

THE TRUTH

Money Available to Pay Future Bills

\$4.6 Billion

Taxpayer SurplusTM \$7,000

Financial Grade

B

Ranking

6 out of 50

Nebraska Received 'B' Grade For Its Fiscal Health



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Financial State of Nebraska

Nebraska's healthy financial condition helped the state move forward in a positive direction post-Covid. Based upon the state's latest audited financial report for the fiscal year 2021, Nebraska had a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$7,000 per taxpayer, earning it a "B" grade from Truth in Accounting.

Unlike most states, even with the challenges of the Covid pandemic Nebraska had more than enough resources available including a surplus of \$4.6 billion. This includes public employees' retirement benefits. Notably, like most states in this year's report, some of Nebraska's economic condition improved only on paper due to stock market increases in 2021. However, these increases are transitory as financial markets are volatile, and the gains recorded previously may not have been realized through the actual sale of the market assets. Therefore, the report is expected to look different next year when the market decreases are reflected in Nebraska's annual statements.

Even though Nebraska was financially sound before and during the pandemic, the state still received federal support from COVID-19 related grants, which contributed to the continuing financial health of this state. The uncertainty surrounding the full economic recovery post-Covid makes it impossible to determine how much will be needed to maintain government services and benefits in the coming years. However, the surplus Nebraska had, and additional funds will help the state weather any future public health or economic crises and downturns in the market.

The data included in this report is derived from the State of Nebraska's 2021 audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and retirement plans' reports. To compare state financial, demographic and economic information go to Data-Z.org.



Nebraska's Financial Breakdown

Fast Facts

- Nebraska had \$8.7 billion available to pay \$4.1 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome was a \$4.6 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$7,000 per taxpayer.
- Nebraska's pension systems appeared to be over funded by \$391.3 million, but maintaining a surplus is advisable because the value of pension system assets fluctuate dramatically.

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEEDED ITS BILLS	
Total assets	\$30,638,979,000
Minus: Capital assets	-\$12,845,920,000
Restricted assets	-\$9,142,161,000
Assets available to pay bills	\$8,650,898,000
Minus: Total bills*	-\$4,075,194,000
Money available to pay future bills	\$4,575,704,000
Each taxpayer's share of this surplus	\$7,000

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS	
Bonds	\$1,337,997,000
Other liabilities	\$4,054,640,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-\$948,485,000
Overfunded pension benefits	-\$391,262,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	\$22,304,000
Total bills	\$4,075,194,000

Grade:

B

Bottom line: Nebraska had enough money to pay all of its bills, so it received a "B" for its finances. A "B" grade is given to states with a Taxpayer Surplus between \$100 and \$10,000.

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