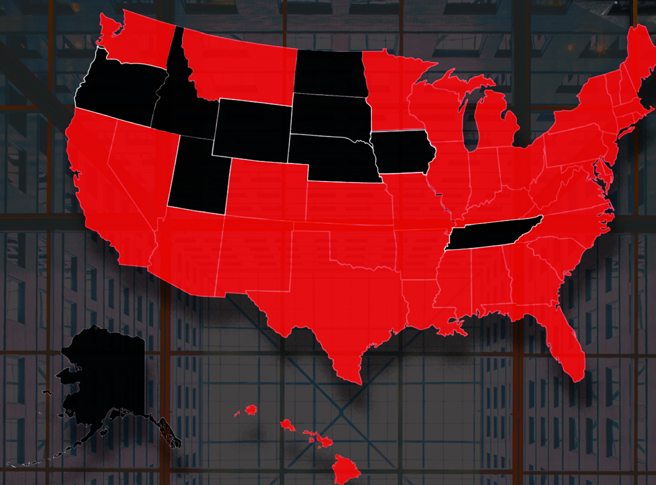
Truth in Accounting



FINANCIAL STATE OF THE STATES

An Annual Report by Truth in Accounting

SEPTEMBER 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Government reports are lengthy, cumbersome, and sometimes misleading documents. At Truth in Accounting (TIA), we believe that taxpayers and citizens deserve easy-to-understand, truthful, and transparent financial information from their governments.

This is our tenth annual Financial State of the States (FSOS) report, a comprehensive analysis of the fiscal health of all 50 states based on fiscal year 2018 comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs).

At the end of the fiscal year (FY) 2018, 40 states did not have enough money to pay all of their bills. This means that to balance the budget - as is supposedly required by law in 49 states - elected officials have not included the true costs of the government in their budget calculations and have pushed costs onto future taxpayers. TIA divides the amount of money needed to pay bills by the number of state taxpayers to come up with the Taxpayer Burden™. If a state has money available after all bills are considered, that surplus amount is likewise divided by the number of taxpayers to come up with the Taxpayer Surplus™. We then rank the states based on these measures.

We have also implemented a grading system for the states to give greater context to each state's Taxpayer Burden or Taxpayer Surplus. Based on our grading methodology, three states received A's, seven received B's, 13 received C's, 18 received D's, and nine states received failing grades.

States in general do not have enough money to pay all of their bills. Based on our latest analysis, the total debt among the 50 states decreased by $62.6 billion in FY 2018 due to a prosperous economy. Our analysis does not include debt related to capital assets. Most of the states' debt comes from unfunded retiree benefit promises, such as pension and retiree healthcare debt. This year, pension debt accounts for $824 billion, and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) totaled $664.6 billion.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The implementation of new accounting standards from the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) brought greater transparency to state government finances. In FY 2015, states were required to disclose pension benefits (GASB 68) on their balance sheets. In FY 2018, states were required to disclose all OPEB benefits (GASB 75), mainly composed of retiree health care, on their balance sheets as well. While transparency within government accounting is improving, there is still much work to be done.

TIA believes it is imperative to provide an honest accounting of each state's financial condition. Therefore, we developed a sophisticated model to analyze all the assets and liabilities of all 50 states, including previously unreported liabilities. We have analyzed the states consistently since 2009, while governments' balance sheets have only added pension and OPEB debt in recent years.

Since all levels of government derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, government officials are responsible for reporting their actions and the results in ways that are truthful and comprehensible to the electorate. Providing accurate and timely information to citizens and the media is an essential part of government responsibility and accountability. The lack of transparency in financial information, state budgets, and financial reports makes it difficult for governments to meet this democratic responsibility.

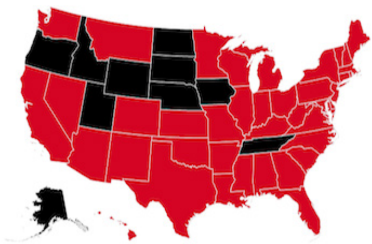
This is the motivation and foundation for the nonpartisan mission of TIA: to educate and empower citizens with understandable, reliable, and transparent government financial information. TIA is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, nonpartisan organization composed of business, community, and academic leaders interested in improving government financial reporting. TIA makes no policy recommendations beyond improvements to budgeting and accounting practices that will enhance the public's understanding of government finances.

50 STATE LIST (ALPHABETICAL)

50 STATE RANKING (IN ORDER)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

40 STATES DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO PAY THEIR BILLS



When states do not have enough money to pay their bills, TIA takes the money needed to pay bills and divides it by the estimated number of state taxpayers. We call the resulting number a Taxpayer Burden and rank states based on this measure.

States with a Taxpayer Burden are shown in red; states with a Taxpayer Surplus are shown in black.

$1.5 TRILLION IN DEBT

In total, debt among the states was $1.5 trillion at the end of the 2018 fiscal year.

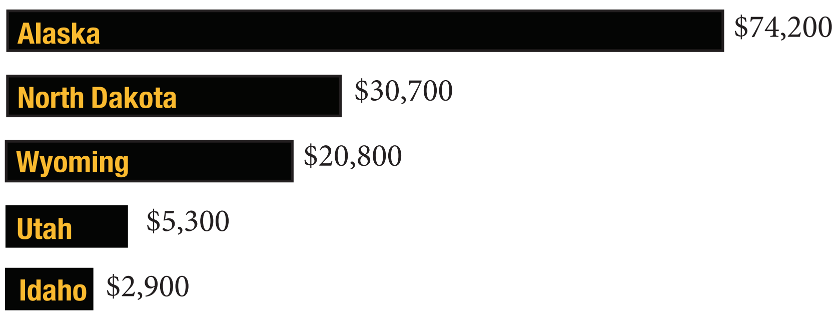
$824 BILLION IN PENSION DEBT AND $664.6 BILLION IN OPEB DEBT

Unfunded retirement liabilities are the main contributing factor to the $1.5 trillion in state-level debt. One of the ways states make their budgets look balanced is by shortchanging public pension and OPEB funds. This practice has resulted in a $824 billion shortfall in pension funds and a $664.6 billion shortfall in OPEB funds.

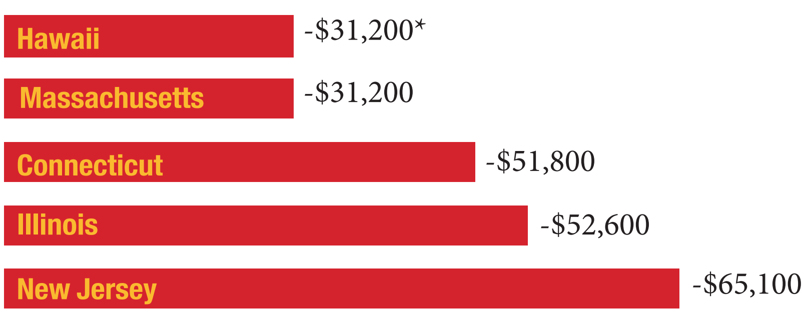
SUNSHINE AND SINKHOLE STATES

TIA ranks each state based on its Taxpayer Burden or Taxpayer Surplus. A Taxpayer Burden is the amount of money each taxpayer would have to contribute if the state were to pay all of its debt accumulated to date. Conversely, a Taxpayer Surplus is the amount of money left over after all of a state's bills are paid, divided by the estimated number of taxpayers in the state. We split the states into two groups. States that lack the necessary funds to pay their bills are called Sinkhole States, while those that do have enough money are referred to as Sunshine States.

TOP 5 SUNSHINE STATES



TOP 5 SINKHOLE STATES



*Hawaii's Taxpayer Burden is $31,152. Massachusetts' Taxpayer Burden is $31,170. Hawaii is ranked No. 46 and Massachusetts is ranked No. 47 although the rounded number is the same.

TOP 5 SUNSHINE STATES

(1) ALASKA remains in first place in our ranking because our analysis includes the state's "Earning Reserve Account" as assets available to pay bills. This treatment of these assets is in line with the state's audited financial report, which indicates the state has more than $35 billion in "spendable" assets. Alaska's surplus breaks down to $74,200 for every state taxpayer. Alaska's positive financial condition increased by $3.4 billion primarily because the state's permanent fund continues to generate a large amount of investment income.

(2) NORTH DAKOTA maintains its second place ranking this year with $16 billion in assets available to pay $7.5 billion of bills, including unfunded pensions. Thus, North Dakota has a Taxpayer Surplus of $30,700. North Dakota's financial condition has remained strong over the last decade, but the majority of the state's revenue comes from taxes related to the energy industry. This industry includes oil, gas, and coal, which puts the state as risk if energy prices or production decrease.

(3) WYOMING'S current financial position has benefited from a long-running tailwind that helped other energy-intensive state economies. It has been less sensitive to the decline in oil prices than other energy states in recent years, and revenues from mineral extraction taxes (primarily coal) rose last year. Thus, Wyoming has a surplus that breaks down to $20,800 per taxpayer.

(4) UTAH'S taxpayers and residents benefit from some of the most responsible financial management practices in the nation. Utah has the best record among the 50 states in keeping expenses below revenues. In fact, Utah has done that every year since 2005—even during the Great Recession. For FY 2018, Utah has a Taxpayer Surplus of $5,300. Utah also produces some of the timeliest financial reports in the nation.

(5) IDAHO makes its way into the top five Sunshine States with a Taxpayer Surplus of $2,900. Idaho's positive financial condition improved by 16 percent from the previous fiscal year mainly due to an increase in revenue from income and sales tax. The Gem State has $1.5 billion available to pay future bills.

TOP 5 SINKHOLE STATES

(50) NEW JERSEY has held its last place position since 2014 and now needs $65,100 from each state taxpayer to pay off the debt accumulated to date. New Jersey's financial condition worsened by seven percent from the previous fiscal year despite a prosperous economy. This is largely due to a $20 billion increase in debt related to unfunded other post-employment benefits (OPEB), mainly retiree health care. A new accounting standard (GASB 75) required New Jersey and other states to disclose all OPEB benefits on their balance sheets.

(49) ILLINOIS was the least timely of all 50 states when producing its annual financial report. The standard for timely state financial reports is 180 days after the fiscal year end, but Illinois released its annual report more than 400 days after the end of the fiscal year. The state's overall financial condition worsened slightly, and its Taxpayer Burden increased to $52,600. Therefore, it moved to the No. 49 position.

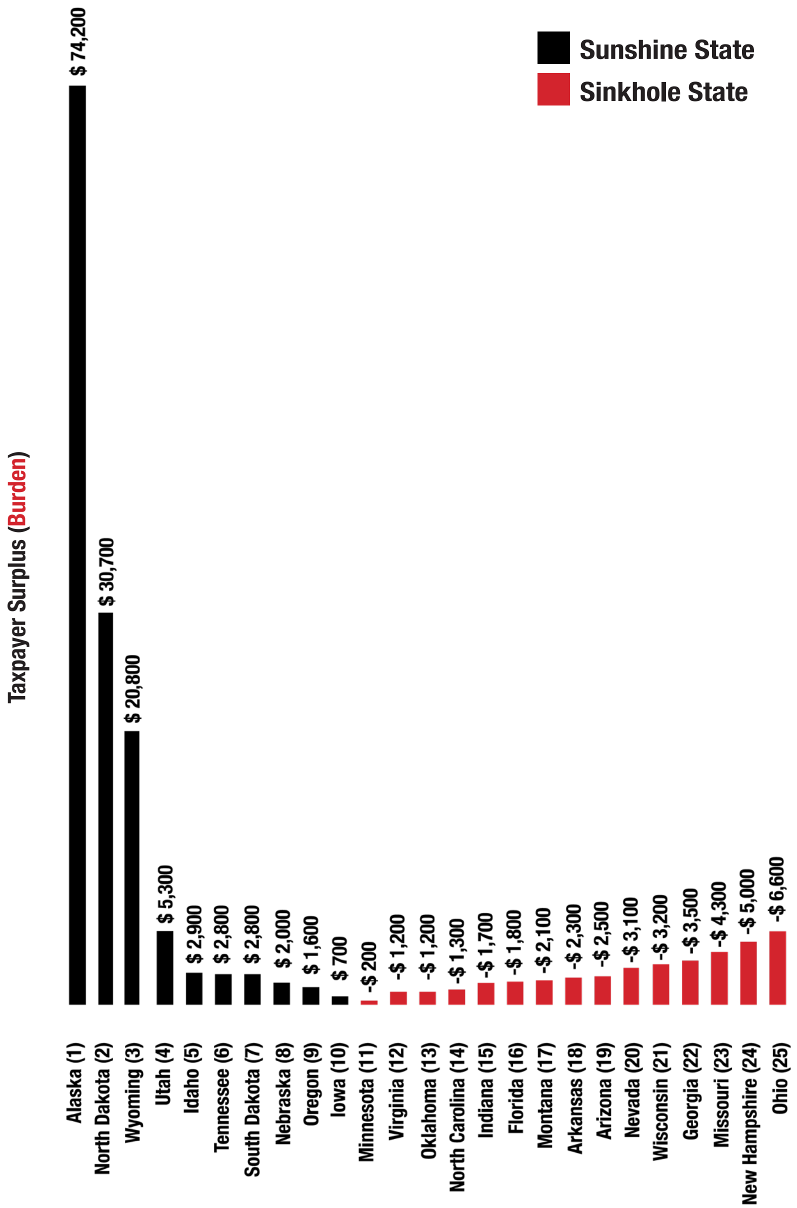
(48) CONNECTICUT'S overall financial condition improved slightly from the previous fiscal year. The amount of Connecticut's debt realted to unfunded retiree health care benefits slightly decreased, but the state still needs $51,800 from each state taxpayer to pay off the debt accumulated to date. While some focus on Connecticut's strong economic indicators, such as personal income, the state is not setting enough money aside to pay for promised benefits, including unfunded pension and retiree health care promises.

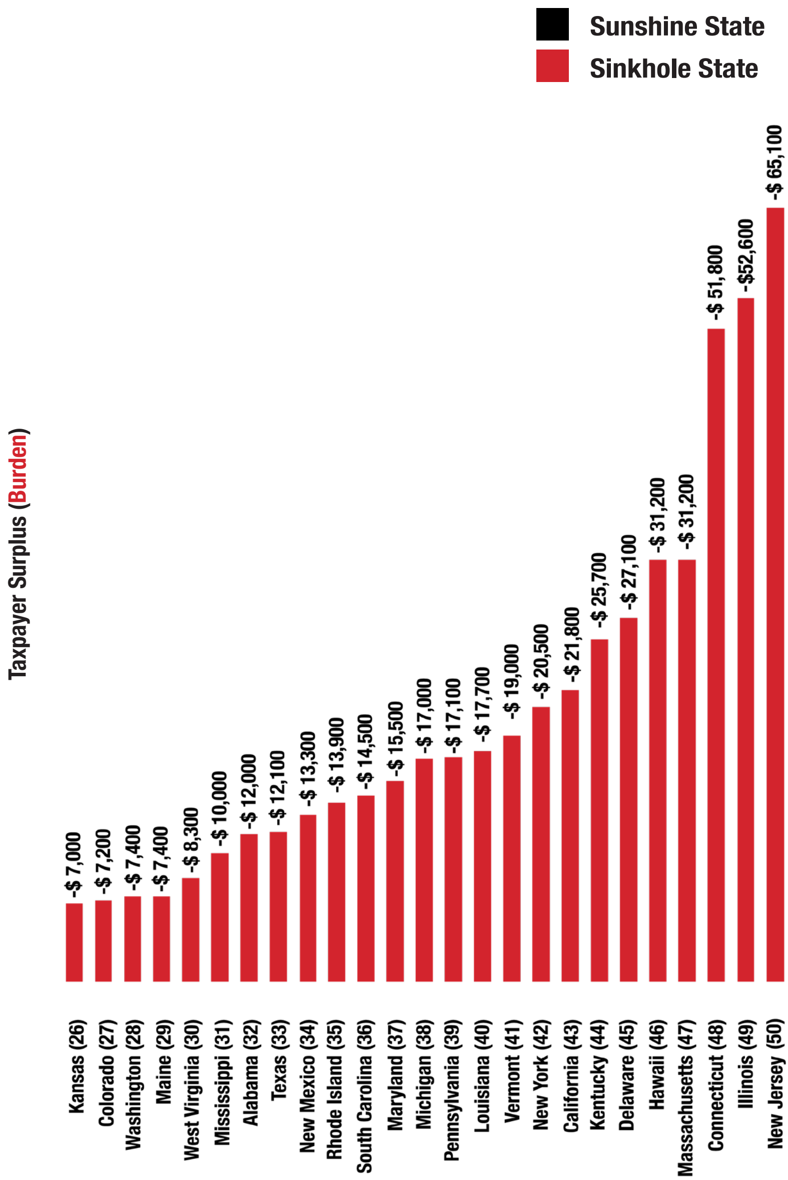
(47) MASSACHUSETTS needs about $82 billion to pay its bills, including unfunded pensions and retiree health care benefits, which is a slight improvement from last year. Each taxpayer's share of this debt decreased to $31,200, but Massachusetts moves to the fourth worst state. Despite a prosperous economy, the state's unfunded pension debt worsened slightly.

(46) HAWAII'S financial condition improved with money needed to pay bills decreasing by $180.8 million, but the state makes its way into the bottom five Sinkhole States this year. Hawaii needs $31,200 from each state taxpayer to pay off all of its debt, including unfunded retirement obligations.

50 STATE RANKING CHART

FS|20
OS|19

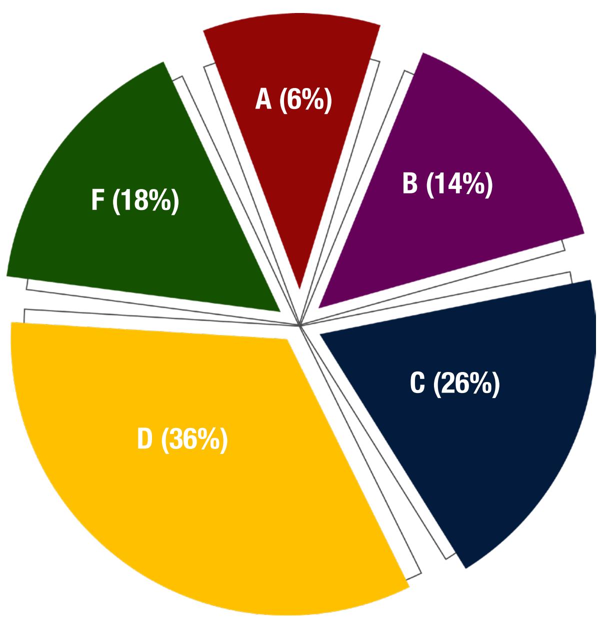



Sunshine State
Sinkhole State
Taxpayer Surplus (Burden)
-$ 7,000
-$ 7,200
-$ 7,400
-$ 7,400
-$ 8,300
-$ 10,000
-$ 12,000
-$ 12,100
-$ 13,300
-$ 13,900
-$ 14,500
-$ 15,500
-$ 17,000
-$ 17,100
-$ 17,700
-$ 19,000
-$ 20,500
-$ 21,800
-$ 25,700
-$ 27,100
-$ 31,200
-$ 31,200
-$ 51,800
-$52,600
-$ 65,100
Kansas (26)
Colorado (27)
Washington (28)
Maine (29)
West Virginia (30)
Mississippi (31)
Alabama (32)
Texas (33)
New Mexico (34)
Rhode Island (35)
South Carolina (36)
Maryland (37)
Michigan (38)
Pennsylvania (39)
Louisiana (40)
Vermont (41)
New York (42)
California (43)
Kentucky (44)
Delaware (45)
Hawaii (46)
Massachusetts (47)
Connecticut (48)
Illinois (49)
New Jersey (50)

GRADING THE STATES

Truth in Accounting's grading system for the 50 states gives greater meaning to each state's Taxpayer Burden or Taxpayer Surplus. A state government receives a "C," or passing grade, if it comes close to meeting its balanced budget requirement, which is reflected by a small Taxpayer Burden. An "A" or "B" grade is given to governments that have met their balanced budget requirements and have a Taxpayer Surplus. "D" and "F" grades apply to governments that have not balanced their budgets and have significant Taxpayer Burdens. Based on our grading system, here are the numbers of states for each grade:

- **A grade:** Taxpayer Surplus greater than $10,000 (3 states).
- **B grade:** Taxpayer Surplus between $100 and $10,000 (7 states).
- **C grade:** Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 (13 states).
- **D grade:** Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 (18 states).
- **F grade:** Taxpayer Burden greater than $20,000 (9 states).



DOES YOUR STATE BALANCE ITS BUDGET?

By definition, if a state has a balanced budget requirement, then spending should be equal to revenue brought in during a specific year. Unfortunately, in the world of government accounting, things are often not as they appear.

Every state, except for Vermont, has balanced budget requirements, yet even with these rules in place, states have accumulated more than $1.5 trillion in debt. How can states rack up debt and balance their budgets at the same time?

States balance budgets by using accounting tricks such as the following:

- Inflating revenue assumptions
- Counting borrowed money as income
- Understating the true costs of government
- Delaying the payment of current bills until the start of the next fiscal year so they aren't included in the calculations

The most common accounting trick states use is hiding a large portion of employee compensation from the budgeting process. Employee compensation packages include benefits such as healthcare, life insurance, and pensions. States become obligated to pay for these benefits as employees earn them, just as businesses are required to do in the private sector.

Although these retirement benefits will not be paid until the employees retire, they still represent current compensation costs because they were earned and incurred throughout the employees' tenure. Furthermore, that money needs to be put into the pension fund in order to accumulate investment earnings. If states didn't offer pensions and other benefits, they would have to compensate their employees with higher salaries from which they would fund their own retirement.

Unfortunately, some elected officials have used portions of the money that is owed to pension and OPEB funds to keep taxes low and pay for politically popular programs. This is similar to charging earned benefits to a credit card without having the money to pay off the debt. Instead of funding promised benefits now, they have been charged to future taxpayers. Shifting the payment of employee benefits to future taxpayers allows the budget to appear balanced while state debt is actually increasing.

HOW TIMELY IS YOUR STATE'S FINANCIAL REPORT

Timely financial information is crucial during government decision-making processes, such as creating a budget. However, most states issue their annual financial reports late. The Government Financial Officers Association (GFOA) standard for states to publish their CAFRs is 180 days after the end of the fiscal year. Ideally, states should issue their CAFRs within 100 days. The national average for publishing these reports is roughly 193 days.

Twenty states took more than 180 days to make their annual financial reports public, while 30 states produced the reports prior to the deadline. No state issued its annual report within 100 days. The least timely states were Illinois (418 days), California (340 days), New Jersey (304 days), New Mexico (297), and Mississippi (286).

Illinois' financial report was the least timely of all 50 states. The report was made available to the public on August 29, 2019, but the letter of transmittal addressed to the citizens and elected officials of Illinois was backdated to August 22, 2019.

Most corporate financial reports are issued within 45 days of their respective fiscal year ends. There are internal difficulties and obstacles for states to reach this standard; however, timely financial information is critical so citizens, taxpayers and legislators can be knowledgeable participants in crucial decision-making processes, such as voting and budgeting.

TIMELY STATE REPORTS

States that issued their financial reports within the 180-day deadline are considered timely by the GFOA. This table gives the number of days it took a state to publish its annual report after the end of the fiscal year. Here are the states that reported their finances on time according to GFOA's standards.

State	Days issued after FYE
South Carolina	138
Kansas	143
Washington	144
New York	154
North Carolina	158
Utah	158
Maine	159
North Dakota	163
Kentucky	165
Delaware	166
Pennsylvania	166
Hawaii	167
Iowa	167
Maryland	167
Minnesota	167

State	Days issued after FYE
Virginia	167
Wyoming	167
Colorado	171
Idaho	172
Indiana	172
Oregon	173
Wisconsin	173
Montana	174
Ohio	174
Tennessee	174
Vermont	174
West Virginia	174
Oklahoma	175
Alabama	180
New Hampshire	180

Here are the states that did not publish their financial reports within the GFOA's 180-day deadline.

State	Days issued after FYE
Illinois	418
California	340
New Jersey	304
New Mexico	297
Mississippi	286
Arizona	251
Alaska	234
Florida	223
Arkansas	215
Michigan	212
Missouri	208
Massachusetts	202
Georgia	202
Connecticut	199
Nevada	191
Nebraska	188
Louisiana	181
Rhode Island	181
South Dakota	181
Texas	181

OPEB REPORTING RULE TOOK EFFECT IN FY 2018

A new financial reporting rule, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75 (GASB 75), took effect for the 2018 fiscal year and required states to report all unfunded other post-employment benefits (OPEB), particularly retiree health care liabilities, on their balance sheets. GASB 75 was implemented in governments whose fiscal year began after June 15, 2017. New York's fiscal year began April 1, 2017 and, therefore, has not adopted the new standard yet.

In FY 2018, total unfunded OPEB liabilities among the 50 states was $664.6 billion. For every $1 of promised retiree health care benefits, the 50 states have only set aside seven cents on average to fund these promises.

Our calculations have always included all unfunded liabilities, including pensions and OPEB. In past reports, we have referred to these liabilities which were not listed on the balance sheets as "hidden debt."

Although hidden debt is becoming a thing of the past, total hidden debt among the 50 states was still $193.2 billion in FY 2018. This hidden debt largely comes from state governments excluding some pension and OPEB plans from their balance sheet, despite being responsible for the contributions.

A representative form of government depends on an informed electorate, but due to current practices in both accounting and budgeting, the true financial health of a state can be obscured and citizens are deceived, or at best misled. Without access to truthful, timely, and transparent information, how can citizens be knowledgeable participants in their governments?

Accurate accounting requires all expenses to be reported in the state's budget and financial statements when incurred, not when they are paid. Truthful budgetary accounting must incorporate all current compensation costs, including the portion of retiree benefits that employees earn every year.

A lack of transparency in government finance leads to the following:

- Accounting tricks allow elected officials to claim balanced budgets, giving residents a false sense of security while states sink further into debt.
- Residents do not know the true cost of their state government, and elected officials are able to spend amounts larger than the state's revenues.
- Complex pension systems, which both citizens and elected officials have difficulty understanding, rack up massive debts, putting states further in the red.
- Voters may re-elect leaders based on false claims that budgets were balanced.
- Elected officials create and continue new programs and increased services without knowing the true cost of government spending.
- Our representative form of government is undermined because citizens become cynical and do not trust their governments.

States should use financial reports from the previous year to calculate a more accurate and realistic budget for the following year. However, because many financial reports are not timely, the important information included in these reports is not available during the budgeting process. Furthermore, these budgets do not include all costs—they exclude large portions of compensation costs because money is not set aside to cover retirement benefits as they are earned.

While the implementation of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68 required state governments to report their pension liabilities on their balance sheets, the amount being reported is still inaccurate because GASB gave states the option to report the liability using the prior year's numbers. For example, if the state's fiscal year-end is June 30, 2018, the state could report the pension liability amount calculated on June 30, 2017.

By allowing states to report their pension liability using a measurement date different from the financial report's fiscal year end, GASB is overriding the basic accounting concept that a balance sheet should be a snapshot of an entity's financial condition at a specific point in time.

A new accounting standard implemented this past fiscal year, GASB 75, requires state and local governments to report all other post-employment benefits (OPEB) on their balance sheets.

However, another issue, exacerbated by both GASB 68 and GASB 75, is the expanded use of confusing and misleading accounts called "deferred outflows" and "deferred inflows." These accounts distort states' net positions and expenses. For example, instead of recognizing the full loss in the value of its pension plan assets as an expense during the year in which the loss occurred, a state increases its deferred outflows, which is on the asset side of the balance sheet. TIA found that the use of deferred outflows and inflows inflated states' net positions by $77 billion in FY 2018.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to citizens:

1. To better understand your state's finances, visit statedatalab.org and select your state to learn about your government's true financial condition.
2. Encourage your politicians to balance the budget truthfully.
3. Promote accountability of your elected officials by demanding the use of full accrual calculations and techniques (FACT) in the budgeting process.

Recommendations to elected officials:

1. Use FACT-based budgeting and accounting.
2. Determine the true debt of the state, including all post-employment benefit programs.
3. Stop claiming to balance the budget while putting off expenses into the future, placing a larger debt onto future generations.
4. To gain a more accurate picture of your government's financial condition, download your state's FSOS on www.statedatalab.org.
5. Encourage state financial information to be provided to taxpayers in a more timely fashion.

Recommendations to government financial report preparers:

1. Release financial reports within 100 days of the fiscal year end.
2. Calculate the net pension and OPEB liabilities based upon measurement dates, which are the same as the government's CAFR's fiscal year, even if this requires a delay in issuing the CAFR.
3. Make financial reports easily accessible online in a searchable format.
4. Include a net position not distorted by misleading and confusing deferred items.
5. Require both state and pension system CAFRs to be audited by an outside CPA firm.

Recommendations to standard setters:

1. Require governments to calculate their net pension and OPEB liabilities based upon measurement dates, which are the same as a government's financial report's fiscal year end.
2. Modify GASB 68, 75 and other standards to eliminate the use of deferred outflows and inflows.

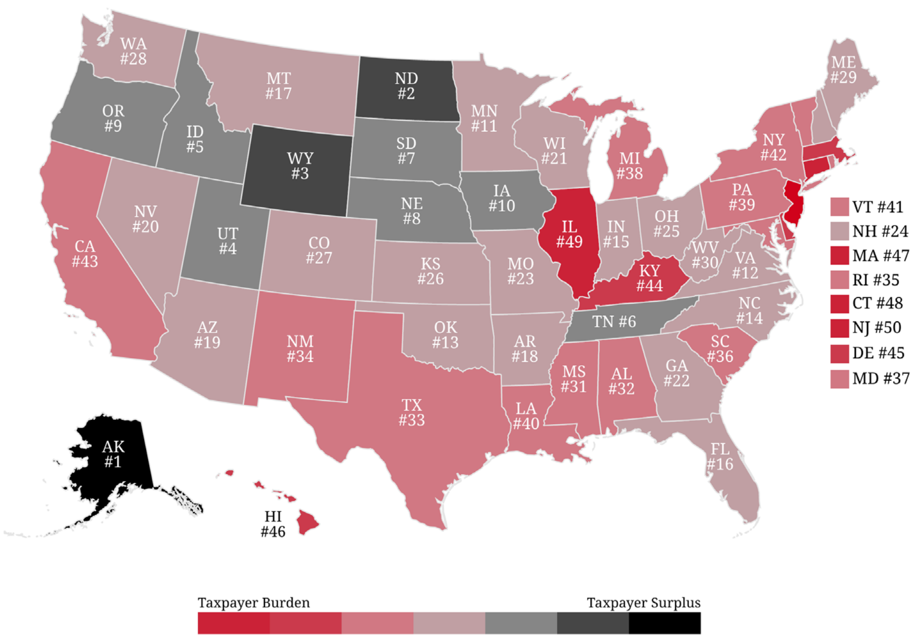
METHODOLOGY

TIA researchers use a thorough and holistic approach to determine the condition of government finances. This approach compares bills—including those related to retirement systems, and excluding debt related to capital assets such as land, buildings, and infrastructure—to government assets available to pay these bills. We exclude restricted assets and capital assets, which should not be sold to pay bills.

Historically, state and local governments were not required to record the present value of their obligations for public employee retirement benefits, including pensions and retiree healthcare, as liabilities on their balance sheet. For the 10 years TIA has done its analysis, our researchers have dug into the underlying reports for hundreds of pension and other retirement plans to find these liabilities, and included them in our holistic analysis of each state's financial condition.

TIA ranks each state by its Taxpayer Burden or Taxpayer Surplus. The Taxpayer Burden is the amount each taxpayer would have to pay to leave the state free of non-capital debt. We calculate this number by subtracting "total bills" from "assets available to pay bills," and then take the resulting number, or "money needed to pay bills," and divide it by the estimated number of taxpayers with a positive federal income tax liability. Conversely, a Taxpayer Surplus is each taxpayer's share of the state's available assets after all bills have been paid.

We also use a grading system to provide a summary measure supplementing the bottom-line dollar amount reported in our Taxpayer Burden calculation. Our letter grades also provide a valuable alternative for taxpayers to the widely reported letter grades issued by credit rating agencies. We believe government officials and the media have become too reliant on credit ratings. These ratings focus on the needs of bondholders, rather than the taxpayers, and reflect a government's ability to pay bonds with little consideration of other sources of government debt, such as unfunded pension liabilities.


WA #28
OR #9
CA #43
ID #5
NV #20
MT #17
WY #3
UT #4
AZ #19
ND #2
SD #7
NE #8
CO #27
KS #26
NM #34
OK #13
TX #33
MN #11
IA #10
MO #23
AR #18
LA #40
WI #21
IL #49
MI #38
IN #15
OH #25
KY #44
TN #6
MS #31
AL #32
GA #22
FL #16
SC #36
NC #14
VA #12
WV #30
PA #39
NY #42
ME #29
AK #1
HI #46
VT #41
NH #24
MA #47
RI #35
CT #48
NJ #50
DE #45
MD #37
Taxpayer Burden
Taxpayer Surplus

ALASKA'S FINANCES RANK BEST IN NATION

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF ALASKA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Alaska has a Taxpayer Surplus™ of $74,200, earning it an "A" grade from Truth in Accounting. Alaska's funds available increased by 21 percent from the previous fiscal year mainly because the state's permanent fund continues to generate a large amount of investment income.

Unlike most states, Alaska's state government has enough resources available to pay all of its bills, including public employees' retirement benefits. When broken down, the amount available to pay future bills results in a surplus of $74,200 for each Alaska taxpayer. Because a large percentage of the state's revenue is derived from taxes related to the energy industry, the state's surplus may be at risk if energy prices or production decrease.

Alaska and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

1
Rank

$19.7 billion
Money available to pay future bills

$74,200
Taxpayer Surplus

A
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Alaska's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

ALASKA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Alaska has $35.4 billion available to pay $15.7 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $19.7 billion surplus, which breaks down to $74,200 per taxpayer.
- Alaska has maintained a Taxpayer Surplus for the last nine years.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEED ITS BILLS	
Total assets	$98,911,174,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$12,322,520,000
Restricted assets	-$51,203,142,000
Assets available to pay bills	$35,385,512,000
Minus: Total bills	-$15,680,490,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	$19,705,022,000
Each taxpayer's share of surplus	$74,200

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$5,689,349,000
Other liabilities	$6,403,229,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$2,022,210,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$4,746,487,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$863,635,000
Total bills	$15,680,490,000

GRADE: A

Bottom line: Alaska has substantially more than enough money to pay its bills, so it has received an "A" for its finances from Truth in Accounting. An "A" grade is given to states with a Taxpayer Surplus greater than $10,000.

Truth in Accounting is a 501(c)(3) committed to educating and empowering citizens with understandable, reliable and transparent government financial information. To be knowledgeable participants in their government, citizens need truthful and transparent financial information.

NORTH DAKOTA EARNS ‘A’ GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found North Dakota has a Taxpayer Surplus™ of $30,700, earning it an “A” grade from Truth in Accounting. North Dakota is one of three states to receive an “A” grade for its financial condition.

Unlike most states, North Dakota’s state government has enough resources available to pay all of its bills, including public employees’ retirement benefits. This means that North Dakota’s elected officials have truly balanced their budgets. When broken down, the amount available to pay future bills results in a surplus of $30,700 for each North Dakota taxpayer.

North Dakota and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

2
Rank

$8.5 billion
Money available to pay future bills

$30,700
Taxpayer Surplus

A
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of North Dakota’s 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

NORTH DAKOTA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- North Dakota has $16 billion available to pay $7.5 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $8.5 billion surplus, which breaks down to $30,700 per taxpayer.
- North Dakota has maintained a Taxpayer Surplus for the last 10 years.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEED ITS BILLS	
Total assets	$30,373,734,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$6,556,958,000
Restricted assets	-$7,780,998,000
Assets available to pay bills	$16,035,778,000
Minus: Total bills	-$7,504,424,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	$8,531,354,000
Each taxpayer's share of surplus	$30,700

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$1,760,678,000
Other liabilities	$5,167,635,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$353,978,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$885,744,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$44,345,000
Total bills	$7,504,424,000

GRADE: A

Bottom line: North Dakota has substantially more than enough money to pay its bills, so it has received an "A" for its finances from Truth in Accounting. An "A" grade is given to states with a Taxpayer Surplus greater than $10,000.

WYOMING RANKS NO. 3 FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF WYOMING

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Wyoming has a Taxpayer Surplus™ of $20,800, earning it an "A" grade from Truth in Accounting. Wyoming is one of three states to receive an "A" grade for its financial condition.

Unlike most states, Wyoming's state government has enough resources available to pay all of its bills, including public employees' retirement benefits. This means that Wyoming's elected officials have truly balanced their budgets. When broken down, the amount available to pay future bills results in a surplus of $20,800 for each Wyoming taxpayer.

Wyoming and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

3
Rank

$4 billion
Money available to pay future bills

$20,800
Taxpayer Surplus

A
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Wyoming's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

WYOMING
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Wyoming has $12.3 billion available to pay $8.3 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $4 billion surplus, which breaks down to $20,800 per taxpayer.
- Wyoming has maintained a Taxpayer Surplus for the last 10 years.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEED ITS BILLS	
Total assets	$35,269,058,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$8,027,835,000
Restricted assets	-$14,946,550,000
Assets available to pay bills	$12,294,673,000
Minus: Total bills	-$8,251,523,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	$4,043,150,000
Each taxpayer's share of surplus	$20,800

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$853,843,000
Other liabilities	$6,089,135,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$168,139,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$687,191,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$789,493,000
Total bills	$8,251,523,000

GRADE: A

Bottom line: Wyoming has substantially more than enough money to pay its bills, so it has received an "A" for its finances from Truth in Accounting. An "A" grade is given to states with a Taxpayer Surplus greater than $10,000.

UTAH'S FINANCES IN GOOD SHAPE

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF UTAH

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Utah has a Taxpayer Surplus™ of $5,300, earning it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting. Utah has maintained a Taxpayer Surplus for the last 10 years.

Unlike most states, Utah's state government has enough resources available to pay all of its bills, including public employees' retirement benefits. This means that Utah's elected officials have truly balanced their budgets. When broken down, the amount available to pay future bills results in a surplus of $5,300 for each Utah taxpayer.

Utah and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

4
Rank

$4.9 billion
Money available to pay future bills

$5,300
Taxpayer Surplus

B
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Utah's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

UTAH
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

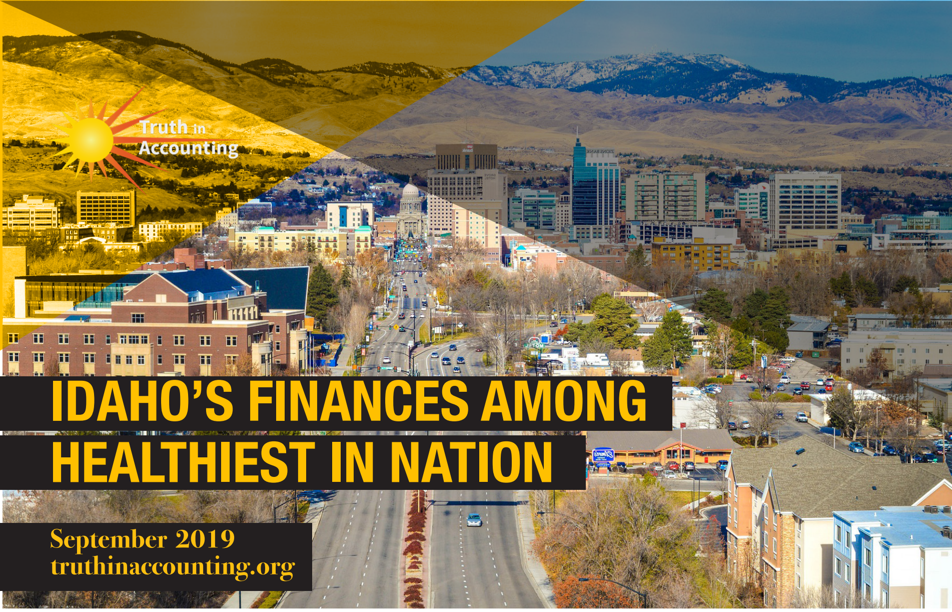
- Utah has $10.8 billion available to pay $5.9 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $4.9 billion surplus, which breaks down to $5,300 per taxpayer.
- Utah has maintained a Taxpayer Surplus for the last 10 years.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEED ITS BILLS	
Total assets	$45,435,331,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$25,261,250,000
Restricted assets	-$9,349,294,000
Assets available to pay bills	$10,824,787,000
Minus: Total bills	-$5,927,060,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	$4,897,727,000
Each taxpayer's share of surplus	$5,300

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$5,723,522,000
Other liabilities	$2,937,773,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$3,858,549,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$1,022,969,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$101,345,000
Total bills	$5,927,060,000

GRADE: B

Bottom line: Utah has more than enough money to pay its bills, so it has received a "B" for its finances from Truth in Accounting. A "B" grade is given to states with a Taxpayer Surplus between $100 and $10,000.



IDAHO'S FINANCES AMONG HEALTHIEST IN NATION

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF IDAHO

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Idaho has a Taxpayer Surplus™ of $2,900, earning it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting. Idaho is one of seven states to receive a "B" grade for its financial condition.

Unlike most states, Idaho's state government has enough resources available to pay all of its bills, including public employees' retirement benefits. This means that Idaho's elected officials have truly balanced their budgets. When broken down, the amount available to pay future bills results in a surplus of $2,900 for each Idaho taxpayer.

Idaho and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

5
Rank

$1.5 billion
Money available to pay future bills

$2,900
Taxpayer Surplus

B
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Idaho's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

IDAHO
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Idaho has $4.3 billion available to pay $2.7 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $1.5 billion surplus, which breaks down to $2,900 per taxpayer.
- Idaho has maintained a Taxpayer Surplus for the last 10 years.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEED ITS BILLS	
Total assets	$18,806,471,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$8,325,380,000
Restricted assets	-$6,230,147,000
Assets available to pay bills	$4,250,944,000
Minus: Total bills	-$2,714,975,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	$1,535,969,000
Each taxpayer's share of surplus	$2,900

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$2,050,396,000
Other liabilities	$1,501,540,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$1,266,900,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$399,241,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$30,698,000
Total bills	$2,714,975,000

GRADE: B

Bottom line: Idaho has more than enough money to pay its bills, so it has received a "B" for its finances from Truth in Accounting. A "B" grade is given to states with a Taxpayer Surplus between $100 and $10,000.

Truth in Accounting

TENNESSEE RANKS NO. 6 FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF TENNESSEE

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Tennessee has a Taxpayer Surplus™ of $2,800, earning it a “B” grade from Truth in Accounting. Tennessee has reported a Taxpayer Surplus since 2012.

Unlike most states, Tennessee’s state government has enough resources available to pay all of its bills, including public employees’ retirement benefits. This means that Tennessee’s elected officials have truly balanced their budgets. When broken down, the amount available to pay future bills results in a surplus of $2,800 for each Tennessee taxpayer.

Tennessee and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

6
Rank

$5.8 billion
Money available to pay future bills

$2,800
Taxpayer Surplus

B
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Tennessee’s 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

TENNESSEE
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Tennessee has $19.9 billion available to pay $14.1 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $5.8 billion surplus, which breaks down to $2,800 per taxpayer.
- Tennessee has maintained a Taxpayer Surplus for the last seven years.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEED ITS BILLS	
Total assets	$60,733,886,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$35,985,909,000
Restricted assets	-$4,883,547,000
Assets available to pay bills	$19,864,430,000
Minus: Total bills	-$14,052,564,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	$5,811,866,000
Each taxpayer's share of surplus	$2,800

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$8,580,715,000
Other liabilities	$4,131,735,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$2,420,520,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$1,768,864,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$1,991,770,000
Total bills	$14,052,564,000

GRADE: B

Bottom line: Tennessee has more than enough money to pay its bills, so it has received a "B" for its finances from Truth in Accounting. A "B" grade is given to states with a Taxpayer Surplus between $100 and $10,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S FINANCES IN GOOD SHAPE

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found South Dakota has a Taxpayer Surplus™ of $2,800, earning it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting. South Dakota's pension plan appears to be overfunded by $821,000. Maintaining a surplus is advisable because the value of pension plan assets can fluctuate dramatically.

Unlike most states, South Dakota's state government has enough resources available to pay all of its bills, including public employees' retirement benefits. This means that South Dakota's elected officials have truly balanced their budgets. When broken down, the amount available to pay future bills results in a surplus of $2,800 for each South Dakota taxpayer.

South Dakota and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

7
Rank

$846.9 million
Money available to pay future bills

$2,800
Taxpayer Surplus

B
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of South Dakota's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

SOUTH DAKOTA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- South Dakota has $3.2 billion available to pay $2.4 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $846.9 million surplus, which breaks down to $2,800 per taxpayer.
- South Dakota's pension plan appears to be overfunded by $821,000, but maintaining a surplus is advisable because the value of pension plan assets can fluctuate dramatically.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEED ITS BILLS	
Total assets	$11,856,439,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$5,561,482,000
Restricted assets	-$3,083,555,000
Assets available to pay bills	$3,211,402,000
Minus: Total bills	-$2,364,475,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	$846,927,000
Each taxpayer's share of surplus	$2,800

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$2,166,408,000
Other liabilities	$887,180,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$688,292,000
Overfunded pension benefits	-$821,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$0
Total bills	$2,364,475,000

GRADE: B

Bottom line: South Dakota has more than enough money to pay its bills, so it has received a "B" for its finances from Truth in Accounting. A "B" grade is given to states with a Taxpayer Surplus between $100 and $10,000.

NEBRASKA'S FINANCES EARN 'B' GRADE

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF NEBRASKA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Nebraska has a Taxpayer Surplus™ of $2,000, earning it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting. Nebraska has maintained a Taxpayer Surplus for the last 10 years.

Unlike most states, Nebraska's state government has enough resources available to pay all of its bills, including public employees' retirement benefits. This means that Nebraska's elected officials have truly balanced their budgets. When broken down, the amount available to pay future bills results in a surplus of $2,000 for each Nebraska taxpayer.

Nebraska and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

8
Rank

$1.3 billion
Money available to pay future bills

$2,000
Taxpayer Surplus

B
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Nebraska's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

NEBRASKA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Nebraska has $4.2 billion available to pay $2.9 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $1.3 billion surplus, which breaks down to $2,000 per taxpayer.
- Nebraska has maintained a Taxpayer Surplus for the last 10 years.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEED ITS BILLS	
Total assets	$24,134,164,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$12,170,689,000
Restricted assets	-$7,722,618,000
Assets available to pay bills	$4,240,857,000
Minus: Total bills	-$2,944,641,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	$1,296,216,000
Each taxpayer's share of surplus	$2,000

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$933,053,000
Other liabilities	$2,436,007,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$712,115,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$273,210,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$14,486,000
Total bills	$2,944,641,000

GRADE: B

Bottom line: Nebraska has more than enough money to pay its bills, so it has received a "B" for its finances from Truth in Accounting. A "B" grade is given to states with a Taxpayer Surplus between $100 and $10,000.

OREGON ON FIRM FINANCIAL FOOTING

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF OREGON

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Oregon has a Taxpayer Surplus™ of $1,600, earning it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting. Oregon is one of seven states to receive a "B" grade for its financial condition.

Unlike most states, Oregon's state government has enough resources available to pay all of its bills, including public employees' retirement benefits. This means that Oregon's elected officials have truly balanced their budgets. When broken down, the amount available to pay future bills results in a surplus of $1,600 for each Oregon taxpayer.

Oregon and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

9
Rank

$2.2 billion
Money available to pay future bills

$1,600
Taxpayer Surplus

B
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Oregon's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

OREGON
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Oregon has $23.3 billion available to pay $21.1 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $2.2 billion surplus, which breaks down to $1,600 per taxpayer.
- Oregon's reported net position is inflated by $1.5 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEED ITS BILLS	
Total assets	$54,721,257,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$20,312,915,000
Restricted assets	-$11,073,928,000
Assets available to pay bills	$23,334,414,000
Minus: Total bills	-$21,095,990,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	$2,238,424,000
Each taxpayer's share of surplus	$1,600

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$13,017,147,000
Other liabilities	$9,745,788,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$6,383,082,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$4,545,926,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$170,211,000
Total bills	$21,095,990,000

GRADE: B

Bottom line: Oregon has more than enough money to pay its bills, so it has received a "B" for its finances from Truth in Accounting. A "B" grade is given to states with a Taxpayer Surplus between $100 and $10,000.

Truth in Accounting

IOWA'S FINANCES IN GOOD SHAPE

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF IOWA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Iowa has a Taxpayer Surplus™ of $700, earning it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting. Iowa has reported a Taxpayere Surplus since 2012.

Unlike most states, Iowa's state government has enough resources available to pay all of its bills, including public employees' retirement benefits. This means that Iowa's elected officials have truly balanced their budgets. When broken down, the amount available to pay future bills results in a surplus of $700 for each Iowa taxpayer.

Iowa and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

10
Rank

$776.8 million
Money available to pay future bills

$700
Taxpayer Surplus

B
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Iowa's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

IOWA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Iowa has $9.3 billion available to pay $8.5 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $776.8 million surplus, which breaks down to $700 per taxpayer.
- Iowa has maintained a Taxpayer Surplus for the last seven years.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEED ITS BILLS	
Total assets	$32,177,116,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$16,005,059,000
Restricted assets	-$6,876,412,000
Assets available to pay bills	$9,295,645,000
Minus: Total bills	-$8,518,851,000
Money available to pay bills	$776,794,000
Each taxpayer's share of surplus	$700

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$5,227,674,000
Other liabilities	$3,764,040,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$2,157,391,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$1,250,182,000
Unfunded retiree health care	$434,346,000
Total bills	$8,518,851,000

GRADE: B

Bottom line: Iowa has more than enough money to pay its bills, so it has received a "B" for its finances from Truth in Accounting. A "B" grade is given to states with a Taxpayer Surplus between $100 and $10,000.

MINNESOTA'S FINANCES SEEMINGLY IMPROVED

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF MINNESOTA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Minnesota has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $200, earning it a "C" grade from Truth in Accounting.

Minnesota's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $450.1 million. That burden equates to $200 for every state taxpayer. Minnesota's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $23 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $3.4 billion in pension and $962.3 million in retiree health care benefits.

Minnesota's money needed to pay bills decreased from $9.7 billion to $450.1 million due to changes in the calculation of the state's unfunded pension promises. High investment income and a decrease in expected benefits for the Minnesota State Retirement System led actuaries to increase the rate used to bring projected benefit payments to the present value. This higher discount rate resulted in a smaller amount of unfunded pension promises.

THE TRUTH:

- **11** Rank
- **-$450.1 million** Money needed to pay bills
- **-$200** Taxpayer Burden
- **C** Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Minnesota's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

MINNESOTA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Minnesota has $22 billion available to pay $22.4 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $450.1 million shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $200 per taxpayer.
- Minnesota's reported net position is inflated by $2.8 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$65,919,699,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$28,321,125,000
Restricted assets	-$15,632,924,000
Assets available to pay bills	$21,965,650,000
Minus: Total bills	-$22,415,773,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$450,123,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$200

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$15,556,591,000
Other liabilities	$10,195,368,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$7,650,790,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$3,352,261,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$962,343,000
Total bills	$22,415,773,000

GRADE: C

Bottom line: Minnesota would need $200 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 receives a "C."

VIRGINIA'S FINANCES SLIGHTLY IMPROVED

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF VIRGINIA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Virginia has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $1,200, earning it a "C" grade from Truth in Accounting. Virginia's overall financial condition improved by 34 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Virginia's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the commonwealth with a debt burden of $3.5 billion. That burden equates to $1,200 for every commonwealth taxpayer. Virginia's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $33.8 billion in retirement benefits promised, the commonwealth has not funded $6.4 billion in pension and $2.8 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Virginia and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

12
Rank

-$3.5 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$1,200
Taxpayer Burden

C
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the commonwealth of Virginia's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

VIRGINIA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Virginia has $39.8 billion available to pay $43.3 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $3.5 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $1,200 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $1,200 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE COMMONWEALTH'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$113,256,206,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$54,589,980,000
Restricted assets	-$18,912,950,000
Assets available to pay bills	$39,753,276,000
Minus: Total bills	-$43,303,260,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$3,549,984,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$1,200

BILLS THE COMMONWEALTH HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$28,721,441,000
Other liabilities	$22,853,083,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$17,461,336,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$6,402,544,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$2,787,528,000
Total bills	$43,303,260,000

GRADE: C

Bottom line: Virginia would need $1,200 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 receives a "C."

OKLAHOMA'S FINANCES ON THE MEND

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF OKLAHOMA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Oklahoma has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $1,200, earning it a "C" grade from Truth in Accounting. Oklahoma's overall financial condition improved by 58 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Oklahoma's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $1.3 billion. That burden equates to $1,200 for every state taxpayer. Oklahoma's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $31.7 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $5.9 billion in pension and $147.9 million in retiree health care benefits.

Oklahoma and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

13
Rank

-$1.3 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$1,200
Taxpayer Burden

C
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Oklahoma's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

OKLAHOMA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Oklahoma has $11.2 billion available to pay $12.6 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $1.3 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $1,200 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $1,200 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$42,830,541,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$21,430,140,000
Restricted assets	-$10,187,489,000
Assets available to pay bills	$11,212,912,000
Minus: Total bills	-$12,558,888,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$1,345,976,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$1,200

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$7,667,259,000
Other liabilities	$5,081,264,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$6,229,562,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$5,892,052,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$147,875,000
Total bills	$12,558,888,000

GRADE: C

Bottom line: Oklahoma would need $1,200 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 receives a "C."

NORTH CAROLINA RECEIVES 'C' GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found North Carolina has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $1,300, earning it a "C" grade from Truth in Accounting. North Carolina is the only state to improve from a "D" grade to a "C" grade this fiscal year.

North Carolina's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $4 billion. That burden equates to $1,300 for every state taxpayer. North Carolina's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $50.3 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $4.7 billion in pension and $13.6 billion in retiree health care benefits.

North Carolina and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

14
Rank

-$4 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$1,300
Taxpayer Burden

C
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of North Carolina's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

NORTH CAROLINA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- North Carolina has $33.7 billion available to pay $37.6 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $4 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $1,300 per taxpayer.
- North Carolina's reported net position is understated by $3.4 billion, largely because the state delays recognizing gains resulting from changes in OPEB plan assumptions.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$114,888,227,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$71,621,114,000
Restricted assets	-$9,601,852,000
Assets available to pay bills	$33,665,261,000
Minus: Total bills	-$37,632,281,000
Money available (needed) to pay bills	-$3,967,020,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$1,300

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$11,172,020,000
Other liabilities	$16,750,466,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$8,493,978,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$4,653,016,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$13,550,757,000
Total bills	$37,632,281,000

GRADE: C

Bottom line: North Carolina would need $1,300 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 receives a "C."

Truth in Accounting

INDIANA'S FINANCES IMPROVE

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF INDIANA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Indiana has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $1,700, earning it a "C" grade from Truth in Accounting. Indiana's overall financial condition improved by 38 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Indiana's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $3.6 billion. That burden equates to $1,700 for every state taxpayer. Indiana's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $22.7 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $12.2 billion in pension and $825.6 million in retiree health care benefits.

Indiana and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

15
Rank

-$3.6 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$1,700
Taxpayer Burden

C
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Indiana's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

INDIANA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Indiana has $24.6 billion available to pay $28.2 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $3.6 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $1,700 per taxpayer.
- Indiana's reported net position is inflated by $1.8 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS		
Total assets		$61,698,075,000
Minus:	Capital assets	-$27,345,136,000
	Restricted assets	-$9,744,788,000
Assets available to pay bills		$24,608,151,000
Minus:	Total bills	-$28,168,121,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills		-$3,559,970,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt		-$1,700

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED		
Bonds		$8,900,000,000
Other liabilities		$11,516,566,000
Minus:	Debt related to capital assets	-$5,317,024,000
Unfunded pension benefits		$12,243,011,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits		$825,568,000
Total bills		$28,168,121,000

GRADE: C

Bottom line: Indiana would need $1,700 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 receives a "C."

FLORIDA RECEIVES ‘C’ GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF FLORIDA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Florida has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $1,800, earning it a “C” grade based on Truth in Accounting’s grading scale. Florida is one of 13 states to receive a “C” grade for its financial condition.

Florida’s elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $12.1 billion. That burden equates to $1,800 for every state taxpayer. Florida’s financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $65.1 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $11 billion in pension and $11 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Florida and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

16
Rank

-$12.1 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$1,800
Taxpayer Burden

C
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Florida’s 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

FLORIDA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Florida has $60.9 billion available to pay $73 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $12.1 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $1,800 per taxpayer.
- Florida's reported net position is inflated by $3.1 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$217,344,216,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$114,617,187,000
Restricted assets	-$41,798,978,000
Assets available to pay bills	$60,928,051,000
Minus: Total bills	-$73,011,141,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$12,083,090,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$1,800

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$25,788,768,000
Other liabilities	$37,838,598,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$12,654,963,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$11,044,357,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$10,994,381,000
Total bills	$73,011,141,000

GRADE: C

Bottom line: Florida would need $1,800 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 receives a "C."

MONTANA'S FINANCES ON THE MEND

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF MONTANA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Montana has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $2,100, earning it a "C" grade based on Truth in Accounting's grading scale. Montana's overall financial condition improved by 34 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Montana's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $752.1 million. That burden equates to $2,100 for every state taxpayer. Montana's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $9 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $2.4 billion in pension and $85.9 million in retiree health care benefits.

Montana and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

17
Rank

-$752.1 million
Money needed to pay bills

-$2,100
Taxpayer Burden

C
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Montana's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

MONTANA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Montana has $5.1 billion available to pay $5.8 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $752.1 million shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $2,100 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $2,100 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$16,400,822,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$7,140,436,000
Restricted assets	-$4,192,568,000
Assets available to pay bills	$5,067,818,000
Minus: Total bills	-$5,819,951,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$752,133,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$2,100

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$905,834,000
Other liabilities	$2,810,590,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$379,986,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$2,397,616,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$85,897,000
Total bills	$5,819,951,000

GRADE: C

Bottom line: Montana would need $2,100 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 receives a "C."

ARKANSAS' FINANCES IMPROVE

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF ARKANSAS

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Arkansas has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $2,300, earning it a "C" grade from Truth in Accounting. Arkansas' overall financial condition improved by 38 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Arkansas' elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $1.8 billion. That burden equates to $2,300 for every state taxpayer. Arkansas' financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $12.9 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $2.3 billion in pension and $2.3 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Arkansas and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

18
Rank

-$1.8 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$2,300
Taxpayer Burden

C
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Arkansas' 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

ARKANSAS
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Arkansas has $6.9 billion available to pay $8.7 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $1.8 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $2,300 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $2,300 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS		
Total assets		$27,572,064,000
Minus:	Capital assets	-$16,775,079,000
	Restricted assets	-$3,900,011,000
Assets available to pay bills		$6,896,974,000
Minus:	Total bills	-$8,676,404,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills		-$1,779,430,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt		-$2,300

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED		
Bonds		$4,147,059,000
Other liabilities		$3,125,807,000
Minus:	Debt related to capital assets	-$3,154,425,000
Unfunded pension benefits		$2,254,215,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits		$2,303,748,000
Total bills		$8,676,404,000

GRADE: C

Bottom line: Arkansas would need $2,300 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 receives a "C."

ARIZONA'S FINANCES ON THE MEND

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF ARIZONA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Arizona has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $2,500, earning it a "C" grade from Truth in Accounting. Arizona's overall financial condition improved by 41 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Arizona's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $5.2 billion. That burden equates to $2,500 for every state taxpayer. Arizona's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $16.4 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $5.1 billion in pension and $805 million in retiree health care benefits.

Arizona and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

19
Rank

-$5.2 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$2,500
Taxpayer Burden

C
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Arizona's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

ARIZONA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Arizona has $10.3 billion available to pay $15.5 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $5.2 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $2,500 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $2,500 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$50,393,819,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$30,188,700,000
Restricted assets	-$9,916,525,000
Assets available to pay bills	$10,288,594,000
Minus: Total bills	-$15,480,076,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$5,191,482,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$2,500

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$6,778,161,000
Other liabilities	$9,467,055,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$6,654,986,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$5,084,816,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$805,030,000
Total bills	$15,480,076,000

GRADE: C

Bottom line: Arizona would need $2,500 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 receives a "C."

Truth in Accounting

NEVADA RECEIVES ‘C’ GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF NEVADA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Nevada has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $3,100, earning it a “C” grade from Truth in Accounting. Nevada is one of 13 states to receive a “C” grade for its financial condition.

Nevada’s elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $3.1 billion. That burden equates to $3,100 for every state taxpayer. Nevada’s financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $12.3 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $2.7 billion in pension and $1.3 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Nevada and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

20
Rank

-$3.1 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$3,100
Taxpayer Burden

C
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Nevada’s 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

NEVADA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Nevada has $5.5 billion available to pay $8.5 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $3.1 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $3,100 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $3,100 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$19,552,755,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$9,466,696,000
Restricted assets	-$4,619,349,000
Assets available to pay bills	$5,466,710,000
Minus: Total bills	-$8,517,737,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$3,051,027,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$3,100

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$3,640,894,000
Other liabilities	$3,004,108,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$2,127,297,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$2,709,516,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$1,290,516,000
Total bills	$8,517,737,000

GRADE: C

Bottom line: Nevada would need $3,100 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 receives a "C."

WISCONSIN’S FINANCES ON THE MEND

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF WISCONSIN

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Wisconsin has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $3,200, earning it a “C” grade from Truth in Accounting. Wisconsin’s pension plan appears to be overfunded by $931.2 million due, in part, to the state borrowing money to fund the plan. Maintaining a surplus is advisable because the value of pension plan assets can fluctuate dramatically.

Wisconsin’s elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $6.7 billion. That burden equates to $3,200 for every state taxpayer. Wisconsin’s financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. While the state has set aside more than enough money for its pension plans, Wisconsin has not funded $1.2 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Wisconsin and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

21
Rank

-$6.7 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$3,200
Taxpayer Burden

C
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Wisconsin’s 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

WISCONSIN
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Wisconsin has $12.4 billion available to pay $19.1 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $6.7 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $3,200 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $3,200 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$57,731,525,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$31,084,357,000
Restricted assets	-$14,225,272,000
Assets available to pay bills	$12,421,896,000
Minus: Total bills	-$19,082,226,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$6,660,330,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$3,200

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$13,859,223,000
Other liabilities	$11,994,261,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$7,052,878,000
Overfunded pension benefits	-$931,230,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$1,212,850,000
Total bills	$19,082,226,000

GRADE: C

Bottom line: Wisconsin would need $3,200 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 receives a "C."

GEORGIA RECEIVES 'C' GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF GEORGIA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Georgia has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $3,500, earning it a "C" grade from Truth in Accounting. Georgia is one of 13 states to receive a "C" grade for its financial condition.

Georgia's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $10.2 billion. That burden equates to $3,500 for every state taxpayer. Georgia's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $45.8 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $7.4 billion in pension and $6.7 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Georgia and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

22
Rank

-$10.2 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$3,500
Taxpayer Burden

C
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Georgia's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

GEORGIA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Georgia has $22.9 billion available to pay $33 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $10.2 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $3,500 per taxpayer.
- Georgia's reported net position is inflated by $1.7 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS		
Total assets		$75,443,407,000
Minus:	Capital assets	-$38,374,691,000
	Restricted assets	-$14,206,736,000
Assets available to pay bills		$22,861,980,000
Minus:	Total bills	-$33,043,990,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills		-$10,182,010,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt		-$3,500

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED		
Bonds		$15,324,486,000
Other liabilities		$14,110,761,000
Minus:	Debt related to capital assets	-$10,500,327,000
Unfunded pension benefits		$7,445,291,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits		$6,663,779,000
Total bills		$33,043,990,000

GRADE: C

Bottom line: Georgia would need $3,500 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 receives a "C."

MISSOURI'S DEBT BURDEN WORSENS

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF MISSOURI

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Missouri has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $4,300, earning it a "C" grade from Truth in Accounting. Missouri's Taxpayer Burden worsened by $200 from the previous fiscal year.

Missouri's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $8.3 billion. That burden equates to $4,300 for every state taxpayer. Missouri's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $26.3 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $8.4 billion in pension and $3.5 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Missouri and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

23
Rank

-$8.3 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$4,300
Taxpayer Burden

C
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Missouri's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

MISSOURI
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Missouri has $9.5 billion available to pay $17.8 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $8.3 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $4,300 per taxpayer.
- Missouri's reported net position is inflated by $2.1 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$54,107,357,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$38,598,677,000
Restricted assets	-$6,025,651,000
Assets available to pay bills	$9,483,029,000
Minus: Total bills	-$17,816,035,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$8,333,006,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$4,300

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$5,129,680,000
Other liabilities	$5,818,681,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$5,019,180,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$8,400,480,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$3,486,374,000
Total bills	$17,816,035,000

GRADE: C

Bottom line: Missouri would need $4,300 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "C" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $0 and $4,900 receives a "C."

Truth in Accounting

NEW HAMPSHIRE RANKS NO. 24 FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found New Hampshire has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $5,000, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting. New Hampshire is one of 18 states to receive a "D" grade for its financial condition.

New Hampshire's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $2.7 billion. That burden equates to $5,000 for every state taxpayer. New Hampshire's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $5.9 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $984.3 million in pension and $2.4 billion in retiree health care benefits.

New Hampshire and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

24
Rank

-$2.7 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$5,000
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of New Hampshire's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- New Hampshire has $2.1 billion available to pay $4.8 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $2.7 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $5,000 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $5,000 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$9,802,638,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$5,427,137,000
Restricted assets	-$2,279,630,000
Assets available to pay bills	$2,095,871,000
Minus: Total bills	-$4,815,361,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$2,719,490,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$5,000

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$1,844,967,000
Other liabilities	$1,297,916,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$1,728,473,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$984,345,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$2,416,606,000
Total bills	$4,815,361,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: New Hampshire would need $5,000 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

OHIO RECEIVES 'D' GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF OHIO

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Ohio has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $6,600, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting. Ohio's overall financial condition improved by 13 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Ohio's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $26.6 billion. That burden equates to $6,600 for every state taxpayer. Ohio's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $61.8 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $9.2 billion in pension and $4.3 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Ohio and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

25
Rank

-$26.6 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$6,600
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Ohio's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

OHIO
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Ohio has $50.4 billion available to pay $77 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $26.6 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $6,600 per taxpayer.
- Ohio's reported net position is inflated by $5 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$117,272,298,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$43,808,809,000
Restricted assets	-$23,024,215,000
Assets available to pay bills	$50,439,274,000
Minus: Total bills	-$77,023,055,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$26,583,781,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$6,600

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$29,674,305,000
Other liabilities	$44,987,341,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$11,171,724,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$9,240,012,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$4,293,121,000
Total bills	$77,023,055,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Ohio would need $6,600 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

KANSAS RECEIVES ‘D’ GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF KANSAS

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Kansas has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $7,000, earning it a “D” grade from Truth in Accounting. Kansas is one of 18 states to receive a “D” grade for its financial condition.

Kansas’ elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $6.5 billion. That burden equates to $7,000 for every state taxpayer. Kansas’ financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $20.3 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $6.7 billion in pension and $89.2 million in retiree health care benefits.

Kansas and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

26
Rank

-$6.5 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$7,000
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Kansas’ 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

KANSAS
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Kansas has $4.1 billion available to pay $10.6 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $6.5 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $7,000 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $7,000 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$28,403,279,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$18,257,764,000
Restricted assets	-$6,045,799,000
Assets available to pay bills	$4,099,716,000
Minus: Total bills	-$10,595,276,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$6,495,560,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$7,000

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$5,687,945,000
Other liabilities	$3,632,587,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$5,466,596,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$6,652,153,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$89,187,000
Total bills	$10,595,276,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Kansas would need $7,000 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

COLORADO RECEIVES 'D' GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF COLORADO

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Colorado has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $7,200, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting. Colorado's overall financial condition improved by 25 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Colorado's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $14.5 billion. That burden equates to $7,200 for every state taxpayer. Colorado's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $35.7 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $19.4 billion in pension and $1.3 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Colorado and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

27
Rank

-$14.5 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$7,200
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Colorado's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

COLORADO
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Colorado has $13.6 billion available to pay $28.1 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $14.5 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $7,200 per taxpayer.
- Colorado's reported net position is inflated by $3.3 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$44,556,258,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$22,263,744,000
Restricted assets	-$8,718,890,000
Assets available to pay bills	$13,573,624,000
Minus: Total bills	-$28,060,790,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$14,487,166,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$7,200

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$5,143,924,000
Other liabilities	$8,357,897,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$6,082,650,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$19,390,504,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$1,251,115,000
Total bills	$28,060,790,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Colorado would need $7,200 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

WASHINGTON RANKS NO. 28 FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF WASHINGTON

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Washington has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $7,400, earning it a “D” grade from Truth in Accounting. Washington’s overall financial condition improved by 13 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Washington’s elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $20 billion. That burden equates to $7,400 for every state taxpayer. Washington’s financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $91 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $19.4 billion in pension and $10.4 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Washington and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

28
Rank

-$20 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$7,400
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Washington’s 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

WASHINGTON
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Washington has $40.4 billion available to pay $60.4 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $20 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $7,400 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $7,400 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$101,596,775,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$45,026,354,000
Restricted assets	-$16,162,415,000
Assets available to pay bills	$40,408,006,000
Minus: Total bills	-$60,440,636,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$20,032,630,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$7,400

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$25,968,865,000
Other liabilities	$26,775,659,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$22,079,043,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$19,407,390,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$10,367,765,000
Total bills	$60,440,636,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Washington would need $7,400 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

MAINE RECEIVES ‘D’ GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF MAINE

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Maine has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $7,400, earning it a “D” grade from Truth in Accounting. Maine is one of 18 states to receive a “D” grade for its financial condition.

Maine’s elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $3.5 billion. That burden equates to $7,400 for every state taxpayer. Maine’s financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $16.9 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $2.4 billion in pension and $2.5 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Maine and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

29
Rank

-$3.5 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$7,400
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Maine’s 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

MAINE
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Maine has $6.6 billion available to pay $10.2 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $3.5 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $7,400 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $7,400 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$14,771,546,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$5,991,056,000
Restricted assets	-$2,156,075,000
Assets available to pay bills	$6,624,415,000
Minus: Total bills	-$10,150,522,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$3,526,107,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$7,400

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$4,849,492,000
Other liabilities	$1,684,430,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$1,215,066,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$2,377,460,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$2,454,206,000
Total bills	$10,150,522,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Maine would need $7,400 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

WEST VIRGINIA RANKS NO. 30 FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found West Virginia has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $8,300, earning it a “D” grade from Truth in Accounting. West Virginia’s overall financial condition improved by 13 percent from the previous fiscal year.

West Virginia’s elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $4.3 billion. That burden equates to $8,300 for every state taxpayer. West Virginia’s financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $18.6 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $3.1 billion in pension and $1.9 billion in retiree health care benefits.

West Virginia and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

30
Rank

-$4.3 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$8,300
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of West Virginia’s 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

WEST VIRGINIA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- West Virginia has $9.2 billion available to pay $13.5 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $4.3 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $8,300 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $8,300 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$26,857,855,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$13,570,343,000
Restricted assets	-$4,039,256,000
Assets available to pay bills	$9,248,256,000
Minus: Total bills	-$13,515,595,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$4,267,339,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$8,300

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$5,340,811,000
Other liabilities	$5,093,279,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$1,920,744,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$3,091,414,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$1,910,835,000
Total bills	$13,515,595,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: West Virginia would need $8,300 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

Truth in Accounting

MISSISSIPPI RECEIVES 'D' GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Mississippi has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $10,000, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting. Mississippi is one of 18 states to receive a "D" grade for its financial condition.

Mississippi's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $7.4 billion. That burden equates to $10,000 for every state taxpayer. Mississippi's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $15.8 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $5.8 billion in pension and $330.7 million in retiree health care benefits.

Mississippi and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

31
Rank

-$7.4 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$10,000
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Mississippi's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

MISSISSIPPI
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Mississippi has $6 billion available to pay $13.4 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $7.4 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $10,000 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $10,000 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$33,005,181,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$21,460,707,000
Restricted assets	-$5,545,359,000
Assets available to pay bills	$5,999,115,000
Minus: Total bills	-$13,369,828,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$7,370,713,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$10,000

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$5,744,166,000
Other liabilities	$4,191,994,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$2,670,573,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$5,773,536,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$330,705,000
Total bills	$13,369,828,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Mississippi would need $10,000 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

ALABAMA RECEIVES ‘D’ GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF ALABAMA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Alabama has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $12,000, earning it a “D” grade from Truth in Accounting. Alabama is one of 18 states to receive a “D” grade for its financial condition.

Alabama’s elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $15.9 billion. That burden equates to $12,000 for every state taxpayer. Alabama’s financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $37.4 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $6.9 billion in pension and $11.2 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Alabama and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

32
Rank

-$15.9 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$12,000
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Alabama’s 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

ALABAMA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Alabama has $11.9 billion available to pay $27.8 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $15.9 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $12,000 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $12,000 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$57,026,106,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$31,763,662,000
Restricted assets	-$13,375,508,000
Assets available to pay bills	$11,886,936,000
Minus: Total bills	-$27,789,914,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$15,902,978,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$12,000

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$9,912,997,000
Other liabilities	$5,646,437,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$5,861,572,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$6,924,401,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$11,167,651,000
Total bills	$27,789,914,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Alabama would need $12,000 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

TEXAS' FINANCES CONTINUE TO CRUMBLE

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF TEXAS

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Texas has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $12,100, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting. Texas' overall financial condition worsened by 20 percent from the previous fiscal year mainly because a large part of the state's revenue is related to the oil industry.

Texas' elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $98.7 billion. That burden equates to $12,100 for every state taxpayer. Texas' financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $264.4 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $58.8 billion in pension and $71.4 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Texas and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

33
Rank

-$98.7 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$12,100
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Texas' 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

TEXAS
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Texas has $81.3 billion available to pay $179.9 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $98.7 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $12,100 per taxpayer.
- Texas' reported net position is understated by $14.8 billion, largely because the state delays recognizing gains resulting from changes in the assumptions used to calculate the amount of unfunded retiree health care benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$336,102,261,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$144,427,916,000
Restricted assets	-$110,411,749,000
Assets available to pay bills	$81,262,596,000
Minus: Total bills	-$179,931,752,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$98,669,156,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$12,100

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$54,319,870,000
Other liabilities	$46,342,725,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$50,956,906,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$58,778,752,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$71,447,311,000
Total bills	$179,931,752,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Texas would need $12,100 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

Truth in Accounting

NEW MEXICO RANKS NO. 34 FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF NEW MEXICO

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found New Mexico has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $13,300, earning it a “D” grade from Truth in Accounting. New Mexico is one of 18 states to receive a “D” grade for its financial condition.

New Mexico’s elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $7.7 billion. That burden equates to $13,300 for every state taxpayer. New Mexico’s financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $20.4 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $6.8 billion in pension and $1.5 billion in retiree health care benefits.

New Mexico and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

34
Rank

-$7.7 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$13,300
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of New Mexico’s 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

NEW MEXICO
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- New Mexico has $8.5 billion available to pay $16.2 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $7.7 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $13,300 per taxpayer.
- New Mexico's reported net position is inflated by $1.2 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$46,459,359,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$9,839,122,000
Restricted assets	-$28,154,501,000
Assets available to pay bills	$8,465,736,000
Minus: Total bills	-$16,198,816,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$7,733,080,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$13,300

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$6,013,507,000
Other liabilities	$4,093,203,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$2,175,901,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$6,801,419,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$1,466,588,000
Total bills	$16,198,816,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: New Mexico would need $13,300 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

Truth in Accounting

RHODE ISLAND RECEIVES 'D' GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Rhode Island has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $13,900, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting. Rhode Island is one of 18 states to receive a "D" grade for its financial condition.

Rhode Island's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $5.4 billion. That burden equates to $13,900 for every state taxpayer. Rhode Island's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $8.8 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $3.7 billion in pension and $700.4 million in retiree health care benefits.

Rhode Island and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

35
Rank

-$5.4 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$13,900
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Rhode Island's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

RHODE ISLAND
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Rhode Island has $5.5 billion available to pay $10.8 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $5.4 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $13,900 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $13,900 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$14,438,351,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$6,590,792,000
Restricted assets	-$2,376,032,000
Assets available to pay bills	$5,471,527,000
Minus: Total bills	-$10,839,288,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$5,367,761,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$13,900

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$5,755,147,000
Other liabilities	$2,509,533,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$1,872,933,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$3,747,153,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$700,388,000
Total bills	$10,839,288,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Rhode Island would need $13,900 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

SOUTH CAROLINA RANKS NO. 36 FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found South Carolina has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $14,500, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting. South Carolina's overall financial condition improved by 17 percent from the previous fiscal year.

South Carolina's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $21.8 billion. That burden equates to $14,500 for every state taxpayer. South Carolina's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $43 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $14 billion in pension and $11.1 billion in retiree health care benefits.

South Carolina and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

36
Rank

-$21.8 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$14,500
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of South Carolina's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

SOUTH CAROLINA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- South Carolina has $20.4 billion available to pay $42.1 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $21.8 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $14,500 per taxpayer.
- South Carolina's reported net position is inflated by $1.4 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$61,023,562,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$30,095,590,000
Restricted assets	-$10,554,155,000
Assets available to pay bills	$20,373,817,000
Minus: Total bills	-$42,134,522,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$21,760,705,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$14,500

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$13,392,509,000
Other liabilities	$12,566,431,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$8,969,765,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$14,011,861,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$11,133,486,000
Total bills	$42,134,522,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: South Carolina would need $14,500 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

MARYLAND RECEIVES 'D' GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF MARYLAND

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Maryland has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $15,500, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting. Maryland is one of 18 states to receive a "D" grade for its financial condition.

Maryland's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $33.5 billion. That burden equates to $15,500 for every state taxpayer. Maryland's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $81.7 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $20.8 billion in pension and $11.4 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Maryland and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

37
Rank

-$33.5 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$15,500
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Maryland's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

MARYLAND
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Maryland has $17.4 billion available to pay $50.9 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $33.5 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $15,500 per taxpayer.
- Maryland's reported net position is inflated by $2.2 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$60,020,386,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$38,388,453,000
Restricted assets	-$4,262,605,000
Assets available to pay bills	$17,369,328,000
Minus: Total bills	-$50,873,003,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$33,503,675,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$15,500

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$20,815,475,000
Other liabilities	$9,525,419,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$11,631,443,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$20,758,984,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$11,404,568,000
Total bills	$50,873,003,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Maryland would need $15,500 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

MICHIGAN UNTIMELY WITH ITS ANNUAL REPORT

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF MICHIGAN

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Michigan has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $17,000, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting. Michigan had consistently published its annual financial report within the 180-day standard since 2009, but was more than 30 days late this past fiscal year.

Michigan's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $55 billion. That burden equates to $17,000 for every state taxpayer. Michigan's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $129.4 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $37.6 billion in pension and $18.3 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Michigan and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

38
Rank

-$55 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$17,000
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Michigan's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

MICHIGAN
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Michigan has $27.8 billion available to pay $82.7 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $55 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $17,000 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $17,000 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$71,782,778,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$28,529,094,000
Restricted assets	-$15,498,200,000
Assets available to pay bills	$27,755,484,000
Minus: Total bills	-$82,739,506,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$54,984,022,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$17,000

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$20,090,400,000
Other liabilities	$11,632,962,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$4,840,944,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$37,602,953,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$18,254,135,000
Total bills	$82,739,506,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Michigan would need $17,000 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

PENNSYLVANIA RANKS NO. 39 FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Pennsylvania has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $17,100, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting. Pennsylvania's overall financial condition improved by nine percent from the previous fiscal year.

Pennsylvania's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the commonwealth with a debt burden of $75 billion. That burden equates to $17,100 for every commonwealth taxpayer. Pennsylvania's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $122.4 billion in retirement benefits promised, the commonwealth has not funded $40.3 billion in pension and $24.9 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Pennsylvania and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

39
Rank

-$75 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$17,100
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

PENNSYLVANIA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Pennsylvania has $39.7 billion available to pay $114.7 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $75 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $17,100 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $17,100 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE COMMONWEALTH'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$100,500,124,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$49,189,106,000
Restricted assets	-$11,586,796,000
Assets available to pay bills	$39,724,222,000
Minus: Total bills	-$114,730,872,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$75,006,650,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$17,100

BILLS THE COMMONWEALTH HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$37,268,716,000
Other liabilities	$26,700,972,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$14,371,084,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$40,252,576,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$24,879,692,000
Total bills	$114,730,872,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Pennsylvania would need $17,100 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

LOUISIANA'S DEBT BURDEN WORSENS

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF LOUISIANA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Louisiana has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $17,700, earning it a "D" grade from Truth in Accounting. Louisiana's overall financial condition worsened by 12 percent from the previous fiscal year, despite a prosperous economy.

Louisiana's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $22 billion. That burden equates to $17,700 for every state taxpayer. Louisiana's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $37 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $9.4 billion in pension and $9.6 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Louisiana and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

- **40** Rank
- **-$22 billion** Money needed to pay bills
- **-$17,700** Taxpayer Burden
- **D** Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Louisiana's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

LOUISIANA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Louisiana has $15.8 billion available to pay $37.8 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $22 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $17,700 per taxpayer.
- Louisiana's reported net position is inflated by $1.2 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$53,441,940,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$29,238,321,000
Restricted assets	-$8,439,476,000
Assets available to pay bills	$15,764,143,000
Minus: Total bills	-$37,768,290,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$22,004,147,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$17,700

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$11,635,339,000
Other liabilities	$13,023,660,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$5,878,726,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$9,365,262,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$9,622,755,000
Total bills	$37,768,290,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Louisiana would need $17,700 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

VERMONT RECEIVES ‘D’ GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF VERMONT

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Vermont has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $19,000, earning it a “D” grade from Truth in Accounting. Vermont is one of 18 states to receive a “D” grade for its financial condition.

Vermont’s elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $4.5 billion. That burden equates to $19,000 for every state taxpayer. Vermont’s financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $8.8 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $2.3 billion in pension and $2.9 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Vermont and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

41
Rank

-$4.5 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$19,000
Taxpayer Burden

D
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Vermont’s 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

VERMONT
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Vermont has $3.9 billion available to pay $8.4 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $4.5 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $19,000 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $19,000 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$9,994,485,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$3,884,358,000
Restricted assets	-$2,186,210,000
Assets available to pay bills	$3,923,917,000
Minus: Total bills	-$8,422,648,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$4,498,731,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$19,000

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$3,165,836,000
Other liabilities	$1,216,841,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$1,091,656,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$2,277,764,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$2,853,863,000
Total bills	$8,422,648,000

GRADE: D

Bottom line: Vermont would need $19,000 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received a "D" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden between $5,000 and $20,000 receives a "D."

Truth in Accounting

NEW YORK RECEIVES ‘F’ GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF NEW YORK

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found New York has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $20,500, earning it an “F” grade from Truth in Accounting. New York is one of nine states to receive an “F” grade for its financial condition.

New York’s elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $136.6 billion. That burden equates to $20,500 for every state taxpayer. New York’s financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $252.6 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $10 billion in pension and $110.6 billion in retiree health care benefits.

New York is not completely transparent with its taxpayers. The state’s balance sheet excludes $64.9 billion of other post-employment benefit liabilities. While this analysis includes these liabilities, a new accounting standard (GASB 75) that New York will implement next fiscal year will require the state to recognize these liabilities.

THE TRUTH:

42
Rank

-$136.6 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$20,500
Taxpayer Burden

F
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of New York’s 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

NEW YORK
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- New York has $140 billion available to pay $276.6 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $136.6 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $20,500 per taxpayer.
- New York's reported net position is inflated by $6.7 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS		
Total assets		$365,904,000,000
Minus:	Capital assets	-$201,728,000,000
	Restricted assets	-$24,163,000,000
Assets available to pay bills		$140,013,000,000
Minus:	Total bills	-$276,593,174,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills		-$136,580,174,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt		-$20,500

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED		
Bonds		$106,011,000,000
Other liabilities		$142,439,000,000
Minus:	Debt related to capital assets	-$92,467,000,000
Unfunded pension benefits		$9,977,951,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits		$110,632,223,000
Total bills		$276,593,174,000

GRADE: F

Bottom line: New York would need $20,500 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received an "F" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden greater than $20,000 receives an "F."

CALIFORNIA RANKS NO. 43 FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found California has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $21,800, earning it an "F" grade from Truth in Accounting. California is one of nine states to receive an "F" grade for its financial condition.

California's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $275 billion. That burden equates to $21,800 for every state taxpayer. California's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $502.8 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $109.5 billion in pension and $111.8 billion in retiree health care benefits.

California and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

43
Rank

-$275 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$21,800
Taxpayer Burden

F
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of California's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

CALIFORNIA
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- California has $114 billion available to pay $388.9 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $275 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $21,800 per taxpayer.
- California's reported net position is inflated by $22.6 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$362,866,059,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$178,183,781,000
Restricted assets	-$70,712,615,000
Assets available to pay bills	$113,969,663,000
Minus: Total bills	-$388,936,255,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$274,966,592,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$21,800

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$133,674,884,000
Other liabilities	$85,907,948,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$51,943,390,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$109,519,653,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$111,777,160,000
Total bills	$388,936,255,000

GRADE: F

Bottom line: California would need $21,800 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received an "F" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden greater than $20,000 receives an "F."

KENTUCKY'S FINANCES SEEMINGLY IMPROVED

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF KENTUCKY

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Kentucky has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $25,700, earning it an "F" grade from Truth in Accounting. Kentucky's overall financial condition seemingly improved by 34 percent from the previous fiscal year.

Kentucky's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the commonwealth with a debt burden of $33.4 billion. That burden equates to $25,700 for every commonwealth taxpayer. Kentucky's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $54.9 billion in retirement benefits promised, the commonwealth has not funded $26.2 billion in pension and $4.2 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Kentucky's 2018-2020 budget provided additional funding for the state's Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). Based upon this level of funding and expected investment income, the TRS actuaries increased the percentage rate used to determine the current value of promised benefits. The result was a $14.5 billion decline in this system's estimated unfunded promises.

THE TRUTH:

44
Rank

-$33.4 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$25,700
Taxpayer Burden

F
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the commonwealth of Kentucky's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

KENTUCKY
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Kentucky has $11.5 billion available to pay $44.9 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $33.4 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $25,700 per taxpayer.
- Kentucky's reported net position is inflated by $5 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE COMMONWEALTH'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS		
Total assets		$52,684,772,000
Minus:	Capital assets	-$34,731,452,000
	Restricted assets	-$6,409,925,000
Assets available to pay bills		$11,543,395,000
Minus:	Total bills	-$44,934,082,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills		-$33,390,687,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt		-$25,700

BILLS THE COMMONWEALTH HAS ACCUMULATED		
Bonds		$11,631,341,000
Other liabilities		$8,657,117,000
Minus:	Debt related to capital assets	-$5,714,118,000
Unfunded pension benefits		$26,152,540,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits		$4,207,202,000
Total bills		$44,934,082,000

GRADE: F

Bottom line: Kentucky would need $25,700 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received an "F" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden greater than $20,000 receives an "F."

Truth in Accounting

DELAWARE FINANCES IN DIRE STRAITS

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF DELAWARE

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Delaware has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $27,100, earning it an “F” grade from Truth in Accounting. Delaware’s overall financial condition improved by nine percent from the previous fiscal year.

Delaware’s elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $9.1 billion. That burden equates to $27,100 for every state taxpayer. Delaware’s financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $19.6 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $1.7 billion in pension and $8.1 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Delaware and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

45
Rank

-$9.1 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$27,100
Taxpayer Burden

F
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Delaware’s 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

DELAWARE
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Delaware has $3 billion available to pay $12 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $9.1 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $27,100 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would pay $27,100 in future taxes without receiving any related services or benefits.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS		
Total assets		$14,358,565,000
Minus:	Capital assets	-$9,453,488,000
	Restricted assets	-$1,947,236,000
Assets available to pay bills		$2,957,841,000
Minus:	Total bills	-$12,033,805,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills		-$9,075,964,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt		-$27,100

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED		
Bonds		$3,582,313,000
Other liabilities		$2,376,279,000
Minus:	Debt related to capital assets	-$3,723,000,000
Unfunded pension benefits		$1,683,177,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits		$8,115,036,000
Total bills		$12,033,805,000

GRADE: F

Bottom line: Delaware would need $27,100 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received an "F" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden greater than $20,000 receives an "F."

Truth in Accounting

HAWAII'S FINANCES STILL IN PERIL

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF HAWAII

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Hawaii has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $31,200, earning it an "F" grade from Truth in Accounting. Hawaii is one of nine states to receive an "F" grade for its financial condition.

Hawaii's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $15.4 billion. That burden equates to $31,200 for every state taxpayer. Hawaii's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $30.5 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $9 billion in pension and $9.3 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Hawaii and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

46
Rank

-$15.4 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$31,200
Taxpayer Burden

F
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Hawaii's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

HAWAII

FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Hawaii has $6.9 billion available to pay $22.4 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $15.4 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $31,200 per taxpayer.
- Hawaii's reported net position is inflated by $2.9 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$28,604,595,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$17,067,993,000
Restricted assets	-$4,596,892,000
Assets available to pay bills	$6,939,710,000
Minus: Total bills	-$22,373,626,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$15,433,916,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$31,200

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$10,982,805,000
Other liabilities	$2,806,156,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$9,709,395,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$8,979,390,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$9,314,670,000
Total bills	$22,373,626,000

GRADE: F

Bottom line: Hawaii would need $31,200 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received an "F" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden greater than $20,000 receives an "F."

MASSACHUSETTS RECEIVES 'F' GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Massachusetts has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $31,200, earning it an "F" grade from Truth in Accounting. Massachusetts is one of nine states to receive an "F" grade for its financial condition.

Massachusetts' elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the commonwealth with a debt burden of $82 billion. That burden equates to $31,200 for every commonwealth taxpayer. Massachusetts' financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $120.4 billion in retirement benefits promised, the commonwealth has not funded $40.3 billion in pension and $17.1 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Massachusetts and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

47
Rank

-$82 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$31,200
Taxpayer Burden

F
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the commonwealth of Massachusetts' 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

MASSACHUSETTS
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Massachusetts has $23.1 billion available to pay $105.1 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $82 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $31,200 per taxpayer.
- Massachusetts' reported net position is inflated by $5.1 billion, largely because the commonwealth defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE COMMONWEALTH'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$79,729,130,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$49,458,310,000
Restricted assets	-$7,166,946,000
Assets available to pay bills	$23,103,874,000
Minus: Total bills	-$105,115,944,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$82,012,070,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$31,200

BILLS THE COMMONWEALTH HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$51,824,761,000
Other liabilities	$12,628,999,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$16,773,837,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$40,309,522,000
Unfunded retiree health care	$17,126,499,000
Total bills	$105,115,944,000

GRADE: F

Bottom line: Massachusetts would need $31,200 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received an "F" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden greater than $20,000 receives an "F."

CONNECTICUT RECEIVES 'F' GRADE FOR ITS FISCAL HEALTH

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF CONNECTICUT

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Connecticut has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $51,800, earning it an "F" grade from Truth in Accounting. Connecticut is one of nine states to receive an "F" grade for its financial condition.

Connecticut's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $67.8 billion. That burden equates to $51,800 for every state taxpayer. Connecticut's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $86.3 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $35.1 billion in pension and $20 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Connecticut and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

48
Rank

-$67.8 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$51,800
Taxpayer Burden

F
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Connecticut's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

CONNECTICUT
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Connecticut has $14.4 billion available to pay $82.1 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $67.8 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $51,800 per taxpayer.
- Connecticut's reported net position is inflated by $8.2 billion, largely because the state defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$41,452,444,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$21,309,515,000
Restricted assets	-$5,770,486,000
Assets available to pay bills	$14,372,443,000
Minus: Total bills	-$82,142,291,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$67,769,848,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$51,800

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$32,902,650,000
Other liabilities	$6,409,165,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$12,234,642,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$35,070,959,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$19,994,159,000
Total bills	$82,142,291,000

GRADE: F

Bottom line: Connecticut would need $51,800 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received an "F" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden greater than $20,000 receives an "F."

Truth in Accounting

ILLINOIS UNTIMELY WITH ITS ANNUAL REPORT

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF ILLINOIS

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found Illinois has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $52,600, earning it an “F” grade from Truth in Accounting. The standard for timely state financial reports is 180 days after the fiscal year end, but Illinois did not release its report for more than 400 days after the fiscal year end.

Illinois’ elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $223.9 billion. That burden equates to $52,600 for every state taxpayer. Illinois’ financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $284.5 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $139.5 billion in pension and $56 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Illinois and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

49
Rank

-$223.9 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$52,600
Taxpayer Burden

F
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of Illinois’ 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports.

ILLINOIS

FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- Illinois has $28.9 billion available to pay $252.8 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $223.9 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $52,600 per taxpayer.
- Illinois' reported net position is inflated by $10.2 billion, largely because the commonwealth defers recognizing losses incurred when the net pension liability increases.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$82,386,594,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$37,708,919,000
Restricted assets	-$15,761,496,000
Assets available to pay bills	$28,916,179,000
Minus: Total bills	-$252,768,379,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$223,852,200,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$52,600

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$43,977,907,000
Other liabilities	$28,661,174,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$15,328,652,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$139,471,745,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$55,986,205,000
Total bills	$252,768,379,000

GRADE: F

Bottom line: Illinois would need $52,600 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received an "F" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden greater than $20,000 receives an "F."

Truth in Accounting

NEW JERSEY'S FINANCES WORST IN NATION

September 2019
truthinaccounting.org

THE FINANCIAL STATE OF NEW JERSEY

A new analysis of the latest available audited financial reports found New Jersey has a Taxpayer Burden™ of $65,100, earning it an "F" grade based on Truth in Accounting's grading scale. New Jersey's overall financial condition worsened by seven percent from the previous fiscal year, despite a prosperous economy.

New Jersey's elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that have left the state with a debt burden of $208.8 billion. That burden equates to $65,100 for every state taxpayer. New Jersey's financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the $242.4 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state has not funded $98.8 billion in pension and $91.8 billion in retiree health care benefits.

New Jersey and other states have become more transparent over the last few years, thanks to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which now require governments to disclose pension (GASB 68) and other post-employment (GASB 75) benefits on their balance sheets.

THE TRUTH:

50
Rank

-$208.8 billion
Money needed to pay bills

-$65,100
Taxpayer Burden

F
Financial grade

Data included in this report is derived from the state of New Jersey's 2018 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans' reports.

NEW JERSEY
FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

FAST FACTS

- New Jersey has $25.9 billion available to pay $234.7 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome is a $208.8 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of $65,100 per taxpayer.
- New Jersey's reported net position is understated by $1.9 billion, largely because the state delays recognizing gains resulting from changes in retirement plan assumptions.

THE STATE'S BILLS EXCEED ITS ASSETS	
Total assets	$100,470,110,000
Minus: Capital assets	-$57,303,298,000
Restricted assets	-$17,303,858,000
Assets available to pay bills	$25,862,954,000
Minus: Total bills	-$234,677,769,000
Money available (needed) to pay future bills	-$208,814,815,000
Each taxpayer's share of this debt	-$65,100

BILLS THE STATE HAS ACCUMULATED	
Bonds	$60,838,235,000
Other liabilities	$21,160,998,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-$37,971,132,000
Unfunded pension benefits	$98,848,050,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	$91,801,618,000
Total bills	$234,677,769,000

GRADE: F

Bottom line: New Jersey would need $65,100 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it has received an "F" for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting's grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Burden greater than $20,000 receives an "F."

APPENDIX I: FINANCIAL STATE OF THE STATES SCHEDULE

		(in Billions)						
Ranking	State	Reported Assets*	Less: Capital Assets	Less: Assets Restricted By Law or Contract	Assets Available to Pay Bills	Less: Bills	Money Available (Needed) to Pay Bills	Each Taxpayer's Financial Surplus (Burden)
32	Alabama	$57.0	($31.8)	($13.4)	$11.9	($27.8)	**($15.9)**	**($12,000)**
1	Alaska	$98.9	($12.3)	($51.2)	$35.4	($15.7)	**$19.7**	**$74,200**
19	Arizona	$50.4	($30.2)	($9.9)	$10.3	($15.5)	**($5.2)**	**($2,500)**
18	Arkansas	$27.6	($16.8)	($3.9)	$6.9	($8.7)	**($1.8)**	**($2,300)**
43	California	$362.9	($178.2)	($70.7)	$114.0	($388.9)	**($275.0)**	**($21,800)**
27	Colorado	$44.6	($22.3)	($8.7)	$13.6	($28.1)	**($14.5)**	**($7,200)**
48	Connecticut	$41.5	($21.3)	($5.8)	$14.4	($82.1)	**($67.8)**	**($51,800)**
45	Delaware	$14.4	($9.5)	($1.9)	$3.0	($12.0)	**($9.1)**	**($27,100)**
16	Florida	$217.3	($114.6)	($41.8)	$60.9	($73.0)	**($12.1)**	**($1,800)**
22	Georgia	$75.4	($38.4)	($14.2)	$22.9	($33.0)	**($10.2)**	**($3,500)**
46	Hawaii	$28.6	($17.1)	($4.6)	$6.9	($22.4)	**($15.4)**	**($31,200)**
5	Idaho	$18.8	($8.3)	($6.2)	$4.3	($2.7)	**$1.5**	**$2,900**
49	Illinois	$82.4	($37.7)	($15.8)	$28.9	($252.8)	**($223.9)**	**($52,600)**
15	Indiana	$61.7	($27.3)	($9.7)	$24.6	($28.2)	**($3.6)**	**($1,700)**
10	Iowa	$32.2	($16.0)	($6.9)	$9.3	($8.5)	**$0.8**	**$700**
26	Kansas	$28.4	($18.3)	($6.0)	$4.1	($10.6)	**($6.5)**	**($7,000)**
44	Kentucky	$52.7	($34.7)	($6.4)	$11.5	($44.9)	**($33.4)**	**($25,700)**
40	Louisiana	$53.4	($29.2)	($8.4)	$15.8	($37.8)	**($22.0)**	**($17,700)**
29	Maine	$14.8	($6.0)	($2.2)	$6.6	($10.2)	**($3.5)**	**($7,400)**
37	Maryland	$60.0	($38.4)	($4.3)	$17.4	($50.9)	**($33.5)**	**($15,500)**
47	Massachusetts	$79.7	($49.5)	($7.2)	$23.1	($105.1)	**($82.0)**	**($31,200)**
38	Michigan	$71.8	($28.5)	($15.5)	$27.8	($82.7)	**($55.0)**	**($17,000)**
11	Minnesota	$65.9	($28.3)	($15.6)	$22.0	($22.4)	**($0.5)**	**($200)**
31	Mississippi	$33.0	($21.5)	($5.5)	$6.0	($13.4)	**($7.4)**	**($10,000)**
23	Missouri	$54.1	($38.6)	($6.0)	$9.5	($17.8)	**($8.3)**	**($4,300)**
17	Montana	$16.4	($7.1)	($4.2)	$5.1	($5.8)	**($0.8)**	**($2,100)**

* Net of Reported Pension Assets and OPEB Assets

APPENDIX I: FINANCIAL STATE OF THE STATES SCHEDULE

Ranking	State	Reported Assets* (in Billions)	Less: Capital Assets	Less: Assets Restricted By Law or Contract	Assets Available to Pay Bills	Less: Bills	Money Available (Needed) to Pay Bills	Each Taxpayer's Financial Surplus (Burden)
8	Nebraska	$24.1	($12.2)	($7.7)	$4.2	($2.9)	**$1.3**	**$2,000**
20	Nevada	$19.6	($9.5)	($4.6)	$5.5	($8.5)	**($3.1)**	**($3,100)**
24	New Hampshire	$9.8	($5.4)	($2.3)	$2.1	($4.8)	**($2.7)**	**($5,000)**
50	New Jersey	$100.5	($57.3)	($17.3)	$25.9	($234.7)	**($208.8)**	**($65,100)**
34	New Mexico	$46.5	($9.8)	($28.2)	$8.5	($16.2)	**($7.7)**	**($13,300)**
42	New York	$365.9	($201.7)	($24.2)	$140.0	($276.6)	**($136.6)**	**($20,500)**
14	North Carolina	$114.9	($71.6)	($9.6)	$33.7	($37.6)	**($4.0)**	**($1,300)**
2	North Dakota	$30.4	($6.6)	($7.8)	$16.0	($7.5)	**$8.5**	**$30,700**
25	Ohio	$117.3	($43.8)	($23.0)	$50.4	($77.0)	**($26.6)**	**($6,600)**
13	Oklahoma	$42.8	($21.4)	($10.2)	$11.2	($12.6)	**($1.3)**	**($1,200)**
9	Oregon	$54.7	($20.3)	($11.1)	$23.3	($21.1)	**$2.2**	**$1,600**
39	Pennsylvania	$100.5	($49.2)	($11.6)	$39.7	($114.7)	**($75.0)**	**($17,100)**
35	Rhode Island	$14.4	($6.6)	($2.4)	$5.5	($10.8)	**($5.4)**	**($13,900)**
36	South Carolina	$61.0	($30.1)	($10.6)	$20.4	($42.1)	**($21.8)**	**($14,500)**
7	South Dakota	$11.9	($5.6)	($3.1)	$3.2	($2.4)	**$0.8**	**$2,800**
6	Tennessee	$60.7	($36.0)	($4.9)	$19.9	($14.1)	**$5.8**	**$2,800**
33	Texas	$336.1	($144.4)	($110.4)	$81.3	($179.9)	**($98.7)**	**($12,100)**
4	Utah	$45.4	($25.3)	($9.3)	$10.8	($5.9)	**$4.9**	**$5,300**
41	Vermont	$10.0	($3.9)	($2.2)	$3.9	($8.4)	**($4.5)**	**($19,000)**
12	Virginia	$113.3	($54.6)	($18.9)	$39.8	($43.3)	**($3.5)**	**($1,200)**
28	Washington	$101.6	($45.0)	($16.2)	$40.4	($60.4)	**($20.0)**	**($7,400)**
30	West Virginia	$26.9	($13.6)	($4.0)	$9.2	($13.5)	**($4.3)**	**($8,300)**
21	Wisconsin	$57.7	($31.1)	($14.2)	$12.4	($19.1)	**($6.7)**	**($3,200)**
3	Wyoming	$35.3	($8.0)	($14.9)	$12.3	($8.3)	**$4.0**	**$20,800**
	All States	$3,645.1	($1,794.8)	($714.8)	$1,135.5	($2,623.6)	($1,488.0)	

* Net of Reported Pension Assets and OPEB Assets

APPENDIX II: SCHEDULE OF ACCUMULATED BILLS

	(in Billions)					
State	State Bonds	Other Liabilities*	Less: Debt Related to Capital Assets	Unfunded Pension Benefits Due	Unfunded Retirees' Health Care Benefits Due	Total Bills
Alabama	$9.9	$5.6	($5.9)	$6.9	$11.2	**$27.8**
Alaska	$5.7	$6.4	($2.0)	$4.7	$0.9	**$15.7**
Arizona	$6.8	$9.5	($6.7)	$5.1	$0.8	**$15.5**
Arkansas	$4.1	$3.1	($3.2)	$2.3	$2.3	**$8.7**
California	$133.7	$85.9	($51.9)	$109.5	$111.8	**$388.9**
Colorado	$5.1	$8.4	($6.1)	$19.4	$1.3	**$28.1**
Connecticut	$32.9	$6.4	($12.2)	$35.1	$20.0	**$82.1**
Delaware	$3.6	$2.4	($3.7)	$1.7	$8.1	**$12.0**
Florida	$25.8	$37.8	($12.7)	$11.0	$11.0	**$73.0**
Georgia	$15.3	$14.1	($10.5)	$7.4	$6.7	**$33.0**
Hawaii	$11.0	$2.8	($9.7)	$9.0	$9.3	**$22.4**
Idaho	$2.1	$1.5	($1.3)	$0.4	$0.0	**$2.7**
Illinois	$44.0	$28.7	($15.3)	$139.5	$56.0	**$252.8**
Indiana	$8.9	$11.5	($5.3)	$12.2	$0.8	**$28.2**
Iowa	$5.2	$3.8	($2.2)	$1.3	$0.4	**$8.5**
Kansas	$5.7	$3.6	($5.5)	$6.7	$0.1	**$10.6**
Kentucky	$11.6	$8.7	($5.7)	$26.2	$4.2	**$44.9**
Louisiana	$11.6	$13.0	($5.9)	$9.4	$9.6	**$37.8**
Maine	$4.8	$1.7	($1.2)	$2.4	$2.5	**$10.2**
Maryland	$20.8	$9.5	($11.6)	$20.8	$11.4	**$50.9**
Massachusetts	$51.8	$12.6	($16.8)	$40.3	$17.1	**$105.1**
Michigan	$20.1	$11.6	($4.8)	$37.6	$18.3	**$82.7**
Minnesota	$15.6	$10.2	($7.7)	$3.4	$1.0	**$22.4**
Mississippi	$5.7	$4.2	($2.7)	$5.8	$0.3	**$13.4**
Missouri	$5.1	$5.8	($5.0)	$8.4	$3.5	**$17.8**
Montana	$0.9	$2.8	($0.4)	$2.4	$0.1	**$5.8**

*Does not include Net Pension and OPEB Obligations

APPENDIX II: SCHEDULE OF ACCUMULATED BILLS

FS|20
OS|19

	(in Billions)					
State	State Bonds	Other Liabilities*	Less: Debt Related to Capital Assets	Unfunded Pension Benefits Due	Unfunded Retirees' Health Care Benefits Due	Total Bills
Nebraska	$0.9	$2.4	($0.7)	$0.3	$0.0	**$2.9**
Nevada	$3.6	$3.0	($2.1)	$2.7	$1.3	**$8.5**
New Hampshire	$1.8	$1.3	($1.7)	$1.0	$2.4	**$4.8**
New Jersey	$60.8	$21.2	($38.0)	$98.8	$91.8	**$234.7**
New Mexico	$6.0	$4.1	($2.2)	$6.8	$1.5	**$16.2**
New York	$106.0	$142.4	($92.5)	$10.0	$110.6	**$276.6**
North Carolina	$11.2	$16.8	($8.5)	$4.7	$13.6	**$37.6**
North Dakota	$1.8	$5.2	($0.4)	$0.9	$0.0	**$7.5**
Ohio	$29.7	$45.0	($11.2)	$9.2	$4.3	**$77.0**
Oklahoma	$7.7	$5.1	($6.2)	$5.9	$0.1	**$12.6**
Oregon	$13.0	$9.7	($6.4)	$4.5	$0.2	**$21.1**
Pennsylvania	$37.3	$26.7	($14.4)	$40.3	$24.9	**$114.7**
Rhode Island	$5.8	$2.5	($1.9)	$3.7	$0.7	**$10.8**
South Carolina	$13.4	$12.6	($9.0)	$14.0	$11.1	**$42.1**
South Dakota	$2.2	$0.9	($0.7)	($0.0)	$0.0	**$2.4**
Tennessee	$8.6	$4.1	($2.4)	$1.8	$2.0	**$14.1**
Texas	$54.3	$46.3	($51.0)	$58.8	$71.4	**$179.9**
Utah	$5.7	$2.9	($3.9)	$1.0	$0.1	**$5.9**
Vermont	$3.2	$1.2	($1.1)	$2.3	$2.9	**$8.4**
Virginia	$28.7	$22.9	($17.5)	$6.4	$2.8	**$43.3**
Washington	$26.0	$26.8	($22.1)	$19.4	$10.4	**$60.4**
West Virginia	$5.3	$5.1	($1.9)	$3.1	$1.9	**$13.5**
Wisconsin	$13.9	$12.0	($7.1)	($0.9)	$1.2	**$19.1**
Wyoming	$0.9	$6.1	($0.2)	$0.7	$0.8	**$8.3**
All States	**$915.6**	**$738.0**	**($518.6)**	**$824.0**	**$664.6**	**$2,623.6**

*Does not include Net Pension and OPEB Obligations

APPENDIX III: RETIREMENT LIABILITIES

	(in Billions)		
State	**Unfunded Pension Benefits Due**	**Unfunded Retirees' Health Care Benefits Due**	**Total Unfunded Retirement Benefits Due**
Alabama	$6.9	$11.2	**$18.1**
Alaska	$4.7	$0.9	**$5.6**
Arizona	$5.1	$0.8	**$5.9**
Arkansas	$2.3	$2.3	**$4.6**
California	$109.5	$111.8	**$221.3**
Colorado	$19.4	$1.3	**$20.6**
Connecticut	$35.1	$20.0	**$55.1**
Delaware	$1.7	$8.1	**$9.8**
Florida	$11.0	$11.0	**$22.0**
Georgia	$7.4	$6.7	**$14.1**
Hawaii	$9.0	$9.3	**$18.3**
Idaho	$0.4	$0.0	**$0.4**
Illinois	$139.5	$56.0	**$195.5**
Indiana	$12.2	$0.8	**$13.1**
Iowa	$1.3	$0.4	**$1.7**
Kansas	$6.7	$0.1	**$6.7**
Kentucky	$26.2	$4.2	**$30.4**
Louisiana	$9.4	$9.6	**$19.0**
Maine	$2.4	$2.5	**$4.8**
Maryland	$20.8	$11.4	**$32.2**
Massachusetts	$40.3	$17.1	**$57.4**
Michigan	$37.6	$18.3	**$55.9**
Minnesota	$3.4	$1.0	**$4.3**
Mississippi	$5.8	$0.3	**$6.1**
Missouri	$8.4	$3.5	**$11.9**
Montana	$2.4	$0.1	**$2.5**

***A negative amount represents a reported net pension and/or OPEB asset(s).**

	(in Billions)		
State	Unfunded Pension Benefits Due	Unfunded Retirees' Health Care Benefits Due	Total Unfunded Retirement Benefits Due
Nebraska	$0.3	$0.0	**$0.3**
Nevada	$2.7	$1.3	**$4.0**
New Hampshire	$1.0	$2.4	**$3.4**
New Jersey	$98.8	$91.8	**$190.6**
New Mexico	$6.8	$1.5	**$8.3**
New York	$10.0	$110.6	**$120.6**
North Carolina	$4.7	$13.6	**$18.2**
North Dakota	$0.9	$0.0	**$0.9**
Ohio	$9.2	$4.3	**$13.5**
Oklahoma	$5.9	$0.1	**$6.0**
Oregon	$4.5	$0.2	**$4.7**
Pennsylvania	$40.3	$24.9	**$65.1**
Rhode Island	$3.7	$0.7	**$4.4**
South Carolina	$14.0	$11.1	**$25.1**
South Dakota	($0.0)	$0.0	**$0.0**
Tennessee	$1.8	$2.0	**$3.8**
Texas	$58.8	$71.4	**$130.2**
Utah	$1.0	$0.1	**$1.1**
Vermont	$2.3	$2.9	**$5.1**
Virginia	$6.4	$2.8	**$9.2**
Washington	$19.4	$10.4	**$29.8**
West Virginia	$3.1	$1.9	**$5.0**
Wisconsin	($0.9)	$1.2	**$0.3**
Wyoming	$0.7	$0.8	**$1.5**
All States	**$824.0**	**$664.6**	**$1,488.4**

*A negative amount represents a reported net pension and/or OPEB asset(s).

NOTES

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