

State of Mississippi



2015 Debt Affordability Study

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
- Profile of Outstanding Debt	4
- Debt Policies	5
- Estimated Annual Debt Service Requirements	6
- Credit Ratings Review	6
- Estimated Debt Issuance	7
- Revenue Collections	7
- Debt Ratios	8
State Bond Indebtedness	9
Annual Debt Service	11
Debt Issuance and Debt Service Forecast	13
Revenue Forecast	15
Comparison of Debt Ratios	17
Credit Ratings Review	18
Conclusion	20
Appendix	22

Tables and Charts

Figure 1: Net Direct General Obligation Bonds and Total Bond Indebtedness

Figure 2: Constitutional Debt Limit

Figure 3: Outstanding Debt Service (Principal and Interest)

Figure 4: Revenue Collections (FY04 – FY14)

Figure 5: Debt Ratios - Comparison of Mississippi to Peer Group and National Medians

Figure 6: Historical Bond Indebtedness (FY00 – FY14)

Figure 7: New Money Issuance by Fiscal Year (FY05 – FY14)

Figure 8: Historical Debt Service Appropriations (FY05 – FY14)

Figure 9: Future Debt Service Requirements – 10 Year Calculation (FY15 – FY24)

Figure 10: Existing and Projected Debt Service Payments (FY15 – FY19)

Figure 11: Historical Revenue Available for Tax Supported Debt

Figure 12: Revenue Collections: Past, Present, and Estimated

Figure 13: Comparison of Mississippi to Peer Group and National Medians

Figure 14: 2014 State Debt Medians of Peer Group

Figure 15: State of Mississippi General Obligation Credit Ratings

“Most of the AAA States have a clearly articulated debt management policy. Evaluating the impact of new or authorized but unissued bond programs on future operating budgets is an important element of debt management and assessing debt affordability.” - Standard and Poor’s

Executive Summary

In March 2014, the Office of the State Treasurer published the State of Mississippi’s first Debt Affordability Study. The information contained within this study not only gave our agency an invaluable look into the advantages of debt forecasting, it also gave our local and national community a look into the State’s finances, our current debt burden along with our long term debt obligations, our revenue strengths, and a glimpse at our credit rating and standing amongst our peer states.

The basic need of this study came from within state government to help better plan for our current and future needs, as well as from our rating agencies that encouraged the creation of a plan for long-term budgetary planning. In order to assess the impact on General Fund revenue of the State’s debt service requirements for current and projected debt service over the next five years, the creation of this Plan was deemed vital. The development of a financial model helped measure the impact of changes in the annual debt service payment and the amount of revenue available for debt service. This analysis will compare the State’s current indebtedness to relevant industry metrics, such as (1) net tax supported debt as a percentage of General Fund Revenue, (2) net tax supported debt as a percentage of personal income, (3) net tax supported debt per capita, and (4) the rate of debt retirement. In addition, the study will evaluate the impact of issuing additional debt (when considering current economic conditions and revenue forecasts).

The purpose of a Debt Affordability Study is to be a tool to help guide policymakers when assessing the impact of bond programs on the State’s fiscal position, enabling them to make informed decisions regarding capital spending priorities and economic development needs. The data discussed and illustrated in this study has been separated into the categories that represent the largest historical borrowing needs: Capital Improvements, Transportation, and Economic Development. Guidance on current as well as forecasted revenue has been provided by the State’s Economist.

Profile of Outstanding Debt

Total Net Direct General Obligation Bonded Debt outstanding as of June 30, 2014 was \$4,142,675,000 (an increase of \$86,875,000 in outstanding debt compared to June 30, 2013). The debt represented by the issuance of these bonds is backed by the full faith and credit of the State of Mississippi. As of June 30, 2014 the State did not carry any revenue or self-supporting bonds. Long-term fixed-rate debt comprises \$3,967,740,000 of outstanding debt, while variable rate debt is \$174,935,000

Figure 1

FYE	Net Direct General Obligation Bonds & Notes	Self-Supporting General Obligation & Revenue Bonds	Total Bond Indebtedness
2000	2,030,086,000	238,687,000	2,268,773,000
2001	2,434,252,000	216,095,000	2,650,347,000
2002	2,670,148,000	196,670,000	2,866,180,000
2003	2,823,654,000	181,815,000	3,005,469,000
2004	2,956,490,000	156,360,000	3,112,850,000
2005	2,934,090,000	131,950,000	3,066,040,000
2006	2,987,335,000	106,925,000	3,094,260,000
2007	3,158,200,000	81,950,000	3,240,150,000
2008	3,084,125,000	79,315,000	3,163,440,000
2009	3,422,840,000	3,790,000	3,426,630,000
2010	3,485,982,000	2,885,000	3,488,867,000
2011	3,784,525,000	1,955,000	3,786,480,000
2012	4,130,470,000	995,000	4,131,465,000
2013	4,055,890,000	0	4,055,890,000
2014	4,142,675,000	0	4,142,675,000

* as of June 30, 2014

of total outstanding debt. This exposure to variable rate debt is in the form of 5 Year Floating Rate Bonds (benchmarked to LIBOR for the taxable bonds and to SIFMA for the tax-exempt bonds). All outstanding fixed-rate debt will mature from 2015 to 2037. Furthermore, debt issued outside of the purview of the State Bond Commission is not reflected in this total (some bonds issued by the Mississippi Development Bank carry the moral obligation pledge of the State and not the General Obligation). For purposes of this report, this type of debt is excluded from any analysis performed by the Debt Affordability Study. In addition to debt outstanding, the State currently has a number of projects authorized by the Legislature that have not been issued (see Appendix A: Authorized but Unissued). The balance at March 2015 for projects authorized but not yet issued was \$644 million.

Debt Policies

Limits on the issuance of debt are governed constitutionally in Mississippi. Section 115, Paragraph 2 of the Mississippi Constitution of 1890 provides that *“Neither the State nor any of its direct agencies, excluding political subdivisions and other local districts, shall incur a bonded indebtedness in excess of one and one-half (1 ½) times the sum of all the revenue collected by it for all purposes during any one of the preceding four fiscal years, whichever year might be higher.”* The Constitutional Debt

Figure 2

FYE	Net Direct General Obligation Bonds & Notes	Self-Supporting General Obligation & Revenue Bonds	Total Bond Indebtedness
2000	2,030,086,000	238,687,000	2,268,773,000
2001	2,434,252,000	216,095,000	2,650,347,000
2002	2,670,148,000	196,670,000	2,866,180,000
2003	2,823,654,000	181,815,000	3,005,469,000
2004	2,956,490,000	156,360,000	3,112,850,000
2005	2,934,090,000	131,950,000	3,066,040,000
2006	2,987,335,000	106,925,000	3,094,260,000
2007	3,158,200,000	81,950,000	3,240,150,000
2008	3,084,125,000	79,315,000	3,163,440,000
2009	3,422,840,000	3,790,000	3,426,630,000
2010	3,485,982,000	2,885,000	3,488,867,000
2011	3,784,525,000	1,955,000	3,786,480,000
2012	4,130,470,000	995,000	4,131,465,000
2013	4,055,890,000	0	4,055,890,000
2014*	4,142,675,000	0	4,142,675,000

* as of June 30, 2014

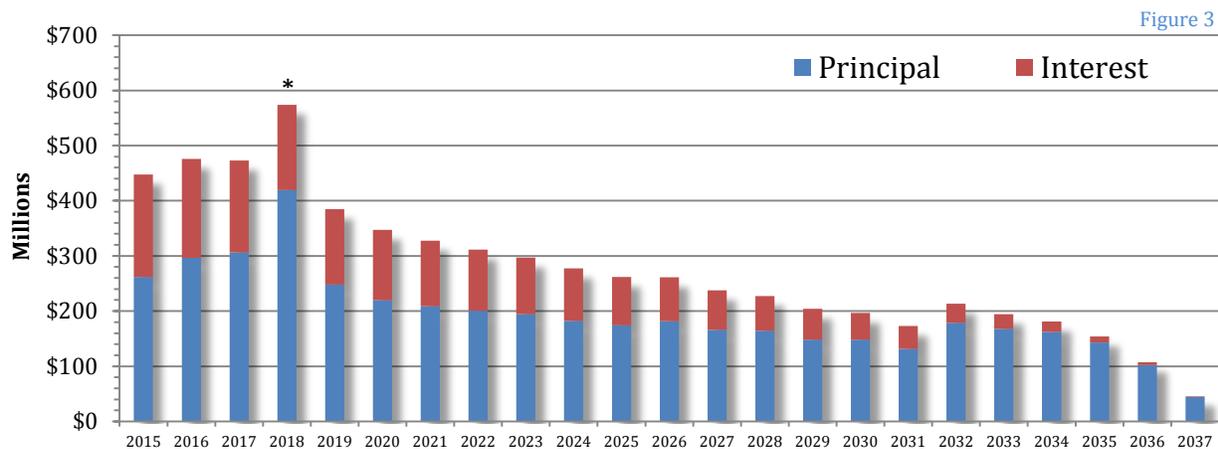
Limit at June 30, 2014 was \$12,756,456,372. When compared to outstanding general obligation debt during the same period, the percentage of debt to the Constitutional Limit was 32.48%.

The issuance of general obligation bonds begins with the authorization of projects by the State of Mississippi’s Legislature. During the Legislative session, various capital improvement and/or economic development projects are authorized by the voting members and then signed into law by the Governor. The State Bond

Commission, comprised of the Governor (Chairman), Attorney General (Secretary), and Treasurer (Treasurer), considers those projects authorized in current and past legislation and issues the appropriate bonds to fund these projects. When Refunding Bonds are being considered, MS Code § 31-27-13 provides that at least 2% net present value savings be attained in the issuance of this debt. To further ensure nominal savings on Refunding Bonds, State Bond Commission policy requires at least 3% net present value savings before the issuance of this type of debt.

Estimated Annual Debt Service Requirements

The Office of the State Treasurer is assigned with the task of managing debt service for the State. This agency ensures the timely payment of principal and interest (along with associated fees) for all outstanding debt by maintaining debt service schedules for each issue. Funds to pay for annual debt service requirements are appropriated by the State Legislature through the General Fund. In addition to the General Fund appropriation, debt service is also funded through the use of Special Funds. Funding from Special Funds is derived from interest earnings from unspent proceeds, repayments from loan programs issued on behalf of the Mississippi Development Authority, and other recurring and non-recurring transfers (such as tax credits from the Build America Bonds or early loan pay-offs). As illustrated below in Figure 3, amortization for all outstanding debt is payable through FY37.



*A balloon payment from the floating rate bonds is due in FY 2018, however the intent of the State Bond Commission at that time is to restructure those bonds and extend the maturity.

Credit Rating Review

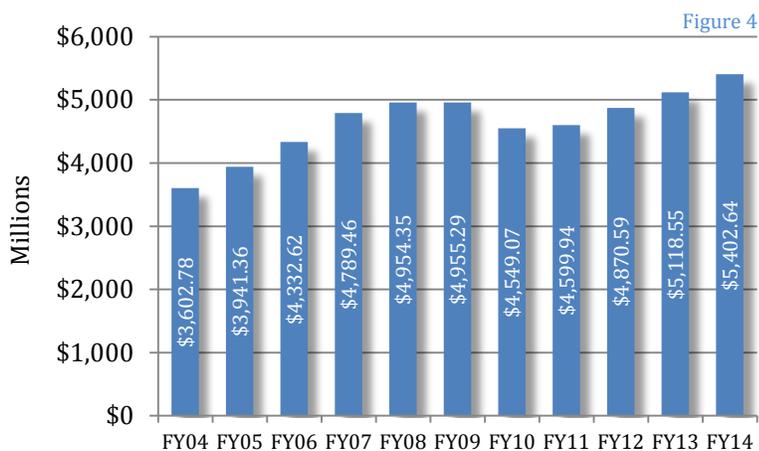
Credit ratings play an important role in the issuance of debt and are one of the factors that affects the State's cost of capital on debt issuance. During the spring bond sale in February 2015, the State's ratings were affirmed at AA+ (Fitch Ratings Service), Aa2 (Moody's), and AA (Standard and Poor's). While Moody's and Standard and Poor's affirmed the State's stable outlook, Fitch Rating's negative outlook remained in place. It is important to note that although Fitch praised the State for its conservative financial management and stringent budget control mechanisms, the agency maintained its downward outlook. Fitch's concern was the State's slow fiscal recovery from the recession and a pattern of continued reliance on one-time resources to cover recurring expenses. Subsequent to this outlook revision, State leadership acted swiftly to move to a policy that does not rely on nor budget with one-time resources. Also noted in the Fitch report as a troubling sign is Mississippi's unfunded pension liabilities (when measured as a percent of personal income, Mississippi is among the highest of all states in the U.S.). Areas where credit strengths were noted by the rating agencies included: the diversification of the economy and successful economic development initiatives; the reinstatement of the 98% budgeting policy (suspended in FY's 2008-2012, but returned in FY 2013); healthy growth of revenues.

Estimated Debt Issuance

The Office of the State Treasurer collected data from the agencies that represent the largest borrowing needs in the State. These agencies were asked to review or examine their long term needs and assess the importance and time sensitivity in funding those needs through borrowing. The data below represents the 5 year estimated borrowing needs for the Mississippi Development Authority, the Department of Finance and Administration – Bureau of Buildings, and the Mississippi Department of Transportation. Gathering these 5 year plans are necessary to insert into our forecasting model to illustrate how future borrowings would appear when compared to current indebtedness. The effects of these future borrowings when combined with existing debt will be discussed later in this study.

Revenue Collections

In order to be able to fund projects within the state, a healthy revenue stream is important.



Whether the project at hand is an improvement to capital facilities or the construction of a manufacturing site, the ability to collect, control, and forecast future revenue streams is vital to financing. As reported by State Economist, Darrin Webb, at the 2015 Legislative Economic Briefing, Mississippi's economy is following a similar pattern of growth and gradual improvement as seen in the U.S. economy. Revenue projections along with information

regarding the State's economy were provided by the Mississippi University Research Center. Although income growth has been more modest, the state has reported the strongest employment growth since 1999. It is believed that as the national economy continues to improve, Mississippi economy will experience similar improvement. The state is on track to make the FY15 General Fund Estimate and the estimate for FY16 is also forecasted to be attainable (assuming no recession).

Collections by the Department of Revenue representing Total General Fund revenues at June 30, 2014 were \$5,402,636,974. These collections were 6.33% higher than the FY14 Revenue Estimate and 5.58% higher than revenue collections at June 30, 2013.

Debt Ratios

2014 Comparison of Mississippi to Peer Group and National Medians

Figure 5

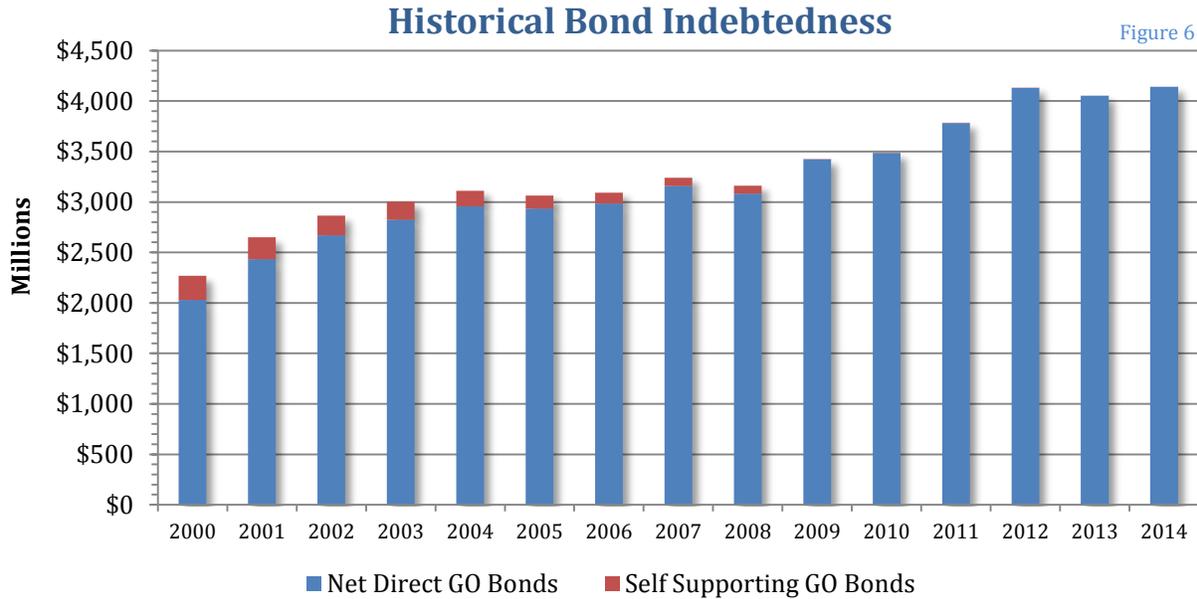
	Net Tax-Supported <u>Debt per Capita</u>	Net Tax-Supported Debt as a % of <u>Personal Income</u>	Debt Service Ratio <u>(FY2013)</u>
Mississippi	\$1,746	5.2%	6.9%
Peer Group Mean	\$1,712	4.1%	6.7%
Peer Group Median	\$1,464	3.7%	6.7%
National Mean	\$1,436	3.2%	5.3%
National Median	\$1,054	2.6%	5.1%

Note: Debt Service Ratio is "Net Tax Supported Debt"

The information provided above is prepared by Moody's Investor Services annually. The data illustrates state-by-state comparisons and rankings for net-tax supported debt as it relates to various financial criteria. Mississippi lags its peer group and national mean and median in Net-Tax Supported Debt per Capita. In FY14, \$1,746 represents the amount each Mississippian is "responsible" for in order to cover all Net-Tax Supported Debt for the State. As it relates to what residents earn annually, this debt is 5.2% of personal income in the State – the highest not only in its peer group, but also higher than the national mean and median. The debt service ratio (which is derived from debt service on net tax supported debt divided by operating fund revenues plus pledged revenues) measures net tax supported debt as a percentage of revenues. Although not the highest on an individual basis in its peer group, the State's debt service ratio of 6.9% is higher than the mean and medians of its peer group and in the nation. The rankings of Mississippi nationally for Net Tax Supported Debt per Capita, Net Tax Supported Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income, and the Debt Service Ratio are 15th, 11th, and 14th, respectively. As provided by the information found in the Moody's State Debt Medians report, the scale slides from 1-50 (with 50 being the state with the best averages and 1 being the state with the worst averages).

● STATE BOND INDEBTEDNESS ●

It is important to monitor the trend in Mississippi’s outstanding debt to evaluate how debt levels have changed over time. Figure 6 below illustrates **Historical Bond Indebtedness** and the year-representing the amount of borrowings entered into by the state.

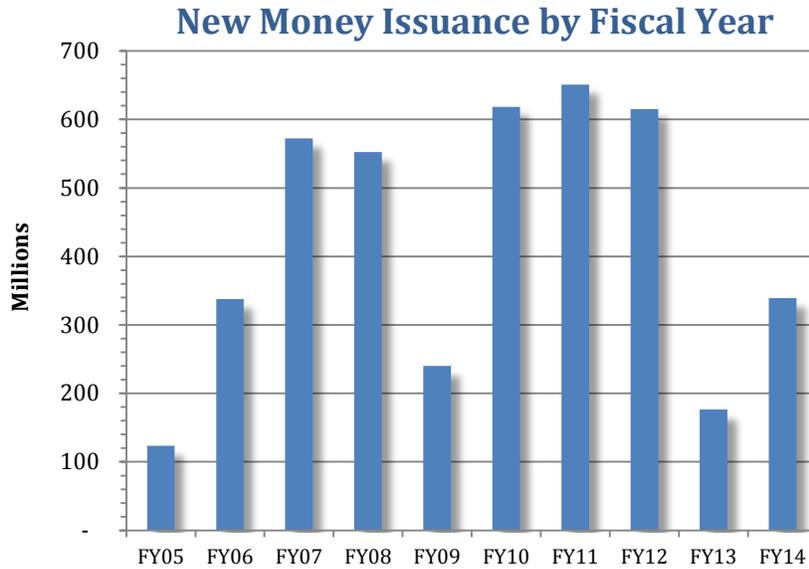


Although the State has seen growth in bond indebtedness over the last several fiscal years, Total Net Direct General Obligation Bonds increased slightly in FY14 from FY13 by approximately \$86.6 million. Self-Supporting General Obligation Bonds (primarily those of the Deer Island Project) have been paid off and are no longer part of the State’s total indebtedness.

“New money” issuance increased in FY14 when compared to FY13. Although the State issued a total of \$700,400,000 in FY13, only \$176,420,000 represented new money deals (with the remainder issued as refunding bonds). This “lower than normal” new money bond issue was due to the lack of a bond bill from in the 2012 Regular Legislative Session. In FY14, the State issued a total of \$339,165,000 (comprised the \$179,940,000 State of Mississippi Taxable General Obligation Bonds, Series 2013A and the \$159,225,000 State of Mississippi General Obligation Bonds, Series 2013B (Tax-Exempt)). The State Bond Commission has indicated that they plan to balance bond issuance with debt service; in other words, they prefer to limit the amount of new debt issued to no more than the state will pay off in any given fiscal year. This stance does not include large economic development projects that could bolster Mississippi’s economy and increase employment opportunities.

Over the last several years, the State has taken advantage of the historically low interest rate environment and the issuance of new money has provided funding for various economic development, capital improvement, and transportation needs. Agencies and projects benefiting from these savings include Toyota, Yokohama Tire, Institutions of Higher Learning, museums (Children’s Museum and Mississippi Civil Rights Museum), and various highway projects (Vision 21 Highway Project and Camp Shelby Access Improvement).

As illustrated in Figure 7 below, the issuance of new money has fluctuated a great deal historically. The peak years on the graph primarily relate to the issuance of large economic development projects in the State. The issuance of this debt helps to improve the State's economy by creating/adding jobs in addition to creating a larger tax base for the Department of Revenue.

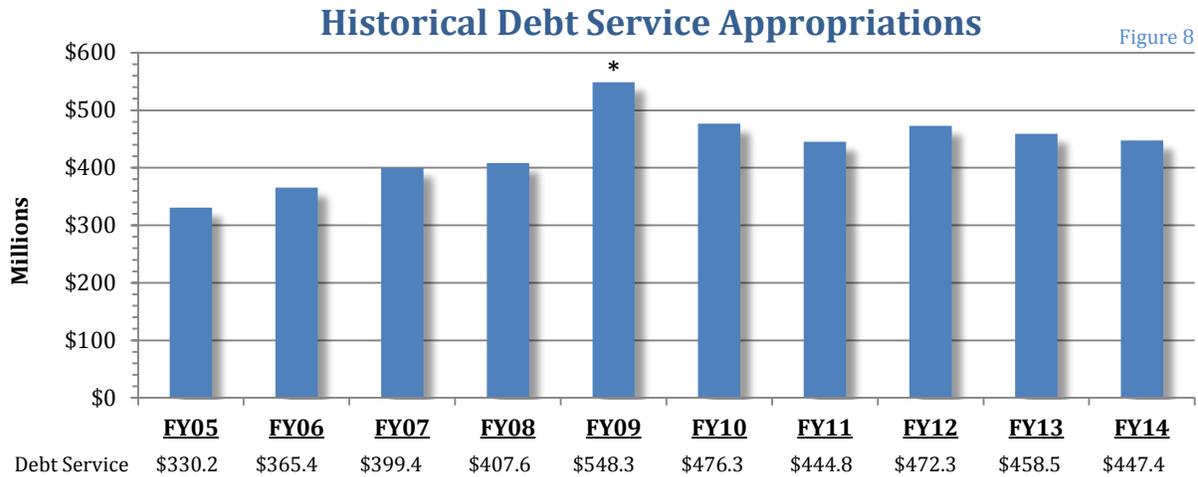


Bond indebtedness is 32.48% of the State's Constitutional Debt Limit. This represents an increase in total debt vs. the debt limit by 1.15% from the previous fiscal year.

Figure 7

● ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE ●

Over the past 10 years, annual debt service requirements have grown approximately 31%, increasing from \$341.5 million in FY04 to \$447.4 million in FY14. From a budgetary perspective, measuring the growth in debt service indicates how much of the State’s resources are obligated to pay debt service before providing for other essential government services. The graph below (Figure 8) debt service appropriations (received from General Fund and Special Fund appropriations) for the last ten years.



*includes \$7 million deficit appropriation and a debt service payment from Special Funds for \$100 million from Gulf Tax Credit

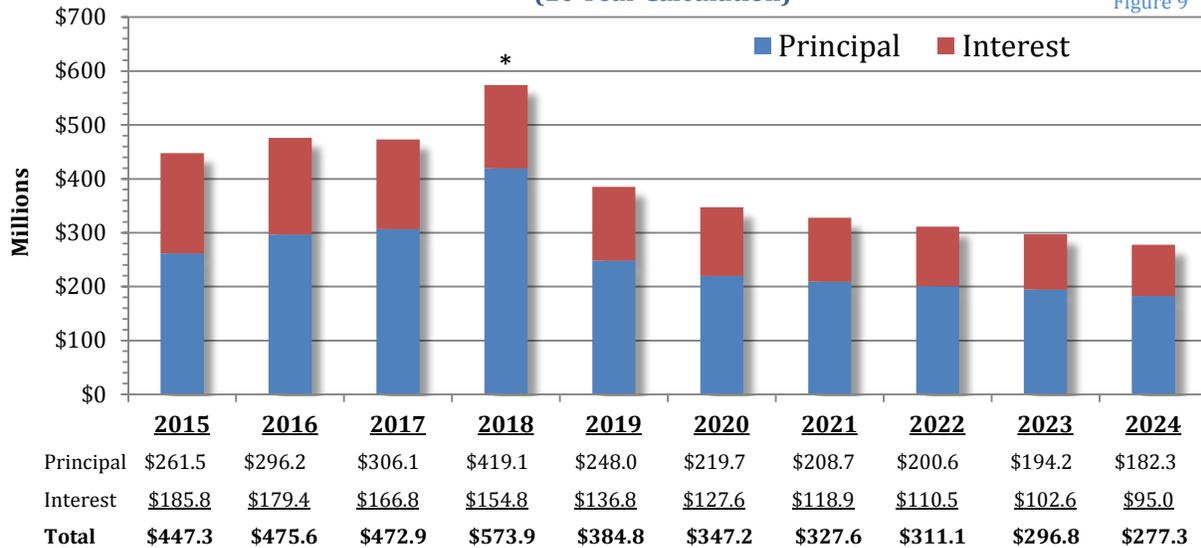
Annual debt service payments for the State’s existing net tax-supported debt for FY14 is approximately \$447 million. As depicted in Figure 9 on the next page, current debt service payments over the next several fiscal years remain relatively flat. The spike in FY18 is due to the maturity of the State’s 5-year floating rate bonds (variable rate debt). The Treasurer’s Office anticipates that these bonds will either be converted into another similar instrument at that time or the floating rate bonds will be rolled into long term fixed rate debt. Subsequent to the spike in FY18, debt service over the next five fiscal years begins to decline and payments are reduced in those fiscal years by as much as 10%.

Debt service payments on existing outstanding debt for the next ten years total \$3.929 billion, with principal and interest payments totaling \$2.496 billion and \$1.433 billion, respectively.

Future Debt Service Requirements

(10 Year Calculation)

Figure 9



*A balloon payment from the floating rate bonds is due in FY 2018, however the intent of the State Bond Commission at that time is to restructure those bonds and extend the maturity.

Build America Bonds (BABs) and Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds (RZEDBs) were authorized under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and issued with taxable interest rates with the Federal Government reimbursing the issuer for 35% of the interest cost for the BABs and 45% of the interest cost for the RZEDBs. The State issued approximately \$470 million in BABs during fiscal years '10 and '11 and \$45 million in RZEDBs in FY11. Debt service is shown net of the BABs and RZEDBs subsidy for purposes of this report. In FY13, the State received subsidies totaling approximately \$9.0 million. Due to federal sequestration during FY13, the subsidy was reduced initially by 8.7% and then revised to a reduction of 7.2%. In FY14, the federal government further revised the subsidy to a 7.3% reduction. The amount of subsidy the State receives from the federal government is budgeted and used for the annual payment of debt service for the BABs and RZEDBs.

● DEBT ISSUANCE AND DEBT SERVICE FORECAST ●

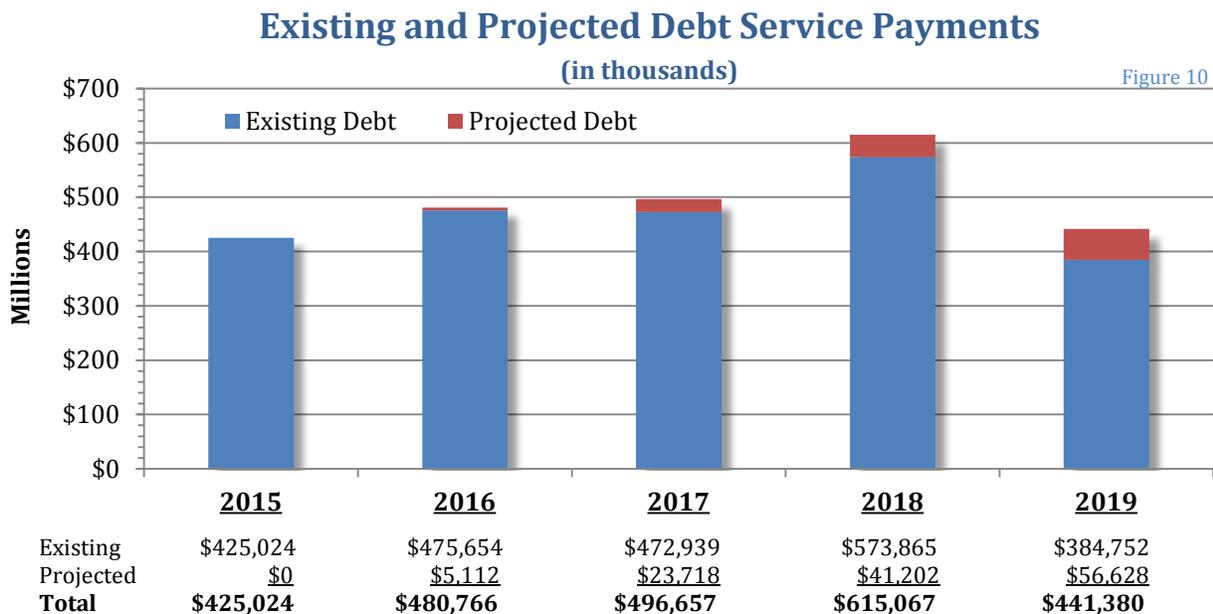
Estimated future bond issuance has been provided by the three agencies that represent the majority of historical borrowings in the State: Mississippi Development Authority (MDA), the Department of Finance and Administration – Bureau of Buildings (BoB), and the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT).

Based on historical data provided by MDA, the numbers provided are estimates for the average annual usage in key bonded programs over the next 5 years (such as the Industry Incentive Financing Revolving Fund, the ACE fund, and the Development Infrastructure Program). According to the agency, information they provided for this study “shows what MDA estimates the average annual usage to be in our key bond programs over the next five years. It is important to note that these are merely projections based on previous years’ program usage, as well as our current funding availability.”

The Bureau of Buildings is tasked with the management and maintenance of all State owned facilities. Proceeds from previous bond issues have benefited the state in the repair and renovation as well as the capital improvement and preplanning needs for state institutions.

The Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) is the operational agency of the Mississippi Transportation Commission tasked to maintain and improve the highway, rail, maritime, public transportation, and aviation infrastructure in the state. The Mississippi Department of Transportation is responsible for providing a safe intermodal transportation network that is planned, designed, constructed and maintained in an effective, cost efficient, and environmentally sensitive manner.

Figure 10 below illustrates **existing debt service** and the **estimated annual debt service** for projected financing needs over the next 5 fiscal years. These projections include projects administered through MDA, BoB, and MDOT. Information provided by each of these agencies was used in the calculation of future estimated debt service requirements.



Please note that a balloon payment from the Floating Rate Bonds is due in FY18; however, the intent of the State Bond Commission at that time is to restructure those bonds and extend the maturity.

Approximately \$1.97 billion in new money debt issuance is projected over the next five years for these three agencies alone. These numbers do not include various other agencies' financing projections and/or programs. Through these estimated bond issuances, annual debt service payments will increase an estimated 1.07% (FY16), 5.01% (FY17), 7.18% (FY18), and 14.72% (FY19) over the next five years.

● REVENUE FORECAST ●

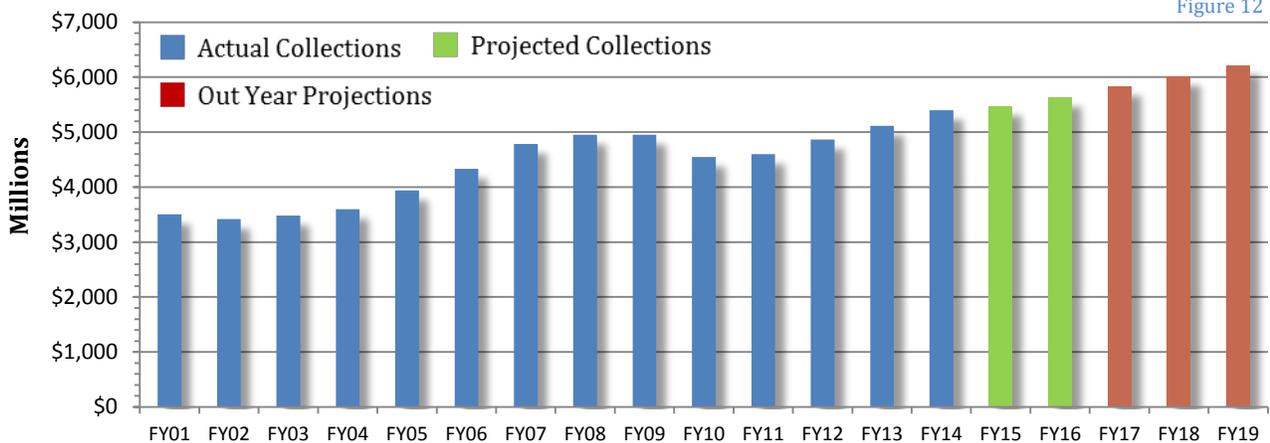
Actual General Fund Revenue collections for FY 2014 exceeded FY 2013 collections by almost \$285 million or 5.58%. Growth in revenue obviously has a positive impact on the amount available to support debt service. However, a volatile economy complicates the decision making process. The FY 2014 Sine Die revenue estimate (set by the Mississippi Legislature in March 2013) was \$5,080.9 billion, a decrease of .7% from FY 13 actual collections. Actual collections for FY14 were \$5,402.6 billion, or \$321 million over the estimate.

Figure 11

Historical Revenue Available for Tax-Supported Debt									
(in millions)									
	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS				PROJECTED COLLECTIONS				
	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19
Department of Revenue Collections									
Sales Tax	1,790.8	1,854.7	1,911.1	1,955.1	2,052.9	2,114.5	2,185.8	2,261.3	2,340.8
Individual Income Tax	1,382.7	1,489.1	1,650.1	1,666.8	1,749.2	1,813.9	1,871.9	1,925.9	1,993.3
Corporate Income Tax	448.0	505.3	524.1	677.0	651.2	678.0	712.4	732.6	753.4
Use Tax	209.7	215.8	233.4	246.3	247.1	253.3	263.7	271.8	277.6
Gaming Fees and Taxes	146.9	152.1	139.6	127.8	130.5	130.5	133.1	135.8	138.5
All Other Sources	621.8	653.5	660.2	729.6	633.2	639.9	664.5	686.5	710.5
TOTAL GENERAL FUND COLLECTIONS	4,599.9	4,870.5	5,118.5	5,402.6	5,464.1	5,630.1	5,831.4	6,013.9	6,214.1

The chart above labeled Historical Revenue Available for Tax-Supported Debt (Figure 11) illustrates the Actual Collections for the most recently completed four fiscal years, plus the FY 2015 and FY 2016 projections adopted by the Legislative leadership in November 2014. For purposes of this report, we requested information from the State’s Economist regarding out-year projections and were provided the numbers shown above for the fiscal years 2017 through 2019. The projections have not been recommended by the Revenue Estimating Committee (REC) or the Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC), but are simply a reflection of the long term growth anticipated by the State’s Economist.

Figure 12



While there are some specific special fund revenues dedicated to the payment of debt service (interest earnings, loan repayments, gaming taxes), the majority of the funding for the payment of debt service comes from the General Fund tax collections. The projection of revenue in the charts provided above reflect forecasts (broken down by source in Figure 11) of funds that will be

available for debt service. **The increase in total available revenues results in an increase in the amount available for debt service.**

● COMPARISON OF DEBT RATIOS ●

The State's debt position is evaluated in the municipal bond market with three primary debt ratios: 1) net tax supported debt per capita, 2) net tax supported debt as a percentage of personal income, and 3) debt service to revenues. State debt ratios are helpful because when comparing the state to its peer group or the nation, absolute values are more useful with a basis for comparison.

Figure 13

2014 Comparison of Mississippi to Peer Group and National Medians			
<i>Provided by Moody's Investor Service</i>			
	Net Tax-Supported Debt per Capita	Net Tax-Supported Debt as a % of Personal Income	Debt Service Ratio (FY2013)
Mississippi	\$1,746	5.2%	6.9%
Peer Group Mean	\$1,712	4.1%	6.7%
Peer Group Median	\$1,464	3.7%	6.7%
National Mean	\$1,436	3.2%	5.3%
National Median	\$1,054	2.6%	5.1%

Mississippi's debt ratios lag the national averages as well as those in its peer group (see table below for comparison to other Aa2 states).

Figure 14

2014 State Debt Medians of Peer Group							
<i>Provided by Moody's Investors Service</i>							
	Rating	Net Tax Supported Debt per Capita		Net Tax Supported Debt as a % of Personal Income		Debt Service Ratios (for FY2013)	
Mississippi	Aa2	\$1,746	15	5.2%	11	6.9%	14
Hawaii	Aa2	\$4,727	3	10.6%	1	11.1%	3
New York	Aa2	\$3,204	5	6.0%	6	11.4%	2
Rhode Island	Aa2	\$2,064	10	4.5%	13	7.8%	12
Kentucky	Aa2	\$2,037	11	5.7%	7	8.8%	10
Wisconsin	Aa2	\$1,845	13	4.4%	14	6.7%	16
Louisiana	Aa2	\$1,464	17	3.7%	15	4.9%	27
Pennsylvania	Aa2	\$1,172	22	2.6%	25	5.1%	25
Kansas	Aa2	\$1,097	23	2.6%	26	4.5%	30
Maine	Aa2	\$951	28	2.4%	30	6.1%	19
Michigan	Aa2	\$785	34	2.1%	33	2.8%	36
Nevada	Aa2	\$639	37	1.7%	37	8.1%	11
Oklahoma	Aa2	\$529	41	1.3%	42	2.3%	39

Mississippi is 1.99% higher than its peer group average in net tax supported debt per capita and 21.59% higher when compared to the national average. The State is also behind in net tax supported debt as a percentage of personal income by 1.10% and 2.0% for the peer group average and the national average, respectively. The ratio is a little tighter when comparing the State's debt service to revenues: .25% higher than its peer group average compared to 1.6% higher than the national average.

● CREDIT RATINGS REVIEW ●

The State’s credit rating is the forward looking opinions about credit risk by the nation’s three most widely recognized rating agencies: Moody’s Investor Services, Standard and Poor’s, and Fitch Ratings. Credit ratings express the respective agency’s opinion about the ability and willingness of an issuer to meet its financial obligations in full and on time. Each agency applies its own methodology in measuring creditworthiness and uses a specific rating scale to publish its ratings opinion. Four primary factors are considered in credit analysis: governance, debt and liability profile, budget and financial management, and economic indicators.

During the spring of 2015, the three major rating agencies (Moody’s, Standard and Poor’s, and Fitch) each affirmed the State’s Aa2, AA, and AA+ general obligation ratings, respectively. Along with the relative ratings that are published with each bond issue, the agencies also submit their rationale for the ratings along with the issuer’s strengths and challenges (both current and future). Although the methodologies may differ slightly from

Figure 15

State of Mississippi General Obligation Credit Ratings		
	Rating	Outlook
Moody's Investor Services	Aa2	Stable
Standard & Poor's	AA	Stable
Fitch Ratings	AA+	Negative

agency to agency, their general assessment of the State’s financial and economic outlook are relatively similar.

STRENGTHS

The State’s continues to see fiscal improvement by taking steps toward achieving structural budgetary balance by making a sizeable contribution to the rainy day fund at the end of FY14. Mississippi’s rating could be stabilized if the State continues to have positive financial results, particularly in light of economic weakness that is somewhat inconsistent from the national trend. A strong governmental framework is supported by a constitutional requirement to adopt and maintain a balanced budget throughout the fiscal year (FY15 also supports a balanced budget). The State practices fiscal conservatism through a statutory 2% budget set-aside and mandatory spending cuts if revenues fall below 98% of the budget estimate. Through historically conservative and proactive fiscal management, the state has been able to maintain financial stability through periods of revenue decline. This is, in part, due to strong embedded fiscal policies and practices. Standard & Poor’s *“deems Mississippi’s financial management practices ‘strong’ under its Financial Management Assessment methodology, indicating our view that practices are strong, well-embedded, and likely sustainable.”*

CHALLENGES

Mississippi has an economy that trails many national median indicators and is more dependent than other states on federal spending. A weak socio-economic profile seen by below average wealth and income coupled with the nation’s highest poverty rate and lowest educational attainment levels present challenges to the state’s credit rating. The Negative Outlook from Fitch reflects the State’s relatively slow economic recovery and a pattern of using one-time revenues to support on-going expenditures (despite the fact that “one-time money” was not used to support the budget in FY15). Unemployment in the State was generally in-line with the nation, although the

state lagged the nation in the recovery since the recession and employment growth has not been consistent. Unfunded pension liabilities are among the highest of the states when measured as a percentage of personal income. Moody's and Standard & Poor's affirmed the State's Stable Outlook in the spring of 2015, yet Fitch continued to assign a Negative Outlook. Although partially due to the unfunded liability, Fitch also noted that *"the rating may be lowered if the state is unable to consistently fund ongoing operations without relying on one-time revenue sources."*

● CONCLUSION ●

Due to prudent debt management practices over the past several years, the total Direct Debt outstanding has remained relatively flat. The primary reason has been an effort to limit the amount of new authority approved by the Mississippi Legislature each year to an amount equal to or less than the principal amortization of outstanding debt during the same year. Expected requests equal \$1.97 billion over the next five years for future bond issuance from the three agencies that represent the majority of historical borrowings. This includes issuance for capital improvements, economic development and construction of roads and bridges. This level of debt issuance when coupled with ongoing principal amortization creates a moderate and manageable level of debt for the state. This by no means advocates that additional debt should be incurred by the State, it merely references the fact that currently the State is well within its confines of current debt outstanding (along with the estimates for future estimated debt outstanding) as it relates to the Constitutional Debt Limit.

Debt Service payments on existing outstanding debt is estimated to range from \$425 million in FY 2015 to \$574 million in FY 2018. After FY 2018, debt service on the existing bonds will begin to decline. When the \$1.97 billion of future issuance is considered over the next five years, the debt service for the existing and projected issuance ranges from \$481 million in FY 2016 to \$497 million in FY 2017, assuming the new bonds are issued using level debt service payments. Using the estimates provided by the agencies listed herein as well as the same methodology for level debt service payments, debt service rises to \$615 million in FY 2018 and drops to \$441 million in FY 2019. As a reminder, a balloon payment is due in FY 2018, however the intent of the State Bond Commission at that time is to restructure those bonds and extend the maturity.

Revenues available for the payment of debt service are expected to increase over the next five years. The economic recovery has begun to stabilize, as evidenced by the increased revenue forecasts from the Revenue Estimating Committee. Revenue estimates for FY 2015 and FY 2016, along with the out year projections through FY 2019 are all on the rise. Continued uncertainties in the national and global economy present risks to the state and could affect the revenue forecast going forward.

The ratio of outstanding debt to the Constitutional Debt Limit rose slightly from FY 2013 (32.11%) to FY 2014 (32.48%). If revenues continue to rise and the amount of outstanding debt continues to remain level, we expect to see improvement in this ratio. In the year 2010, the ratio was below 30%. Prudent debt issuance could help us return to a healthier debt ratio number. This benchmark should be considered by the Mississippi Legislature and used as a general guide when evaluating future debt authorization.

Credit ratings play an important role in the municipal bond market, particularly driving the state's financing costs. Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Rating Services each affirmed our AA, AA2, and AA+ ratings, respectively in the state's 2015 bond sale. Although Fitch revised our outlook from stable to negative in 2013, both S&P and Moody's maintain stable outlooks. The rating agencies cite as credit strengths the strong embedded fiscal policies and practices such as the 2% budget set-aside and mandatory spending cuts if revenues fall below 98% of revenue estimates. Each of the agencies also recognized the substantial contribution to the rainy day fund at the end of Fiscal Year 2014. Remaining challenges over maintenance of the current ratings are a weak socio-

economic profile, increased dependence on federal spending, and an unemployment rate that exceeds the national average. Of particular concern are the unfunded pension liabilities being among the highest of the states. The State's credit rating also remains vulnerable should the economic recovery not materialize as projected.

Appendix A: Authorized but Unissued

**AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED
as of March 2015**

Description	Authority	Year	Bonds Authorized	Bonds		
				De-Authorized	Issued	Unissued
General Obligation						
101 Capital Centre Improvements	2009 RLS HB 1722	2009	\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000	\$0
Ace Fund	SB 2804,Laws of 2004; HB 3 3rd SS 2005; HB 1641 Laws of 2008; HB 35 2nd SS 2009; 2011 RLS SB 3100; 2013 RLS SB 2913;2014 RLS HB 787 & SB 2975	2004	\$87,450,000		\$65,450,000	\$22,000,000
Addie McBryde Center	Ch. 449-Laws of 1998, As Amended 1999	1998	\$600,000		\$600,000	\$0
Advance Education Center	Ch. 552-Laws of 1995.	1995	\$19,650,000		\$19,650,000	\$0
Agricultural Improvements	Ch.551-Laws of 1997.	1997	\$3,485,000		\$3,485,000	\$0
Archives & History	Ch. 487	2000	\$5,600,000		\$5,600,000	\$0
Archives & History Facility.	Ch. 560-Laws of 1998.	1998	\$34,000,000		\$34,000,000	\$0
Armed Forces Museum	Ch. 470-Laws of 1995.	1995	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000	\$0
Armed Forces Museum	CH.448	1999	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000	\$0
Armed Forces Museum	2013 RLS SB 2913	2013	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000	\$0
Arts and Cultural Museum	CH. 427	1999	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000	\$0
B B King Museum Fund	2006 RLS SB 3111, as amended; RLS 2009 HB 1722	2006	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000	\$0
Beauvoir Library	Ch. 434-Laws of 1995.	1995	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$0
Bluff and Waterway	CH. 488	1999	\$5,700,000		\$5,700,000	\$0
Bluff Stabilization	Ch. 614-Laws of 1997.	1997	\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000	\$0
Business Investment (DIP)	Ch. 419-1986; HB 1641 2008; RLS 2010 HB 1701; 2011 RLS SB 3100; 2013 RLS SB 2913;2014 RLS HB 787	1986	\$346,500,000		\$296,677,000	\$49,823,000
Camp Shelby Access Improvement	RLS 2010 SB 3181	2010	\$10,000,000		\$10,000,000	\$0
Cap Imp to State Owned Shipyard	Ch. 501; 2006RLS SB 2073	2003	\$144,000,000		\$144,000,000	\$0
Capital Improvements	Ch. 600	2001	\$139,770,000		\$139,770,000	\$0
Capital Improvements	Ch. 550-Laws of 2002	2002	\$157,770,000		\$157,770,000	\$0
Capital Improvements	Ch. 522	2003	\$156,234,000		\$156,234,000	\$0
Capital Improvements	Ch 1 Third Special Session, Laws 2004; HB 1641 Laws of 2008; 2010 RLS SB 3184	2004	\$281,930,000		\$281,930,000	\$0
Capital Improvements	2006 RLS HB 1634; SB 3201 2007 RLS	2006	\$86,600,000		\$86,600,000	\$0

Description	Authority	Year	Bonds Authorized	Bonds		Unissued
				De-Authorized	Issued	
Capital Improvements IHL & CC	2007 RLS HB 246	2007	\$122,558,000		\$122,558,000	\$0
Capital Improvements State Agencies	2007RLS SB 3201	2007	\$84,300,000		\$82,550,000	\$1,750,000
Capital Improvments IHL & CC	HB 1641 Laws of 2008	2008	\$48,875,000		\$48,875,000	\$0
Capital Improvements	2009 RLS HB 1722	2009	\$86,250,000		\$86,250,000	\$0
Capital Improvements	RLS 2010 HB 1701	2010	\$215,625,000		\$215,625,000	\$0
Capital Improvements IHL/St. Agencies/CC/BOB Disc.	RLS 2011 SB 3100; RLS 2013 SB 2913	2011	\$230,175,000	\$9,000,000	\$219,043,612	\$2,131,388
Capital Improvements IHL	RLS 2013 SB 2913	2013	\$96,500,000		\$83,700,000	\$12,800,000
Capital Improvements IHL	RLS 2014 HB 787	2014	\$92,800,000		\$45,800,000	\$47,000,000
Capitol Complex	Ch. 524-Laws of 1995.	1995	\$44,200,000		\$44,200,000	\$0
Capitol Complex	Ch. 595-Laws of 1998.	1998	\$43,000,000		\$43,000,000	\$0
Center for Advanced Technology Partnership	CH. 576	1999	\$8,000,000		\$8,000,000	\$0
Center for Manufacturing and Technology Excellence	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$8,000,000		\$2,000,000	\$6,000,000
Children's Museums	Ch. 535-Laws of 1997, 2007RLS SB 3201; RLS 2010 HB 1701; RLS 2011 SB 3100; RLS 2013 SB 2913	1997	\$10,850,000		\$10,850,000	\$0
City of Brandon - HWY 80 Improvement	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$500,000		\$500,000	\$0
City of Bolton Facilities Improvements	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$100,000			\$100,000
City of Jackson Water and Sewer Loan	RLS 2010 HB 1701	2010	\$6,000,000		\$6,000,000	\$0
City of Jackson Woodrow Wilson Bridge	2013 RLS SB 2913	2013	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$0
City of Madison I-55 Connector	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$1,000,000		\$0	\$1,000,000
City of Southaven-Snowden Park	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$250,000		\$250,000	\$0
Coahoma County Higher Ed Center R & R	RLS 2009 HB 1722	2009	\$250,000		\$250,000	\$0
Communication Net. (repealed 6/00)	Ch. 518-Laws of 1995.	1995	\$42,950,000		\$29,950,000	\$0
Community Heritage Preservation	Ch. 541, As Amended; 2006 RLS HB 1634, 2007RLS SB 3190, 2009 RLS HB 1722; 2010 RLS HB 1701; 2011 RLS SB 3100; 2013 RLS SB 2913; 2014 RLS HB 787	2001	\$37,700,000		\$30,700,000	\$7,000,000
Community and Junior Colleges Capital Improvements	2013 RLS SB 2913	2013	\$25,000,000		\$22,027,765	\$2,972,235
Community and Junior Colleges Capital Improvements	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$23,000,000		\$17,860,000	\$5,140,000
Cotesworth Culture & Heritage Center	2013 RLS SB 2913	2013	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000	\$0
County Voting System Assistance	2006RLS HB 562	2006	\$6,000,000		\$6,000,000	\$0
Crafts Center	Ch. 501-Laws of 1997.	1997	\$4,000,000		\$4,000,000	\$0

Description	Authority	Year	Bonds Authorized	Bonds		Unissued
				De-Authorized	Issued	
Crime Lab and Medical Examiner Office Construction	RLS 2009 HB 1722	2009	\$12,000,000		\$12,000,000	\$0
Cultural Development Act	Ch. 541, as amended; 2006 RLS HB 1634, 2007RLS SB 3201	2001	\$21,200,000		\$21,200,000	\$0
Development Bank	Ch. 302-Laws of 1997.	1997	\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000	\$0
Disaster Matching Funds	Ch. 3, Third Special Sesssion, Laws 2002; 2006 RLS HB 1634	2002	\$10,000,000		\$10,000,000	\$0
Economic Development Highway	Ch. 463-Laws of 1989; 2006 RLS HB 1506; RLS 2009 HB 1722; 2011 RLS SB 3100;2014 RLS HB 787	1989	\$374,500,000		\$303,900,000	\$70,600,000
Education Technology	Ch. 612-Laws of 1997.	1997	\$55,000,000		\$55,000,000	\$0
Energy Infrastructure Revolving Loan Program	2009 RLS HB 1722	2009	\$20,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$5,000,000
Equine Training Facility	Ch. 525-Laws of 1995.	1995	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$0
ETV Capital Improvement	Ch. 586 -Laws of 1997.	1997	\$12,650,000		\$12,650,000	\$0
Fairground Renovation	Ch. 568-Laws of 1993.	1993	\$11,500,000		\$11,500,000	\$0
Fairground Renovation	Ch. 530-Laws of 1995.	1995	\$17,775,855		\$17,775,855	\$0
Fairground Renovation	Ch. 503-Laws of 1997.	1997	\$4,500,000		\$4,500,000	\$0
Fannie Lou Hamer Cancer Foundation HQ	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$300,000		\$300,000	\$0
Farish Street Historic District Loans	CH 465-Laws of 1999; 2010 RLS HB 1701	1999	\$6,500,000		\$6,500,000	\$0
Farm Reform	Ch. 482-Laws of 1987, As Amended	1987	\$128,000,000		\$108,000,000	\$20,000,000
Gaming Counties Infrastructure	Ch. 557-Laws of 1994.	1994	\$325,000,000		\$325,000,000	\$0
GRAMMY® Museum	2013 RLS SB 2913	2013	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$0
Grand Gulf Access Road	2007 RLS SB 3201	2007	\$4,000,000		\$0	\$4,000,000
Greenville Highed Ed Center	2011 RLS SB 3100	2011	\$300,000		\$300,000	\$0
Gulf Coast Research Lab	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$0
Hancock County Port and Tri-State Commerce Park	CH. 578 As Amended	1999	\$39,880,000		\$39,880,000	\$0
Hattiesburg Zoo Improvements	2009 RLS HB 1722;2014 RLS HB 787	2009	\$1,100,000		\$1,100,000	\$0
Health Facilities Capital Improvements	Ch. 469-Laws of 1996. As Amended	1996	\$18,000,000		\$18,000,000	\$0
Hinds Comm College FFA Repair	2007 RLS SB 3190	2007	\$375,000		\$375,000	\$0
Hinds CC Plumber Trng Ctr	HB 1641 Laws of 2008	2008	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000	\$0
Hinds County Development Loan Project (Westin Hotel)	HB 1049 2013 RLS	2013	\$20,000,000		\$20,000,000	\$0

Description	Authority	Year	Bonds Authorized	Bonds		
				De-Authorized	Issued	Unissued
Historic Properties	Ch. 564-Laws of 1993.	1993	\$8,000,000		\$8,000,000	\$0
Historical Properties	CH. 589 , As Amended	1999	\$1,745,000		\$1,745,000	\$0
Holly Springs Ind Park Road	HB 1665 Laws of 2008	2008	\$500,000		\$500,000	\$0
Hospitality Station Coahoma County	CH. 442	1999	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000	\$0
Hwy 6 Controlled Access Interchange	2007 RLS SB 3175	2007	\$4,000,000		\$4,000,000	\$0
Hwy 25 Improvements	2013 RLS SB 2913	2013	\$4,900,000		\$4,900,000	\$0
IHL Facilities	Ch. 571-Laws of 1993.	1993	\$65,882,979		\$65,882,979	\$0
IHL Learning Facilities	Ch. 504-Laws of 1996.	1996	\$65,000,000		\$65,000,000	\$0
IHL Learning Facilities	Ch. 525-Laws of 1996.	1996	\$15,000,000		\$15,000,000	\$0
IHL Learning Facilities	Ch. 538-Laws of 1997.	1997	\$111,300,000		\$111,300,000	\$0
IHL Learning Facilities	Ch. 594-Laws of 1998	1998	\$71,050,000		\$71,050,000	\$0
IHL Learning Facilities	CH. 595	1999	\$102,500,000		\$102,500,000	\$0
Infinity Space Science and Ed Center	2006 RLS HB 1634, 2007RLS SB 3190; RLS 2010 HB 1701	2006	\$12,500,000		\$12,500,000	\$0
Jackson Redevelopment Authority Loan	2006 RLS HB 1495	2006	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000	\$0
Jackson Zoo Improvements	2007 RLS SB 3190	2007	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000	\$0
Jackson Zoo Improvements	2009 RLS HB 1722; 2010 RLS HB 1701; 2011 RLS SB 3100; 2013 RLS SB2913;2014 RLS HB 787	2009	\$3,600,000		\$3,600,000	\$0
Juvenile Correctional Facilities	Ch. 652-Laws of 1994, As Amended (1999)	1994	\$21,150,000		\$21,150,000	\$0
Juvenile Offender Facilities	Ch. 528-Laws of 1995.	1995	\$11,000,000		\$11,000,000	\$0
Kemper County Comm Group Home	2007 RLS SB 3191	2007	\$700,000		\$700,000	\$0
Lake Harbour Road -City of Ridgeland	2013 RLS SB2913	2013	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$0
Land Water and Timber Resources	Ch. 538, as amended; HB 1665 Laws of 2008	2001	\$38,000,000		\$38,000,000	\$0
Landmark Grant Program	Ch 543-Laws of 2002	2002	\$700,000		\$700,000	\$0
Loc Syst Bridge Replacement	Ch. 469; 2004 3rd LS SB 2010;2006 RLS SB 3086; 2007 RLS SB 3201; 2008 RLS HB 1665; RLS 2009 HB 1722; 2010 RLS SB 3181; 2011 RLS SB 3100	2003	\$175,000,000		\$175,000,000	\$0
Local Governments Capital Improvements	Ch. 570-Laws of 1994. As Amended	1994	\$128,000,000		\$128,000,000	\$0

Description	Authority	Year	Bonds Authorized	Bonds		Unissued
				De-Authorized	Issued	
Local Governments Rail Program	Ch. 563-Laws of 1995.	1995	\$18,000,000		\$18,000,000	\$0
Local Governments Water System Improvements	Ch. 521-1995. 2006 RLS SB 2982; SB 3174-2008; RLS 2010 HB 1701; RLS 2011 SB 3100; 2013 RLS SB 2913	1995	\$34,843,000		\$34,843,000	\$0
Long Leaf Trace Improvements	2010 RLS HB 1701	2010	\$800,000		\$800,000	\$0
Lovett Elementary School	2013 RLS SB 2913	2013	\$500,000		\$500,000	\$0
Lynn Meadows Discovery Center	2007 RLS SB 3201	2007	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$0
Major Economic Impact	Ch. 534-1989; HB 1628 HB 1404 and SB 2605-2009; 2013 RLS SB 2913	1989	\$1,190,800,000	\$48,000,000	\$1,077,690,000	\$65,110,000
Marine Resources Equip and Facilities	2006 RLS 3071 2007 RLS HB 1126	2006	\$30,000,000		\$14,000,000	\$16,000,000
Maritime and Seafood Industry Museum Improvements	2009 RLS HB 1722 2013 RLS SB 2913	2009	\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000	\$0
Marty Stuart Center	2013 RLS SB 2913	2013	\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000	\$0
Master Planned Communities	CH. 579	1999	\$20,000,000		\$20,000,000	\$0
MC School of Law	Ch. 502-Laws of 1997. (REPEALED)	1997	\$4,000,000		\$50,000	\$0
MDA Workforce Training Fund	2010 2nd SS HB 8; 2013 RLS SB 2913	2010	\$8,000,000		\$7,000,000	\$1,000,000
Mental Health Improvements	Capital Ch. 476-Laws of 1997.	1997	\$16,500,000		\$16,500,000	\$0
Mental Health Improvements	Capital CH. 463	1999	\$27,500,000		\$27,500,000	\$0
Mental Health Facilities	2007 RLS SB 3201	2007	\$6,100,000	\$6,100,000	\$0	\$0
Mental Health Facilities	2013 RLS SB 2913	2013	\$10,350,000		\$10,350,000	\$0
Metro Parkway	Ch. 430-Laws of 1995, As Amended	1995	\$20,000,000		\$20,000,000	\$0
Military Department Construction Design	CH. 451	1999	\$750,000		\$750,000	\$0
Milk Producers Transportation Loan	2007 RLS SB 3199	2007	\$3,500,000		\$3,500,000	\$0
MS DOT for Nat'l Forest Service Franklin County	Chapter 532, HB 186 Local & Private Laws	1994	\$1,250,000		\$1,250,000	\$0
MS Existing Industry Prod Loan Fund	HB 3 Third Special Session of 2005, as amended; 2009 RLS HB 1722; 2011 RLS SB 3100	2005	\$65,000,000		\$65,000,000	\$0
MS Aviation Museum	2007 RLS SB 3201	2007	\$250,000		\$250,000	\$0
MS Craft Center	2011 RLS SB 3100; 2013 RLS SB2913	2011 2013	\$350,000		\$350,000	\$0
MS FFA Center	2011 RLS 3100	2011	\$750,000		\$750,000	\$0
MS Industry Incentive Financing Program	2010 RLS HB 1701; 2010 2nd SS HB 8; 2011 RLS SB 3100; 2011 ELS SB 2001; 2013 RLS SB 2913	2010	\$468,000,000		\$373,000,000	\$95,000,000

Description	Authority	Year	Bonds Authorized	Bonds		
				De-Authorized	Issued	Unissued
MS Job Protection Act Fund	HB 3 3rd SS 2005; 2013 RLS SB 2913	2005	\$15,000,000		\$15,000,000	\$0
MS Rural Impact Act	Ch. 506; HB 1641 Laws of 2008; 2009 RLS HB 1722; RLS 2010 HB 1701; 2011 RLS SB 3100; 2013 RLS SB 2913	2003	\$28,075,000		\$28,075,000	\$0
MS Technology Alliance Program	2007 RLS HB 1724	2007	\$4,000,000		\$2,550,000	\$1,450,000
Mississippi Museum of Art	Ch 1, Third Special Session, Laws 2004, 2007RLS SB 3190; 2009 RLS HB 1722; RLS 2010 HB 1701	2004	\$5,500,000		\$5,500,000	\$0
MS Small Business and Existing Forestry Industry Revolving Loan Program	RLS 2010 HB 1701	2010	\$30,000,000		\$5,000,000	\$25,000,000
MS Civil Rights Museum/Museum of MS History	2009 RLS HB 1722;2011 RLS HB 1463;2014 RLS HB 787	2009	\$54,000,000		\$51,996,623	\$2,003,377
Museum of Natural Science Improvements	2009 RLS HB 1722;2014 RLS HB 787	2009	\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000	\$0
New Capitol R & R	2013 RLS SB 2913	2013	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$0
Natchez Trace Parkway	Ch. 529	2000	\$8,500,000		\$8,500,000	\$0
National Guard Armory - Ox	Ch. 447	2001	\$1,650,000		\$1,650,000	\$0
Natural Science Museum	Ch. 473-Laws of 1995	1995	\$11,172,773		\$11,172,773	\$0
North Central MS Regional Railroad Authority Grant Program	2010 RLS SB 3181; 2014 RLS SB 2975	2010	\$45,000,000		\$0	\$45,000,000
Oak Grove HS Auditorium	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$0
Ohr-O'Keefe Museum of Art Improvements	2009 RLS HB 1722; RLS 2010 HB 1701	2009	\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000	\$0
Old Capitol Green Project	2009 RLS SB 3281	2009	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0	\$0
Old Capital Repair and Renovation	2006 RLS SB 3070	2006	\$14,200,000		\$14,200,000	\$0
Old Eureka High School Project	2011 RLS SB 3100	2011	\$200,000		\$200,000	\$0
Old Hattiesburg High School Project	2011 RLS 3100	2011	\$750,000		\$750,000	\$0
Parham Bridges Park	2013 RLS SB 2913	2013	\$100,000		\$100,000	\$0
Parks Improvement	Ch. 558-Laws of 1994.	1994	\$52,260,000		\$52,260,000	\$0
Parks Improvement State Park	Hugh White CH. 453	1999	\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000	\$0
Parks Improvements (Pat Harrison)	CH. 464 as amended by Ch.386 GL 2000; HB 1351, 2010 RLS	1999	\$15,925,000		\$14,656,373	\$1,268,627
Parks Repair (State0, Renovation and Capital Improvements	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000	\$0
Pascagoula Maritime Museum	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$250,000		\$250,000	\$0
Port of Greenville Project	2009 RLS HB 1722	2009	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$0

Description	Authority	Year	Bonds Authorized	Bonds		
				De-Authorized	Issued	Unissued
Port of Pascagoula	Ch. 534 Laws of 1998; 2013 RLS SB 2913	1998	\$30,000,000		\$30,000,000	\$0
Public Facilities Capital Improvements	Ch. 483-Laws of 1992.	1992	\$98,038,483		\$98,038,483	\$0
Public Facilities Capital Improvements	Ch. 2-Extraordinary Session, Laws of 1989; HB 1665 Laws of 2008	1989	\$68,500,000		\$68,500,000	\$0
Public Facilities Capital Improvements	Ch. 562-Laws of 1994.	1994	\$154,451,000		\$154,451,000	\$0
Public Facilities Capital Improvements	Ch. 532-Laws of 1995.	1995	\$95,550,000		\$95,550,000	\$0
Public Health Laboratory Construction	2006 RLS HB 1541	2006	\$25,000,000		\$25,000,000	\$0
Public Facilities Capital Improvement	CH. 522, As Amended	1999	\$54,500,000		\$54,500,000	\$0
Public Facilities Capital Improvement	Ch. 583	2000	\$89,858,000		\$89,858,000	\$0
Public Library Capital Improvements	Ch 1, Third Special Session, Laws of 2004	2004	\$1,600,000		\$1,600,000	\$0
Public Safety Improvement Fund	2006 RLS SB 3081	2006	\$28,474,000		\$28,474,000	\$0
Railroad Authority of East Miss	2013 RLS SB 2913;2014 RLS HB 787	2013	\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000	\$0
Railroad Improvements Grant Program	2011 RLS SB 3100	2011	\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000	\$0
Railroad Revitalization and Stimulus	2009 RLS HB 1713	2009	\$3,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
Railroad Lines and Bridges Improvement	2006 RLS HB 1492; 2013 RLS SB 2913;2014 RLS HB787	2006	\$9,900,000		\$9,900,000	\$0
Raspet Flight Research Laboratory	SB 3115 Laws of 2005	2005	\$1,200,000		\$1,200,000	\$0
Refunding 1992	Ch. 429-Laws of 1987.	1987			\$64,725,000	\$0
Refunding 1992B	Ch. 429-Laws of 1987.	1987			\$127,910,000	\$0
Refunding 1993A	Ch. 429-Laws of 1987.	1987			\$89,445,000	\$0
Refunding 1996	Ch. 429-Laws of 1987.	1987			\$79,850,000	\$0
Refunding 2000	Ch. 429	1987			\$90,135,000	\$0
Refunding 2001	Ch. 429	1987			\$229,980,000	\$0
Refunding 2002A	Ch. 429	1987			\$254,915,000	\$0
Refunding 2002B	Ch. 429	1987			\$58,580,000	\$0
Refunding 2002C	Ch. 429	1987			\$51,640,000	\$0
Refunding 2002D	Ch. 429	1987			\$77,340,000	\$0
Refunding 2003A	Ch. 429	1987			\$326,150,000	\$0
Refunding 2003B	Ch. 429	1987			\$84,505,000	\$0
Refunding 2003D	Ch. 429	1987			\$88,105,000	\$0

Description	Authority	Year	Bonds		Issued	Unissued
			Bonds Authorized	De-Authorized		
Refunding 2006A	Ch. 429	1987			\$24,875,000	\$0
Refunding 2006B	Ch. 429	1987			\$76,135,000	\$0
Refunding 2006C	Ch. 429	2006			\$41,355,000	\$0
Refunding 2009A	Ch. 429	2009			\$60,380,000	\$0
Refunding 2009B	Ch. 429	2009			\$16,080,000	\$0
Refunding 2009C	Ch. 429	2009			\$25,240,000	\$0
Refunding (Nissan 2003B)	Ch. 429	2009			\$69,775,000	\$0
Refunding 2009F	Ch. 429	2009			\$64,415,000	\$0
Refunding 2011B	Ch. 429	2011			\$38,280,000	\$0
Refunding 2011D	Ch. 429	2011			\$37,115,000	\$0
Refunding 2012A	Ch. 429	2012			\$57,120,000	\$0
Refunding 2012B	Ch. 429	2012			\$43,900,000	\$0
Refunding 2012C LIBOR Index	Ch. 429	2012			\$100,490,000	\$0
Refunding 2012D SIFMA Index	Ch. 429	2012			\$78,625,000	\$0
Refunding 2012E	Ch. 429	2012			\$71,985,000	\$0
Refunding 2012F	Ch. 429	2012			\$171,860,000	\$0
Rowan Oak	Ch. 523-Laws of 1998.	1998	\$500,000		\$500,000	\$0
Rural Fire Truck Acquisition Fund	Ch1 Third Special Session, Laws of 2004; 2009 RLS HB 1722; RLS 2010 HB 1701; 2011 RLS SB 3100	2004	\$17,850,000		\$17,250,000	\$600,000
Single Family Residential Housing Loan Program	CH. 580	1999	\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000	\$0
Small Business Loan Program	Ch. 566-Laws of 1993.	1993	\$32,000,000		\$32,000,000	\$0
Small Enterprise Development Finance	Ch. 580-Laws of 1988, As Amended	1988	\$140,000,000 (1)		\$215,817,000	\$130,325,000
Small Municipalities and Limited Population Counties	Ch. 451, as amended; HB 1656 2008; 2009 RLS HB 1722; RLS 2010 HB 1701; 2011 RLS SB 3100; 2013 RLS SB 2913;2014 RLS HB 787	2001	\$62,250,000		\$62,250,000	\$0
Soil and Water Commission	Ch. 499-Laws of 1990.	1990	\$500,000		\$500,000	\$0
Soil and Water Commission	Ch. 481-Laws of 1998; HB 1506 Laws of 2008;2014 RLS HB 787	1998	\$8,750,000		\$8,750,000	\$0
Southern Arts and Entertainment Center	2006 RLS HB 1634 2014 RLS HB 787	2006	\$9,000,000		\$9,000,000	\$0
Southwest MS CC Workforce Training Center	2010 RLS SB 3107	2010	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$0
Spillway Road Third Lane	CH. 447, As Amended	1999	\$4,950,000		\$4,950,000	\$0
Sports Hall of Fame	Ch. 551-Laws of 1994.	1994	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000	\$0

Description	Authority	Year	Bonds Authorized	Bonds		Unissued
				De-Authorized	Issued	
State Fire Academy Improvements	2009 RLS HB 1722	2009	\$1,800,000		\$1,800,000	\$0
State Highway Bridge Rehabilitation	2010 RLS SB 3181	2010	\$100,000,000		\$100,000,000	\$0
State Aid Road Fund	2010 RLS SB 3181	2010	\$20,000,000		\$20,000,000	\$0
State Department of Revenue ITS Modernization	2010 RLS HB 1701	2010	\$17,000,000		\$17,000,000	\$0
Statewide Tourism Projects	2010 RLS HB 1701	2010	\$7,325,000		\$7,325,000	\$0
Statewide Wireless Communication	2007 RLS SB 3201; 2009 RLS HB 1722; 2010 RLS SB 3184	2007	\$57,000,000		\$57,000,000	\$0
Stennis Space Center	Ch. 495-Laws of 1997.	1997	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000	\$0
Stennis Space Center Marine Sciences	CH. 455	1999	\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000	\$0
Stennis Space Center-Lockheed Martine	Ch 1, Third Special Session, Laws of 2004	2004	\$2,570,000		\$2,570,000	\$0
Strategic Patroleum Reserve	Ch. 552-Laws of 1992, As Amended	1992	\$30,000,000		\$30,000,000	\$0
Sustainable Energy Research	2010 2nd SS HB 8	2010	\$2,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Tammy Wynette Legacy Park Center	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000	\$0
Thalia Mara Hall	2013 RLS SB 2913	2013	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$0
Transportation Highway 278	2007 RLS SB 3201	2007	\$4,000,000		\$4,000,000	\$0
Telecommunication Center	Ch. 628-Laws of 1995.	1995	\$17,500,000		\$17,500,000	\$0
Town of Summit Standpipe	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$150,000		\$150,000	\$0
University Medical Center Cancer Institute	Ch 1, Third Special Session, Laws of 2004	2004	\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000	\$0
University Medical Center Equipment Fund	Ch 1, Third Special Session, Laws of 2004	2004	\$6,000,000		\$6,000,000	\$0
Veterans Homes Construction	Ch. 569 Laws of 1993, Ch. 24 Laws of 1994 Extraordinary Session	1993	\$10,000,000		\$10,000,000	\$0
Veteran's Memorial Stadium	CH. 594 / RLS 2001 SB3158	1999	\$15,500,000		\$15,500,000	\$0
Vision 21 Highway Projects	RLS 2010 SB 3181	2010	\$50,000,000		\$50,000,000	\$0
Water Pollution Ctrl Loan Program	Ch. 490-2002, 2004-SB 2742; 2006RLS SB 2982, 2007RLS SB 3201; 2008 SB 3174; 2009 RLS HB 1722; 2010 RLS HB 1701; 2011 RLS SB 3100; 2013 RLS SB 2913	2002	\$21,653,000		\$21,653,000	\$0
Water Pollution Emergency Loan Program	CH. 454	1999	\$3,300,000		\$3,300,000	\$0
Welty Writers Center	Ch. 472-Laws of 1995, As Amended	1995	\$2,005,000		\$2,005,000	\$0
William Faulkner Library-Union Co Heritage Museum	2014 RLS HB 787	2014	\$500,000		\$500,000	\$0

Description	Authority	Year	Bonds Authorized	Bonds		Issued	Unissued
				De-Authorized			
DWFP Discretionary Fund	2007 RLS SB 3191	2007	\$1,000,000			\$1,000,000	\$0
Zoo Improvement	Ch. 553-Laws of 1995.	1995	\$5,600,000			\$5,600,000	\$0
Total General Obligation Net Direct			\$8,282,881,090	\$98,100,000		\$10,331,809,463	\$643,073,627
Self-Supporting General Obligation							
Deer Island Project	Ch. 522-Laws of 2002	2002	\$10,000,000			\$8,800,000	\$1,200,000
Pascagoula River Bridge	CH. 521; HB 1665 Laws of 2008	1999	\$30,000,000			\$0	\$0
Port Improvement (Gulfport)	Ch. 365-Laws of 1958, As Amended	1958	\$80,000,000 (1	\$80,000,000		\$89,551,000	\$0
Port Improvement (Pascagoula)	Ch. 365-Laws of 1958, As Amended	1958	\$80,000,000 (1	\$80,000,000		\$49,105,000	\$0
State Fire Academy	Ch. 538-Laws of 1985.	1985	\$2,200,000			\$2,200,000	\$0
Total Self-Supporting General Obligation			\$202,200,000	\$160,000,000		\$149,656,000	\$1,200,000
Revenue Bonds							
Highway 4 Lane Program	Ch. 322-Laws of 1987. As Amended (1999)	1987	\$200,000,000			\$200,000,000	\$0
State Fair	Ch. 143-Laws of 1956, As Amended; HB 1665 Laws of 2008	1956	\$4,000,000			\$2,475,000	\$0
Total Revenue Bonds			\$204,000,000	\$0		\$202,475,000	\$0
Self-Supporting General Obligation and Revenue Bonds			\$406,200,000	\$160,000,000		\$352,131,000	\$1,200,000
TOTAL			\$8,689,081,090	\$258,100,000		\$10,683,940,463	\$644,273,627

Represents the total amount authorized to be outstanding at any one time.

Source: Department of Finance and Administration and Mississippi Treasury Department.