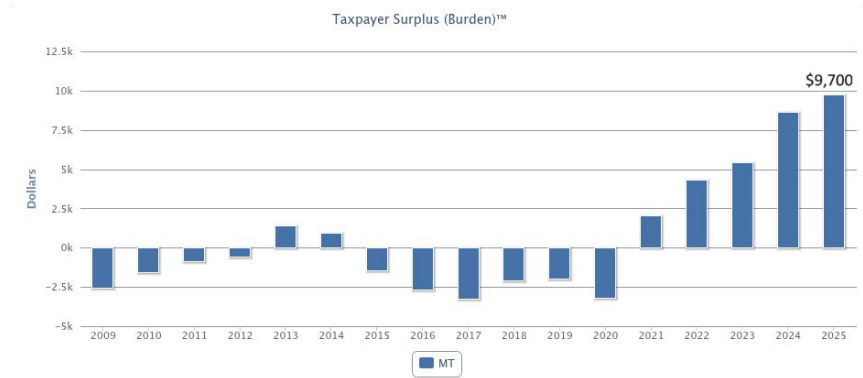


MONTANA'S FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

Money Available to	\$3.9 billion	Ranking (Out of 50)	7
Taxpayer Surplus™	\$9,700	Financial Grade	B

In 2025, Montana's financial situation improved. It ended the year with \$3.9 billion more than it needed to pay its bills. That means the state had a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$9,700 and earned a “B” grade from Truth in Accounting.

For the fifth consecutive year, Montana improved its financial condition and increased available resources to meet obligations, primarily through proactive efforts to reduce long-term debt. The state used its Debt and Liability Free Fund to retire outstanding bonds, notes, and other obligations while reducing future general obligation bond issuances. The fund also financed projects that might otherwise require long-term debt, strengthening governmental balances and contributing to more money being available.



Montana received approximately \$5.6 billion in federal grants, which represented 44 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. As of September 1, 2026, Montana had not released its Single Audit.

The data in this report is derived from Montana'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.

MONTANA'S FINANCIAL FACTS

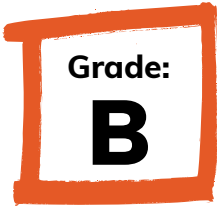
FACT #1: Montana had \$11.2 billion available to pay \$7.3 billion worth of bills.	FACT #2: The outcome was a \$3.9 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$9,700 per taxpayer.
FACT #3: Montana's financial condition improved for the fifth consecutive year, supported by proactive debt reduction and increased resources available to pay for retiree obligations.	

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEEDED ITS BILLS

\$27,728,556,000	→	Total Assets
- \$10,063,711,000	→	Minus: Capital Assets
- \$6,507,983,000	→	Minus: Restricted Assets
= \$11,156,862,000	→	Assets Available to Pay Bills
- \$7,256,527,000	→	Minus: Total Bills*
= \$3,900,335,000	→	Money Available to Pay Bills
/ Divide by the estimated number of taxpayers		
= \$9,700	→	Each Taxpayer's Share of This Surplus

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

\$0	→	Bonds
+ \$5,443,411,000	→	Other Liabilities
- \$641,007,000	→	Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets
+ \$2,365,172,000	→	Unfunded Pension Benefits
+ \$88,951,000	→	Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits
= \$7,256,527,000	→	Total Bills



Bottom line:
Montana 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.