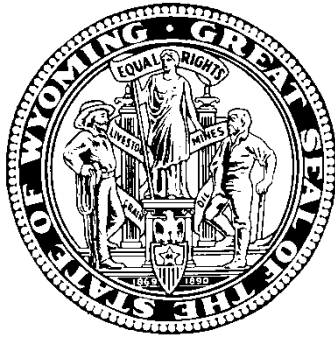


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**Wyoming State Government**  
**Revenue Forecast**  
*Fiscal Year 2021 – Fiscal Year 2026*



**Mineral Price and Production Estimates**  
**General Fund Revenues**  
**Severance Taxes**  
**Federal Mineral Royalties**  
**Common School Land Income Account and State Royalties**  
**Total State Assessed Valuation**

**Consensus Revenue Estimating Group**  
**CREG**

**January 2021**

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*The State of Wyoming*

## **Consensus Revenue Estimating Group**

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**To:** Governor Mark Gordon  
Members, 66<sup>th</sup> Legislature

**From:** Kevin Hibbard, Co-Chairman  
Don Richards, Co-Chairman

**Date:** January 12, 2021

**Subject:** Wyoming Revenue Forecast

The Consensus Revenue Estimating Group (CREG) met on January 5, 2021 to adjust the revenue estimates contained in the October 2020 CREG forecast. The revised forecast covers fiscal year (FY) 2021 through FY 2026.

*This update revises seven components of the October 2020 revenue forecast - oil production for calendar year (CY) 2020 through CY 2022; the coal production for CY 2020 and CY 2021; revision to the federal royalty rate on soda ash; sales and use tax collections throughout the forecast period; State Agency Pool (SAP) investment income throughout the forecast period; state lease and bonus payments attributed to state school lands for FY 2021; and state royalties throughout the forecast period. This report, in addition to the normal revenue forecast updates, includes the transfer from the CARES Act fund to the General Fund (GF) as well as updated agency and furlough GF reversions. All other revenue streams and assumptions remain unchanged.*

### **General Fund and Budget Reserve Account Revenue Comparison**

The most significant revision made to the October 2020 forecast in terms of increased revenue directed to the GF and Budget Reserve Account (BRA) is the forecast increase in sales and use taxes of \$32.2 million for FY2021-22 biennium and \$28.0 million for the FY 2023-24 biennium. The specifics of the sales and use tax forecast are discussed later in this report. The upward revisions to the forecast oil and surface coal production are the second most significant upward revision. CREG increased projections for Wyoming oil production by 5.0 million barrels in CY 2020, CY 2021, and CY 2022. Surface coal production was revised upward by 10.0 million tons in CY 2020 and CY 2021.

The higher oil and surface coal production projections increased the estimated total severance taxes (to all funds) by \$31.0 million for FY 2021-22 biennium and \$6.1 million for FY 2023. The revision increased the severance tax distribution to the GF and BRA by \$18.7 million for FY 2021-22 biennium and \$3.6 million in FY 2023.

Additionally, the changes to the oil and surface coal production forecast result in an estimated increase of total Federal Mineral Royalties (FMR) to all funds, which is partially offset by the reduction in the federal royalty rate for soda ash (product of trona mining). The federal royalty rate was reduced from 6 percent to 2 percent. The net increase of these revisions to forecast FMRs is \$17.4 million for FY 2021-22 biennium and a net decrease of \$6.1 million for FY 2023-24 biennium. Similarly, the revisions increased the FMR distribution to the BRA by \$11.6 million for FY 2021-22 biennium but decreased the distribution by \$4.1 million for FY 2023-24 biennium.

Adding to the increases in the GF and BRA is a net addition of forecast investment income attributable to the GF investments in the SAP and Legislative Stabilization Reserve Account (LSRA), or “Pooled Income” in the early forecasting periods, specifically, \$19.7 million in FY 2021-22 biennium and \$5.0 million in FY 2023-24 biennium.

**Bottom-line General Fund and Budget Reserve Account**

CREG revenue revisions in this report increase FY 2021-22 biennium GF forecast revenues by \$58.1 million, while increasing FY 2021-22 biennium BRA revenues by \$24.1 million, for a combined revenue increase of \$82.2 million. In addition (outside of CREG revenue forecasts) reversions and CARES Act funding transfers increased available revenue in the GF by \$43.9 million and increased available revenue in the BRA by \$5.7 million. The total GF impact is \$102.0 million and the total BRA impact is \$29.8 million for FY2021-22 biennium. FY 2023-24 biennium GF forecast revenues have been increased by \$34.2 million, while FY 2023-24 biennium BRA forecast revenues have been revised downward by \$1.7 million. *The increase to total GF and BRA funds available for appropriation, including the reversions and federal funds transfers is \$131.8 million for the FY 2021-22 biennium, and an increase of \$32.5 million for the FY 2023-24 biennium, as compared to the October 2020 report.*

**Table 1. FY 2021-2022 Biennium General Fund and Budget Reserve Account Revenue Forecast Comparison (millions of dollars)**

<b>Revised Revenue Source</b>	<b>October 2020 Forecast FY 2021-2022 Biennium</b>	<b>January 2021 Forecast FY 2021-2022 Biennium</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Sales and Use Tax	\$884.6	\$916.8	\$32.2
Mineral Severance Tax	\$349.2	\$367.9	\$18.7
Federal Mineral Royalties	\$211.2	\$222.8	\$11.6
Investment Income	\$461.4	\$481.1	\$19.7
GF “All Other”	\$318.0	\$318.0	\$0.0
<b>Total GF/BRA</b>	<b>\$2,224.4</b>	<b>\$2,306.6</b>	<b>\$82.2</b>

## **Federal Funds Transfer**

In March 2020, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. Through this federal legislation, the State of Wyoming received \$1.25 billion to cover necessary expenses incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. In September 2020, the Office of Inspector General issued clarifying guidance allowing CARES Act recipients, like the State of Wyoming, the ability to cover payroll costs during the covered period for employees responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. In December 2020, the Governor opted to claim 100 percent of the payroll expenses for select state employees who were substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency within three state agencies: (1) Department of Health; (2) Department of Corrections; and (3) Department of Workforce Services. The CARES Act payroll reimbursement for selected state employees was calculated from March 1, 2020 through December 30, 2020, and a total amount of \$42,768,266.42 was deposited into the GF.

## **Sales and Use Tax**

Year-to-date sales and use tax collections continued their near double-digit decline five months into FY 2021. Twelve of the state's twenty-three counties reported year-over-year losses in collections with Sublette (-53.2%), Converse (-41.2%), and Campbell (-33.1%) counties leading the decrease. Hot Springs, Niobrara, and Sweetwater counties also experienced year-over-year contractions of at least 21 percent. The primary reason for the hefty declines was reduced oil and natural gas drilling activities in the worst performing locations. Though improved, recent active oil and natural gas rigs in Wyoming are still in single digit, well below the pre-COVID counts. As a result, the share of sales and use tax collections from the mineral extraction industry became the smallest since 2003, and have shrunk an historical 65.9 percent from a year earlier. On the other hand, Carbon (75.5%), Albany (34.3%), and Laramie (20.2%) counties experienced strong fiscal year-to-date annual growth, benefiting from wind energy development and associated construction of transmission lines. The retail trade sector, the largest sector in terms of sales and use tax collections, showed a slight increase compared to FY 2020.

Wyoming's sales and use tax collections for FY 2021 are tracking below FY 2020 levels. However, the forecast decline has not been as severe as CREG projected in the October 2020 forecast. Collections for FY 2021 are ahead of pacing. CREG identifies the following reasons for the comparative outperformance recently and in the near-term:

(1) the CARES Act stimulus funds for businesses continue to flow into the local economies;

(2) the second round of pandemic relief enacted at the federal level will aid Wyoming's economy and in turn keep taxes flowing, particularly from home improvement, automobile, sporting goods and on-line purchases;

(3) tax collections from the mineral extraction industry have increased from the lows experienced in the second quarter of CY 2021, and improvement in oil and natural gas drilling activity are anticipated, by CREG, to help the recovery. and

(4) the flow of tax revenue from current wind power projects is expected to continue.

As a net result, CREG increased its projections by a range of \$9.2 million to \$20.2 million per year for sales and use tax collections throughout the forecast period, as summarized in Table 2. The forecast for the GF share of total sales and use tax revenue for FY 2021 is \$451.7 million, an increase of \$20.2 million (4.7%) from the October 2020 forecast. For the FY 2021-2022

biennium, CREG increased the forecast for the GF share of sales and use tax by \$32.2 million (3.6 percent) to \$916.8 million.

**Table 2. Comparison of Sales and Use tax Forecasts (millions of dollars)**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>October 2020 Forecast</b>	<b>January 2021 Forecast</b>	<b>Difference</b>
2021	\$431.5	\$451.7	\$20.2
2022	\$453.1	\$465.1	\$12.0
2023	\$473.5	\$488.5	\$15.0
2024	\$493.3	\$506.3	\$13.0
2025	\$515.4	\$524.6	\$9.2
2026	\$524.9	\$538.7	\$13.8

**Oil and Surface Coal Production Assumptions**

In response to the dramatic price drop in oil last spring, Wyoming oil production declined sharply in April and May 2020, or -27.2 percent from the previous year. However, production demonstrated a modest recovery in June through August, likely due to wells drilled in early 2020 and the return of production for certain shut-in wells. The production volume has stabilized since July 2020 and the monthly amounts are expected to be around 7.3 million barrels before the end of 2020 or, about 1 million barrels below pre-COVID level. As 2020 production volumes continue to be reported, the actual volumes have exceeded the October 2020 CREG forecast. This positive trend may be attributed to: (1) a greater delay than assumed between decreased drilling and decreased production; (2) certain unaccounted factors in the contraction and recovery assumptions such as CARES Act stimulus programs for completion of drilled-but-uncompleted wells, and (3) recent improvements in well-completion strategies and techniques that have resulted in somewhat slower production decline than anticipated.

Looking forward, many factors will affect the U.S. oil industry in CY 2021. Globally, demand is expected to pick up, particularly in the second half of the year. As demand recovers, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) plus Russia and other countries have taken actions to anticipate market conditions and appear to be assessing global prices with an eye toward oil shale production in the United States. While CREG does not forecast future federal policies until they are adopted, with the change of federal Administration, the domestic regulatory environment may affect future oil and natural gas growth, including new lease availability and fracking on federal lands, wildlife protection regulations, restrictions on gas flaring, as well as pipeline construction regulations. In addition, investment in oil and gas may continue to decline with an environment of supportive renewable energy policies.

There were six active oil and gas rigs in Wyoming at the end of December - a notable improvement from the single rig which lasted many months in summer 2020 but still miniscule compared to 30+ rigs in most of CY 2019. In CREG’s forecast, the production from new wells drilled in CY 2021 will not offset natural production decline in the existing wells, and therefore the oil production is forecast to shrink by 15 million barrels in CY 2021 or 17.6 percent from CY 2020. Although oil prices are expected to recover to near break-even levels by the end of CY 2021, production is likely to lag behind. Significant recovery in production is not expected until CY 2022. After CY 2022, the production is forecast to experience recovery at a moderate pace throughout the forecasting period.

**Table 3. Comparison of Oil Production Forecasts (millions of barrels)**

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>October 2020 Forecast</b>	<b>January 2021 Forecast</b>	<b>Difference</b>
2020	80.0	85.0	5.0
2021	65.0	70.0	5.0
2022	70.0	75.0	5.0
2023	85.0	85.0	0
2024	90.0	90.0	0
2025	95.0	95.0	0
2026	100.0	100.0	0

After a dramatic decline in surface coal production in the second quarter of CY 2020, a strong rebound occurred in the third quarter. The preliminary production data from the federal government for the fourth quarter also indicates a much lower year-over-year contraction. In addition, coal-fired electricity generation in the second half of CY 2020 appears to have recovered from the pandemic impacts. Consequently, CREG revised CY 2020 projection upward by 10.0 million tons, or 4.9 percent. For CY 2021, in consideration of rebound in power demand and forecast higher natural gas prices, which raise coal-fired power plants' competitiveness, CREG also increased production forecast by 10.0 million tons. The rest of the years' production forecasts are unchanged. Facing reduced demand and natural gas and renewable energy competition, coal production is expected to continue the declining path after CY 2021.

**Table 4. Comparison of Surface Coal Production Forecasts (millions of tons)**

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>October 2020 Forecast</b>	<b>January 2021 Forecast</b>	<b>Difference</b>
2020	205	215	10
2021	220	230	10
2022	205	205	0
2023	200	200	0
2024	195	195	0
2025	190	190	0
2026	185	185	0

In addition to the increase in severance taxes directed to the GF and BRA, the upward revisions to the oil and surface coal production forecast also increase the estimated revenue directed to the one percent severance tax account pursuant to 2020 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 80, Section 314 by \$5.0 million for the FY 2021-22 biennium.

### **Investment Income**

Despite the overall low interest rate environment, CREG increased the projected investment earnings from the SAP and LSRA directed to the GF by \$15.1 million for FY 2021, \$4.6 million for FY 2022, and \$5.0 million for the FY 2023-24 biennium. The October 2020 projections of interest and dividends for the Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund (PWMTF) and the Common School Permanent Land Fund (CSPLF) are generally in-line with actual receipts to date. The one-time upward revision for FY

2021 is mostly the result of a distribution from a legacy private manager, higher securities lending income and higher return from a fixed income manager. Investments in fixed income, real estate, and master limited partnerships (e.g., pipelines) serve as the main drivers to interest and dividend collections to date. In total, these investments have outperformed and are anticipated to continue to add marginally more yield in the coming periods. Additionally, the timing of deposits has provided a one-time benefit to the GF which was not previously included in the forecast.

CREG maintains its traditional approach of not incorporating a forecast of realized capital gains (or losses) within the revenue forecast. For purposes of transparency, the net realized capital gains from the PWMTF were \$86.8 million and for the CSPLF were \$72.9 million through November 2020. The net, cumulative amount of gains (losses) can significantly shift month-over-month, and the current amounts are not necessarily an indication of the final FY 2021 amounts.

**Table 5. Comparison of “Pooled Income” Investment Forecasts (millions of dollars)**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>October 2020 Forecast</b>	<b>January 2021 Forecast</b>	<b>Difference</b>
2021	\$38.9	\$54.0	\$15.1
2022	\$30.7	\$35.3	\$4.6
2023	\$24.4	\$27.6	\$3.2
2024	\$17.4	\$19.2	\$1.8
2025	\$15.8	\$14.6	(\$1.2)
2026	\$15.8	\$14.6	(\$1.2)

**Federal Mineral Royalties**

CREG’s revisions made to the oil and surface coal production forecast increased the estimated FMR receipts by \$17.4 million in the FY 2021-22 biennium split between the BRA (\$11.6 million) and the SFP (\$5.8 million). CREG’s revisions reduced the FY 2023-24 biennium projection by \$6.1 million split between the BRA (\$4.1 million) and the SFP (\$2.0 million) due to the royalty rate reduction for soda ash from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

Additionally, in Tables 7, 7(b), 8, and 8(b) in the appendix, CREG corrected a modest amount of coal lease bonus payments to be deposited into the School Foundation Program Reserve Account (SFPRA) rather than the School Capital Construction Account (SCCA) in accordance with 2020 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 80, Section 316.

**Common School Land Income Account and State Royalties**

In recognizing the recent auction performance, CREG reduced the forecast total fees, lease, and bonus revenue on state lands from \$18.0 million to \$15.3 million for FY 2021.

For state royalties, CREG reduced the forecasts for every fiscal year ranging from -\$34.0 million (-34.0%) to -\$63.0 million (-41.2%). One-third of the state mineral royalties from school lands are deposited to the School Lands Mineral Royalties Account (SLMRA) and two-thirds are deposited to the CSPLF. Based on the first half of FY 2021, state royalty collections are far behind the pace of CREG’s October 2020 forecast level. This revenue stream is not only



dependent upon energy commodity prices and production levels but the location of where extraction is occurring in Wyoming, i.e., coal production. Therefore, CREG revised its forecasting assumptions, recognizing the multiple factors impacting state royalties in the near future. CREG’s new forecast of state royalties to be deposited to the SLMRA is reduced by \$26.3 million in FY2021-22 biennium, and by \$36.6 million for FY 2023-24 biennium.

**Table 6. Comparison of Total State Mineral Royalties Forecasts (millions of dollars)**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>October 2020 Forecast</b>	<b>January 2021 Forecast</b>	<b>Difference</b>
2021	\$100.0	\$66.0	\$34.0
2022	\$115.0	\$70.0	\$45.0
2023	\$130.0	\$80.0	\$50.0
2024	\$150.0	\$90.0	\$60.0
2025	\$153.0	\$90.0	\$63.0
2026	\$145.0	\$90.0	\$55.0

**Statewide Assessed Valuation and K-12 Funding**

Increased oil and surface coal production discussed earlier in the report will also increase assessed valuations, which will result in increased estimated revenue for K-12 education at both the state and local level for FY 2022, FY 2023 and FY 2024. In total, this revenue increase amounts to approximately \$10.6 million for FY 2022 and \$20.3 million for FY 2023-24 biennium. These revenue revisions do not incorporate any changes within the Wyoming education resource block grant funding model from updated expenditure variables within the funding model (e.g., school district enrollment and staff characteristics).

**CREG left all other income projections unchanged from the October 2020 CREG forecast. For details of other aspects of the revenue forecast, please refer to the October 2020 CREG report.**

As always, the members of CREG will continue to monitor the drivers of the revenue forecast and keep you informed of any major developments impacting the assumptions in this revenue forecast.



## **Appendix Tables:**

- Table 1:** General Fund Revenues - Fiscal Year Collections by Source
- Table 2:** General Fund Revenues - Biennial Collections by Source
- Table 3:** Severance Tax Assumptions - Price and Production Levels
- Table 4:** Mineral Severance Taxes - Fiscal Year Distribution by Account
- Table 5:** Mineral Severance Taxes - Biennial Distribution by Account
- Table 6:** Mineral Severance Taxes to All Accounts - FY Distribution by Mineral
- Table 7:** Federal Mineral Royalties Including Coal Lease Bonuses - Fiscal Year Distribution by Account
- Table 7(a):** Federal Mineral Royalties Without Coal Lease Bonuses - Fiscal Year Distribution by Account
- Table 7(b):** Coal Lease Bonuses - Fiscal Year Distribution by Account
- Table 8:** Federal Mineral Royalties Including Coal Lease Bonuses - Biennial Distribution by Account
- Table 8(a):** Federal Mineral Royalties Without Coal Lease Bonuses – Biennial Distribution by Account
- Table 8(b):** Coal Lease Bonuses – Biennial Distribution by Account
- Table 9:** Total State Assessed Valuation



Table I  
General Fund Revenues  
Fiscal Year Collections by Source

Fiscal Year	Severance Tax (1)	Sales and Use Tax	PWMTF Income (2), (3)	Pooled Income (3)	Charges - Sales and Services	Franchise Tax	Revenue from Others	Penalties and Interest	Federal Aid and Grants	All Other (4), (5)	Total
Historical:											
2001	\$139,104,484	\$296,341,913	\$97,378,092	\$34,849,907	\$20,569,692	\$15,029,401	\$10,085,700	\$6,612,961	\$10,946,298	\$21,301,693	\$652,220,141
2002	\$117,185,445	\$313,077,987	\$90,510,496	\$29,114,751	\$20,858,833	\$17,099,710	\$7,532,683	\$6,359,976	\$8,878,403	\$27,328,449	\$637,946,733
2003	\$149,549,109	\$300,953,910	\$58,647,855	\$19,214,275	\$20,467,084	\$19,598,042	\$8,199,193	\$10,131,822	\$10,590,119	\$27,332,601	\$624,684,010
2004	\$184,408,599	\$326,625,269	\$98,110,315	\$28,716,923	\$24,260,907	\$21,745,077	\$5,315,629	\$9,031,984	\$11,651,917	\$34,686,832	\$744,553,452
2005	\$225,275,895	\$363,846,232	\$87,789,396	\$39,340,611	\$26,460,644	\$23,962,541	\$5,674,323	\$11,571,551	\$8,313,378	\$41,702,561	\$833,937,132
2006	\$240,254,868	\$421,438,545	\$123,952,616	\$65,048,984	\$24,733,817	\$24,889,058	\$5,842,094	\$17,153,208	\$10,264,260	\$42,493,736	\$976,071,186
2007	\$213,964,458	\$479,072,573	\$150,487,083	\$90,590,111	\$29,478,126	\$28,164,990	\$6,301,203	\$15,248,945	\$10,830,645	\$46,156,155	\$1,070,294,289
2008	\$257,859,263	\$504,711,048	\$321,357,789	\$105,567,137	\$30,458,234	\$26,251,292	\$10,704,460	\$6,443,234	\$9,819,073	\$46,743,278	\$1,319,914,808
2009	\$217,580,767	\$492,443,467	\$135,264,226	\$89,969,956	\$33,780,336	\$23,978,875	\$6,276,827	\$11,878,190	\$9,159,713	\$44,485,273	\$1,064,817,630
2010	\$226,994,930	\$412,845,265	\$139,450,800	\$117,295,842	\$33,254,667	\$23,805,596	\$21,431,697	\$13,962,941	\$10,686,279	\$46,344,453	\$1,046,072,470
2011	\$230,313,366	\$470,905,619	\$215,755,659	\$90,718,694	\$35,503,191	\$23,210,774	\$29,554,028	\$12,000,700	\$11,388,412	\$55,715,767	\$1,175,066,210
2012	\$221,153,387	\$497,683,644	\$235,847,144	\$112,352,685	\$38,218,559	\$24,446,393	\$7,602,898	\$11,229,632	\$10,065,657	\$45,243,811	\$1,203,843,810
2013	\$210,280,486	\$481,431,386	\$366,635,722	\$189,833,643	\$38,867,796	\$26,889,478	\$6,345,761	\$9,304,095	\$0	\$51,616,450	\$1,381,204,817
2014	\$234,556,823	\$521,102,606	\$395,337,466	\$86,425,307	\$41,169,666	\$36,257,448	\$5,865,169	\$11,536,105	\$0	\$50,126,092	\$1,382,376,682
2015	\$200,734,679	\$544,030,172	\$494,234,268	\$114,227,416	\$43,580,396	\$39,313,515	\$7,110,572	\$11,440,883	\$0	\$54,416,621	\$1,509,088,522
2016	\$185,476,491	\$432,008,558	\$149,823,404	\$88,843,568	\$46,838,913	\$35,441,681	\$6,438,459	\$6,260,009	\$0	\$50,121,154	\$1,001,252,237
2017	\$167,012,242	\$407,315,823	\$298,790,011	\$85,972,480	\$54,609,497	\$34,792,975	\$9,067,348	\$4,441,920	\$0	\$111,043,801	\$1,173,046,097
2018	\$176,616,770	\$480,044,281	\$447,649,918	\$79,025,043	\$50,274,592	\$34,728,071	\$10,135,129	\$3,795,537	\$0	\$111,281,976	\$1,393,551,317
2019	\$271,368,786	\$518,521,625	\$365,081,260	\$86,659,646	\$51,776,908	\$37,470,505	\$8,973,143	\$5,111,037	\$0	\$49,322,243	\$1,394,285,153
2020	\$221,359,775	\$487,232,525	\$242,814,218	\$74,449,030	\$62,288,592	\$39,560,299	\$8,593,852	\$4,570,357	\$0	\$55,839,650	\$1,196,708,298
Projected:											
2021	\$125,000,000	\$451,700,000	\$194,000,000	\$54,000,000	\$62,000,000	\$37,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$48,000,000	\$983,700,000
2022	\$126,300,000	\$465,100,000	\$197,800,000	\$35,300,000	\$62,000,000	\$37,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$48,000,000	\$983,500,000
2023	\$130,900,000	\$488,500,000	\$200,400,000	\$27,600,000	\$62,000,000	\$37,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$48,000,000	\$1,006,400,000
2024	\$138,200,000	\$506,300,000	\$194,900,000	\$19,200,000	\$62,000,000	\$37,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$48,000,000	\$1,017,600,000
2025	\$141,900,000	\$524,600,000	\$199,200,000	\$14,600,000	\$62,000,000	\$37,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$48,000,000	\$1,039,300,000
2026	\$147,200,000	\$538,700,000	\$203,700,000	\$14,600,000	\$62,000,000	\$37,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$48,000,000	\$1,063,200,000

- (1) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 325 diverted revenue from the statutory one percent severance tax from the Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund (PWMTF) to the General Fund for approximately half of the 2016 fiscal year (approximately \$33.6 million). The same section also diverted the portion of severance taxes traditionally directed to the Highway Fund to the General Fund for the 2017-2018 biennium (approximately \$6.7 million/year). 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 134, Section 314 redirected the revenue from the one percent statutory severance tax from the PWMTF to the General Fund for FY19 and FY20. The same Section also reduced the portion of severance taxes traditionally directed to the General Fund in excess of the \$155 million cap for FY19 only.
- (2) - 2000 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 14 established an investment income spending policy for the PWMTF. Investment earnings from the PWMTF in excess of the spending policy are appropriated from the General Fund to the Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund Reserve Account (PWMTF RA). 2015 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 195 amended the spending policy by requiring the State Treasurer to transfer unobligated funds in the PWMTF RA to the General Fund as necessary to ensure that 2.5% of the previous 5 year average market value of the PWMTF is available for expenditure annually, beginning in FY17 (the "guarantee"). The PWMTF income amounts shown in the table above reflect total investment earnings from the PWMTF and estimated interest and dividends from the PWMTF, as well as a guaranteed transfer from the PWMTF RA to bring the investment income up to 2.5%. Historic years include the investment earnings in excess of the 2.5% directed to the Strategic Investments and Projects Account (SIPA) and the Legislative Stabilization Reserve Account (LSRA), and in excess of the spending policy amounts appropriated to the PWMTF RA. The PWMTF RA is forecast to have insufficient revenue for the full GF 2.5% "guarantee" beginning in FY 2023.
- (3) - The State Treasurer implemented an accounting change in April 2009 (with an effective date of July 1, 2008), which directs interest and dividend income to be distributed to the General Fund on a monthly basis. Under this policy, capital gains and losses are held until the end of the fiscal year, at which time capital gains in excess of capital losses will be distributed. If capital losses exceed capital gains from the PWMTF, the net capital loss will be carried forward until such time it is offset by future capital gains. If capital losses exceed capital gains from the Pooled Income (State Agency Pool), the net capital loss will reduce the cash balance in the General Fund until it is offset by future capital gains but is not recognized in this table. Additionally, 2019 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 38 provided for segregated investment in equities of monies in the LSRA. Investment earnings from the LSRA continue to be shown in "Pooled Income".
- (4) - This category includes Cigarette Tax (revenue code 1201) and all other 1200 series tax revenue; Inheritance Tax (revenue code 1401); License & Permit Fees (2000 revenue series); Property & Money Use Fees (4000 revenue series); and Non-Revenue Receipts (9000 revenue series).
- (5) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 326 diverted the portion of federal mineral royalties traditionally directed to the Highway Fund to the General Fund for the 2017-2018 biennium (approximately \$60.1 million /year).

Table 2  
General Fund Revenues  
Biennial Collections by Source

Biennium	Severance Tax (1)	Sales and Use Tax	PWMTF Income (2), (3)	Pooled Income (3)	Charges - Sales and Services	Franchise Tax	Revenue from Others	Penalties and Interest	Federal Aid and Grants	All Other (4), (5)	Total
Historical:											
2001-02	\$256,289,929	\$609,419,900	\$187,888,588	\$63,964,658	\$41,428,525	\$32,129,111	\$17,618,383	\$12,972,937	\$19,824,701	\$48,630,142	\$1,290,166,874
2003-04	\$333,957,708	\$627,579,179	\$156,758,170	\$47,931,198	\$44,727,991	\$41,343,119	\$13,514,822	\$19,163,806	\$22,242,036	\$62,019,433	\$1,369,237,462
2005-06	\$465,530,763	\$785,284,777	\$211,742,012	\$104,389,595	\$51,194,461	\$48,851,599	\$11,516,417	\$28,724,759	\$18,577,638	\$84,196,297	\$1,810,008,318
2007-08	\$471,823,721	\$983,783,621	\$471,844,872	\$196,157,248	\$59,936,360	\$54,416,282	\$17,005,663	\$21,692,179	\$20,649,718	\$92,899,433	\$2,390,209,097
2009-10	\$444,575,697	\$905,288,732	\$274,715,026	\$207,265,798	\$67,035,003	\$47,784,471	\$27,708,524	\$25,841,131	\$19,845,992	\$90,829,726	\$2,110,890,100
2011-12	\$451,466,753	\$968,589,263	\$451,602,803	\$203,071,379	\$73,721,750	\$47,657,167	\$37,156,926	\$23,230,332	\$21,454,069	\$100,959,578	\$2,378,910,020
2013-14	\$444,837,309	\$1,002,533,992	\$761,973,188	\$276,258,950	\$80,037,462	\$63,146,926	\$12,210,930	\$20,840,200	\$0	\$101,742,542	\$2,763,581,499
2015-16	\$386,211,170	\$976,038,730	\$644,057,672	\$203,070,984	\$90,419,309	\$74,755,196	\$13,549,031	\$17,700,892	\$0	\$104,537,775	\$2,510,340,759
2017-18	\$343,629,012	\$887,360,104	\$746,439,929	\$164,997,523	\$104,884,089	\$69,521,046	\$19,202,477	\$8,237,457	\$0	\$222,325,777	\$2,566,597,414
2019-20	\$492,728,561	\$1,005,754,150	\$607,895,478	\$161,108,676	\$114,065,500	\$77,030,804	\$17,566,995	\$9,681,394	\$0	\$105,161,893	\$2,590,993,451
Projected:											
2021-22	\$251,300,000	\$916,800,000	\$391,800,000	\$89,300,000	\$124,000,000	\$74,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$0	\$96,000,000	\$1,967,200,000
2023-24	\$269,100,000	\$994,800,000	\$395,300,000	\$46,800,000	\$124,000,000	\$74,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$0	\$96,000,000	\$2,024,000,000
2025-26	\$289,100,000	\$1,063,300,000	\$402,900,000	\$29,200,000	\$124,000,000	\$74,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$0	\$96,000,000	\$2,102,500,000

- (1) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 325 diverted revenue from the statutory one percent severance tax from the Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund (PWMTF) to the General Fund for approximately half of the 2016 fiscal year (approximately \$33.6 million). The same section also diverted the portion of severance taxes traditionally directed to the Highway Fund to the General Fund for the 2017-2018 biennium (approximately \$6.7 million/year). 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 134, Section 314 redirected the revenue from the one percent statutory severance tax from the PWMTF to the General Fund for FY19 and FY20. The same Section also reduced the portion of severance taxes traditionally directed to the General Fund in excess of the \$155 million cap for FY19 only.
- (2) - 2000 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 14 established an investment income spending policy for the PWMTF. Investment earnings from the PWMTF in excess of the spending policy are appropriated from the General Fund to the Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund Reserve Account (PWMTF RA). 2015 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 195 amended the spending policy by requiring the State Treasurer to transfer unobligated funds in the PWMTF RA to the General Fund as necessary to ensure that 2.5% of the previous 5 year average market value of the PWMTF is available for expenditure annually, beginning in FY17 (the "guarantee"). The PWMTF income amounts shown in the table above reflect total investment earnings from the PWMTF and estimated interest and dividends from the PWMTF, as well as a guaranteed transfer from the PWMTF RA to bring the investment income up to 2.5%. Historic years include the investment earnings in excess of the 2.5% directed to the Strategic Investments and Projects Account (SIPA) and the Legislative Stabilization Reserve Account (LSRA), and in excess of the spending policy amounts appropriated to the PWMTF RA. The PWMTF RA is forecast to have insufficient revenue for the full GF 2.5% "guarantee" beginning in FY 2023.
- (3) - The State Treasurer implemented an accounting change in April 2009 (with an effective date of July 1, 2008), which directs interest and dividend income to be distributed to the General Fund on a monthly basis. Under this policy, capital gains and losses are held until the end of the fiscal year, at which time capital gains in excess of capital losses will be distributed. If capital losses exceed capital gains from the PWMTF, the net capital loss will be carried forward until such time it is offset by future capital gains. If capital losses exceed capital gains from the Pooled Income (State Agency Pool), the net capital loss will reduce the cash balance in the General Fund until it is offset by future capital gains but is not recognized in this table. Additionally, 2019 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 38 provided for segregated investment in equities of monies in the LSRA. Investment earnings from the LSRA continue to be shown in "Pooled Income".
- (4) - This category includes Cigarette Tax (revenue code 1201) and all other 1200 series tax revenue; Inheritance Tax (revenue code 1401); License & Permit Fees (2000 revenue series); Property & Money Use Fees (4000 revenue series); and Non-Revenue Receipts (9000 revenue series).
- (5) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 326 diverted the portion of federal mineral royalties traditionally directed to the Highway Fund to the General Fund for the 2017-2018 biennium (approximately \$60.1 million /year).

Table 3  
Severance Tax Assumptions:  
Price & Production Levels for  
Major Mineral Commodities

Calendar Year	Crude Oil (1)		Natural Gas (2)		Surface Coal (3)		Trona (4)	
	Price	Production (Bbls)	Price	Production (Mcf)	Price	Production (Tons)	Price	Production (Tons)
2020	\$35.00	85,000,000	\$2.20	1,400,000,000	\$12.30	215,000,000	\$70.00	16,000,000
2021	\$40.00	70,000,000	\$2.80	1,325,000,000	\$12.25	230,000,000	\$70.00	17,200,000
2022	\$45.00	75,000,000	\$2.80	1,375,000,000	\$12.20	205,000,000	\$75.00	18,500,000
2023	\$45.00	85,000,000	\$2.80	1,400,000,000	\$12.15	200,000,000	\$75.00	19,900,000
2024	\$50.00	90,000,000	\$2.60	1,425,000,000	\$12.10	195,000,000	\$75.00	19,900,000
2025	\$50.00	95,000,000	\$2.60	1,450,000,000	\$12.00	190,000,000	\$80.00	21,000,000
2026	\$55.00	100,000,000	\$2.60	1,475,000,000	\$12.00	185,000,000	\$80.00	22,000,000

- (1) - Price is the average gross sales price for all Wyoming oil production. Production is the total volume of all oil produced in Wyoming, including stripper, tertiary, other oil, and lease condensate.
- (2) - Price is the average gross sales price for all Wyoming natural gas production. Production is the total volume of all gas produced in Wyoming, including methane, carbon dioxide, natural gas liquids, and all other related products.
- (3) - Price is the average gross sales price for all Wyoming surface coal production. Production is the total volume of all surface coal produced in Wyoming.
- (4) - Price is the average gross sales price for all Wyoming trona production. Production is the total volume of all trona ore produced in Wyoming.

Table 4  
Mineral Severance Taxes  
Fiscal Year Distribution by Account

Fiscal Year	General Fund (1)	Budget Reserve Acct	PWMTF (1), (2)	One Percent Severance Tax Account (1)	Water I	Water II	Water III	Highway Fund	Cities and Towns	Counties	School Foundation/ SFP Reserve/ Comm. Colleges (1)	Cities, Towns, Counties & Special Districts Capital Construction	County Road Const. Fund	Others	Totals (3)
Historical:															
2001	\$139,104,482	\$57,915,048	\$112,995,802	\$0	\$20,783,056	\$9,391,114	\$0	\$28,530,106	\$33,130,343	\$15,640,647	\$26,744	\$4,982,504	\$5,593,506	\$19,879,926	\$447,973,278
2002	\$117,185,445	\$39,270,594	\$72,269,085	\$0	\$19,319,789	\$3,435,755	\$0	\$7,435,471	\$15,101,587	\$6,334,307	\$0	\$4,386,530	\$4,495,040	\$10,200,358	\$299,433,961
2003	\$149,549,109	\$105,317,276	\$104,690,345	\$0	\$19,242,468	\$3,323,943	\$0	\$6,950,287	\$14,628,852	\$6,136,020	\$0	\$4,400,000	\$4,500,000	\$10,387,922	\$429,126,222
2004	\$184,408,599	\$171,441,376	\$136,108,467	\$0	\$19,858,973	\$3,412,847	\$0	\$7,717,057	\$15,004,762	\$6,293,694	\$0	\$4,386,528	\$4,495,031	\$10,439,594	\$563,566,928
2005	\$225,275,895	\$251,580,640	\$176,579,787	\$0	\$19,274,886	\$3,570,457	\$0	\$7,958,111	\$15,671,001	\$6,573,145	\$0	\$4,386,525	\$4,495,025	\$11,291,382	\$726,656,854
2006	\$240,254,868	\$279,579,500	\$406,945,374	\$0	\$19,200,918	\$3,660,548	\$775,114	\$8,269,185	\$16,162,339	\$6,622,389	\$0	\$3,611,540	\$4,495,031	\$11,500,112	\$1,001,076,918
2007	\$213,964,458	\$228,678,827	\$346,588,461	\$0	\$20,038,040	\$3,493,592	\$775,143	\$8,159,373	\$15,410,957	\$6,371,940	\$0	\$3,611,545	\$4,495,042	\$12,211,542	\$863,798,920
2008	\$257,859,263	\$323,214,288	\$443,081,307	\$0	\$19,297,547	\$3,229,980	\$775,217	\$6,610,973	\$14,224,389	\$5,976,585	\$0	\$3,611,614	\$4,495,110	\$11,575,738	\$1,093,952,011
2009	\$217,580,767	\$240,383,694	\$350,004,682	\$0	\$19,297,501	\$3,343,659	\$775,104	\$7,065,973	\$14,736,265	\$6,147,028	\$0	\$3,611,541	\$4,495,030	\$11,211,918	\$878,653,162
2010	\$226,994,930	\$260,982,942	\$371,323,873	\$0	\$19,297,696	\$3,254,961	\$775,191	\$6,711,030	\$14,336,803	\$6,014,028	\$0	\$3,611,625	\$4,495,107	\$10,163,192	\$927,961,378
2011	\$230,313,366	\$268,948,372	\$377,241,649	\$0	\$19,285,983	\$3,204,909	\$775,157	\$6,503,125	\$14,111,700	\$5,938,934	\$0	\$3,611,586	\$4,495,078	\$10,868,256	\$945,298,115
2012	\$221,153,387	\$249,299,443	\$354,101,873	\$0	\$19,298,164	\$3,255,068	\$775,112	\$6,711,978	\$14,337,527	\$6,014,160	\$0	\$3,611,559	\$4,495,050	\$10,655,179	\$893,708,500
2013	\$210,280,486	\$227,555,007	\$332,856,161	\$0	\$19,297,500	\$3,255,000	\$775,000	\$6,711,500	\$14,337,500	\$6,014,000	\$0	\$3,611,500	\$4,495,000	\$10,644,267	\$839,832,921
2014	\$234,556,823	\$276,107,687	\$379,858,599	\$0	\$19,297,500	\$3,255,000	\$775,000	\$6,711,500	\$14,337,500	\$6,014,000	\$0	\$3,611,500	\$4,495,000	\$10,631,229	\$959,651,338
2015	\$200,734,679	\$208,463,390	\$308,438,273	\$0	\$19,297,500	\$3,255,000	\$775,000	\$6,711,500	\$14,337,500	\$6,014,000	\$0	\$3,611,500	\$4,495,000	\$10,809,343	\$786,942,685
2016	\$185,476,491	\$110,875,432	\$168,906,202	\$0	\$19,297,500	\$3,255,000	\$775,000	\$6,711,500	\$14,337,500	\$6,014,000	\$0	\$3,611,500	\$4,495,000	\$9,865,813	\$533,620,938
2017	\$167,012,242	\$127,595,502	\$134,142,344	\$89,399,148	\$19,297,500	\$3,255,000	\$775,000	\$0	\$14,337,500	\$6,014,000	\$0	\$3,611,500	\$4,495,000	\$10,404,031	\$580,338,767
2018	\$176,616,770	\$146,804,563	\$147,797,713	\$98,442,050	\$19,297,500	\$3,255,000	\$775,000	\$0	\$14,337,500	\$6,014,000	\$0	\$3,611,500	\$4,495,000	\$10,026,896	\$631,473,492
2019	\$271,368,786	\$157,529,202	\$159,646,347	\$0	\$19,297,500	\$3,255,000	\$775,000	\$6,711,500	\$14,337,500	\$6,014,000	\$20,529,203	\$3,611,500	\$4,495,000	\$10,230,452	\$677,800,990
2020	\$221,359,775	\$93,492,828	\$117,244,003	\$0	\$19,297,500	\$3,255,000	\$775,000	\$6,711,500	\$14,337,500	\$6,014,000	\$0	\$3,611,500	\$4,495,000	\$10,117,697	\$500,711,303
Projected:															
2021	\$125,000,000	\$57,000,000	\$94,000,000	\$62,700,000	\$19,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$800,000	\$6,700,000	\$14,300,000	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$3,600,000	\$4,500,000	\$8,500,000	\$405,700,000
2022	\$126,300,000	\$59,600,000	\$99,100,000	\$66,100,000	\$19,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$800,000	\$6,700,000	\$14,300,000	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$3,600,000	\$4,500,000	\$10,400,000	\$420,000,000
2023	\$130,900,000	\$68,800,000	\$174,900,000	\$0	\$19,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$800,000	\$6,700,000	\$14,300,000	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$3,600,000	\$4,500,000	\$10,600,000	\$443,700,000
2024	\$138,200,000	\$83,500,000	\$185,600,000	\$0	\$19,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$800,000	\$6,700,000	\$14,300,000	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$3,600,000	\$4,500,000	\$10,600,000	\$476,400,000
2025	\$141,900,000	\$90,800,000	\$193,200,000	\$0	\$19,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$800,000	\$6,700,000	\$14,300,000	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$3,600,000	\$4,500,000	\$10,700,000	\$495,100,000
2026	\$147,200,000	\$101,400,000	\$204,100,000	\$0	\$19,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$800,000	\$6,700,000	\$14,300,000	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$3,600,000	\$4,500,000	\$10,800,000	\$522,000,000

- (1) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 325 diverted revenue from the statutory one percent severance tax previously directed to the Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund (PWMTF) to the General Fund for approximately half of the 2016 fiscal year (approximately \$33.6 million). Additionally, the one percent severance tax is diverted from the PWMTF to the One Percent Severance Tax Account for the 2017-2018 biennium. The same section also diverted the portion of severance taxes traditionally directed to the Highway Fund to the General Fund for the 2017-2018 biennium (approximately \$6.7 million/year). 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 134, Section 314 redirected the revenue from the statutory one percent severance tax from the PWMTF to the General Fund for FY19 and FY20. The same section also reduced a portion of severance taxes traditionally directed to the General Fund to the School Foundation Program Reserve Account for FY19.
- (2) - 2002 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 62 made permanent the diversion of PWMTF revenues to the Severance Tax Distribution Account, and repealed the language of 2000 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 99 requiring a larger proportion of coal bed methane revenues to be deposited into the PWMTF. 2005 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 80 diverted additional severance taxes (equal to two-thirds of the PWMTF distribution required by Wyoming Constitution) from the Severance Tax Distribution Account to the PWMTF, beginning in FY06. One-half of the additional severance taxes to the PWMTF (\$74,264,775) was diverted to the PWMTF Reserve Account in FY10.
- (3) - FY06 and FY07 revenues include \$19.5 million and \$13.3 million respectively, in previously protested severance taxes on natural gas from prior production years. FY15 revenues were reduced by roughly \$10 million due to a refund of overpaid severance taxes on natural gas resulting from the resolution of a tax issue with a major natural gas producer.



Table 5  
Mineral Severance Taxes  
Biennial Distribution by Account

Biennium	General Fund (1)	Budget Reserve Acct	PWMTF (1), (2)	One Percent Severance Tax Account (1)	Water I	Water II	Water III	Highway Fund	Cities and Towns	Counties	School Foundation/ SFP Reserve/ Comm. Colleges	Cities, Towns, Counties and Special Districts Capital Construction	County Road Const. Fund	Others	Totals (3)
											(1)	(1)	(1)		
Historical:															
2001-02	\$256,289,927	\$97,185,642	\$185,264,887	\$0	\$40,102,845	\$12,826,869	\$0	\$35,965,577	\$48,231,930	\$21,974,954	\$26,744	\$9,369,034	\$10,088,546	\$30,080,284	\$747,407,239
2003-04	\$333,957,708	\$276,758,652	\$240,798,812	\$0	\$39,101,441	\$6,736,790	\$0	\$14,667,344	\$29,633,614	\$12,429,714	\$0	\$8,786,528	\$8,995,031	\$20,827,516	\$992,693,150
2005-06	\$465,530,763	\$531,160,140	\$583,525,161	\$0	\$38,475,804	\$7,231,005	\$775,114	\$16,227,296	\$31,833,340	\$13,195,534	\$0	\$7,998,065	\$8,990,056	\$22,791,494	\$1,727,733,772
2007-08	\$471,823,721	\$551,893,115	\$789,669,768	\$0	\$39,335,587	\$6,723,572	\$1,550,360	\$14,770,346	\$29,635,346	\$12,348,525	\$0	\$7,223,159	\$8,990,152	\$23,787,280	\$1,957,750,931
2009-10	\$444,575,697	\$501,366,636	\$721,328,555	\$0	\$38,595,197	\$6,598,620	\$1,550,295	\$13,777,003	\$29,073,068	\$12,161,056	\$0	\$7,223,166	\$8,990,137	\$21,375,110	\$1,806,614,540
2011-12	\$451,466,753	\$518,247,815	\$731,343,522	\$0	\$38,584,147	\$6,459,977	\$1,550,269	\$13,215,103	\$28,449,227	\$11,953,094	\$0	\$7,223,145	\$8,990,128	\$21,523,435	\$1,839,006,615
2013-14	\$444,837,309	\$503,662,694	\$712,714,760	\$0	\$38,595,000	\$6,510,000	\$1,550,000	\$13,423,000	\$28,675,000	\$12,028,000	\$0	\$7,223,000	\$8,990,000	\$21,275,496	\$1,799,484,259
2015-16	\$386,211,170	\$319,338,822	\$477,344,475	\$0	\$38,595,000	\$6,510,000	\$1,550,000	\$13,423,000	\$28,675,000	\$12,028,000	\$0	\$7,223,000	\$8,990,000	\$20,675,156	\$1,320,563,623
2017-18	\$343,629,012	\$274,400,065	\$281,940,057	\$187,841,198	\$38,595,000	\$6,510,000	\$1,550,000	\$0	\$28,675,000	\$12,028,000	\$0	\$7,223,000	\$8,990,000	\$20,430,927	\$1,211,812,259
2019-20	\$492,728,561	\$251,022,030	\$276,890,350	\$0	\$38,595,000	\$6,510,000	\$1,550,000	\$13,423,000	\$28,675,000	\$12,028,000	\$20,529,203	\$7,223,000	\$8,990,000	\$20,348,149	\$1,178,512,293
Projected:															
2021-22	\$251,300,000	\$116,600,000	\$193,100,000	\$128,800,000	\$38,600,000	\$6,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$13,400,000	\$28,600,000	\$12,000,000	\$0	\$7,200,000	\$9,000,000	\$18,900,000	\$825,700,000
2023-24	\$269,100,000	\$152,300,000	\$360,500,000	\$0	\$38,600,000	\$6,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$13,400,000	\$28,600,000	\$12,000,000	\$0	\$7,200,000	\$9,000,000	\$21,200,000	\$920,100,000
2025-26	\$289,100,000	\$192,200,000	\$397,300,000	\$0	\$38,600,000	\$6,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$13,400,000	\$28,600,000	\$12,000,000	\$0	\$7,200,000	\$9,000,000	\$21,500,000	\$1,017,100,000

- (1) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 325 diverted revenue from the statutory one percent severance tax previously directed to the Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund (PWMTF) to the General Fund for approximately half of the 2016 fiscal year (approximately \$33.6 million). Additionally, the one percent severance tax is diverted from the PWMTF to the One Percent Severance Tax Account for the 2017-2018 biennium. The same section also diverted the portion of severance taxes traditionally directed to the Highway Fund to the General Fund for the 2017-2018 biennium (approximately \$6.7 million/year). 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 134, Section 314 redirected the revenue from the statutory one percent severance tax from the PWMTF to the General Fund for FY19 and FY20. The same section also reduced a portion of severance taxes traditionally directed to the General Fund to the School Foundation Program Reserve Account for FY19.
- (2) - 2002 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 62 made permanent the diversion of PWMTF revenues to the Severance Tax Distribution Account, and repealed the language of 2000 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 99 requiring a larger proportion of coal bed methane revenues to be deposited into the PWMTF. 2005 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 80 diverted additional severance taxes (equal to two-thirds of the PWMTF distribution required by Wyoming Constitution) from the Severance Tax Distribution Account to the PWMTF, beginning in FY06. One-half of the additional severance taxes to the PWMTF (\$74,264,775) was diverted to the PWMTF Reserve Account in FY10.
- (3) - FY06 and FY07 revenues include \$19.5 million and \$13.3 million respectively, in previously protested severance taxes on natural gas from prior production years. FY15 revenues were reduced by roughly \$10 million due to a refund of overpaid severance taxes on natural gas resulting from the resolution of a tax issue with a major natural gas producer.

Table 6  
Mineral Severance Taxes to All Accounts  
Fiscal Year Distribution by Mineral

Fiscal Year	Crude Oil	Natural Gas (1)	Coal	Trona	Others	Total
Historical:						
2001	\$74,664,462	\$266,647,882	\$97,478,127	\$8,332,546	\$850,262	\$447,973,279
2002	\$56,426,635	\$121,889,265	\$113,711,532	\$6,294,712	\$1,111,817	\$299,433,961
2003	\$69,730,688	\$224,966,204	\$125,434,970	\$7,786,147	\$1,208,213	\$429,126,222
2004	\$72,844,983	\$345,548,531	\$135,956,903	\$7,952,481	\$1,264,030	\$563,566,928
2005	\$102,660,529	\$461,669,565	\$151,379,493	\$9,285,910	\$1,661,357	\$726,656,854
2006	\$135,263,605	\$669,480,959	\$183,112,618	\$9,969,078	\$3,250,658	\$1,001,076,918
2007	\$139,310,375	\$493,200,653	\$215,728,100	\$13,076,121	\$2,483,671	\$863,798,920
2008	\$217,110,229	\$620,501,378	\$238,598,329	\$15,041,023	\$2,701,052	\$1,093,952,011
2009	\$143,285,176	\$444,182,740	\$273,281,570	\$15,636,672	\$2,267,004	\$878,653,162
2010	\$173,078,065	\$468,963,683	\$269,081,349	\$14,090,157	\$2,748,124	\$927,961,378
2011	\$204,334,598	\$427,091,930	\$294,278,928	\$15,554,565	\$4,038,094	\$945,298,115
2012	\$236,554,432	\$342,372,512	\$293,110,118	\$17,169,707	\$4,501,731	\$893,708,500
2013	\$238,394,726	\$296,789,166	\$282,081,447	\$18,256,604	\$4,310,978	\$839,832,921
2014	\$322,191,025	\$340,430,854	\$274,042,449	\$18,488,233	\$4,498,777	\$959,651,338
2015	\$256,104,891	\$237,010,110	\$269,521,346	\$18,863,711	\$5,442,627	\$786,942,685
2016	\$153,285,240	\$139,725,594	\$217,752,042	\$18,858,104	\$3,999,958	\$533,620,938
2017	\$161,071,114	\$179,417,599	\$218,013,154	\$18,696,775	\$3,140,125	\$580,338,767
2018	\$232,688,789	\$177,952,194	\$198,835,870	\$18,928,564	\$3,068,075	\$631,473,492
2019	\$279,922,813	\$191,730,190	\$183,195,325	\$19,866,632	\$3,086,030	\$677,800,990
2020	\$225,146,277	\$101,758,622	\$153,954,756	\$17,127,511	\$2,724,137	\$500,711,303
Projected:						
2021	\$151,900,000	\$95,600,000	\$142,700,000	\$13,300,000	\$2,200,000	\$405,700,000
2022	\$155,400,000	\$109,200,000	\$137,600,000	\$15,500,000	\$2,300,000	\$420,000,000
2023	\$183,200,000	\$114,700,000	\$126,100,000	\$17,300,000	\$2,400,000	\$443,700,000
2024	\$220,400,000	\$113,300,000	\$122,400,000	\$17,900,000	\$2,400,000	\$476,400,000
2025	\$245,500,000	\$109,700,000	\$118,500,000	\$19,000,000	\$2,400,000	\$495,100,000
2026	\$272,600,000	\$111,400,000	\$115,000,000	\$20,600,000	\$2,400,000	\$522,000,000

(1) - FY06 and FY07 natural gas revenues include \$19.5 million and \$13.3 million, respectively in previously protested severance taxes from prior production years. FY15 natural gas revenues were reduced by roughly \$10 million due to a refund of overpaid severance taxes resulting from the resolution of a tax issue with a major natural gas producer.

Table 7  
Federal Mineral Royalties (Including Coal Lease Bonuses) - Projections  
Fiscal Year Distribution by Account  
Cities, Towns,  
Counties and Spec.

Fiscal Year	University of Wyoming	School Foundation (1),(2),(5),(6),(7)	Highway Fund (1),(3),(4)	Highway Fund County Roads	Cities and Towns	Districts Capital Construction (4)	School Dist Cap Con (4),(5),(6)	LRI/BRA (5),(6),(7)	Community Colleges (4)	Others (2), (4)	Transportation Enterprise	General Fund Administrative (3)	Totals
Historical:													
2001	\$16,780,519	\$131,302,412	\$50,215,852	\$5,593,506	\$21,028,138	\$14,947,511	\$37,259,164	\$141,647,680	\$1,600,000	\$20,503,245	\$7,242,000	\$0	\$448,120,027
2002	\$13,365,000	\$132,342,234	\$35,059,328	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$73,143,236	\$47,829,775	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$7,242,000	\$2,000,000	\$348,649,073
2003	\$13,365,000	\$156,262,611	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$69,880,327	\$135,076,695	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$476,269,633
2004	\$13,365,000	\$191,090,662	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$43,514,047	\$204,711,904	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$554,366,613
2005	\$13,365,000	\$201,172,871	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$213,121,806	\$285,903,765	\$1,600,000	\$30,525,901	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$845,774,343
2006	\$13,365,000	\$88,704,000	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$203,999,794	\$440,092,088	\$1,600,000	\$220,112,064	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$1,067,957,946
2007	\$13,365,000	\$88,704,000	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$166,049,329	\$371,530,742	\$1,600,000	\$185,821,106	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$927,155,177
2008	\$13,365,000	\$287,243,293	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$181,137,080	\$534,000,228	\$1,600,000	\$68,540,929	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$1,185,971,530
2009	\$13,365,000	\$300,714,799	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$209,876,037	\$423,895,060	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$1,049,535,896
2010	\$13,365,000	\$299,236,295	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$43,468,169	\$420,967,494	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$878,721,958
2011	\$13,365,000	\$320,455,151	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$43,468,006	\$463,393,448	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$942,366,605
2012	\$13,365,000	\$291,863,708	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$141,575,795	\$406,218,740	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$954,708,243
2013	\$13,365,000	\$263,033,022	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$234,971,046	\$348,580,024	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$961,634,092
2014	\$13,365,000	\$286,403,608	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$209,148,871	\$395,306,057	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$1,005,908,536
2015	\$13,365,000	\$251,827,747	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$220,955,844	\$326,149,640	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$913,983,231
2016	\$13,365,000	\$182,837,225	\$62,017,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$215,827,963	\$188,209,982	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$701,925,170
2017	\$13,365,000	\$215,474,656	\$1,875,000	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$13,050,000	\$120,633,115	\$253,465,266	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$62,142,500	\$704,623,037
2018	\$13,365,000	\$220,019,057	\$0	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$10,655,756	\$215,632,223	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62,142,500	\$552,257,036
2019	\$13,365,000	\$281,953,516	\$60,235,975	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,705,425	\$5,346,000	\$246,624,758	\$74,780	\$299,120	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$640,622,074
2020	\$21,365,000	\$184,847,004	\$60,221,825	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,662,975	\$5,530,320	\$184,286,008	\$63,460	\$69,520	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$489,063,612
Projected:													
2021	\$21,400,000	\$143,600,000	\$60,200,000	\$4,500,000	\$18,600,000	\$7,600,000	\$5,300,000	\$101,800,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$365,200,000
2022	\$21,400,000	\$153,200,000	\$60,200,000	\$4,500,000	\$18,600,000	\$7,600,000	\$5,300,000	\$121,000,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$394,000,000
2023	\$21,400,000	\$158,300,000	\$60,100,000	\$4,500,000	\$18,600,000	\$7,400,000	\$5,300,000	\$131,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$408,700,000
2024	\$21,400,000	\$163,000,000	\$60,100,000	\$4,500,000	\$18,600,000	\$7,400,000	\$5,300,000	\$140,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$422,800,000
2025	\$21,400,000	\$165,800,000	\$60,100,000	\$4,500,000	\$18,600,000	\$7,400,000	\$5,300,000	\$146,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$431,200,000
2026	\$21,400,000	\$170,900,000	\$60,100,000	\$4,500,000	\$18,600,000	\$7,400,000	\$5,300,000	\$156,300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$446,500,000

- (1) - In FY99 and FY00, mineral severance taxes and federal mineral royalties were diverted from the Highway Fund to the School Foundation Program until \$20 million was received. This revenue diversion from the Highway Fund was offset with additional fuel tax revenue. In FY01 and FY02, the diversion of revenues from these sources continued, however, the amount was not limited to a fixed dollar amount, but was a dollar for dollar swap in the amount raised by the fuel tax.
- (2) - 2005 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 190 diverted federal mineral royalties over the \$200 million cap from the School Foundation Program (SFP) to the Higher Education Endowment Account and Hathaway Endowment Account, beginning in FY05. Amounts diverted were reduced as necessary to ensure an unobligated, unencumbered balance of \$100 million in the SFP as of July 1 of each fiscal year. Of the amounts diverted, 21% was distributed to the Higher Education Endowment Account until the account balance reached \$105 million, and 79% was distributed to the Hathaway Endowment Account until the account balance reached \$400 million. These distributions were completed in FY08.
- (3) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 326 diverted the portion of federal mineral royalties traditionally directed to the Highway Fund to the General Fund for the 2017-2018 biennium (approximately \$60.1 million /year).
- (4) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 331 directs the final payment of all sequestered monies received in FY 2018 to be deposited into the School Capital Construction Account, rather than the Highway Fund, Community Colleges, or Cities, Towns, Counties and Special Districts Capital Construction Account. 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 134, Section 317 and 2020 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 80, Section 316 redirected any coal lease bonus payments received in FY 2019, FY 2021, and FY 2022 from the School Capital Construction Account to the School Foundation Program Reserve Account.
- (5) - Federal legislation was enacted in December 2007 to reduce the state's share of federal mineral royalties by 2%, beginning in FY08. This revenue decrease reduces distributions to the School Foundation Program Account, the School Capital Construction Account, and the Budget Reserve Account. This 2% reduction was made permanent in December 2013.
- (6) - The President issued a sequestration order on March 1, 2013 in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act as amended. In late October 2013, the Department of Interior began the practice of repaying the state for federal mineral revenues sequestered during the prior federal fiscal year (FFY). CREG anticipates the sequester withholding and subsequent repayments to continue throughout the forecast period. As a result of this assumption (withholding/payback), no net impact of future federal sequestration is included in the forecast.
- (7) - 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 134, Section 316 and 2019 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 80, Section 347 redirected a higher portion of the FMR revenue in excess of \$200 million to the School Foundation Program Account and a lower portion to the Budget Reserve Account for FY18, FY19, and FY20.

Table 7(a)  
Federal Mineral Royalties (without Coal Lease Bonuses) - Projections  
Fiscal Year Distribution by Account  
Cities, Towns,  
Counties and Spec.

Fiscal Year	University of Wyoming	School Foundation (1),(2),(4),(5),(6)	Highway Fund (1),(3)	Highway Fund County Roads	Cities and Towns	Districts Capital Construction	School Dist Cap Con	LRI/BRA (4),(5),(6)	Others (2)	Transportation Enterprise	General Fund Administrative (3)	Totals
Historical:												
2001	\$16,780,519	\$131,302,412	\$48,340,852	\$5,593,506	\$21,028,138	\$9,322,511	\$6,712,209	\$141,647,680	\$20,503,245	\$7,242,000	\$0	\$408,473,072
2002	\$13,365,000	\$132,342,234	\$33,184,328	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$47,829,775	\$0	\$7,242,000	\$2,000,000	\$271,751,837
2003	\$13,365,000	\$156,262,611	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$135,076,695	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$402,635,306
2004	\$13,365,000	\$191,090,662	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$204,711,904	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$507,098,566
2005	\$13,365,000	\$201,172,871	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$285,903,765	\$30,525,901	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$628,898,537
2006	\$13,365,000	\$88,704,000	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$440,092,088	\$220,112,064	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$860,204,152
2007	\$13,365,000	\$88,704,000	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$371,530,742	\$185,821,106	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$757,351,848
2008	\$13,365,000	\$287,243,293	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$534,000,228	\$68,540,929	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$1,001,080,450
2009	\$13,365,000	\$300,714,799	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$423,895,060	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$835,905,859
2010	\$13,365,000	\$299,236,295	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$420,967,494	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$831,499,789
2011	\$13,365,000	\$320,455,151	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$463,393,448	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$895,144,599
2012	\$13,365,000	\$291,863,708	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$406,218,740	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$809,378,448
2013	\$13,365,000	\$263,033,022	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$348,580,024	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$722,909,046
2014	\$13,365,000	\$286,403,608	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$395,306,057	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$793,005,665
2015	\$13,365,000	\$251,827,747	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$326,149,640	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$689,273,387
2016	\$13,365,000	\$182,837,225	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$188,209,982	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$482,343,207
2017	\$13,365,000	\$215,474,656	\$0	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$253,465,266	\$0	\$0	\$62,142,500	\$580,235,922
2018	\$13,365,000	\$220,019,057	\$0	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$215,632,223	\$0	\$0	\$62,142,500	\$546,947,280
2019	\$13,365,000	\$281,953,516	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$246,624,758	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$639,874,274
2020	\$21,365,000	\$184,847,004	\$60,142,500	\$4,455,000	\$18,562,500	\$7,425,000	\$5,346,000	\$184,286,008	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$488,429,012
Projected:												
2021	\$21,400,000	\$143,600,000	\$60,100,000	\$4,500,000	\$18,600,000	\$7,400,000	\$5,300,000	\$101,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$364,700,000
2022	\$21,400,000	\$153,200,000	\$60,100,000	\$4,500,000	\$18,600,000	\$7,400,000	\$5,300,000	\$121,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$393,500,000
2023	\$21,400,000	\$158,300,000	\$60,100,000	\$4,500,000	\$18,600,000	\$7,400,000	\$5,300,000	\$131,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$408,700,000
2024	\$21,400,000	\$163,000,000	\$60,100,000	\$4,500,000	\$18,600,000	\$7,400,000	\$5,300,000	\$140,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$422,800,000
2025	\$21,400,000	\$165,800,000	\$60,100,000	\$4,500,000	\$18,600,000	\$7,400,000	\$5,300,000	\$146,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$431,200,000
2026	\$21,400,000	\$170,900,000	\$60,100,000	\$4,500,000	\$18,600,000	\$7,400,000	\$5,300,000	\$156,300,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$446,500,000

- (1) - In FY99 and FY00, mineral severance taxes and federal mineral royalties were diverted from the Highway Fund to the School Foundation Program until \$20 million was received. This revenue diversion from the Highway Fund was offset with additional fuel tax revenue. In FY01 and FY02, the diversion of revenues from these sources continued, however, the amount was not limited to a fixed dollar amount, but was a dollar for dollar swap in the amount raised by the fuel tax.
- (2) - 2005 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 190 diverted federal mineral royalties over the \$200 million cap from the School Foundation Program (SFP) to the Higher Education Endowment Account and Hathaway Endowment Account, beginning in FY05. Amounts diverted were reduced as necessary to ensure an unobligated, unencumbered balance of \$100 million in the SFP as of July 1 of each fiscal year. Of the amounts diverted, 21% was distributed to the Higher Education Endowment Account until the account balance reached \$105 million, and 79% was distributed to the Hathaway Endowment Account until the account balance reached \$400 million. These distributions were completed in FY08.
- (3) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 326 diverted the portion of federal mineral royalties traditionally directed to the Highway Fund to the General Fund for the 2017-2018 biennium (approximately \$60.1 million /year).
- (4) - Federal legislation was enacted in December 2007 to reduce the state's share of federal mineral royalties by 2%, beginning in FY08. This revenue decrease reduces distributions to the School Foundation Program Account and the Budget Reserve Account. This 2% reduction was made permanent in December 2013.
- (5) - The President issued a sequestration order on March 1, 2013 in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act as amended. In late October 2013, the Department of Interior began the practice of repaying the state for federal mineral revenues sequestered during the prior federal fiscal year (FFY). CREG anticipates the sequester withholding and subsequent repayments to continue throughout the forecast period. As a result of this assumption (withholding/payback), no net impact of future federal sequestration is included in the forecast.
- (6) - 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 134, Section 316 and 2019 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 80, Section 347 redirected a higher portion of the FMR revenue in excess of \$200 million to the School Foundation Program Account and a lower portion to the Budget Reserve Account for FY18, FY19, and FY20.

Table 7(b)  
Coal Lease Bonuses - Projections  
Fiscal Year Distribution by Account

Fiscal Year	Cities, Towns, Counties and Spec. Districts Capital Construction (1)	Highway Fund (1)	LRI / School Foundation Reserve (1)	School Dist Cap Con (1),(2),(3)	Community Colleges (1)	Totals
Historical:						
2001	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$30,546,955	\$1,600,000	\$39,646,955
2002	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$67,797,236	\$1,600,000	\$76,897,236
2003	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$64,534,327	\$1,600,000	\$73,634,327
2004	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$38,168,047	\$1,600,000	\$47,268,047
2005	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$207,775,806	\$1,600,000	\$216,875,806
2006	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$198,653,794	\$1,600,000	\$207,753,794
2007	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$160,703,329	\$1,600,000	\$169,803,329
2008	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$175,791,080	\$1,600,000	\$184,891,080
2009	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$204,530,037	\$1,600,000	\$213,630,037
2010	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$38,122,169	\$1,600,000	\$47,222,169
2011	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$38,122,006	\$1,600,000	\$47,222,006
2012	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$136,229,795	\$1,600,000	\$145,329,795
2013	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$229,625,046	\$1,600,000	\$238,725,046
2014	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$203,802,871	\$1,600,000	\$212,902,871
2015	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$215,609,844	\$1,600,000	\$224,709,844
2016	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$210,481,963	\$1,600,000	\$219,581,963
2017	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$115,287,115	\$1,600,000	\$124,387,115
2018	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,309,756	\$0	\$5,309,756
2019	\$280,425	\$93,475	\$299,120	\$0	\$74,780	\$747,800
2020	\$237,975	\$79,325	\$69,520	\$184,320	\$63,460	\$634,600
Projected:						
2021	\$170,000	\$60,000	\$180,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$460,000
2022	\$170,000	\$60,000	\$180,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$460,000
2023	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2024	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2025	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2026	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

- (1) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 331 directs the final payment of all sequestered monies received in FY 2018 to be deposited into the School Capital Construction Account, rather than the Highway Fund, Community Colleges, or Cities, Towns, Counties and Special Districts Capital Construction Account. 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 134, Section 317 and 2020 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 80, Section 316 redirected any coal lease bonus payments received in FY 2019, FY 2021, and FY 2022 from the School Capital Construction Account to the School Foundation Program Reserve Account.
- (2) - Federal legislation was enacted in December 2007 to reduce the state's share of federal mineral royalties by 2%, beginning in FY08. This revenue decrease reduces distributions to the School Capital Construction Account. This 2% reduction was made permanent in December 2013.
- (3) - The President issued a sequestration order on March 1, 2013 in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act as amended. In late October 2013, the Department of Interior began the practice of repaying the state for federal mineral revenues sequestered during the prior federal fiscal year (FFY). CREG anticipates the sequester withholding and subsequent repayments to continue throughout the forecast period. As a result of this assumption (withholding/payback), no net impact of future federal sequestration is included in the forecast.

Table 8  
Federal Mineral Royalties (Including Coal Lease Bonuses) - Projections  
Biennial Distribution by Account

Biennium	University of Wyoming	School Foundation (1),(2),(5),(6),(7)	Highway Fund (1),(3),(4)	Highway Fund County Roads	Cities and Towns	Districts Capital Construction (4)	School Dist Cap Con (4),(5),(6)	LRI/BRA (5),(6),(7)	Community Colleges (4)	Others (2), (4)	Transportation Enterprise	General Fund Administrative (3)	Totals
Historical:													
2001-02	\$30,145,519	\$263,644,646	\$85,275,180	\$10,048,506	\$39,590,638	\$27,997,511	\$110,402,400	\$189,477,455	\$3,200,000	\$20,503,245	\$14,484,000	\$2,000,000	\$796,769,100
2003-04	\$26,730,000	\$347,353,273	\$124,035,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$26,100,000	\$113,394,374	\$339,788,599	\$3,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,030,636,246
2005-06	\$26,730,000	\$289,876,871	\$124,035,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$26,100,000	\$417,121,600	\$725,995,853	\$3,200,000	\$250,637,965	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,913,732,289
2007-08	\$26,730,000	\$375,947,293	\$124,035,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$26,100,000	\$347,186,409	\$905,530,970	\$3,200,000	\$254,362,035	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$2,113,126,707
2009-10	\$26,730,000	\$599,951,094	\$124,035,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$26,100,000	\$253,344,206	\$844,862,554	\$3,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,928,257,854
2011-12	\$26,730,000	\$612,318,859	\$124,035,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$26,100,000	\$185,043,801	\$869,612,188	\$3,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,897,074,848
2013-14	\$26,730,000	\$549,436,630	\$124,035,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$26,100,000	\$444,119,917	\$743,886,081	\$3,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,967,542,628
2015-16	\$26,730,000	\$434,664,972	\$124,035,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$26,100,000	\$436,783,807	\$514,359,622	\$3,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,615,908,401
2017-18	\$26,730,000	\$435,493,713	\$1,875,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$20,475,000	\$131,288,871	\$469,097,489	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$124,285,000	\$1,256,880,073
2019-20	\$34,730,000	\$466,800,520	\$120,457,800	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$15,368,400	\$10,876,320	\$430,910,766	\$138,240	\$368,640	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,129,685,686
Projected:													
2021-22	\$42,800,000	\$296,800,000	\$120,400,000	\$9,000,000	\$37,200,000	\$15,200,000	\$10,600,000	\$222,800,000	\$0	\$400,000	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$759,200,000
2023-24	\$42,800,000	\$321,300,000	\$120,200,000	\$9,000,000	\$37,200,000	\$14,800,000	\$10,600,000	\$271,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$831,500,000
2025-26	\$42,800,000	\$336,700,000	\$120,200,000	\$9,000,000	\$37,200,000	\$14,800,000	\$10,600,000	\$302,400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$877,700,000

- (1) - In FY99 and FY00, mineral severance taxes and federal mineral royalties were diverted from the Highway Fund to the School Foundation Program until \$20 million was received. This revenue diversion from the Highway Fund was offset with additional fuel tax revenue. In FY01 and FY02, the diversion of revenues from these sources continued, however, the amount was not limited to a fixed dollar amount, but was a dollar for dollar swap in the amount raised by the fuel tax.
- (2) - 2005 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 190 diverted federal mineral royalties over the \$200 million cap from the School Foundation Program (SFP) to the Higher Education Endowment Account and Hathaway Endowment Account, beginning in FY05. Amounts diverted were reduced as necessary to ensure an unobligated, unencumbered balance of \$100 million in the SFP as of July 1 of each fiscal year. Of the amounts diverted, 21% was distributed to the Higher Education Endowment Account until the account balance reached \$105 million, and 79% was distributed to the Hathaway Endowment Account until the account balance reached \$400 million. These distributions were completed in FY08.
- (3) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 326 diverted the portion of federal mineral royalties traditionally directed to the Highway Fund to the General Fund for the 2017-2018 biennium (approximately \$60.1 million /year).
- (4) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 331 directs the final payment of all sequestered monies received in FY 2018 to be deposited into the School Capital Construction Account, rather than the Highway Fund, Community Colleges, or Cities, Towns, Counties and Special Districts Capital Construction Account. 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 134, Section 317 and 2020 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 80, Section 316 redirected any coal lease bonus payments received in FY 2019, FY 2021, and FY 2022 from the School Capital Construction Account to the School Foundation Program Reserve Account.
- (5) - Federal legislation was enacted in December 2007 to reduce the state's share of federal mineral royalties by 2%, beginning in FY08. This revenue decrease reduces distributions to the School Foundation Program Account, the School Capital Construction Account, and the Budget Reserve Account. This 2% reduction was made permanent in December 2013.
- (6) - The President issued a sequestration order on March 1, 2013 in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act as amended. In late October 2013, the Department of Interior began the practice of repaying the state for federal mineral revenues sequestered during the prior federal fiscal year (FFY). CREG anticipates the sequester withholding and subsequent repayments to continue throughout the forecast period. As a result of this assumption (withholding/payback), no net impact of future federal sequestration is included in the forecast.
- (7) - 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 134, Section 316 and 2019 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 80, Section 347 redirected a higher portion of the FMR revenue in excess of \$200 million to the School Foundation Program Account and a lower portion to the Budget Reserve Account for FY18, FY19, and FY20.

Table 8(a)  
Federal Mineral Royalties (without Coal Lease Bonuses) - Projections  
Biennial Distribution by Account  
Cities, Towns,  
Counties and Spec.

Biennium	University of Wyoming	School Foundation (1),(2),(4),(5),(6)	Highway Fund (1),(3)	Highway Fund County Roads	Cities and Towns	Districts Capital Construction	School Dist Cap Con	LRI/BRA (4),(5),(6)	Others (2)	Transportation Enterprise	General Fund Administrative (3)	Totals
Historical:												
2001-02	\$30,145,519	\$263,644,646	\$81,525,180	\$10,048,506	\$39,590,638	\$16,747,511	\$12,058,209	\$189,477,455	\$20,503,245	\$14,484,000	\$2,000,000	\$680,224,909
2003-04	\$26,730,000	\$347,353,273	\$120,285,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$14,850,000	\$10,692,000	\$339,788,599	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$909,733,872
2005-06	\$26,730,000	\$289,876,871	\$120,285,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$14,850,000	\$10,692,000	\$725,995,853	\$250,637,965	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,489,102,689
2007-08	\$26,730,000	\$375,947,293	\$120,285,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$14,850,000	\$10,692,000	\$905,530,970	\$254,362,035	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,758,432,298
2009-10	\$26,730,000	\$599,951,094	\$120,285,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$14,850,000	\$10,692,000	\$844,862,554	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,667,405,648
2011-12	\$26,730,000	\$612,318,859	\$120,285,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$14,850,000	\$10,692,000	\$869,612,188	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,704,523,047
2013-14	\$26,730,000	\$549,436,630	\$120,285,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$14,850,000	\$10,692,000	\$743,886,081	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,515,914,711
2015-16	\$26,730,000	\$434,664,972	\$120,285,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$14,850,000	\$10,692,000	\$514,359,622	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,171,616,594
2017-18	\$26,730,000	\$435,493,713	\$0	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$14,850,000	\$10,692,000	\$469,097,489	\$0	\$0	\$124,285,000	\$1,127,183,202
2019-20	\$34,730,000	\$466,800,520	\$120,285,000	\$8,910,000	\$37,125,000	\$14,850,000	\$10,692,000	\$430,910,766	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$1,128,303,286
Projected:												
2021-22	\$42,800,000	\$296,800,000	\$120,200,000	\$9,000,000	\$37,200,000	\$14,800,000	\$10,600,000	\$222,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$758,200,000
2023-24	\$42,800,000	\$321,300,000	\$120,200,000	\$9,000,000	\$37,200,000	\$14,800,000	\$10,600,000	\$271,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$831,500,000
2025-26	\$42,800,000	\$336,700,000	\$120,200,000	\$9,000,000	\$37,200,000	\$14,800,000	\$10,600,000	\$302,400,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$877,700,000

- (1) - In FY99 and FY00, mineral severance taxes and federal mineral royalties were diverted from the Highway Fund to the School Foundation Program until \$20 million was received. This revenue diversion from the Highway Fund was offset with additional fuel tax revenue. In FY01 and FY02, the diversion of revenues from these sources continued, however, the amount was not limited to a fixed dollar amount, but was a dollar for dollar swap in the amount raised by the fuel tax.
- (2) - 2005 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 190 diverted federal mineral royalties over the \$200 million cap from the School Foundation Program (SFP) to the Higher Education Endowment Account and Hathaway Endowment Account, beginning in FY05. Amounts diverted were reduced as necessary to ensure an unobligated, unencumbered balance of \$100 million in the SFP as of July 1 of each fiscal year. Of the amounts diverted, 21% was distributed to the Higher Education Endowment Account until the account balance reached \$105 million, and 79% was distributed to the Hathaway Endowment Account until the account balance reached \$400 million. These distributions were completed in FY08.
- (3) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 326 diverted the portion of federal mineral royalties traditionally directed to the Highway Fund to the General Fund for the 2017-2018 biennium (approximately \$60.1 million /year).
- (4) - Federal legislation was enacted in December 2007 to reduce the state's share of federal mineral royalties by 2%, beginning in FY08. This revenue decrease reduces distributions to the School Foundation Program Account and the Budget Reserve Account. This 2% reduction was made permanent in December 2013.
- (5) - The President issued a sequestration order on March 1, 2013 in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act as amended. In late October 2013, the Department of Interior began the practice of repaying the state for federal mineral revenues sequestered during the prior federal fiscal year (FFY). CREG anticipates the sequester withholding and subsequent repayments to continue throughout the forecast period. As a result of this assumption (withholding/payback), no net impact of future federal sequestration is included in the forecast.
- (6) - 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 134, Section 316 and 2019 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 80, Section 347 redirected a higher portion of the FMR revenue in excess of \$200 million to the School Foundation Program Account and a lower portion to the Budget Reserve Account for FY18, FY19, and FY20.

Table 8(b)  
Coal Lease Bonuses - Projections  
Biennial Distribution by Account

Biennium	Cities, Towns, Counties and Spec. Districts Capital Construction (1)	Highway Fund (1)	LRI	School Dist Cap Con (1),(2),(3)	Community Colleges (1)	Totals
Historical:						
2001-02	\$11,250,000	\$3,750,000	\$0	\$98,344,191	\$3,200,000	\$116,544,191
2003-04	\$11,250,000	\$3,750,000	\$0	\$102,702,374	\$3,200,000	\$120,902,374
2005-06	\$11,250,000	\$3,750,000	\$0	\$406,429,600	\$3,200,000	\$424,629,600
2007-08	\$11,250,000	\$3,750,000	\$0	\$336,494,409	\$3,200,000	\$354,694,409
2009-10	\$11,250,000	\$3,750,000	\$0	\$242,652,206	\$3,200,000	\$260,852,206
2011-12	\$11,250,000	\$3,750,000	\$0	\$174,351,801	\$3,200,000	\$192,551,801
2013-14	\$11,250,000	\$3,750,000	\$0	\$433,427,917	\$3,200,000	\$451,627,917
2015-16	\$11,250,000	\$3,750,000	\$0	\$426,091,807	\$3,200,000	\$444,291,807
2017-18	\$5,625,000	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$120,596,871	\$1,600,000	\$129,696,871
2019-20	\$518,400	\$172,800	\$368,640	\$184,320	\$138,240	\$1,382,400
Projected:						
2021-22	\$340,000	\$120,000	\$360,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$920,000
2023-24	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2025-26	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

- (1) - 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 31, Section 331 directs the final payment of all sequestered monies received in FY 2018 to be deposited into the School Capital Construction Account, rather than the Highway Fund, Community Colleges, or Cities, Towns, Counties and Special Districts Capital Construction Account. 2018 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 134, Section 317 and 2020 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 80, Section 316 redirected any coal lease bonus payments received in FY 2019, FY 2021, and FY 2022 from the School Capital Construction Account to the School Foundation Program Reserve Account.
- (2) - Federal legislation was enacted in December 2007 to reduce the state's share of federal mineral royalties by 2%, beginning in FY08. This revenue decrease reduces distributions to the School Capital Construction Account. This 2% reduction was made permanent in December 2013.
- (3) - The President issued a sequestration order on March 1, 2013 in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act as amended. In late October 2013, the Department of Interior began the practice of repaying the state for federal mineral revenues sequestered during the prior federal fiscal year (FFY). CREG anticipates the sequester withholding and subsequent repayments to continue throughout the forecast period. As a result of this assumption (withholding/payback), no net impact of future federal sequestration is included in the forecast.



Table 9  
Total State Assessed Valuation

Calendar Year of Production (1)	Oil	Gas	Coal	Trona	Other Minerals	Minerals Totals	Other Property	Grand Totals
Historical:								
2001	\$1,080,018,231	\$3,882,089,465	\$1,506,337,295	\$209,191,934	\$61,089,137	\$6,738,726,062	\$4,430,580,865	\$11,169,306,927
2002	\$1,083,555,330	\$2,512,574,992	\$1,760,291,304	\$203,324,146	\$64,567,181	\$5,624,312,953	\$4,715,774,001	\$10,340,086,954
2003	\$1,244,211,776	\$5,265,135,004	\$1,846,983,332	\$195,203,377	\$64,488,534	\$8,616,022,023	\$5,063,514,295	\$13,679,536,318
2004	\$1,634,067,860	\$7,039,052,884	\$2,039,556,051	\$198,943,291	\$72,397,802	\$10,984,017,888	\$5,461,066,596	\$16,445,084,484
2005	\$2,152,842,718	\$10,134,180,366	\$2,280,138,621	\$255,216,361	\$83,997,233	\$14,906,375,299	\$6,072,284,471	\$20,978,659,770
2006	\$2,533,149,964	\$8,770,228,320	\$2,884,925,775	\$299,227,941	\$98,848,458	\$14,586,380,458	\$6,904,886,980	\$21,491,267,438
2007	\$2,843,196,944	\$7,271,144,479	\$3,279,547,772	\$339,684,701	\$111,630,388	\$13,845,204,284	\$8,053,126,913	\$21,898,331,197
2008	\$4,089,269,385	\$12,003,450,988	\$3,760,527,297	\$427,193,253	\$116,440,939	\$20,396,881,862	\$8,822,651,321	\$29,219,533,183
2009	\$2,439,657,555	\$5,861,051,297	\$3,834,477,312	\$350,783,487	\$97,845,933	\$12,583,815,584	\$8,732,662,047	\$21,316,477,631
2010	\$3,272,849,256	\$7,601,436,243	\$4,108,362,906	\$375,999,587	\$134,780,261	\$15,493,428,253	\$8,846,271,979	\$24,339,700,232
2011	\$4,119,591,576	\$7,190,810,473	\$4,284,972,107	\$431,369,858	\$159,937,621	\$16,186,681,635	\$9,055,962,943	\$25,242,644,578
2012	\$4,229,997,989	\$4,470,657,938	\$4,178,694,059	\$451,440,510	\$175,774,950	\$13,506,565,446	\$9,290,528,889	\$22,797,094,335
2013	\$4,861,690,388	\$5,090,310,877	\$3,905,573,027	\$439,786,716	\$165,704,643	\$14,463,065,651	\$9,701,401,874	\$24,164,467,525
2014	\$5,566,696,351	\$5,803,100,895	\$3,983,594,226	\$459,695,778	\$193,164,243	\$16,006,251,493	\$10,051,030,476	\$26,057,281,969
2015	\$3,250,396,372	\$2,922,950,409	\$3,743,608,369	\$482,906,297	\$175,457,452	\$10,575,318,899	\$10,357,469,657	\$20,932,788,556
2016	\$2,465,561,294	\$2,406,788,472	\$2,916,684,373	\$467,615,856	\$134,111,251	\$8,390,761,246	\$10,434,337,957	\$18,825,099,203
2017	\$3,226,507,812	\$3,143,840,698	\$3,050,426,425	\$469,793,914	\$133,606,834	\$10,024,175,683	\$10,758,321,308	\$20,782,496,991
2018	\$4,686,318,402	\$3,196,132,036	\$2,843,015,238	\$472,910,533	\$143,049,009	\$11,341,425,218	\$11,456,335,550	\$22,797,760,768
2019	\$4,904,119,422	\$2,510,868,128	\$2,530,834,432	\$499,802,467	\$145,565,897	\$10,591,190,346	\$11,885,005,548	\$22,476,195,894
Projected:								
2020	\$2,677,500,000	\$1,404,500,000	\$2,016,900,000	\$336,000,000	\$115,100,000	\$6,550,000,000	\$12,241,600,000	\$18,791,600,000
2021	\$2,520,000,000	\$1,780,800,000	\$2,140,000,000	\$361,200,000	\$110,300,000	\$6,912,300,000	\$12,486,400,000	\$19,398,700,000
2022	\$3,037,500,000	\$1,905,800,000	\$1,833,600,000	\$416,300,000	\$120,400,000	\$7,313,600,000	\$12,736,100,000	\$20,049,700,000
2023	\$3,442,500,000	\$1,999,200,000	\$1,773,900,000	\$447,800,000	\$120,500,000	\$7,783,900,000	\$12,990,800,000	\$20,774,700,000
2024	\$4,050,000,000	\$1,858,100,000	\$1,722,400,000	\$447,800,000	\$120,700,000	\$8,199,000,000	\$13,250,600,000	\$21,449,600,000
2025	\$4,275,000,000	\$1,890,700,000	\$1,664,400,000	\$504,000,000	\$120,700,000	\$8,454,800,000	\$13,515,600,000	\$21,970,400,000
2026	\$4,950,000,000	\$1,923,300,000	\$1,620,600,000	\$528,000,000	\$120,700,000	\$9,142,600,000	\$13,785,900,000	\$22,928,500,000