

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

All data contained in this report is as of June 30, 2025. Several revenue and refunding bonds were issued during fiscal year 2025. The West Virginia Economic Development Authority issued six (6) revenue bonds totaling \$702,539,194 as follows: one (1) issue to Nucor for \$385,966,522, one (1) issue to Christopher Peacock for \$5,480,000, one (1) issue to Core Natural Resources for \$106,355,000, one (1) issue to Empire Green for \$4,000,000, one (1) issue to Proctor & Gamble for \$50,737,672, and one (1) issue to Commercial Metals for \$150,000,000. The West Virginia Housing Development Fund issued seven (7) new revenue bonds totaling \$212,081,000 for single-family and multi-family housing projects. The West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council issued one (1) refunding bond totaling \$41,310,000.

This Debt Capacity Report is one tool used 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.gov/> 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, 2025*, is included on page 3. Table 1 shows the breakdown of the state’s \$2.42 billion in outstanding net tax-supported debt as of June 30, 2025. 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, 2025**

Type of Debt		Principal Outstanding June 30, 2025
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS		
Roads to Prosperity Bonds	\$1,406,250,000	
Infrastructure Improvement Bonds	<u>28,892,329</u>	
Total General Obligation Bonds		\$ 1,435,142,329
REVENUE BONDS		
Economic Development Authority, Lottery Revenue Bonds	246,590,000	
Economic Development Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	64,940,000	
Higher Education Policy Commission, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	210,307,500	
Higher Education Policy Commission, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds (BABs)	50,265,000	
School Building Authority, Lottery Revenue Bonds	66,348,858	
School Building Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	66,963,500	
School Building Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds (QSCBs)	146,421,714	
West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	<u>87,615,000</u>	
Total Revenue Bonds		939,451,572
TOTAL LEASE / NOTE OBLIGATIONS		<u>439,523,020</u>
GROSS TAX SUPPORTED DEBT		2,814,116,921
DEDUCTIONS FOR ESCROW/SINKING FUND/RESERVE FUNDS		
Economic Development Authority, Lottery Revenue Bonds	(135,940,000)	
Higher Education Policy Commission Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	(79,220,000)	
School Building Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	(17,350,000)	
School Building Authority, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds (QSCBs)	(118,625,860)	
West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	<u>(46,305,000)</u>	
Total Deductions		<u>(397,440,860)</u>
NET TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT		<u>\$ 2,416,676,061</u>

The debt service for the \$2.42 billion in net tax-supported debt represents 6.78% of the state’s General Revenue Fund receipts and 5.29% of specified revenue sources for Fiscal Year 2025. 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 above 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. 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, 2025

Ratio	Recommended Cap	June 30, 2025 Level	Projected Highest Level (FY26-36)
Net tax-supported debt Service as a percentage of the General Revenue Fund	6.00%	6.78%	5.71% (June 30, 2026)
Net tax-supported debt Service as a percentage of revenues	5.00%	5.29%	4.48% (June 30, 2026)
Net tax-supported debt as a percentage of personal income	3.00%	2.36%	2.14% (June 30, 2026)
Net tax-supported debt per capita	\$980	\$1,342	\$1,277 (June 30, 2026)
Net tax-supported debt as a percentage of assessed valuation	2.0%	1.91%	1.77% (June 30, 2026)

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 \$1.6 billion in GO debt in fiscal years 2018, 2019, and 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:

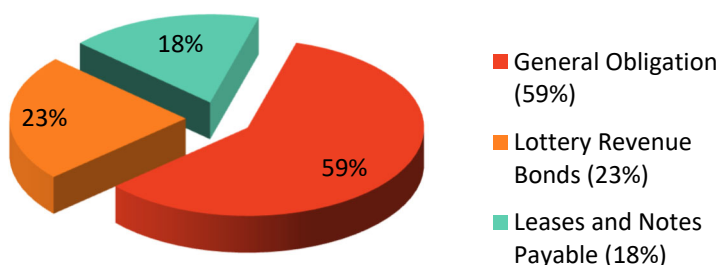
1. determine the amount of net tax-supported debt outstanding;
2. calculate key ratios that are commonly used to examine debt; and
3. make recommendations which will attempt to keep the state within an average-to-low range of national recognized debt limits.

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, 2025*, page 3. This \$2.42 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 59% (see chart titled *West Virginia Net Tax-Supported Debt by Type as of June 30, 2025*, below).

West Virginia Net Tax-Supported Debt by Type as of June 30, 2025



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 \$71 million for fiscal year 2025 to 2026. Projections show the revenue should remain consistent between fiscal years 2026 to 2036. See *Appendix B - Revenue Information* for revenue projections.

Several state spending units have outstanding revenue bonds on June 30, 2025 (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, 2025**

Entity	Principal Outstanding
Concord University	\$ 12,931,233
Economic Development Authority	5,687,386,653
Fairmont State University	42,864,447
Glenville State University	33,130,221
Higher Education Policy Commission	23,073,780
Highways, Division of	160,860,000
Hospital Finance Authority	3,516,402,352
Housing Development Fund	879,801,000
Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council	72,425,000
Marshall University	93,510,000
Parkways Authority	456,185,000
Shepherd University	25,350,845
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority of West Virginia	577,989,000
Water Development Authority	106,468,000
West Liberty University	11,575,332
West Virginia State University	34,073,709
West Virginia University	<u>723,857,378</u>
NON TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT	<u>\$12,457,883,951</u>

* - 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 2020 through 2036 are contained in Table 4 and Table 5 (*Table 4 – Net Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding for Fiscal Years 2020-2036* and *Table 5 - Net Tax-Supported Debt Services for Fiscal Years 2020-2036*, pages 8-11). Fiscal years 2020 through 2025 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, 2026 through 2036, 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 2020-2036* and *Table 5 - Net Tax-Supported Debt Services for Fiscal Years 2020-2036*, 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 Market Intelligence WV Annual Long-Term Forecast, November 2025).

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Table 4. NET TAX SUPPORTED DEBT OUTSTANDING FOR FISCAL YEARS 2020 - 2036

	6/30/2020 FY20	6/30/2021 FY21	6/30/2022 FY22	6/30/2023 FY23	6/30/2024 FY24	6/30/2025 FY25
General Obligation						
Safe Roads of 1996	100,830,000	67,570,000	55,650,000	43,130,000	22,090,000	-
Roads to Prosperity of 2017	1,364,455,000	1,559,880,000	1,533,690,000	1,490,735,000	1,450,755,000	1,406,250,000
(1) Infrastructure of 1994	95,487,884	82,771,968	96,577,628	56,374,103	42,812,275	28,892,329
Total General Obligation	1,560,772,884	1,710,221,968	1,685,917,628	1,590,239,103	1,515,657,275	1,435,142,329
Moral Obligations						
Economic Development Authority - Excess Lottery	176,850,000	161,165,000	144,670,000	127,200,000	108,705,000	64,940,000
Economic Development Authority - Lottery	133,780,000	129,595,000	125,200,000	120,585,000	115,740,000	110,650,000
Higher Education Policy Commission - Excess Lottery	177,430,000	168,430,000	158,990,000	150,127,500	139,837,500	131,087,500
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	61,921,250	61,921,250	61,921,250	-	-	-
(2) School Building Authority - Lottery	119,964,500	110,374,500	100,334,500	91,910,500	77,791,357	66,348,858
School Building Authority - Excess Lottery	71,800,000	65,550,000	59,005,000	63,451,000	57,281,890	49,613,500
School Building Authority - Excess Lottery (QSCBs)	150,480,000	150,480,000	150,480,000	150,480,000	150,480,000	146,421,714
West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council - Excess Lottery	62,245,000	59,360,000	48,036,882	53,150,000	49,810,000	41,310,000
Total Moral Obligations	1,004,735,750	957,140,751	898,902,632	807,169,000	749,910,747	660,636,572
Leases and Notes Payable						
(3) (4) Leases and Notes Payable	354,387,312	323,312,437	509,028,158	484,615,391	454,439,255	439,523,020
Total Leases and Notes Payable	354,387,312	323,312,437	509,028,158	484,615,391	454,439,255	439,523,020
Deductions for debt service reserve accounts						
Economic Development Authority - Excess Lottery	(26,364,190)	(26,366,906)	(26,377,735)	(27,212,750)	(28,623,390)	-
School Building Authority	(61,921,250)	(61,921,250)	(61,921,250)	-	-	-
School Building Authority - Excess Lottery (QSCBs) - debt service sinking fund	(90,645,048)	(91,564,543)	(100,169,908)	(107,406,154)	(113,011,957)	(118,625,860)
Net Tax Supported Debt Outstanding	2,740,965,458	2,810,822,456	2,905,379,525	2,747,404,590	2,578,371,930	2,416,676,061
Assessed value (in thousands)	104,561,931	104,704,060	105,959,894	120,412,593	138,871,647	126,519,006
Net tax supported debt as a percentage of assessed value	2.62%	2.68%	2.74%	2.28%	1.86%	1.91%
Income (in thousands)	80,440,270	87,322,550	88,990,060	93,770,990	97,970,680	102,351,350
Net tax supported debt as a percentage of personal income	3.41%	3.22%	3.26%	2.93%	2.63%	2.36%
Population	1,793,716	1,801,049	1,801,049	1,801,049	1,801,049	1,801,049
Net tax supported debt per capita	1,528	1,561	1,613	1,525	1,432	1,342

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) - Compiled by the Division of Debt & Securities Management. Does not match the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report due to differences in the leases that are included and materiality.

(4) - Balances for lease and notes payables beginning in fiscal year 2026 are projections.

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	6/30/2034 FY34	6/30/2035 FY35	6/30/2036 FY36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	889,550,000	816,700,000	740,155,000
14,319,275	14,573,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,373,799,275	1,324,933,054	1,258,755,000	1,204,530,000	1,147,565,000	1,087,755,000	1,024,915,000	958,895,000	889,550,000	816,700,000	740,155,000
61,605,000	58,105,000	54,430,000	50,570,000	46,515,000	42,260,000	37,850,000	33,215,000	28,350,000	23,240,000	17,875,000
105,310,000	99,700,000	93,810,000	87,630,000	81,140,000	74,320,000	67,295,000	59,995,000	52,400,000	44,500,000	36,285,000
120,497,500	110,862,500	100,757,500	90,147,500	79,012,500	67,402,500	55,297,500	42,672,500	29,512,500	25,782,500	21,867,500
50,265,000	47,755,000	45,120,000	42,360,000	39,465,000	36,430,000	33,245,000	29,900,000	26,390,000	22,705,000	18,835,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54,208,858	41,060,358	29,953,858	20,756,858	14,001,858	6,626,858	977,358	-	-	-	-
41,378,500	30,323,500	16,707,000	12,727,000	8,471,000	7,936,000	7,371,000	6,781,000	6,161,000	5,506,000	4,826,000
132,778,122	118,625,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37,785,000	34,080,000	30,190,000	26,105,000	21,815,000	17,310,000	12,585,000	7,620,000	-	-	-
603,827,980	540,512,218	370,968,358	330,296,358	290,420,358	252,285,358	214,620,858	180,183,500	142,813,500	121,733,500	99,688,500
454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000
454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000	454,439,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(132,269,452)	(146,421,714)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,299,796,803	2,173,462,558	2,084,162,358	1,989,265,358	1,892,424,358	1,794,479,358	1,693,974,858	1,593,517,500	1,486,802,500	1,392,872,500	1,294,282,500
129,681,981	132,924,031	136,247,131	139,653,310	143,144,642	146,723,259	150,391,340	154,151,124	158,004,902	161,955,024	166,003,900
1.77%	1.64%	1.53%	1.42%	1.32%	1.22%	1.13%	1.03%	0.94%	0.86%	0.78%
107,385,910	112,674,300	117,306,790	121,880,540	126,639,910	131,564,660	136,730,860	142,284,190	148,066,120	154,035,250	159,912,110
2.14%	1.93%	1.78%	1.63%	1.49%	1.36%	1.24%	1.12%	1.00%	0.90%	0.81%
1,801,049	1,801,049	1,801,049	1,801,049	1,801,049	1,801,049	1,801,049	1,801,049	1,801,049	1,801,049	1,801,049
1,277	1,207	1,157	1,105	1,051	996	941	885	826	773	719

Table 5. NET TAX SUPPORTED DEBT SERVICE FOR FISCAL YEARS 2020 - 2036

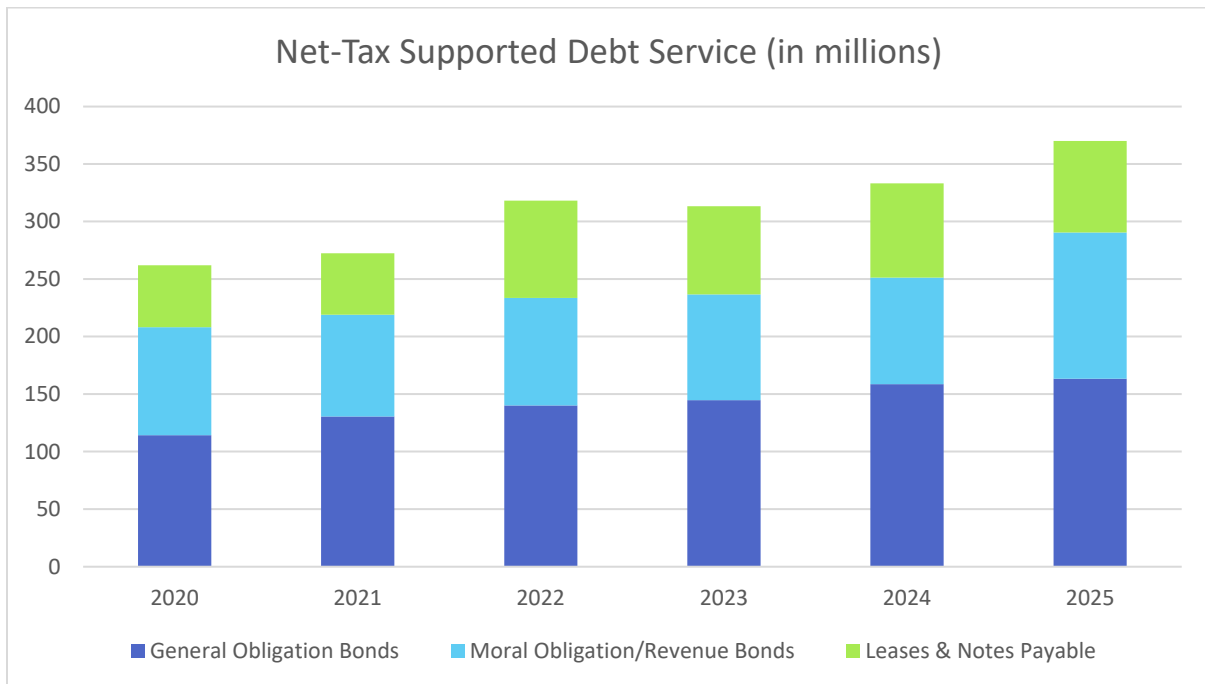
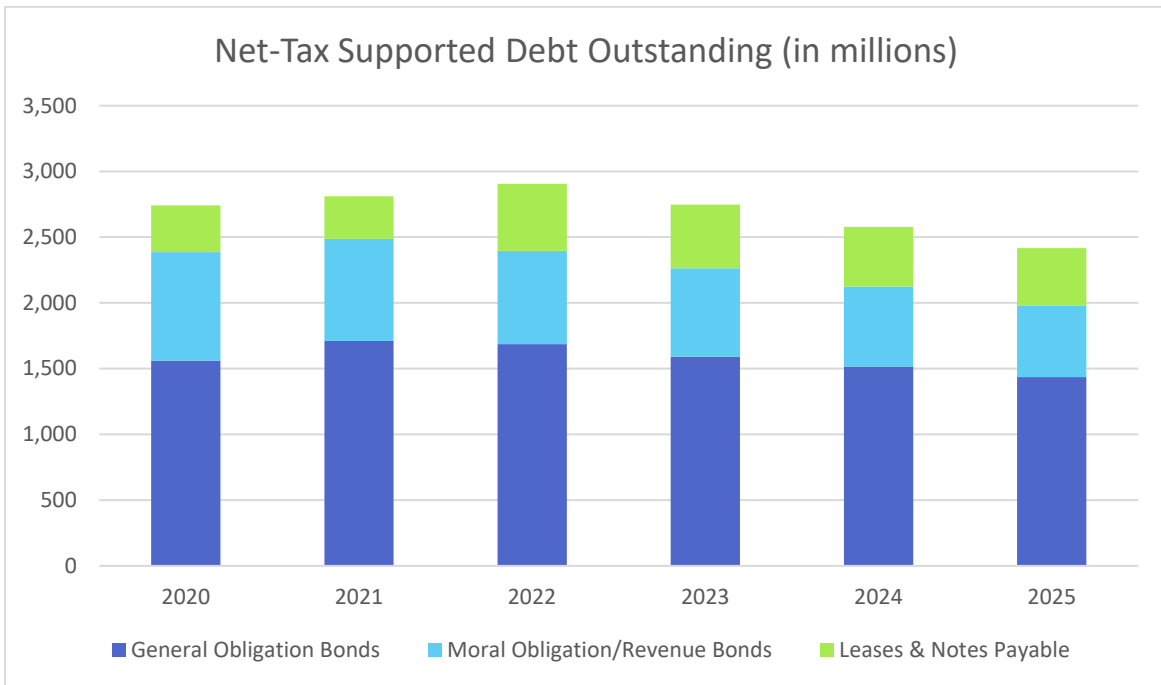
	6/30/2020 FY20	6/30/2021 FY21	6/30/2022 FY22	6/30/2023 FY23	6/30/2024 FY24	6/30/2025 FY25
General Obligation Debt Service						
Safe Roads of 1996	23,193,000	23,192,450	15,298,500	15,302,500	23,196,500	23,194,500
Roads to Prosperity of 2017	69,091,698	85,422,881	102,854,013	111,029,506	113,152,006	115,594,406
Infrastructure of 1994	21,947,475	21,935,925	21,954,901	18,315,741	22,201,225	24,545,121
Total General Obligation Debt Service	114,232,173	130,551,256	140,107,414	144,647,747	158,549,731	163,334,027
Moral Obligation Debt Service						
Economic Development Authority - Excess Lottery	23,383,641	25,004,109	22,769,101	28,347,261	24,908,558	49,003,376
Economic Development Authority - Lottery	13,788,650	9,993,440	9,995,150	9,995,246	9,994,650	12,572,225
Higher Education Policy Commission - Excess Lottery	17,354,984	17,640,984	17,317,821	16,273,471	17,310,471	18,749,964
Higher Education Policy Commission - Excess Lottery (BABs)	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,673	3,823,672
School Building Authority - Appropriation	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Building Authority - Lottery	15,230,663	15,239,013	15,232,713	12,176,570	15,239,213	15,231,294
School Building Authority - Excess Lottery	9,797,850	9,799,075	9,792,000	8,152,836	9,919,669	12,085,894
School Building Authority - Excess Lottery (QSCBs)	4,597,474	919,495	8,605,365	7,236,246	5,605,803	9,672,189
West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council - Excess Lottery	5,931,000	5,925,125	5,922,250	5,917,000	5,914,000	5,932,175
Total Moral Obligation Debt Service	93,907,935	88,344,914	93,458,073	91,922,303	92,716,037	127,070,789
Leases and Notes Payable Debt Service						
(1) Leases and Notes Payable	53,764,108	53,488,666	84,572,675	76,686,552	81,802,884	79,526,043
Total Lease and Notes Payable Debt Service	53,764,108	53,488,666	84,572,675	76,686,552	81,802,884	79,526,043
Net Tax Supported Debt Service	261,904,216	272,384,836	318,138,162	313,256,602	333,068,652	369,930,859
General revenue fund (expressed in thousands)	4,437,857	4,987,577	5,887,899	6,483,291	5,710,575	5,454,363
Debt service as a percentage of general revenue fund	5.90%	5.46%	5.40%	4.83%	5.83%	6.78%
Revenue (expressed in thousands and as defined in the rule)	5,679,843	6,354,277	7,254,159	7,922,955	7,220,020	6,996,514
Debt as a percentage of revenue (as defined in the rule)	4.61%	4.29%	4.39%	3.95%	4.61%	5.29%

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

(1) - Balances for lease and notes payables beginning in fiscal year 2026 are projections.

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	6/30/2034 FY34	6/30/2035 FY35	6/30/2036 FY36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115,606,281	115,605,531	115,603,781	115,611,156	115,605,906	115,602,631	115,604,756	115,603,506	115,604,719	115,599,219	115,606,094
22,201,375	22,201,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137,807,656	137,806,531	115,603,781	115,611,156	115,605,906	115,602,631	115,604,756	115,603,506	115,604,719	115,599,219	115,606,094
6,393,625	6,390,500	6,389,125	6,388,875	6,389,250	6,384,875	6,379,500	5,115,625	6,378,500	6,378,250	6,375,625
9,992,900	9,995,900	9,995,400	9,990,900	9,991,900	9,997,400	9,997,800	9,991,800	9,994,800	9,996,000	9,995,000
16,452,420	14,928,070	14,918,920	14,920,625	14,917,000	14,913,775	14,909,850	14,909,450	14,901,400	4,905,000	4,898,875
3,823,673	6,333,673	6,271,678	6,200,370	6,129,750	6,054,073	5,971,895	5,888,243	5,797,350	5,703,835	5,606,933
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15,234,900	15,681,775	13,048,850	10,603,600	7,720,850	8,003,100	5,955,900	4,127,700	-	-	-
12,155,419	16,971,669	18,980,919	8,761,169	8,836,919	911,919	915,169	911,919	912,419	916,419	915,219
13,643,592	14,152,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,470,000	5,473,750	5,473,500	5,474,000	5,474,750	5,475,250	5,470,000	5,473,750	7,880,500	-	-
83,166,528	89,927,599	75,078,392	62,339,539	59,460,419	51,740,392	49,600,114	46,418,487	45,864,969	27,899,504	27,791,651
79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000
79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000	79,526,000
300,500,184	307,260,130	270,208,173	257,476,695	254,592,325	246,869,023	244,730,870	241,547,993	240,995,688	223,024,723	222,923,745
5,258,157	5,416,154	5,543,358	5,679,275	5,844,798	5,992,542	6,143,981	6,299,206	6,458,311	6,621,393	6,788,553
5.71%	5.67%	4.87%	4.53%	4.36%	4.12%	3.98%	3.83%	3.73%	3.37%	3.28%
6,707,458	6,860,175	6,969,178	7,100,095	7,279,618	7,428,162	7,579,601	7,734,826	7,893,931	8,057,013	8,224,173
4.48%	4.48%	3.88%	3.63%	3.50%	3.32%	3.23%	3.12%	3.05%	2.77%	2.71%

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, 2025

Principal outstanding: \$1,406,250,000

No remaining authorization for "new money" debt.

- 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
- FY 2034
 - Principal due: \$69,345,000
 - Interest due: \$46,259,719
 - Principal outstanding: \$889,550,000
- FY 2035
 - Principal due: \$72,850,000
 - Interest due: \$42,749,219
 - Principal outstanding: \$816,700,000
- FY 2036
 - Principal due: \$76,545,000
 - Interest due: \$39,061,094
 - Principal outstanding: \$740,155,000

Components of Net Tax-Supported Debt as of June 30, 2025 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 were retired on 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, 2025, 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 2024. After 2025, the debt service burden is expected to decrease from 14.35% 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, 2025

Fiscal Year	Debt Service	Road Fund Revenue	Debt Service as % of
			Road Fund
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	917,433,000	14.55%
2024	136,348,506	993,374,000	13.73%
2025	138,788,906	966,971,000	14.35%
2026	115,606,281	944,700,000	12.24%
2027	115,605,531	931,200,000	12.41%
2028	115,603,781	935,200,000	12.36%
2029	115,611,156	930,200,000	12.43%
2030	115,605,906	944,200,000	12.24%
2031	115,602,631	945,000,000	12.23%
2032	115,604,756	945,000,000	12.23%
2033	115,603,506	945,000,000	12.23%
2034	115,604,719	945,000,000	12.23%
2035	115,599,219	945,000,000	12.23%
2036	115,606,094	945,000,000	12.23%

*Does not include amounts paid through refunding.

General Obligation Bonds Continued

General Obligation Bonds

Infrastructure Improvement Amendment of 1994

As of June 30, 2025

Principal outstanding: \$28,892,329

No remaining authorization for “new money” debt.

- 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. Table 7 (*Table 7 – Debt Service Infrastructure GO Bonds as of June 30, 2025*) shows the debt service on all Infrastructure GO bonds and the appropriation of dedicated severance tax collections as of June 30, 2025.

Table 7 – Debt Service Infrastructure GO Bonds as of June 30, 2025

Fiscal Year	Debt Service	Annual Appropriation
2020	21,947,475	21,947,000
2021	21,935,925	21,936,000
2022	21,954,901	21,955,000
2023	18,315,741	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):
\$175,590,000

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

Principal outstanding (net):
\$181,352,500

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

Principal outstanding (net):
\$143,758,212

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

Principal outstanding (net):
\$41,310,000

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 23% 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, 2025

Fiscal Year	Debt Service	Lottery Fund Revenue	Debt Service as % of
			Lottery Fund
2020	93,907,935	369,182,000	25.44%
2021	88,344,914	482,794,000	18.30%
2022	93,458,073	470,571,000	19.86%
2023	91,922,303	500,293,000	18.37%
2024	92,716,037	493,870,000	18.77%
2025	127,070,789	552,970,000	22.98%
2026	83,166,528	482,400,000	17.24%
2027	89,927,599	490,620,000	18.33%
2028	75,078,392	490,620,000	15.30%
2029	62,339,539	490,620,000	12.71%
2030	59,460,419	490,620,000	12.12%
2031	51,740,392	490,620,000	10.55%
2032	49,600,114	490,620,000	10.11%
2033	46,418,487	490,620,000	9.46%
2034	45,864,969	490,620,000	9.35%
2035	27,899,504	490,620,000	5.69%
2036	27,791,651	490,620,000	5.66%

Lease and Note Payable Obligations

Various Lease and Note Payable Obligations

Principal outstanding: \$439,523,020

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, 2025

1. *West Virginia University: \$91.6 million*
2. *Marshall University: \$59.5 million*
3. *State Building Commission: \$54.1 million*
4. *Secretary of Administration: \$53.6 million*
5. *Department of Human Services: \$41.1 million*
6. *Division of Corrections & Rehabilitation: \$35.2 million*
7. *Shepherd University: \$28.5 million*
8. *Division of Motor Vehicles: \$17.4 million*
9. *Travel Management: \$8.4 million*
10. *Department of Environmental Protection: \$6.9 million*

Components of Net Tax- Supported Debt as of June 30, 2025 Leases and Notes Payable

Approximately \$94.8 million of new leases and notes payable were entered into during fiscal year 2025. This reflects an increase of \$40.9 million from fiscal year 2024, which had a total of \$53.9 million.¹

¹ The total amount of leases outstanding in this report is \$439.5 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, 2025

Debt Service Reserve & Other Funds

The table below (*Table 9 – Escrow/Sinking Funds/Debt Service Reserve Accounts as of June 30, 2025*) 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, 2025, page 3*). All figures are as of June 30, 2025.

Table 9 - Escrow/Sinking Funds/
Debt Service Reserve Accounts
as of June 30, 2025

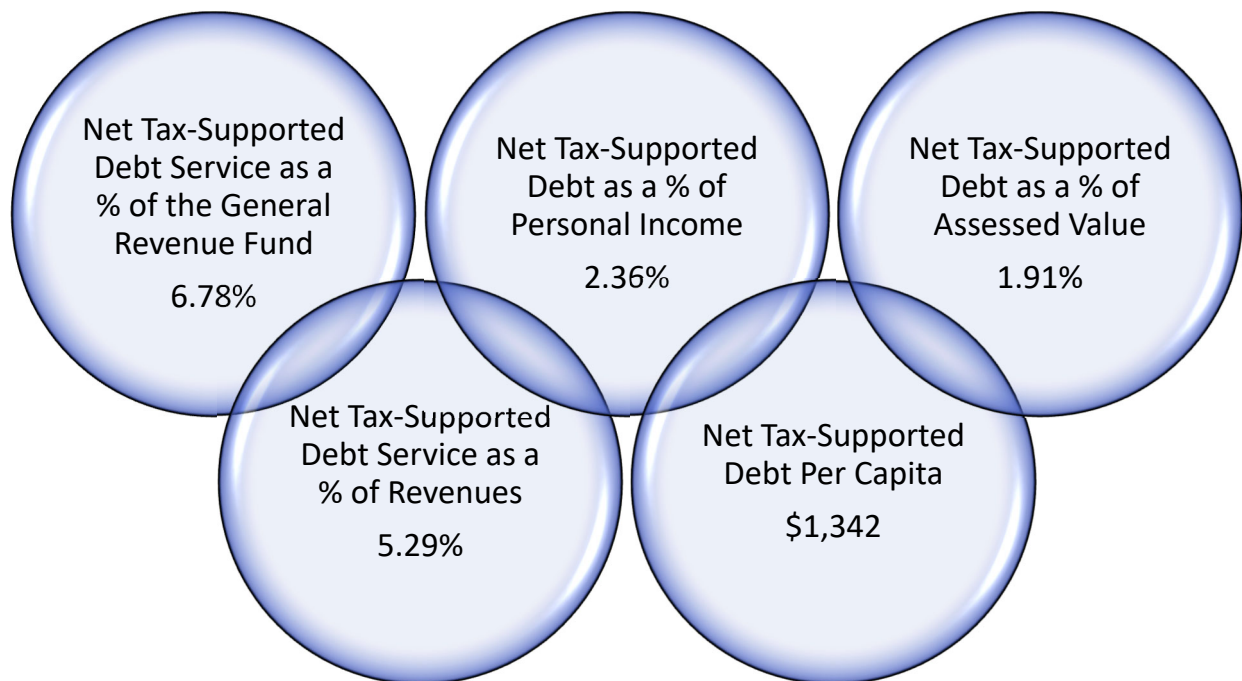
Issue / Spending Unit / Authority	Type of fund	Value on June 30, 2025
School Building Authority of West Virginia, Excess Lottery Revenue (QSCBs)	Sinking Fund	\$118,625,860
West Virginia Economic Development Authority, Lottery Revenue Bonds	Escrow	\$135,940,000
West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	Escrow	\$79,220,000
School Building Authority of West Virginia, Excess Lottery Revenue	Escrow	\$17,350,000
West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council, Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds	Escrow	\$46,305,000

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, 2025, are shown below:

Various Debt Ratios as of June 30, 2025

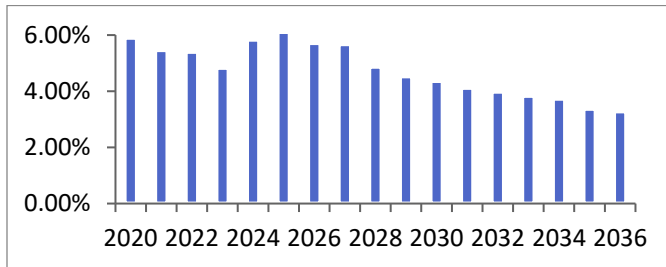


State of West Virginia Credit Ratings:

The ratings for the State remain as follows.

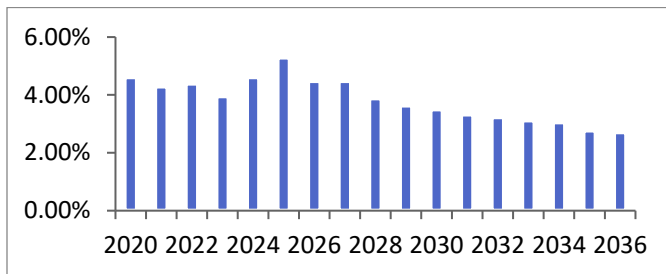
Moody's: Aa2; Standard and Poor's: AA-; and Fitch: AA

With the issuance of \$1.6 billion in 2018, 2019, and 2021 in GO debt, the ratios will reach their peak in fiscal year 2025 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 2026 to 2036 remaining constant. The following charts show the historical and future projections of these ratios.



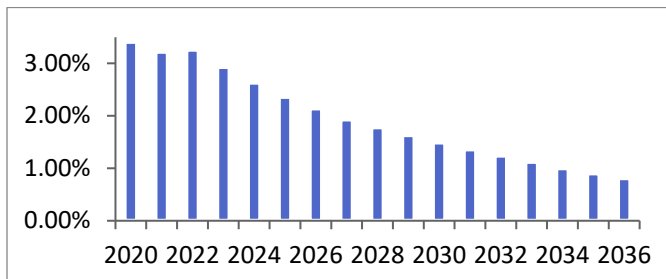
Net Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of General Revenue Fund

Current Percentage: 6.78%



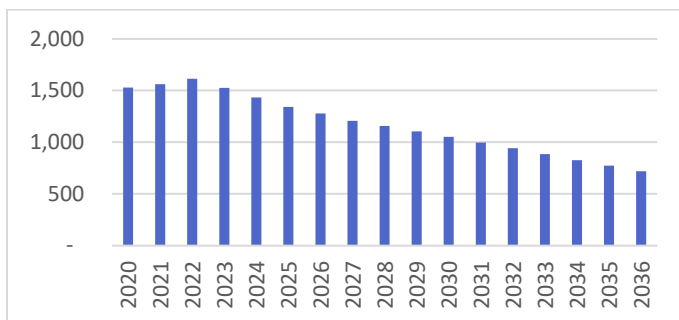
Net Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenues

Current Percentage: 5.29%



Net Tax-Supported Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income

Current Percentage: 2.36%



Net Tax-Supported Debt Per Capita

Current Level: \$1,342

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 2025 report, titled *States – US – State Pension liabilities continue to decline, improving leverage metrics*, 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 2025 was \$1,756. The average debt as a percentage of personal income was 2.4%.

Table 10 – Various Statistics from Moody’s 2025 Publication, *States – US – State Pension liabilities continue to decline, improving leverage metrics*

Ratio	Average	Highest	Lowest	West Virginia Ranking*
Net-Tax Supported Debt (NTSD) per capita	\$1,756	\$7,636	\$43	\$2,374
		Connecticut	Nebraska	#13
NTSD as a % of Personal Income	2.4%	9.7%	0.1%	4.3%
		Hawaii	Nebraska	#7
Total NTSD	\$12.1 billion	\$101.1 billion	\$85.6 million	\$4.2 billion
		California	Nebraska	#27

* As reported by Moody’s in September 2025. 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, 2025, the net tax-supported debt service as a percentage of the General Revenue Fund was 6.78%, which is above 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:

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%

2023
Recommended cap: 6.00%
Actual ratio: 4.83%

2024
Recommended cap: 6.00%
Actual ratio: 5.83%

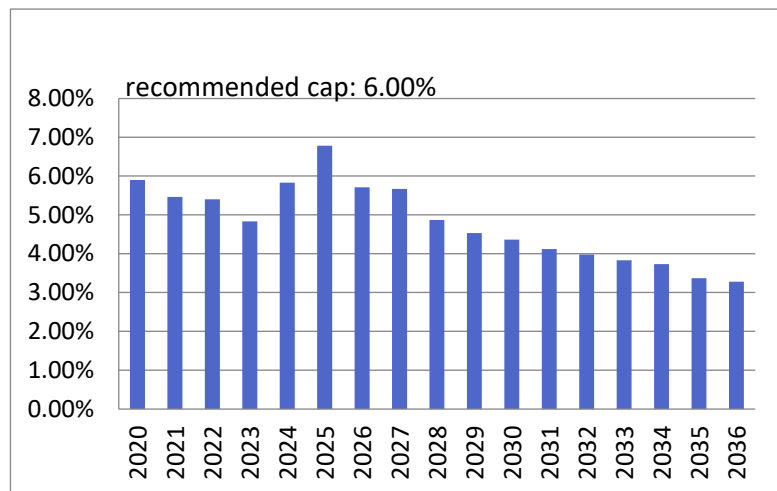
2025
Recommended cap: 6.00%
Actual ratio: 6.78%

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 2020-2025 (actual), 2026-2036 (projected) as of June 30, 2025



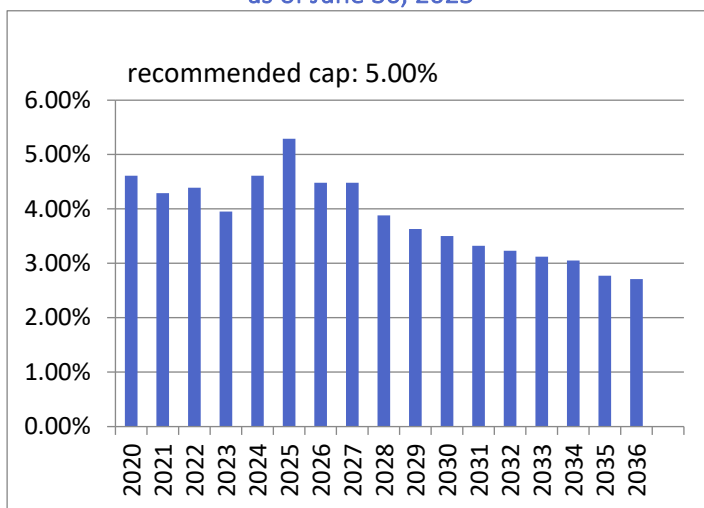
Net Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenues

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 2026-2036*, 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 \$127 million during fiscal year 2025. After 2025, the debt service decreases.

Net Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenues
Fiscal Years 2020-2025 (actual), 2026-2036 (projected)
as of June 30, 2025



Net Tax-Supported Debt Service as a Percentage of Revenues

Recommended Caps:

On June 30, 2025, the net tax-supported debt service as a percentage of Revenues was 5.29%, which is above 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:

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%

2023
Recommended cap: 5.00%
Actual Ratio: 3.95%

2024
Recommended cap: 5.00%
Actual Ratio: 4.61%

2025
Recommended cap: 5.00%
Actual Ratio: 5.29%

Net Tax-Supported Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income

Recommended Caps:

On June 30, 2025, the net tax-supported debt as a percentage of Personal Income was 2.36% 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:

2020 (personal income figures revised)
Recommended cap: 3.00%
Actual Ratio: 3.41%

2021 (personal income figures revised)
Recommended cap: 3.00%
Actual Ratio: 3.22%

2022 (personal income figures revised)
Recommended cap: 3.00%
Actual Ratio: 3.26%

2023 (personal income figures revised)
Recommended cap: 3.00%
Actual Ratio: 2.93%

2024
Recommended cap: 3.00%
Actual Ratio: 2.63%

2025
Recommended cap: 3.00%
Actual Ratio: 2.36%

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 4.47% from 2024 to 2025, and increase 4.92% from 2025 to 2026, and increase 4.92% from 2026 to 2027.

According to a Moody's Investors Service report, the average of this particular ratio is 2.4%, with the median being 1.8%. Comparing states that have a similar Moody's rating to that of West Virginia (Aa2), West Virginia was the tenth 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 2025 report by Moody's Investors Service on page 14.*

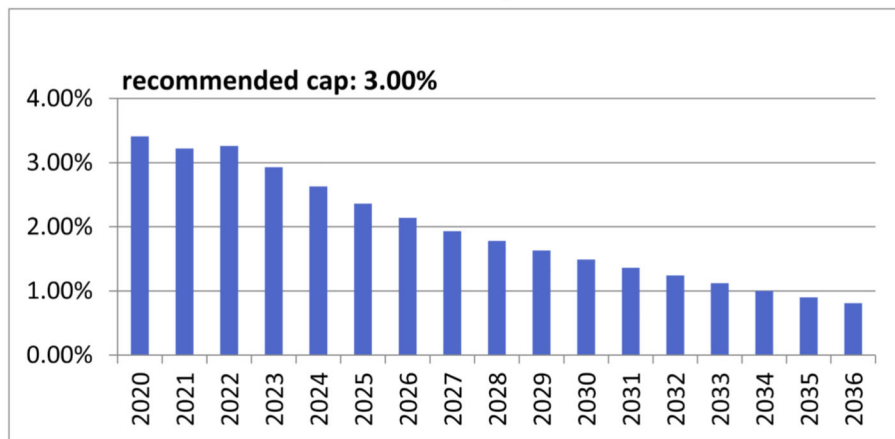
Historically, this report has recommended a cap of 3.00% for this particular ratio. It is recommended the cap for this year remain at 3.00%. Until the State of West Virginia can realize a greater increase in its personal income, careful attention should be paid to this important economic indicator.

Table 11 - Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income (Similarly Rated States) as Presented in a 2025 Report by Moody's Investors Service

State	Debt as a % of Personal Income*
Kansas	1.8%
Pennsylvania	2.1%
Kentucky	2.4%
Alaska	2.5%
New Mexico	2.5%
California	3.0%
Louisiana	3.2%
Mississippi	3.7%
Rhode Island	4.2%
West Virginia	4.3%
Connecticut	8.2%
Hawaii	9.7%

* As reported by Moody's in September 2025. 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 2020-2025 (Actual), 2026-2036 (Projected)
as of June 30, 2025**



Net Tax-Supported Debt Per Capita

Recommended Caps:

On June 30, 2025, the net tax-supported debt per capita was \$1,342, 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:

2020
Recommended cap: \$980
Actual Ratio: \$1,528

2021
Recommended cap: \$980
Actual Ratio: \$1,561

2022
Recommended cap: \$980
Actual Ratio: \$1,613

2023
Recommended cap: \$980
Actual Ratio: \$1,525

2024
Recommended cap: \$980
Actual Ratio: \$1,432

2025
Recommended cap: \$980
Actual Ratio: \$1,342

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 \$1,342. This figure is similar to the national average of \$1,756 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 most recent United States Census Bureau, West Virginia's population in 2021 was 1,801,049, a slight increase over 2020. 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.

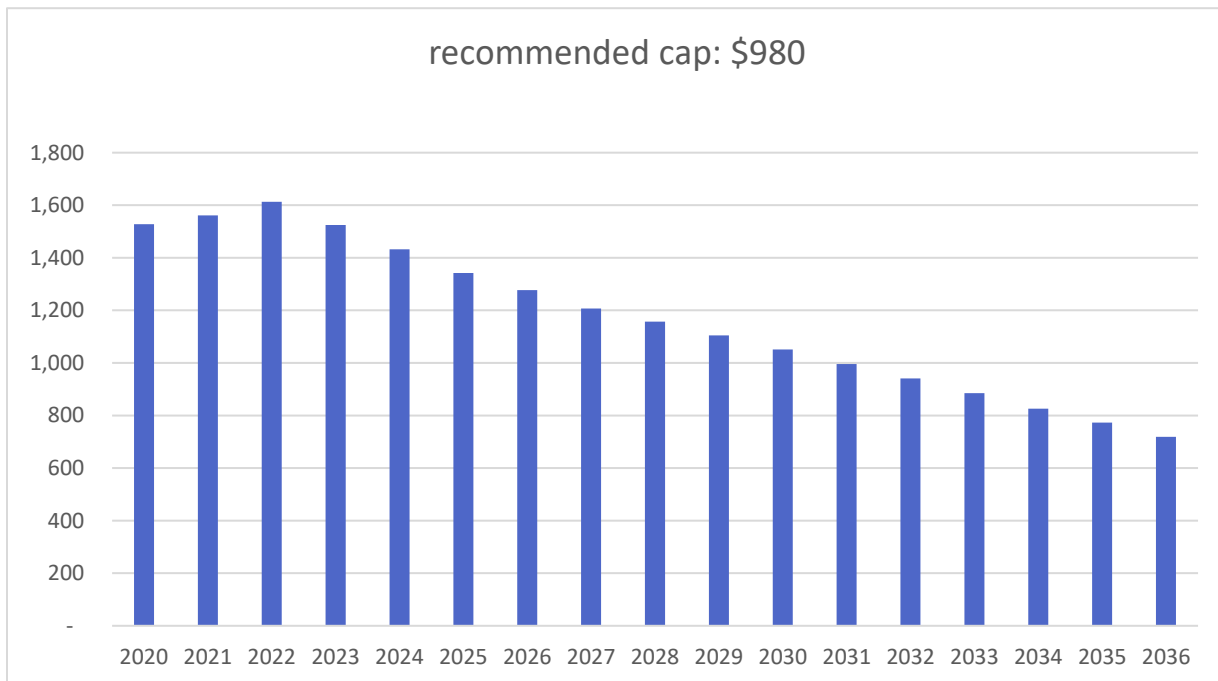
The state's population may see growth as more jobs are anticipated with an influx of investment in infrastructure development. However, until this shift in declining population is realized, the recommended cap of net tax-supported debt per capita should be \$980 as of June 30, 2025. This recommendation is below the national average of \$1,756. According to Moody's, the net tax-supported debt per capita for West Virginia was \$2,374, the thirteenth 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 2025 report by Moody's Investors Service**

State	Debt Per Capita*
Kansas	\$1,252
Kentucky	\$1,357
New Mexico	\$1,444
Pennsylvania	\$1,515
Alaska	\$1,884
Mississippi	\$1,904
Louisiana	\$1,934
West Virginia	\$2,374
California	\$2,563
Rhode Island	\$2,953
Hawaii	\$6,730
Connecticut	\$7,636

** As reported by Moody's in September 2025. 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 2020-2025 (Actual), 2026-2036 (Projected) as of June 30, 2025**



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, 2025, the ratio was 1.91%.

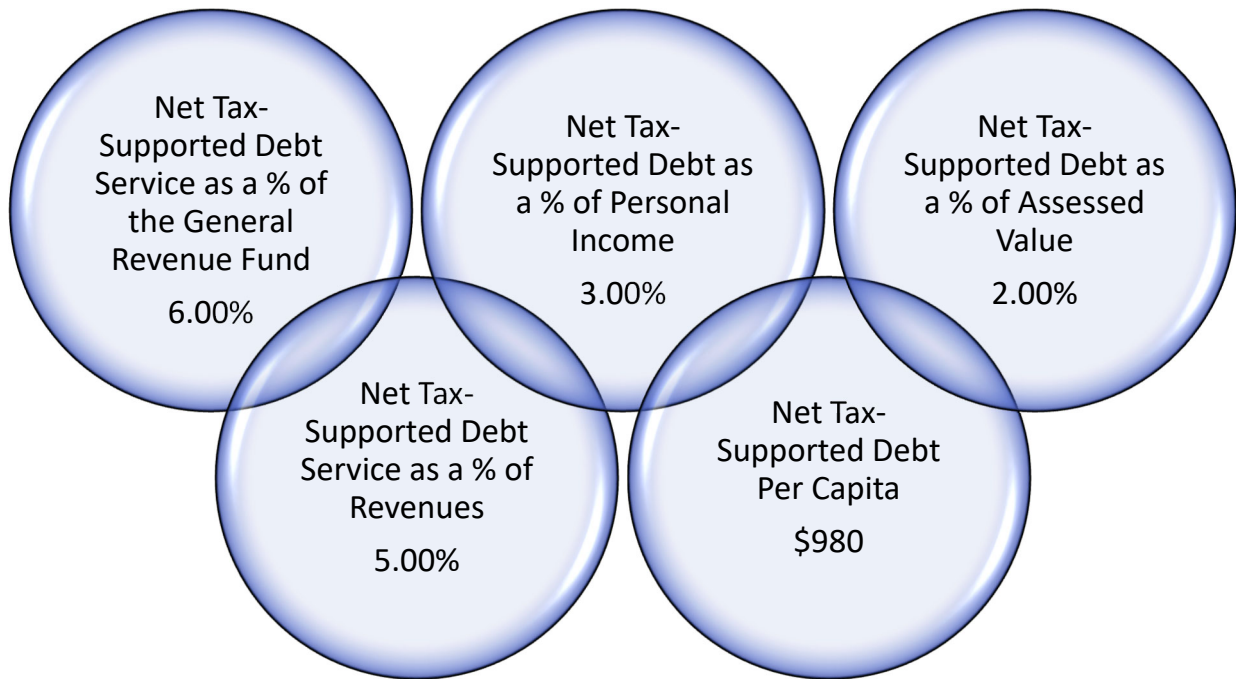
Summary

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 2025. 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, 2025



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)
2026-2036 (projected)

<u>Year</u>	<u>General Revenue</u>	<u>Road Fund</u>	<u>Lottery</u>	<u>Severance</u>	<u>Total</u>
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	470,571	21,955	7,254,159
2023	6,483,291	917,433	500,293	21,938	7,922,955
2024	5,710,575	993,374	493,870	22,201	7,220,020
2025	5,454,363	966,971	552,970	22,210	6,996,514
*2026	5,258,157	944,700	482,400	22,201	6,707,458
*2027	5,416,154	931,200	490,620	22,201	6,860,175
*2028	5,543,358	935,200	490,620	-	6,969,178
*2029	5,679,275	930,200	490,620	-	7,100,095
*2030	5,844,798	944,200	490,620	-	7,279,618
*2031	5,992,542	945,000	490,620	-	7,428,162
*2032	6,143,981	945,000	490,620	-	7,579,601
*2033	6,299,206	945,000	490,620	-	7,734,826
*2034	6,458,311	945,000	490,620	-	7,893,931
*2035	6,621,393	945,000	490,620	-	8,057,013
*2036	6,788,553	945,000	490,620	-	8,224,173

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 FY2020

* Estimates

** Fiscal Year 2023 and Fiscal Year 2024 Road Fund collections do not include
appropriated funds from General Revenue

*** Net of transfers to the General Revenue Fund