



**THE TRUTH**

Money Needed to Pay Bills

- \$4.5 billion

Taxpayer Burden™

- \$18,900

Financial Grade

D

Ranking

42 out of 50

**Vermont in Poor Fiscal Health Prior to Pandemic**



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**Financial State of Vermont**

This report shows that Vermont went into the coronavirus pandemic in poor fiscal health, and it will probably come out of the crisis even worse. Based upon the state’s latest audited financial report, which is dated before the crisis began, Vermont had a Taxpayer Burden™ of \$18,900, earning it a “D” grade from Truth in Accounting.

Vermont’s elected officials have made repeated financial decisions that left the state with a debt burden of \$4.5 billion. That burden equates to \$18,900 for every state taxpayer. Vermont’s financial problems stem mostly from unfunded retirement obligations that have accumulated over the years. Of the \$9.2 billion in retirement benefits promised, the state did not fund \$2.4 billion in pension and \$2.9 billion in retiree health care benefits.

Vermont did not have enough money set aside to weather the current pandemic and fluctuations in the market. According to rough estimates by Truth in Accounting, Vermont is projected to lose \$1 billion in revenue as a result of this crisis. The uncertainty surrounding this crisis makes it impossible to determine how much will be needed to maintain government services and benefits, but Vermont’s overall debt will most likely increase.

The data included in this report is derived from the state of Vermont’s 2019 audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and retirement plans’ reports. To compare states’ financial information go to Data-Z.org.

**Vermont Financial Breakdown**

**Fast Facts**

- Vermont had \$4 billion available to pay \$8.5 billion worth of bills.
- The outcome was a \$4.5 billion shortfall, which breaks down to a burden of \$18,900 per taxpayer.
- This means that each taxpayer would have to pay \$18,900 in future taxes for which they would receive no related services or benefits.

**THE STATE’S BILLS EXCEEDED ITS ASSETS**

Total assets	\$10,208,905,000
Minus: Capital assets	-\$3,967,410,000
Restricted assets	-\$2,243,473,000
Assets available to pay bills	\$3,998,022,000
Minus: Total bills	-\$8,536,893,000
Money available (needed) to pay bills	-\$4,538,871,000
Each taxpayer’s share of this debt	-\$18,900

**BILLS THE STATE ACCUMULATED**

Bonds	\$3,018,173,000
Other liabilities	\$1,288,171,000
Minus: Debt related to capital assets	-\$1,089,072,000
Unfunded pension benefits	\$2,401,966,000
Unfunded retiree health care benefits	\$2,917,655,000
Total bills	\$8,536,893,000

**Grade:**

**D**

Bottom line: Vermont needed \$18,900 from each of its taxpayers to pay all of its bills, so it 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.”

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