed issuance of debt by the state or its spending units.

“Division” means the Division of Debt Management.

“Moral obligation bond” means a debt obligation for which the state or a spending unit has made a nonbinding covenant to make up any deficiency in debt service.

“Net tax-supported debt” means the amount of tax supported debt less any applicable refundings, defeasances, escrow accounts, reserve requirements and sinking funds.

“State” means the State of West Virginia.

“Spending unit” means a state department, agency, board, commission, committee, authority or other entity of the state with the power to issue and secure debt. Spending unit does not include local political subdivisions.

“Tax-supported debt” means: (1) General obligation bonds of the state; (2) moral obligation bonds of the state or a spending unit; (3) capital leases, installment purchases, lease purchases, mortgages, certificates of participation and any other similar debt financing transaction extending beyond one year issued by the state or its spending units; and (4) any other debt issued by the state or a spending unit which is not self-supporting. Debt issued by the West Virginia housing development fund, economic development authority, hospital finance authority, parkway authority, public energy authority, solid waste management board and water development authority, with the exception of debt secured by lottery revenues or secured by a lease with the Secretary of Administration, is not tax-supported debt.

#### **§12-6A-5. Powers and duties.**

The Division of Debt Management shall perform the following functions and duties:

(1) Continuously evaluate the current and projected debt and debt service requirements of the State and its spending units.

(2) Evaluate cash flow projections relative to proposed and existing revenue bond issues.

(3) Issue a debt impact report if requested by the Governor, the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Delegates. The Division may request any additional information needed to issue a debt impact report. A debt impact report shall in no way restrict the Governor, the Legislature or the spending unit.

(4) Act as liaison with the Legislature on all debt matters, including, but not limited to, new debt issues and the status of debt issued by the State and its spending units.

(5) Assist the State and its spending units regarding the issuance of debt if requested.

(6) Establish reporting requirements for the issuance of debt by the State and its spending units pursuant to the provisions of this article.

(7) Monitor continuing disclosure requirements and post-issuance compliance issues with federal and state tax and securities law, including, without limitation, arbitrage, rebate and remedial measures.

(8) Make and execute contracts and other instruments and pay the reasonable value of services or commodities rendered to the division pursuant to those contracts.

(9) Contract, cooperate or join with any one or more other governments or public agencies, with any political subdivision of the State, or with the United States, to perform any administrative service, activity or undertaking which the contracting party is authorized by law to perform, charge for providing services and expend any fees collected.

(10) Do all things necessary or convenient to effectuate the intent of this article and to carry out its powers and functions.

#### **§12-6A-6. Reporting.**

(a) Within fifteen days following the end of each calendar quarter, each state spending unit shall provide the division and the Legislative Auditor, in the manner provided by this article and in such form and detail as the State Treasurer may require, a report including, but not limited to, the name of the state spending unit, the amounts and types of debt incurred during the calendar quarter and outstanding at the end of the calendar quarter, the cost and expenses of incurring the debt, the maturity date of each debt, the terms and conditions of the debt, the current debt service on the debt, the interest rate on the debt, the source of the proceeds utilized for repayment of the debt, the amounts of repayment during the calendar quarter, the repayment schedule and the security for the debt. A state spending unit having no outstanding debt shall not be required to provide the quarterly report but shall file an annual report, on forms established by the Division of Debt Management: *Provided*, That the state spending unit shall immediately notify the Division of Debt Management of any change in the spending unit's outstanding debt or financial condition.

(b) Not less than thirty days prior to a proposed offering of debt by the state or a state spending unit, written notice of the proposed offering and the terms thereof shall be given to the Division by the state spending unit in the form as the Division may require.

(c) Within thirty days after closing on an offering, the responsible spending unit shall report to the division the information pertaining to the offering required by the division in the form the division may require.

(d) On or before January 31 and July 31 of each year, the division shall prepare and issue a report of all debt of the State and its spending units and of all proposed debt issuances of which the division has received notice and shall furnish a copy of the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, the members



of the Joint Committee on Government and Finance, the Legislative Auditor and upon request to any other legislative committee and any member of the Legislature. The report shall be kept available for inspection by any citizen of the state. The division shall also prepare updated reports of all debt of the state and its spending units as of March 31 and September 30 each year, which shall be available for inspection at the office of the state Treasurer within thirty days of the end of the respective calendar quarter.

(e) On or before January 15 each year, the division shall report to the Governor and to the Legislature on the capacity of the state to issue additional debt. In preparing its annual review and estimate, the division shall, at a minimum, consider:

(1) The amount of net tax-supported debt outstanding and debt authorized but not issued during the current and next fiscal year and annually for the following ten fiscal years;

(2) Debt service requirements during the current and next fiscal year and annually for the following ten fiscal years based upon existing outstanding debt, previously authorized but unissued debt and projected bond authorizations;

(3) Any information available from the budget office of the department of revenue in connection with projected revenues and anticipated capital expenditures projected for at least the next five fiscal years;

(4) The amount of debt the state and its spending units may prudently issue;

(5) What is needed to keep West Virginia within an average to low range of nationally recognized debt limits;

(6) The debt ratios rating agencies and analysts use; and

(7) The effect of authorizations of new tax supported debt on each of the considerations in this subsection.

#### **§12-6A-7. Promulgation of rules.**

The Treasurer shall propose rules for legislative approval relating to the reporting requirements and duties under this article in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code.

## **Appendix B**

### **Revenue Information**

Revenue & Revenue Projections  
(thousands)  
2023-2033 (projected)

<u>Year</u>	<u>General Revenue</u>	<u>Road Fund</u>	<u>Lottery**</u>	<u>Severance</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	4,166,510	691,645	386,612	21,656	5,266,423
2018	4,245,258	797,088	398,512	19,377	5,460,235
2019	4,756,336	868,485	488,132	20,557	6,133,510
2020	4,437,857	850,856	369,182	21,947	5,679,843
2021	4,987,577	861,970	482,794	21,936	6,354,277
2022	5,887,899	873,734	470,572	21,955	7,254,160
*2023	6,386,300	952,700	359,029	21,938	7,719,967
*2024	6,041,386	936,200	403,048	22,201	7,402,835
*2025	6,172,586	948,700	403,048	22,210	7,546,544
*2026	6,330,150	926,300	403,048	22,201	7,681,699
*2027	6,562,650	926,300	403,048	22,201	7,914,199
*2028	6,758,150	921,300	403,048	-	8,082,498
*2029	6,943,999	925,000	403,048	-	8,272,047
*2030	7,134,959	925,000	403,048	-	8,463,007
*2031	7,331,170	925,000	403,048	-	8,659,218
*2032	7,532,778	925,000	403,048	-	8,860,826
*2033	7,739,929	925,000	403,048	-	9,067,977

Notes: Revenue information provided by the West Virginia Budget Office  
Lottery fund does not include any revenue added to General State Revenue Fund  
Miscellaneous Receipts included in State Road Fund beginning in FY2019

\* Estimates

\*\* Road Fund collections do not include any appropriations

\*\*\* Net of trans from General Revenue