2018 Debt Capacity Report

West Virginia State Treasurer's Office
John D. Perdue, Treasurer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

All of the data contained in this report is as of June 30, 2017. However, an important event in the history of West Virginia occurred subsequent to that date. On October 7, 2017 the citizens of West Virginia agreed to the largest bond amendment in the state's history. The "Roads to Prosperity Amendment of 2017," authorizes the issuance of up to $1.6 billion in General Obligation (GO) bonds for the purpose of:

(1) Matching available federal funds for highway and bridge construction in the state; and
(2) General highway and secondary road and bridge construction or improvements in each of the fifty-five counties.

Governor Justice called the Legislature into its Third Special Session of 2017 on December 1st to consider various items. Among those was proposed legislation and a concurrent resolution to enable to sale of the "Roads to Prosperity Amendment of 2017" bonds. On December 4, 2017, Senate Bill 3001 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 301 were introduced and enacted by the Legislature. That same day Governor Justice signed Enrolled Senate Bill 3001 into law. It is anticipated that the first series of the Roads to Prosperity Bonds will be sold in the spring of 2018. Projections in this Debt Capacity Report exclude estimates of bonds that may be issued in the future, such as the Roads to Prosperity Bonds.

Although the issuance of $1.6 billion in GO bonds will almost double our outstanding net tax supported debt, the goal of this investment is to capitalize on opportunities:

- Opportunity to spur economic growth with an influx of capital investments.
- Opportunity to replace our "old" GO debt, which is quickly maturing, with new investment in West Virginia.
- Opportunity to retain and create jobs with good pay.
- Opportunity to move West Virginia into the arena where it can compete with the best globally.

Clearly, an additional $1.6 billion in GO bonds will double our outstanding debt. However, careful consideration has already been given to the revenues tied to servicing this debt. If fiscal prudence is exercised in managing the proceeds and carefully monitoring the state's economy then this investment will pay dividends for many years to come.

One tool that we can use is this Debt Capacity Report. Pursuant to West Virginia Code §12-6A-6 (e), the Treasurer is required to annually submit this Report to examine:

> 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;
>
> 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;

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.

One other subsequent factor to consider is that the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 eliminated the ability to advance refund municipal bonds after December 31, 2017. This will eliminate many opportunities to reduce the amount of debt the state and its many issuers owe. However, they will still be able to issue current refunding bonds for bonds that are callable.

Net tax supported debt outstanding – To assist in analyzing the amount of our debt capacity, we include Table one (page three), which shows the breakdown of the state's $1.52 billion in outstanding net tax supported debt as of June 30, 2017. Net tax supported debt outstanding includes:

General Obligation (GO) Bonds;

Lottery Revenue Bonds;

Bonds with debt service that is subject to an annual appropriation from the state's General Revenue Fund; and

Lease 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, 2017

Type of Debt		Principal Outstanding June 30, 2017
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS		
Safe Road Bonds	$ 151,160,000	
Infrastructure Improvement Bonds	156,460,960	
Total General Obligation Bonds		$ 307,620,960
REVENUE BONDS		
School Building Authority Capital Improvement Bonds	72,105,000	
Economic Development Authority, Lottery Revenue Bonds	135,940,000	
Economic Development Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	133,415,000	
Higher Education Policy Commission, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	203,650,000	
Higher Education Policy Commission, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds (BABs)	50,265,000	
School Building Authority, Lottery Revenue Bonds	104,930,000	
School Building Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	152,210,000	
School Building Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds (QSCBs)	150,480,000	
West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council (Excess Lottery Revenue Bond)	70,100,000	
Total Revenue Bonds		1,073,095,000
TOTAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS		340,488,736
GROSS TAX SUPPORTED DEBT		1,721,204,696
DEDUCTIONS FOR ESCROW/SINKING FUND/RESERVE FUNDS		
Economic Development Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	(19,782,648)	
Infrastructure Improvement Bonds, General Obligation Bonds	(26,100,000)	
School Building Authority Capital Improvement Revenue Bonds	(23,020,801)	
School Building Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	(63,220,000)	
School Building Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds (QSCBs)	(67,657,682)	
Total Deductions		(199,781,131)
NET TAX SUPPORTED DEBT		**$ 1,521,423,565**

The debt service (principal and interest payments) on the $1.52 billion in net tax supported debt represented 4.63% of the state's General Revenue Fund receipts and 3.66% of specified revenue sources for Fiscal Year 2017. The specified revenue sources include the state road fund, lottery funds and certain dedicated severance taxes (see Appendix B for more information on the revenues included in this calculation). Both of these 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 is the state's debt maturing? With all things remaining constant, the state will see a 6.13% decrease in its net tax supported debt outstanding within the next year. The recommended caps for various debt ratios are as follows:

Table 2 - Recommended Ratio Caps as of June 30, 2017

Ratio	Recommended Cap	June 30, 2017 Level	Projected Highest Level (FY18-28)
Net Tax Supported Debt Service as a percentage of the General Revenue Fund	6.00%	4.63%	4.56% (June 30, 2018)
Net Tax Supported Debt Service as a percentage of Revenues	5.00%	3.66%	3.54% (June 30, 2018)
Net Tax Supported Debt as a percentage of Personal Income	3.00%	2.21%	2.01% (June 30, 2018)
Net Tax Supported Debt Per Capita	$1,100	$838	$787 (June 30, 2018)
Net Tax Supported Debt as a Percentage of Assessed Valuation	2.0%	1.60%	1.51% (June 30, 2018)

Conclusion

The most important indicators of debt capacity include ratios which take into account the state's revenues and how much of those revenues are dedicated to make payments on the state's debt burden. With the anticipated issuance of $1.6 billion in GO debt over the next several years, state leaders must carefully monitor the state's ratios and be ready to take action, if necessary, to keep the state on the road to prosperity.

Debt Capacity

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

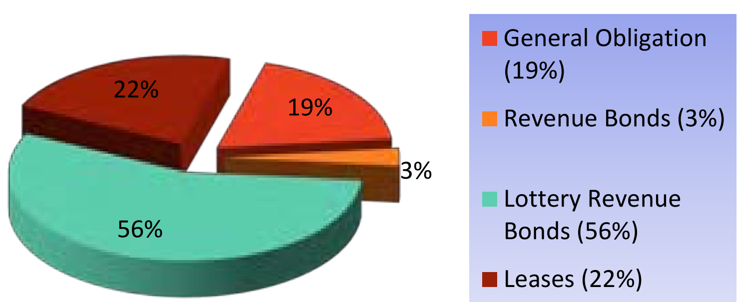
1. determine the amount of net tax supported debt outstanding;
2. calculate key ratios that are commonly used to examine debt; and
3. make recommendations which will attempt to keep the state within an average to low range of national recognized debt limits.

1. Determine the amount of net tax supported debt outstanding

The calculation of net tax supported debt is shown in table one, page three. This $1.52 billion figure includes General Obligation (GO) Bonds, Revenue Bonds of the School Building Authority that are subject to an annual appropriation from the General Revenue Fund, Lottery Revenue Bonds and Lease Obligations of state agencies (including state colleges and universities).

The highest quality bonds that can be issued are GO Bonds because they pledge the full faith and credit of the state and are authorized only by a constitutional amendment. Currently, GO Bonds only constitute approximately 19% of the state's net tax supported debt outstanding (see chart below).The State of West Virginia has not had a "new money" GO Bond issue in more than 15 years when it issued the final $110 million authorized by the Safe Roads Amendment of 1996.

West Virginia Net Tax Supported Debt by Type as of June 30, 2017



The largest portion of the state's net tax supported debt consists of bonds which are backed by various pledges of revenue generated from the West Virginia Lottery. Revenues from the West Virginia Lottery are anticipated to decrease approximately $59 million between fiscal year 2018 to 2019. Projections show the revenues remaining at this level for fiscal year 2020. During the 2014 legislative session, the Legislature approved statutory changes which addressed adequate debt service coverage ratio limits on the Excess Lottery Fund and provided a cross-collateral mechanism for lottery revenue bonds.

There are also several agencies that had Revenue Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2017 (see table three, page six). These Revenue Bonds are excluded from the calculation of net tax supported debt because they are self-supporting. For example, the bonds issued by the Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority are excluded because the debt service is paid directly 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, they are currently self-supporting and are also excluded from the calculation of net tax supported debt.

Table 3 – Various Revenue Bonds Outstanding
June 30, 2017

Entity	Principal Outstanding
Economic Development Authority	$1.7 billion
Hospital Finance Authority	$2.0 billion
Commissioner of Highways	$53.4 million
Concord University	$16.1 million
Fairmont State University	$75.1 million
Glenville State College	$33.1 million
Higher Education Policy Commission	$69.3 million
Housing Development Fund	$344.7 million
Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council	$98.8 million
Marshall University	$79.5 million
Mountwest Community and Technical College	$1.9 million
Parkway Authority	$20.1 million
*Regional Jail & Correctional Facilities Authority	$38.0 million
Shepherd University	$39.8 million
Tobacco Settlement Financing Authority	$795.9 million
Water Development Authority	$179.8 million
West Liberty University	$15.7 million
West Virginia State University	$12.6 million
West Virginia University	$591.2 million

* - 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 2012 through 2028 are contained in tables four and five (pages 8 – 11). Fiscal years 2012 through 2016 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 fiscal years, 2017 through 2028, are included to show expected debt levels as existing obligations mature.

Revenue information included in tables four and five was compiled and provided by the West Virginia Department of Revenue and is included in Appendix B. The projected values of personal income were obtained from IHS Markit ("WV Annual Long- Term Forecast" November 2017).

This page is intentionally blank

Table 4. NET TAX SUPPORTED DEBT OUTSTANDING FOR FISCAL YEARS 2012 - 2028

	6/30/2012 FY12	6/30/2013 FY13	6/30/2014 FY14	6/30/2015 FY15	6/30/2016 FY16	6/30/2017 FY17
General Obligation						
Safe Roads of 1996	270,595,000	245,365,000	220,525,000	168,845,000	166,385,000	151,160,000
(1) Infrastructure of 1994	198,082,386	186,474,763	174,735,525	158,633,538	146,294,132	130,360,960
Total General Obligation	468,677,386	431,839,763	395,260,525	327,478,538	312,679,132	281,520,960
Moral Obligations						
Economic Development Authority - Excess Lottery	181,920,000	173,070,000	163,830,000	154,170,000	144,065,000	133,415,000
Economic Development Authority - Lottery	151,020,000	148,250,000	145,370,000	142,360,000	139,230,000	135,940,000
(5) Higher Education Policy Commission - Excess Lottery	244,170,000	235,375,000	227,675,000	219,640,000	211,255,000	203,650,000
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	158,160,000	142,535,000	126,190,000	109,075,000	91,040,000	72,105,000
(2) School Building Authority - Lottery	59,500,000	67,360,000	76,055,000	72,010,000	89,100,000	104,930,000
(3) School Building Authority - Excess Lottery	112,420,000	108,060,000	103,520,000	98,780,000	94,250,000	88,990,000
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	-	-	-	75,790,000	72,475,000	70,100,000
Total Moral Obligations	1,107,935,000	1,075,395,000	1,043,385,000	1,072,570,000	1,042,160,000	1,009,875,000
Leases						
(4) Leases	346,986,152	322,874,298	302,462,341	316,784,254	353,187,239	340,488,736
Total Leases	346,986,152	322,874,298	302,462,341	316,784,254	353,187,239	340,488,736
Deductions for debt service reserve accounts						
Economic Development Authority - Excess Lottery	(23,501,000)	(24,077,819)	(24,941,484)	(25,160,499)	(25,192,359)	(19,782,648)
School Building Authority	(23,020,801)	(23,020,801)	(23,020,801)	(23,020,801)	(23,020,801)	(23,020,801)
School Building Authority - Lottery	(14,180,000)	(14,180,000)	-	-	-	-
School Building Authority - Excess Lottery (QSCBs) - debt service sinking fund	(21,682,952)	(30,877,898)	(40,072,844)	(49,267,790)	(58,462,736)	(67,657,682)
Net Tax Supported Debt Outstanding	1,841,213,785	1,737,952,543	1,653,072,737	1,619,383,702	1,601,350,475	1,521,423,565
Assessed value (in thousands)	81,895,714	86,578,234	88,238,953	92,273,972	95,155,186	94,964,876
Net tax supported debt as a percentage of assessed value	2.25%	2.01%	1.87%	1.75%	1.68%	1.60%
Income (in thousands)	64,623,761	64,207,088	66,047,210	67,273,774	67,061,987	68,704,332
Net tax supported debt as a percentage of personal income	2.85%	2.71%	2.50%	2.41%	2.39%	2.21%
Population	1,856,313	1,853,595	1,850,326	1,844,128	1,831,102	1,815,857
Net tax supported debt per capita	991.87	937.61	893.40	878.13	874.53	837.85

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 CAFR due to differences in materiality levels
(5) - The Higher Education Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds, Series 2004B were incorrectly reported in the 2014 Annual Debt Position Report. The FY2014 amount outstanding has been properly updated.

6/30/2018	6/30/2019	6/30/2020	6/30/2021	6/30/2022	6/30/2023	6/30/2024	6/30/2025	6/30/2026	6/30/2027	6/30/2028
FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28
135,175,000	118,390,000	100,830,000	82,460,000	63,240,000	43,130,000	22,090,000	-	-	-	-
119,905,144	108,002,634	95,487,884	82,771,968	69,768,844	56,374,103	42,812,275	28,892,329	14,573,054	-	-
255,080,144	226,392,634	196,317,884	165,231,968	133,008,844	99,504,103	64,902,275	28,892,329	14,573,054	-	-
122,195,000	110,370,000	97,910,000	84,780,000	70,940,000	56,260,000	40,690,000	24,170,000	6,650,000	-	-
132,555,000	129,000,000	125,290,000	121,430,000	117,375,000	113,120,000	108,675,000	104,005,000	99,115,000	94,030,000	88,690,000
195,675,000	187,310,000	178,550,000	169,390,000	159,780,000	149,720,000	139,175,000	128,120,000	116,540,000	106,890,000	96,760,000
50,265,000	50,265,000	50,265,000	50,265,000	50,265,000	50,265,000	50,265,000	50,265,000	50,265,000	47,755,000	45,120,000
52,220,000	31,370,000	9,465,000	1,910,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98,295,000	91,365,000	84,155,000	76,595,000	68,685,000	60,390,000	51,665,000	42,530,000	32,980,000	23,010,000	15,150,000
83,490,000	77,760,000	71,800,000	65,550,000	59,005,000	52,135,000	44,925,000	37,365,000	29,435,000	18,700,000	7,430,000
150,480,000	150,480,000	150,480,000	150,480,000	150,480,000	150,480,000	120,480,000	120,480,000	72,280,000	-	-
67,610,000	64,995,000	62,245,000	59,360,000	56,330,000	53,150,000	49,810,000	46,305,000	42,625,000	38,760,000	34,700,000
952,785,000	892,915,000	830,160,000	779,760,000	732,860,000	685,520,000	605,685,000	553,240,000	449,890,000	329,145,000	287,850,000
340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000
340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000
(19,782,648)	(19,782,648)	(19,782,648)	(19,782,648)	(19,782,648)	(19,782,648)	(19,782,648)	(19,782,648)	(19,782,648)	(19,782,648)	(19,782,648)
(23,020,801)	(23,020,801)	(9,465,000)	(1,910,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(76,852,628)	(86,047,574)	(95,242,520)	(104,437,466)	(113,632,412)	(122,827,358)	(101,822,304)	(109,017,250)	(68,012,196)	-	-
1,428,209,067	1,330,456,611	1,241,987,716	1,158,861,854	1,072,453,784	982,414,097	888,982,323	793,332,431	716,668,210	649,362,352	608,067,352
94,774,946	97,144,320	99,572,928	102,062,251	104,613,807	107,229,152	109,909,881	112,657,628	115,474,069	118,360,920	121,319,943
1.51%	1.37%	1.25%	1.14%	1.03%	0.92%	0.81%	0.70%	0.62%	0.55%	0.50%
71,004,087	73,954,771	77,161,142	80,332,692	83,470,444	86,551,824	89,693,688	92,859,872	96,093,043	99,451,063	102,963,021
2.01%	1.80%	1.61%	1.44%	1.28%	1.14%	0.99%	0.85%	0.75%	0.65%	0.59%
1,815,857	1,815,857	1,815,857	1,815,857	1,815,857	1,815,857	1,815,857	1,815,857	1,815,857	1,815,857	1,815,857
786.52	732.69	683.97	638.19	590.60	541.02	489.57	436.89	394.67	357.61	334.87

Table 5. NET TAX SUPPORTED DEBT SERVICE FOR FISCAL YEARS 2012 - 2028

	6/30/2012 FY12	6/30/2013 FY13	6/30/2014 FY14	6/30/2015 FY15	6/30/2016 FY16	6/30/2017 FY17
General Obligation Debt Service						
Safe Roads of 1996	49,779,756	38,402,531	36,756,900	6,040,150	11,163,738	23,192,900
Infrastructure of 1994	22,730,117	22,755,699	22,769,275	21,616,903	22,068,153	21,656,353
Total General Obligation Debt Service	72,509,873	61,158,230	59,526,175	27,657,053	33,231,891	44,849,253
Moral Obligation Debt Service						
Economic Development Authority - Excess Lottery	18,811,894	18,794,224	18,778,390	18,764,110	18,714,645	18,702,373
Economic Development Authority - Lottery	9,995,363	9,999,813	9,999,013	9,995,513	9,995,113	9,998,613
#Higher Education Policy Commission - Excess Lottery	18,678,994	19,238,324	19,012,939	18,784,515	18,652,971	17,466,532
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	23,298,475	23,308,645	23,308,582	23,312,770	23,423,270	23,421,520
School Building Authority - Lottery	17,999,416	17,996,910	17,995,460	7,513,455	7,906,094	9,549,613
School Building Authority - Excess Lottery	9,799,781	9,797,631	9,797,581	9,798,831	8,508,661	9,797,513
School Building Authority - Excess Lottery (QSCBs)	9,194,946	9,194,946	9,194,946	9,194,946	9,194,946	9,194,946
State Building Commission - Lottery	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council - Excess Lottery	-	-	-	789,479	7,021,625	5,939,375
Total Moral Obligation Debt Service	111,602,542	112,154,166	111,910,584	101,977,291	107,240,997	107,894,158
Lease Debt Service						
Leases	47,049,081	45,368,773	43,169,782	38,905,103	41,109,711	40,000,000
Total Lease debt service	47,049,081	45,368,773	43,169,782	38,905,103	41,109,711	40,000,000
Net Tax Supported Debt Service	231,161,496	218,681,169	214,606,540	168,539,448	181,582,599	192,743,410
General revenue fund (expressed in thousands)	4,103,305	4,059,121	4,106,106	4,193,310	4,102,679	4,166,510
Debt service as a percentage of general revenue fund	5.63%	5.39%	5.23%	4.02%	4.43%	4.63%
Revenue (expressed in thousands and as defined in the rule)	5,285,853	5,150,746	5,201,032	5,364,708	5,220,305	5,266,423
Debt as a percentage of revenue (as defined in the rule)	4.37%	4.25%	4.13%	3.14%	3.48%	3.66%

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

- FY14 debt service does NOT include bonds that had been advance refunded and were called on April 1, 2014

6/30/2018 FY18	6/30/2019 FY19	6/30/2020 FY20	6/30/2021 FY21	6/30/2022 FY22	6/30/2023 FY23	6/30/2024 FY24	6/30/2025 FY25	6/30/2026 FY26	6/30/2027 FY27	6/30/2027 FY28
23,191,650	23,192,400	23,193,000	23,192,450	23,194,100	23,196,100	23,196,500	23,194,500	-	-	-
19,377,313	20,556,969	21,947,475	21,935,925	21,954,900	21,937,975	22,201,950	22,210,175	22,201,375	22,201,000	-
42,568,963	43,749,369	45,140,475	45,128,375	45,149,000	45,134,075	45,398,450	45,404,675	22,201,375	22,201,000	-
18,685,164	18,671,405	18,654,353	18,632,974	18,566,102	18,540,520	18,512,433	18,488,501	18,455,387	6,851,828	-
9,994,913	9,995,663	9,996,113	9,997,713	9,999,713	9,996,963	9,996,213	9,998,963	9,997,213	9,996,613	9,997,363
17,462,430	17,457,184	17,465,771	17,456,396	17,461,509	17,452,153	17,454,240	17,457,020	17,438,658	14,925,995	14,919,333
3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	6,333,673	6,271,678
23,424,770	23,420,520	23,433,020	7,987,770	1,990,220	-	-	-	-	-	-
11,585,563	11,587,513	11,585,813	11,591,163	11,586,363	11,575,863	11,591,113	11,582,300	11,587,550	11,575,425	9,010,500
9,799,888	9,793,800	9,797,850	9,799,075	9,792,000	9,796,900	9,800,850	9,798,150	9,798,250	12,206,750	12,205,000
9,194,946	9,194,946	9,194,946	9,194,946	9,194,946	9,194,946	8,994,946	7,194,946	7,194,946	4,267,804	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,932,750	5,930,125	5,931,000	5,925,125	5,922,250	5,917,000	5,914,000	5,907,875	5,903,250	5,899,625	5,896,500
109,904,096	109,874,829	109,882,539	94,408,835	88,336,776	86,298,018	86,087,468	84,251,427	84,198,926	72,057,711	58,300,374
40,000,000	37,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	33,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000
40,000,000	37,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	33,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000
192,473,059	190,624,198	189,023,014	173,537,210	166,485,776	163,432,093	163,485,918	161,656,102	138,400,301	126,258,711	90,300,374
4,225,050	4,356,170	4,561,880	4,743,680	4,883,980	5,062,680	5,189,247	5,318,978	5,451,953	5,588,251	5,727,958
4.56%	4.38%	4.14%	3.66%	3.41%	3.23%	3.15%	3.04%	2.54%	2.26%	1.58%
5,432,750	5,514,329	5,726,129	5,935,218	6,063,837	6,233,730	6,363,245	6,492,985	6,625,951	6,762,249	6,879,755
3.54%	3.46%	3.30%	2.92%	2.75%	2.62%	2.57%	2.49%	2.09%	1.87%	1.31%

General Obligation Bonds

Safe Roads Amendment of 1996
As of June 30, 2017
Principal outstanding: $151,160,000
No remaining authorization for "new money" debt

- FY 2018
  - Principal due: $15,985,000
  - Interest due: $7,206,650
  - Principal Outstanding: $135,175,000
- FY 2019
  - Principal due: $16,785,000
  - Interest due: $6,407,4000
  - Principal Outstanding: $118,390,000
- FY 2020
  - Principal due: $17,560,000
  - Interest due: $5,633,000
  - Principal Outstanding: $100,830,000
- FY2021
  - Principal due: $18,370,000
  - Interest due: $4,822,450
  - Principal Outstanding: $82,460,000
- FY 2022
  - Principal due: $19,220,000
  - Interest due: $3,974,100
  - Principal Outstanding: $63,240,000
- FY 2023
  - Principal due: $20,110.000
  - Interest due: $3,086,100
  - Principal Outstanding: $43,130,000
- FY 2024
  - Principal due: $21,040,000
  - Interest due: $2,156,500
  - Principal Outstanding: $22,090,000
- FY 2025
  - Principal due: $22,090,000
  - Interest due: $1,104,500
  - Principal Outstanding: $0

Components of net tax supported debt as of June 30, 2017 General Obligation Bonds

Safe Road Amendment of 1996 – This amendment authorized bonds to be issued in an amount not to exceed $550 million. All of the bonds will be completely retired by June 1, 2025.

The Safe Road Bonds are paid from the state's road fund. The following table shows the debt service burden on the road fund which peaked during fiscal year 2012. The debt service burden is expected to continually drop from 2.90% in fiscal year 2019 through maturity in fiscal year 2025.

Table 6 – Debt Service Burden, State Road Fund as of June 30, 2017

Fiscal Year	Debt Service	Road Fund Revenue	Debt Service as % of Road Fund
2012	49,779,756	665,602,000	7.48%
2013	38,402,531	688,327,000	5.58%
2014	36,756,900	734,717,000	5.00%
2015 *	6,040,150	742,998,000	0.81%
2016 *	11,163,738	691,481,000	1.61%
2017	23,192,900	691,645,000	3.35%
2018	23,191,650	792,205,000	2.93%
2019	23,192,400	800,805,000	2.90%
2020	23,193,000	805,505,000	2.88%
2021	23,192,450	807,805,000	2.87%
2022	23,194,100	810,105,000	2.86%
2023	23,196,100	812,315,000	2.86%
2024	23,196,500	815,000,000	2.85%
2025	23,194,500	815,000,000	2.85%

*Does not include amounts paid through refunding.

General Obligation Bonds

Infrastructure Improvement Amendment of 1994
As of June 30, 2017
Principal outstanding: $130,360,960
No remaining authorization for "new money" debt

- FY 2018
  - Principal due: $10,455,816
  - Interest due: $8,921,497
  - Principal Outstanding: $119,905,144
- FY 2019
  - Principal due: $11,902,510
  - Interest due: $8,654,459
  - Principal Outstanding: $108,002,634
- FY 2020
  - Principal due: $12,514,750
  - Interest due: $9,432,725
  - Principal Outstanding: $95,487,884
- FY2021
  - Principal due: $12,715,916
  - Interest due: $9,220,009
  - Principal Outstanding: $82,771,968
- FY 2022
  - Principal due: $13,003,124
  - Interest due: $8,951,777
  - Principal Outstanding: $69,768,844
- 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

General Obligation Bonds Continued

Infrastructure Improvement Amendment of 1994 – This amendment authorized bonds to be issued in an amount not to exceed $300 million for water supply and sewage treatment systems and economic development sites. The bonds are secured by the first collections of severance taxes. Beginning in April 2016, the annual dedication of collections will be based on an amortization schedule published by the State Treasurer, not to exceed $22.25 million per year. All of the bonds issued will be retired by November 1, 2026. Table seven (below) shows the debt service on all Infrastructure GO Bonds and the appropriation of dedicated severance tax collections as of June 30, 2017~~.~~

Table 7 – Debt Service Infrastructure GO Bonds as of June 30, 2017

Fiscal Year	Debt Service	Annual Appropriation
2016	22,068,153	22,500,000
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	22,955,000
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 - Vietnam Veterans Bonus Amendment of 1973, Veterans Bonus Amendment of 1992 and Veterans Bonus Amendment of 2004 – These amendments 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 were used to pay all of these bonuses and no bonds were issued.

Qualified Veterans Housing Bonds Amendment of 1984 – This amendment 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 that may be issued is limited to bonds in which the annual principal and interest do not exceed a total of $35 million in any fiscal year.

Components of net tax supported debt as of June 30, 2017
Revenue Bonds

Bonds subject to an annual appropriation from the General Revenue Fund (School Building Authority) – There is currently one outstanding issue which utilizes this funding source for repayment; it is a refunding. All of the bonds in this issuance will mature by July 1, 2022. The debt service is paid through an annual appropriation from the West Virginia Legislature. Debt service and debt outstanding information is included on table five, page 10.

Revenue Bonds

Bonds subject to an annual appropriation from the General Revenue Fund (School Building Authority)

As of June 30, 2017
Principal outstanding: $72,105,000
No remaining authorization for “new money” debt

- FY 2017
  - Principal due: $18,935,000
  - Interest due: $4,486,520
  - Principal Outstanding: $72,105,000
- FY 2018
  - Principal due: $19,885,000
  - Interest due: $3,539,770
  - Principal Outstanding: $52,220,000
- FY 2019
  - Principal due: $20,850,000
  - Interest due: $2,570,520
  - Principal Outstanding: $31,370,000
- FY 2020
  - Principal due: $21,905,000
  - Interest due: $1,528,000
  - Principal Outstanding: $9,465,000
- FY2021
  - Principal due: $7,555,000
  - Interest due: $432,770
  - Principal Outstanding: $1,910,000
- FY 2022
  - Principal due: $1,910,000
  - Interest due: $80,220
  - Principal Outstanding: $0

Revenue Bonds

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

Lottery and Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds – Economic Development Authority
Principal outstanding (net): $249,572,352

Lottery and Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds – Higher Education Policy Commission
Principal outstanding (net): $253,915,000

Lottery and Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds – School Building Authority
Principal outstanding (net): $276,742,318

Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds – West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council
Principal outstanding (net): $70,100,000

Revenue Bonds Continued

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 and at various colleges and universities. Lottery Revenue Bonds account for more than half of the state's net tax supported debt outstanding. The following table shows the debt service burden that Lottery Revenue Bonds place on lottery funds (lottery fund numbers 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, 2017

Fiscal Year	Debt Service	Lottery Fund Revenue	Debt Service as % of Lottery Fund
2012	88,304,067	492,946,000	17.91%
2013	88,845,520	380,298,000	23.36%
2014	88,602,001	337,209,000	26.28%
2015	78,664,521	405,400,000	19.40%
2016	83,817,727	403,645,000	20.77%
2017	84,472,638	386,612,000	21.85%
2018	86,479,326	396,118,000	21.83%
2019	86,454,309	336,797,000	25.67%
2020	86,449,519	336,797,000	25.67%
2021	86,421,065	361,797,000	23.89%
2022	86,346,556	336,797,000	25.64%
2023	86,298,018	336,797,000	25.62%
2024	86,087,468	336,797,000	25.56%
2025	84,251,427	336,797,000	25.02%
2026	84,198,926	336,797,000	25.00%
2027	72,057,711	336,797,000	21.39%
2028	58,300,374	336,797,000	17.31%

Lease Obligations

Various Lease and Note Payable Obligations

Principal outstanding: $340,488,736

Remaining authorization is dependent upon legislation and available revenues

Top 10 Agencies with Leases Outstanding (dollar value outstanding) as of June 30, 2017

1. Secretary of Administration: $132.8 million
2. State Building Commission: $90.0 million
3. Shepherd University: $22.8 million
4. Department of Environmental Protection: $17.5 million
5. Department of Health & Human Resources: $15.2 million
6. WVU: $13.7 million
7. Travel Management: $13.3 million
8. Veterans Affairs: $7.4 million
9. Marshall University: $5.6 million
10. WVU-Tech: $5.5 million

Components of net tax supported debt as of June 30, 2017 Leases

Approximately $24.7 million of new leases were entered into during fiscal year 2017. This is down from fiscal year 2016 which had a total of $65.0 million. The total amount of leases outstanding in this report ($340 million) will differ from the figure reported in the state's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). This is due to several factors, including materiality levels and the fact that this report includes state colleges and universities.

Components of net tax supported debt as of June 30, 2017
Debt Service Reserve & Other Funds

Table nine (below) shows debt service reserve, escrow and sinking funds which are available to pay debt service on various issues which are part of the state's net tax supported debt. These amounts are deducted from the gross tax supported debt to arrive at the net figure which is detailed in table one, page three. All figures are as of June 30, 2017.

Table 9 - Escrow/Sinking Funds/
Debt Service Reserve Accounts
as of June 30, 2017

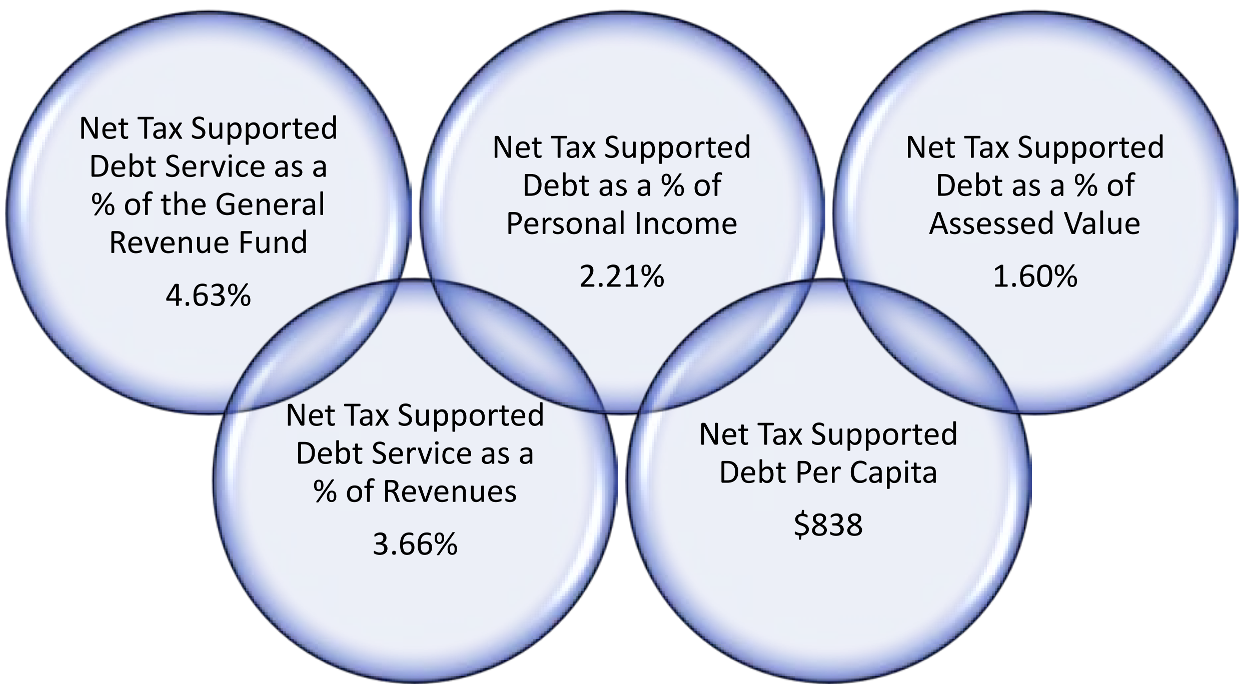
Issue	Type of Amount	Value at June 30, 2017
Economic Development Authority Lottery Revenue	Reserve	$19,782,648
GO Infrastructure Bonds	Escrow	$26,100,000
School Building Authority Appropriation Bonds	Reserve	$23,020,801
School Building Authority Lottery Revenue	Reserve	$63,220,000
School Building Authority Lottery Revenue (QSCBs)	Sinking Fund	$67,657,682

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

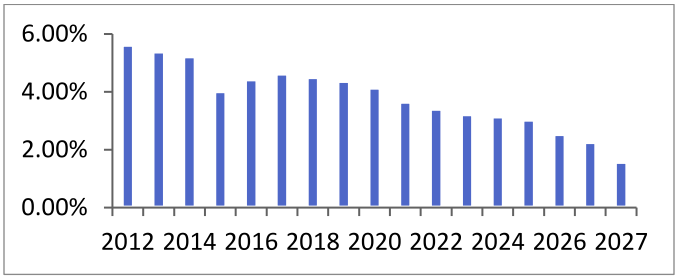
Key ratios establish benchmarks that the municipal bond industry and others use to provide a measurement of a state's outstanding debt and the servicing (principal and interest payments) of that debt. Ratios are useful tools since they provide quantifiable measurements which are used when analyzing a 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, 2017 are shown below:

Various Debt Ratios
as of June 30, 2017

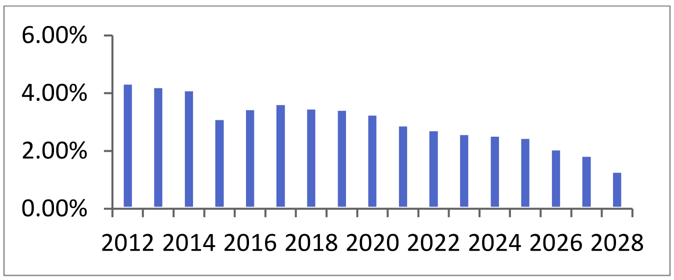


Historically, all of these ratios reached their peak at the end of fiscal year 2011; and are expected to continue declining in the coming years. This is, of course, dependent on future issuance of debt. The future projections do not include the issuance of any additional GO or Revenue Bond debt and assume lease obligations outstanding for fiscal years 2018 to 2028 remain constant. The following charts show the historical and future projections of these ratios.



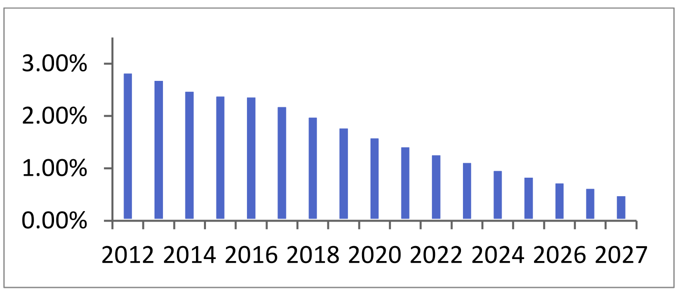
Net Tax Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of General Revenue Fund

Current Percentage: 4.63%



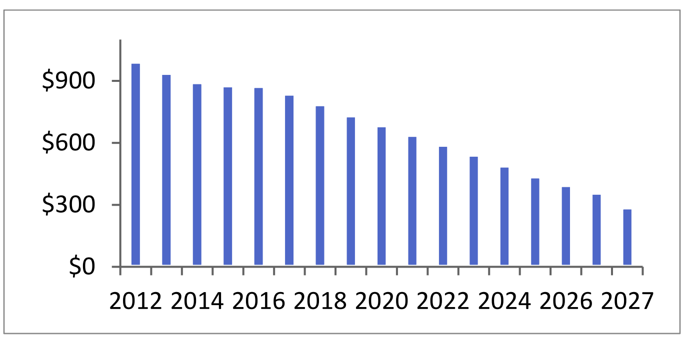
Net Tax Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenues

Current Percentage: 3.66%



Net Tax Supported Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income

Current Percentage: 2.21%



Net Tax Supported Debt Per Capita

Current Level: $838

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 that have been 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 in which they rank states according to various debt ratios. The 2017 report was "State Government – US Medians – Total State Debt Remains Essentially Flat in 2017," 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 in order 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 2017 was $1,473. The average debt as a percentage of personal income was 3.0%

Table 10 – Various Statistics from Moody's 2017 Publication, "State Government – US Medians – Total State Debt Remains Essentially Flat in 2017"

Ratio	Average	Highest	Lowest	West Virginia Ranking*
NTSD per capita	$1,473	$6,505 Connecticut	$18 Nebraska	$989 #27
NTSD as a % of Personal Income	3.0%	10.5% Hawaii	0.0% Nebraska	2.6% #23
Total NTSD	$10.3billion	$87.0 billion California	$24.3 million Wyoming	$1.8 billion #36

** As reported by Moody's in May 2017. These figures do not necessarily agree 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 our specific calculations, see tables 4 and 5, pages 8 through 11.*

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

Recommended Caps:

At June 30, 2017 the net tax supported debt service as a percentage of the General Revenue Fund was 4.63% 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:

2012
Recommended cap: 6.00%
Actual Ratio: 5.63%

2013
Recommended cap: 6.00%
Actual Ratio: 5.39%

2014
Recommended cap: 6.00%
Actual Ratio: 5.23%

2015
Recommended cap: 6.00%
Actual ratio: 4.02%

2016
Recommended cap: 6.00%
Actual ratio: 4.43%

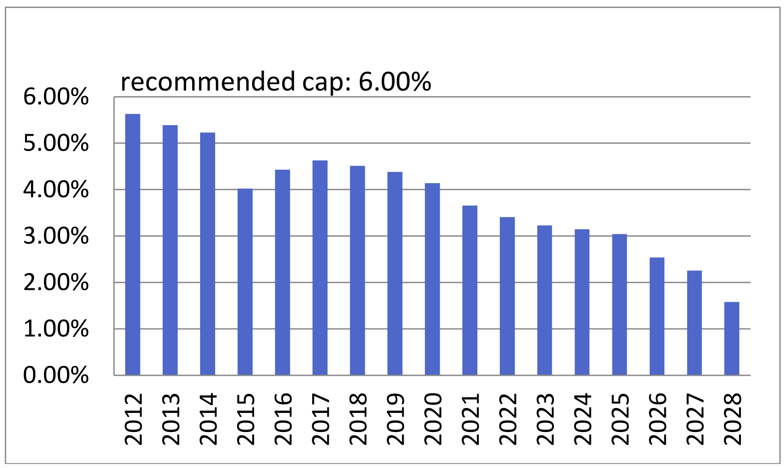
Net Tax Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of the General Revenue Fund

This 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.

As of the publication of this report, the General Revenue Fund is ahead of current revenue projections for fiscal year 2018.

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 2012-2017 (actual), 2018-2028 (projected) as of June 30, 2017



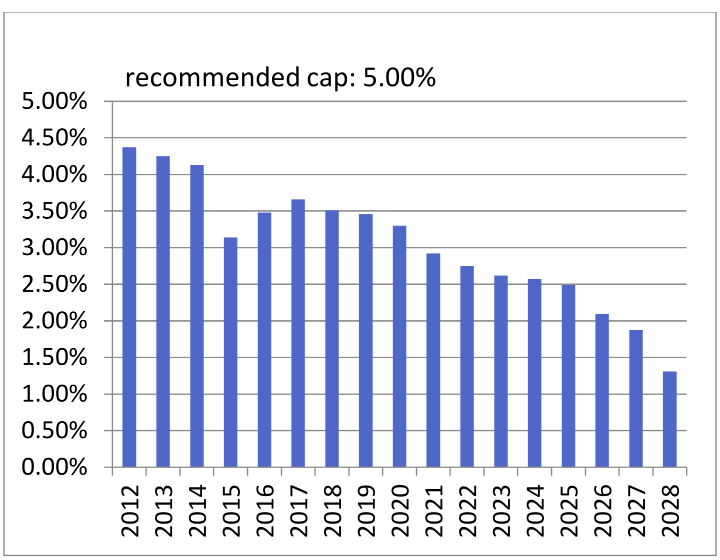
Net Tax Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenues

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 State Treasurer, not to exceed $22.25 million per year. The current and projected revenues are contained in table five, pages ten and eleven, and also in Appendix B.

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. As mentioned on page six, the Legislature approved statutory changes which addressed adequate debt service coverage ratio limits on Excess Lottery Fund and provided a cross- collateral mechanism for Lottery Revenue Bonds.

The debt service on existing Lottery Revenue Bonds peaked at $89 million during fiscal year 2014 and is expected to level out to approximately $86 million for fiscal years 2019 through 2024.

Net Tax Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenues
Fiscal Years 2012-2017 (actual), 2018-2028 (projected)
as of June 30, 2017



Net Tax Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenues

Recommended Caps:

At June 30, 2017 the net tax supported debt service as a percentage of Revenues was 3.66% 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:

2012
Recommended cap: 5.00%
Actual Ratio: 4.37%

2013
Recommended cap: 5.00%
Actual Ratio: 4.25%

2014
Recommended cap: 5.00%
Actual Ratio: 4.13%

2015
Recommended cap: 5.00%
Actual Ratio: 3.14%

2016
Recommended cap: 5.00%
Actual Ratio: 3.48%

Net Tax Supported Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income

Recommended Caps:

At June 30, 2017 the net tax supported debt as a percentage of Personal Income was 2.21% which is below 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:

2012 (personal income figures revised)
Recommended cap: 3.10%
Actual Ratio: 2.85%

2013 (personal income figures revised)
Recommended cap: 3.10%
Actual Ratio: 2.71%

2014 (personal income figures revised)
Recommended cap: 3.10%
Actual Ratio: 2.50%

2015 (personal income figures revised)
Recommended cap: 3.10%
Actual Ratio: 2.41%

2016 (personal income figures revised)
Recommended cap: 3.00%
Actual Ratio: 2.39%

Net Tax Supported Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income

This has been a ratio that has historically plagued West Virginia because the measurement of personal income has been below the national average. According to figures supplied from the State Budget Office, with further reference to an IHS Markit report, West Virginia's personal income is forecasted to increase approximately 3.35% from 2017 to 2018, 4.16% from 2018 to 2019, and 4.34% from 2019 to 2020.

According to a Moody's Investors Service report, the average of this particular ratio is 3.0% with the median being 2.5%. Comparing states that have a similar Moody's rating to that of West Virginia (Aa2), West Virginia was the fifth highest within the average range of this particular ratio as detailed in table 11, page 24.

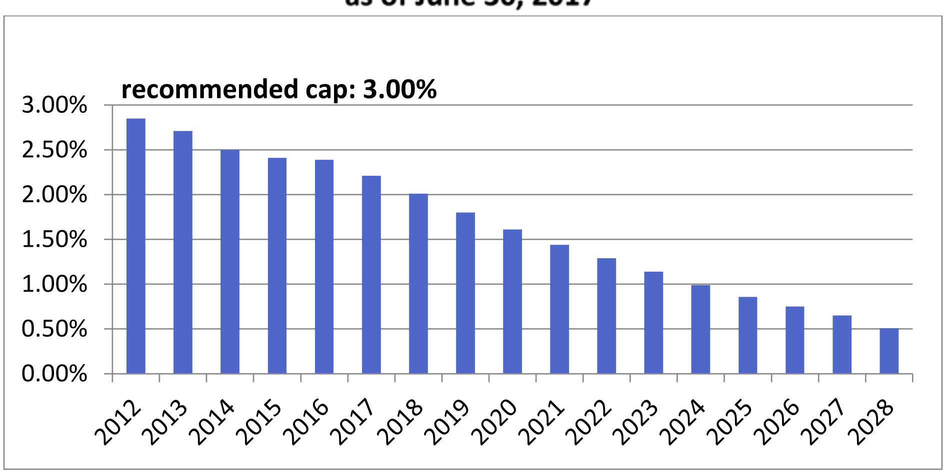
Historically, this report has recommended a cap of 3.00% for this particular ratio. It was raised slightly in 2010 due to an increase in the national average but lowered back to 3.0% in 2016. It is recommended, again this year, that the cap be at 3.0%. Until West Virginia is able to realize a greater 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 2017 report by Moody's Investors Service

State	Debt as a % of Personal Income*
Oklahoma	0.8%
Nevada	1.4%
Arizona	1.8%
Maine	2.1%
West Virginia	2.6%
Alaska	3.0%
Kansas	3.4%
Wisconsin	3.8%
Rhode Island	4.3%
Mississippi	5.2%
Kentucky	5.3%

** As reported by Moody's in May 2017. These figures do not necessarily agree 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 our specific calculations, see tables 4 and 5, pages 8 through 11.*

West Virginia Debt as a percentage of personal income
Fiscal Years 2012-2017 (actual), 2018-2028(projected)
as of June 30, 2017



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, was $838 which is well below the national average of $1,473.

Population figures can be good economic measurements. For example, the ratio of "Net Tax Supported Debt Per Capita," indicates the possible debt burden on each West Virginia citizen. According to estimates from the United States Census Bureau, West Virginia's population in 2017 was 1.815 million which is down by 0.8% (approximately 15,000) from 2016. The continued downward trend is not a good indicator for West Virginia since the potential debt burden increases on the remaining population. It is also important to note that West Virginia's median age now stands at 42.2 which is 4 years higher than the national average and the second "oldest" state in the United States.

It is possible that the state's population may see positive 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 remain at $1,100 as of June 30, 2017. This is well below the national average of $1,473. According to Moody's, the net tax supported debt per capita for West Virginia was $989 which was the fifth 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).

Net Tax Supported Debt Per Capita

Recommended Caps:

At June 30, 2017 the net tax supported debt per capita was $838 which is below the recommended cap of $1,100. 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:

2011
Recommended cap: $1,100
Actual Ratio: $1,074

2012
Recommended cap: $1,100
Actual Ratio: $992

2013
Recommended cap: $1,100
Actual Ratio: $938

2014
Recommended cap: $1,100
Actual Ratio: $893

2015
Recommended cap: $1,100
Actual Ratio: $878

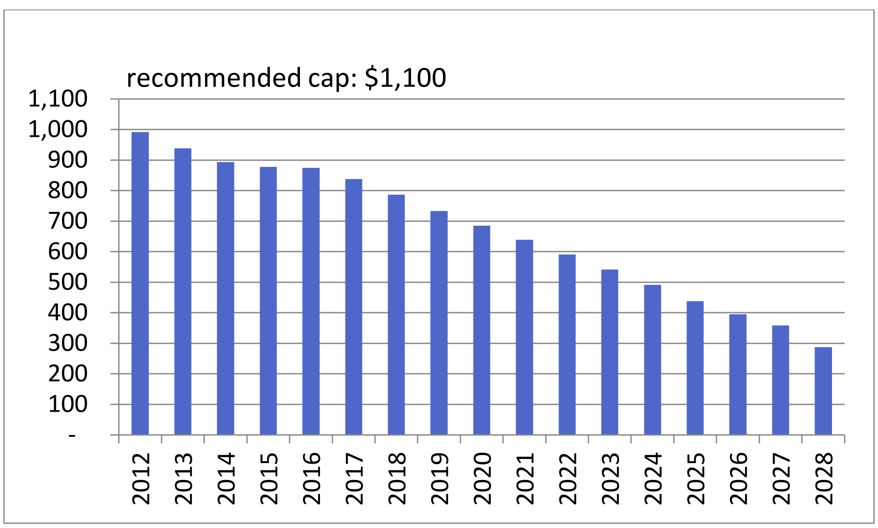
2016
Recommended cap: $1,100
Actual Ratio: $875

Table 12 - Debt Per Capita
(similarly rated states)
as Presented in a 2017 report by Moody's Investors Service

State	Debt Per Capita*
Oklahoma	$365
Nevada	$587
Arizona	$696
Maine	$889
West Virginia	$989
Kansas	$1,575
Alaska	$1,691
Wisconsin	$1,739
Mississippi	$1,847
Kentucky	$2,057
Rhode Island	$2,131

** As reported by Moody's in May 2017. These figures do not necessarily agree 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 our specific calculations, see tables 4 and 5, pages 8 through 11.*

West Virginia Debt Per Capita
Fiscal Years 2012-2017 (actual), 2018-2028 (projected) as of June 30, 2017



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. At June 30, 2017, the ratio was 1.60%.

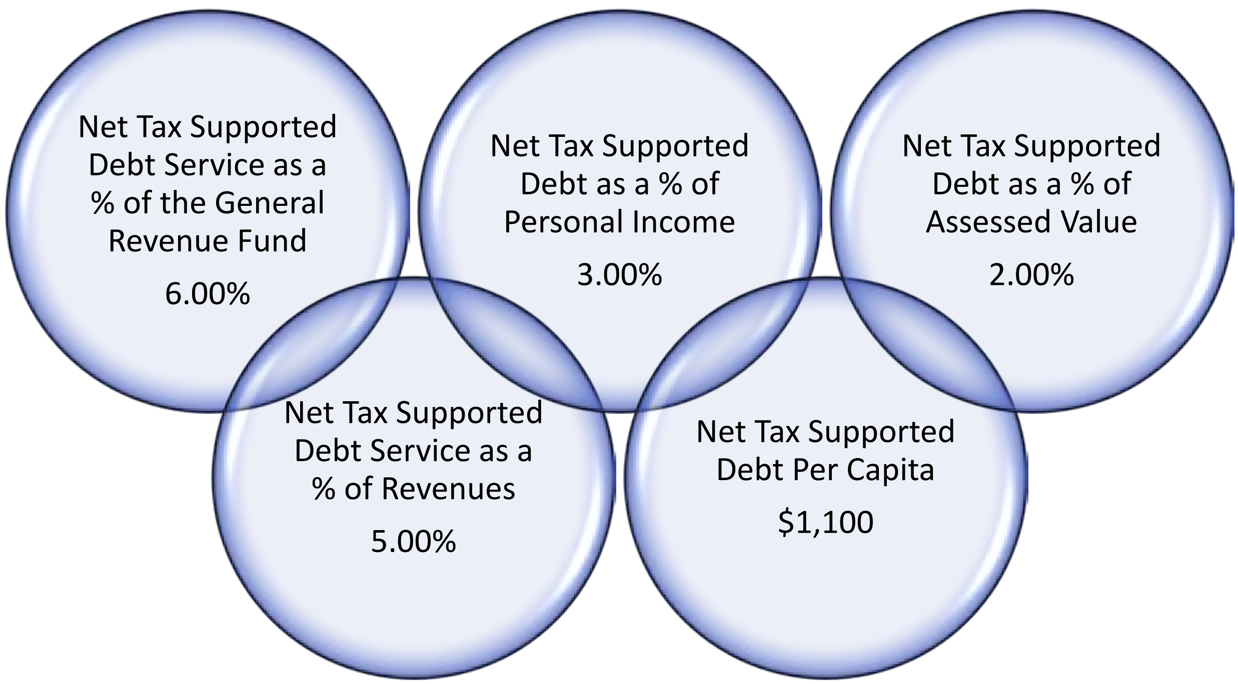
Summary

The goal of this report is to continue 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 take into account the state's "soft" debts such as pension liabilities or other post-employment benefits, but it does consider those debt issuances which the state's citizens and its lawmakers have authorized.

Although West Virginia is below all of the recommended caps on the ratios examined in this report, it should be noted, as previously discussed, the state is on the precipice of issuing more than $1.6 billion in GO debt. This investment in the state's future must be carefully monitored to ensure that it pays the expected dividends of long-term income and population growth for West Virginia and its citizens. Maintaining a fiscally conservative approach will guide West Virginia on the road to prosperity.

Summary of Recommended Caps

as of June 30, 2017



Appendix A

West Virginia State Code §12-6A

This page is intentionally blank

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

This page is intentionally blank

Revenue & Revenue Projections
(thousands)
2018-2028 (projected)

Year	General Revenue	Road Fund	Lottery**	Severance	Total
2010	3,758,372	628,157	385,992	24,000	4,796,521
2011	4,063,786	663,309	397,571	24,000	5,148,666
2012	4,103,305	665,602	492,946	24,000	5,285,853
2013	4,059,121	688,327	380,298	23,000	5,150,746
2014	4,106,106	734,717	337,209	23,000	5,201,032
2015	4,193,310	742,998	405,400	23,000	5,364,708
2016	4,102,679	691,481	403,645	22,500	5,220,305
2017	4,166,510	691,645	386,612	21,656	5,266,423
*2018	4,225,050	792,205	396,118	19,377	5,432,750
*2019	4,356,170	800,805	336,797	20,557	5,514,329
*2020	4,561,880	805,505	336,797	21,947	5,726,129
*2021	4,743,680	807,805	361,797	21,936	5,935,218
*2022	4,883,980	810,105	336,797	32,955	6,063,837
*2023	5,062,680	812,315	336,797	21,938	6,233,730
*2024	5,189,247	815,000	336,797	22,201	6,363,245
*2025	5,318,978	815,000	336,797	22,210	6,492,985
*2026	5,451,953	815,000	336,797	22,201	6,625,951
*2027	5,588,251	815,000	336,797	22,201	6,762,249
*2028	5,727,958	815,000	336,797	0	6,879,755

Notes: Revenue information provided by the West Virginia Budget Office
FY2013 Actuals do not include $45 million transfer from Income Tax Refund Reserve Account
Lottery fund does not include any revenue added to General State Revenue Fund

* Estimates
** Net of transfers to the General Revenue Fund

West Virginia State Treasurer's Office
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East
Capitol Complaex, Building 1, Room E-145
Charleston, WV 25305
www.wvtreasury.com | 1-800-422-7498