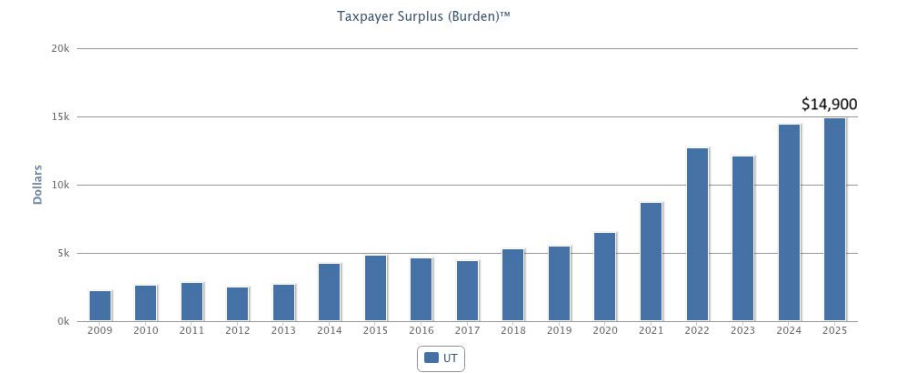


UTAH'S FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

Money Available to Pay Bills	\$17.2 billion	Ranking (Out of 50)	4
Taxpayer Surplus™	\$14,900	Financial Grade	A

In 2025, Utah's financial situation improved. It ended the year with \$17.2 billion more than it needed to pay its bills. That means the state had a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$14,900 and earned an "A" grade from Truth in Accounting.

Utah's financial condition continued to improve, with more than enough money available to pay bills and a solid buffer against economic uncertainty. Income and sales tax collections increased as Utah benefited from steady employment, consumer spending, and business activity. Utah's pension system remains well funded, and unlike most states, it has set aside sufficient assets to cover retiree healthcare benefits. Utah's disciplined approach includes building reserves, funding long-term obligations, and managing debt prudently.



Utah received approximately \$11.6 billion in federal grants, which represented 28 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. Utah's audit found repeated problems with financial reporting, documentation, and oversight across state agencies. Issues included unsupported financial records, late reimbursements, inaccurate federal reports, weak oversight of organizations receiving federal funds, staff shortages, contractor overcharges, and inconsistent reviews.

The data in this report is derived from Utah'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.

UTAH'S FINANCIAL FACTS

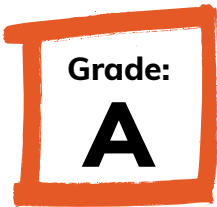
FACT #1: Utah had \$26.6 billion available to pay \$9.3 billion worth of bills.	FACT #2: The outcome was a \$17.2 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$14,900 per taxpayer.
FACT #3: Utah received 28 percent of its revenue from federal grants and was required to undergo a Single Audit, which identified potential fraud and abuse.	

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEEDED ITS BILLS

\$81,265,770,000	→	Total Assets
- \$39,500,232,000	→	Minus: Capital Assets
- \$15,171,856,000	→	Minus: Restricted Assets
= \$26,593,682,000	→	Assets Available to Pay Bills
- \$9,347,051,000	→	Minus: Total Bills*
= \$17,246,631,000	→	Money Available to Pay Bills
/ Divide by the estimated number of taxpayers		
= \$14,900	→	Each Taxpayer's Share of This Surplus

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

\$7,459,081,000	→	Bonds
+ \$7,266,505,000	→	Other Liabilities
- \$6,154,669,000	→	Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets
+ \$858,160,000	→	Unfunded Pension Benefits
- \$82,026,000	→	Overfunded Retiree Health Care Ben-
= \$9,347,051,000	→	Total Bills



Bottom line: Utah had more than enough money to pay its outstanding bills and received an "A" grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Surplus greater than \$10,000 is given an "A" grade.