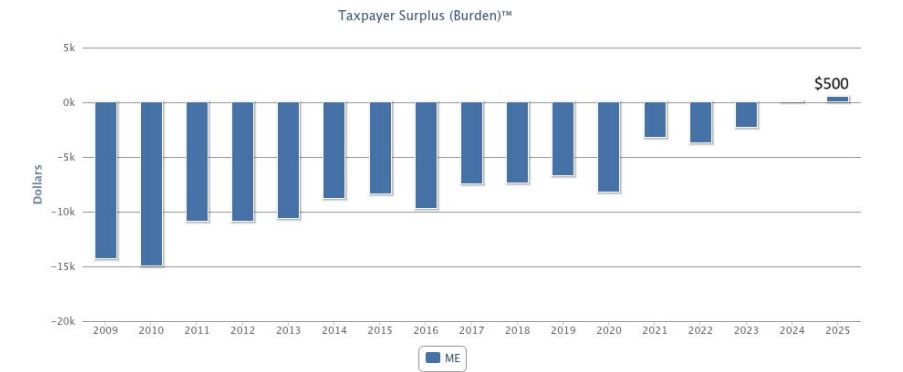


MAINE'S FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

Money Available to Pay Bills	\$259.1 million	Ranking (Out of 50)	26
Taxpayer Surplus™	\$500	Financial Grade	B

In 2025, Maine's financial situation improved. It ended the year with \$259.1 million more than it needed to pay its bills. That means the state had a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$500 and earned a “B” grade from Truth in Accounting.

Maine reported an improved financial position, driven primarily by strong investment performance in its pension systems, which earned returns of more than nine percent and significantly increased plan assets. Higher federal grants and contributions and tax revenues also contributed to the improvement. However, these gains were partially offset by significant growth in health and human services expenses.



Maine received approximately \$7.3 billion in federal grants, which represented 42 percent of its revenue. The federal government mandates that entities receiving significant federal funds undergo a Single Audit. These audits are intended to be the taxpayers' first line of defense against potential fraud and abuse. Maine lacked effective procedures to ensure contracts, assistance programs, and benefits were properly managed and documented. Auditors found weaknesses in verifying eligibility, following contract requirements, and reporting, making it harder to confirm that billions of dollars in public funds were properly managed.

The data in this report is derived from Maine's audited 2025 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and its retirement systems' reports. To explore prior years or compare financial, demographic, and economic data across other states and cities, visit [Data-Z.org](#).

MAINE'S FINANCIAL FACTS

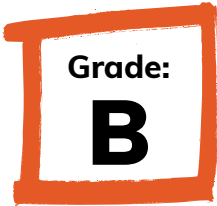
- FACT #1:**
Maine had \$12 billion available to pay \$11.7 billion worth of bills.
- FACT #2:**
The outcome was a \$259.1 million surplus, which breaks down to \$500 per taxpayer.
- FACT #3:**
Maine received 42 percent of its revenue from federal grants and was required to undergo a Single Audit, which identified potential fraud and abuse.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEEDED ITS BILLS

\$23,650,779,000	→	Total Assets
- \$8,012,738,000	→	Minus: Capital Assets
- \$3,661,282,000	→	Minus: Restricted Assets
= \$11,976,759,000	→	Assets Available to Pay Bills
- \$11,717,619,000	→	Minus: Total Bills*
= \$259,140,000	→	Money Available to Pay Bills
/ Divide by the estimated number of taxpayers		
= \$500	→	Each Taxpayer's Share of This Surplus

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

\$6,564,663,000	→	Bonds
+ \$4,174,960,000	→	Other Liabilities
- \$2,046,724,000	→	Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets
+ \$1,853,380,000	→	Unfunded Pension Benefits
+ \$1,171,340,000	→	Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits
= \$11,717,619,000	→	Total Bills



Bottom line:
Maine had more than enough money to pay its outstanding bills and received a “B” grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting’s grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Surplus between \$1 and \$9,999 is given a “B” grade.