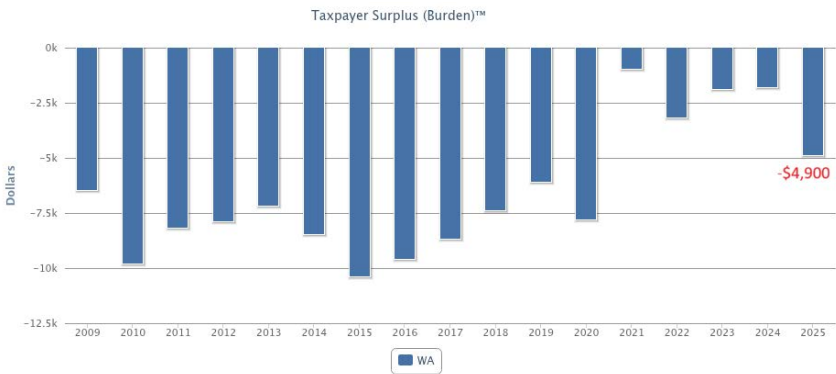


WASHINGTON'S FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

Money Needed to Pay Bills	\$14.9 billion	Ranking (Out of 50)	33
Taxpayer Burden™	\$4,900	Financial Grade	C

Washington needed more money to pay its bills in 2025, with the shortfall rising to \$14.9 billion. This resulted in a Taxpayer Burden™ of \$4,900, which led to a “C” grade from Truth in Accounting.

Washington was one of the only four states that had reported expenses higher than revenues. Expenses grew faster than revenue, with the largest increase in human services. Most of the state's pension plans are overfunded, which is desirable during market highs to provide a cushion for managing potential market downturns. But the supplemental pension cost-of-living adjustment increased by \$4 billion, causing an increase in the state's overall pension debt.



Washington received approximately \$30.7 billion in federal grants, which represented 29 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. Auditors found weak safeguards in several Washington state systems used to manage financial reporting, equipment, federal grants, cash, payroll, and benefit eligibility. Inadequate oversight increased the risk of errors, improper payments, and failure to follow federal requirements.

The data in this report is derived from Washington'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.

WASHINGTON'S FINANCIAL FACTS

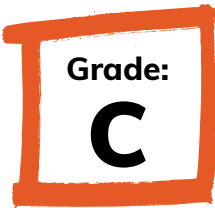
- FACT #1:**
Washington had \$66.4 billion available to pay \$81.3 billion worth of bills.
- FACT #2:**
The outcome was a \$14.9 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of \$4,900 per taxpayer.
- FACT #3:**
Washington received 29 percent of its revenue from federal grants and was required to undergo a Single Audit, which identified potential fraud and abuse.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEEDED ITS ASSETS

\$145,248,759,000	→	Total Assets
- \$57,108,121,000	→	Minus: Capital Assets
- \$21,693,783,000	→	Minus: Restricted Assets
= \$66,446,855,000	→	Assets Available to Pay Bills
- \$81,313,176,000	→	Minus: Total Bills*
= \$14,866,321,000	→	Money Needed to Pay Bills
/ Divide by the estimated number of taxpayers		
= \$4,900	→	Each Taxpayer's Share of This Burden

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

\$32,585,888,000	→	Bonds
+ \$40,490,712,000	→	Other Liabilities
- \$26,252,787,000	→	Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets
+ \$26,935,543,000	→	Unfunded Pension Benefits
+ \$7,553,820,000	→	Unfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits
= \$81,313,176,000	→	Total Bills



Bottom line:
Washington would need \$4,900 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its outstanding bills and received a “C” grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between \$0 and \$4,999 is given a “C” grade.