

THE TRUTH

Money Available to Pay Future Bills

\$930.2 Million

Taxpayer SurplusTM

\$1,800

Financial Grade

В

Ranking

16 out of 50

West Virginia's Financial Condition Improved Significantly



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Financial State of West Virginia

While it appeared that West Virginia bettered its standing from 2020, moving from a Sinkhole State to a Sunshine State, the data can be deceiving. Based upon the state's latest audited financial report for fiscal year 2021, West Virginia had \$930.2 million available to pay future bills. The resulting surplus of \$1,800 for each West Virginia taxpayer, earns it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting. Notably, this surplus includes increases in the market value of public employees' retirement plan assets, which are not considered as spendable except to pay pension benefits.

The \$930 million surplus available to pay West Virginia's bills is an upgrade over last year's report. West Virginia's fiscal improvement occurred primarily due to federal Covid stimulus money and pension plan stock market gains. Investment values should be considered temporary as financial markets are volatile. Recorded gains may not have been realized through the actual sale of the investments. Covid funds are also temporary and most likely will not be renewed.

It is expected this report will look different next year when the investment markets decrease and discontinued federal funds are reflected in West Virginia's annual statements. The situation could worsen further if the West Virginia legislature assumes there are extra funds available and spends money based on transitory increases. If that happens, then most likely the state will become a Sinkhole State again.

The data included in this report is derived from the State of West Virginia's 2021 audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and retirement plans' reports. To compare state financial, demographic and economic information go to Data-Z.org.



West Virginia's Financial Breakdown

Fast Facts

- West Virginia had \$12.5 billion available to pay \$11.5 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome was a \$930.2 million surplus, which breaks down to \$1,800 per taxpayer.
- West Virginia experienced a strong post-Covid recovery and increased federal grants to move from a "D" grade to a "B" for 2021.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEEDED ITS BILLS	
Total assets	\$32,182,237,000
Minus: Capital assets	-\$14,617,704,000
Restricted assets	-\$5,100,546,000
Assets available to pay bills	\$12,463,987,000
Minus: Total bills*	-\$11,533,827,000
Money available to pay bills	\$930,160,000
Each taxpayer's share of this surplus	\$1,800

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS	
Bonds	\$6,602,909,000
Other liabilities	\$6,832,895,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-\$2,524,145,000
Unfunded pension benefits	\$646,235,000
Overfunded retiree health care benefits	-\$24,067,000
Total bills	\$11,533,827,000

Grade:



Bottom line: West Virginia had enough money to pay all of its bills, so it received a "B" for its finances. A "B" grade is given to states with a Taxpayer Surplus between \$100 and \$10,000.

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