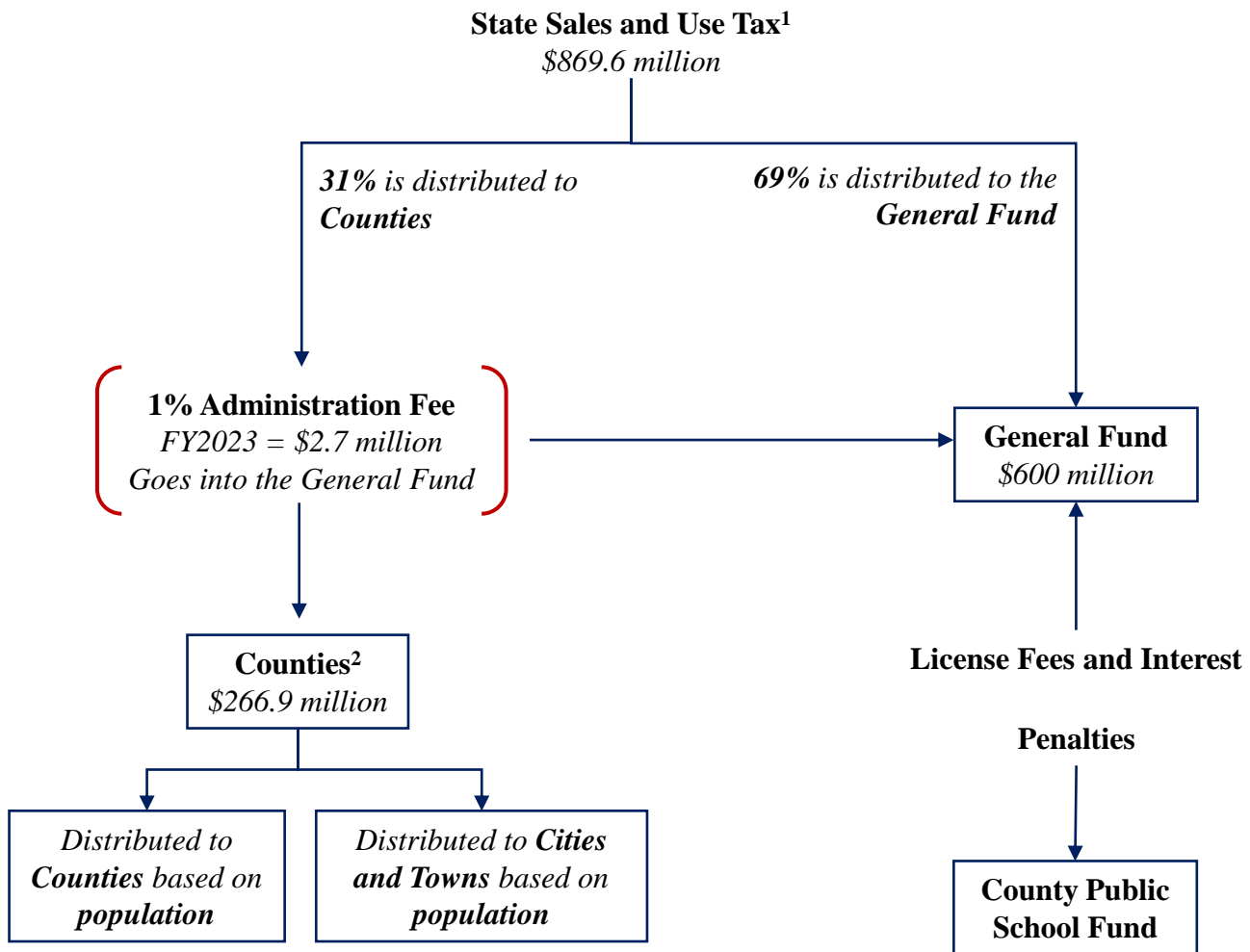


Distribution for FY2023
State Sales and Use Tax
W.S. 39-15-111 (Sales) and W.S. 39-16-111 (Use)

Pursuant to W.S. 39-15-104 the sales tax rate is four percent. Pursuant to W.S. 39-16-104 the use tax rate is four percent. Sales tax is a tax on the sale, transfer, or exchange of a taxable item or service. Use tax is a tax on the storage, use, or consumption of a taxable item or service where no sales tax has been paid. Sales tax is applied when both buyer and seller are in the same state, whereas use tax applies to purchases made outside a state’s taxing jurisdiction but still used within the state.



¹Excluded from the chart above are: 1) Distribution of lodging taxes (from 5-7%), and resort districts (0-3%); 2) Distribution related to impact assistance payments and other special considerations.

²The distribution to counties is based on the proportion of sales, except for a small base amount and proportion of population directed to each county.

Distribution for FY2023

Severance Taxes

W.S. 39-14-801

Severance taxes are paid by extractive industries to the State of Wyoming for the privilege of removing, extracting, severing, or producing any mineral pursuant to W.S. 39-14-101 through 711. Severance tax rates imposed are between two percent and seven percent. Collected funds are distributed pursuant to W.S. 39-14-801. The state received \$896.1 million in severance taxes in FY 2022.

Constitutional 1.5% Severance Tax

Article 15, Section 19

Permanent Wyoming
Mineral Trust Fund
FY2023 = \$217.3 million

Statutory 1% Severance Tax

FY 2023^{1,3}
*Amount equal to 2/3 of the
Constitutional 1.5% Severance Tax*

*1/2 of the amount goes to the
Permanent Wyoming
Mineral Trust Fund
FY2023 = \$72.4 million*

*1/2 of the amount goes to the
Common School Account in the
Permanent Land Fund
FY2023 = \$72.4 million*

**Leaking
Underground
Storage Tank
(LUST) Program
Account²**
*Amount equal to
\$0.01 of the fuel tax
FY2023 = \$9.5 million*

Distribution of all “Other Statutory” severance tax up to \$155 million

General Fund	62.26%	\$96,503,000
Water I, Water II, Water III	15.05%	\$23,327,500
Cities/Towns	9.25%	\$14,337,500
Highway Fund	4.33%	\$6,711,500
Counties	3.88%	\$6,014,000
County Road Construction Fund	2.90%	\$4,495,000
Cities, Town, and Counties Cap Con	2.33%	\$3,611,500

Severance taxes over \$155 million

Severance taxes over \$328.25 million in FY2023⁴

*2/3 of the amount
goes to the **Budget
Reserve Account**
FY2023 = \$115.5
million*

*1/3 of the amount
goes to the
General Fund
FY2023 = \$57.8
million*

*1/3 of the amount
goes to the
General Fund
FY2023 = \$64.4
million*

*1/3 of the amount goes to
the **School Foundation
Program Reserve Account**
FY2023 = \$64.4 million*

*1/3 of the amount goes to
the **Budget Reserve
Account**
FY2023 = \$64.4 million*

¹The "2/3 equivalent" of the Constitutional Severance Tax diversion references severance tax amounts received from surface and underground coal (W.S. 39-14-104(a)(i) and (b)(i)) and from oil and gas (W.S. 35-14-204(a)(i)).

²This amount is “swapped” with a like amount of fuel tax, meaning the gas tax is directed to WYDOT and the severance tax is directed to the LUST account.

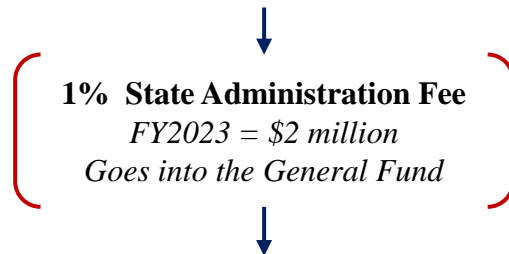
³See 2021 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 144, Section 2.

⁴See 2022 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 51, Section 314.

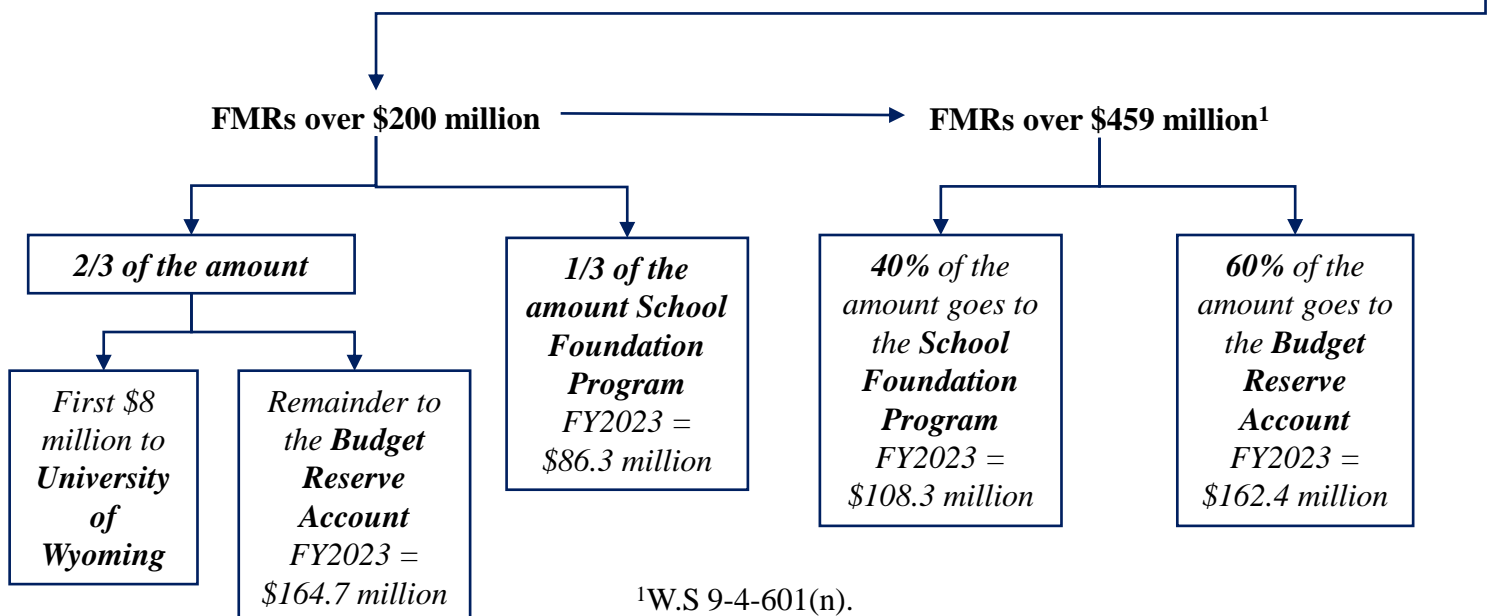
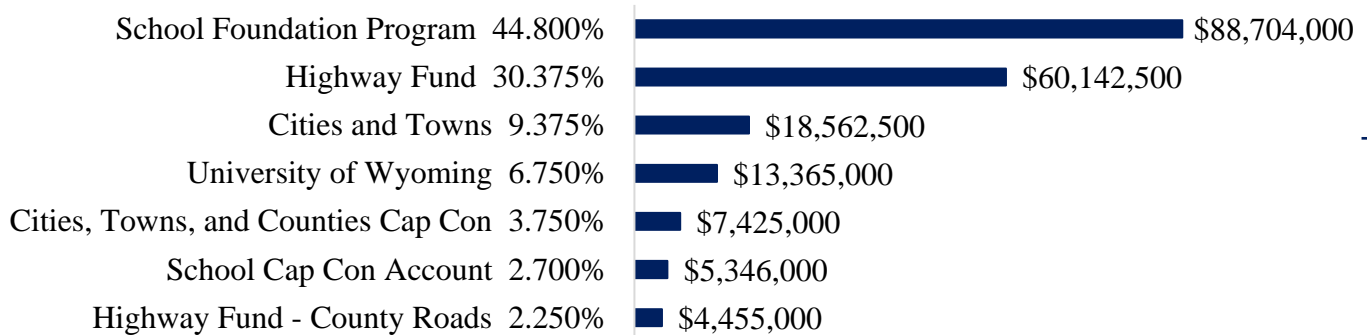
Distribution for FY2023 Federal Mineral Royalties (FMRs) W.S. 9-4-601

FMRs are paid by extractive industries to the Office of Natural Resources Revenue within the Department of Interior. The royalty rate is commonly, though not always, set at 12.5 percent. Federal legislation passed in 2022 raised the royalty rate on new leases to 16.67 percent. FMRs are generally split evenly between the federal government and the state governments of origin, after the payment of an administrative fee and potential federal sequestration. The state received \$750 million in FMRs in FY2022.

FMRs up to \$200 million



Distribution of remaining FMRs balance after 1% administration fees

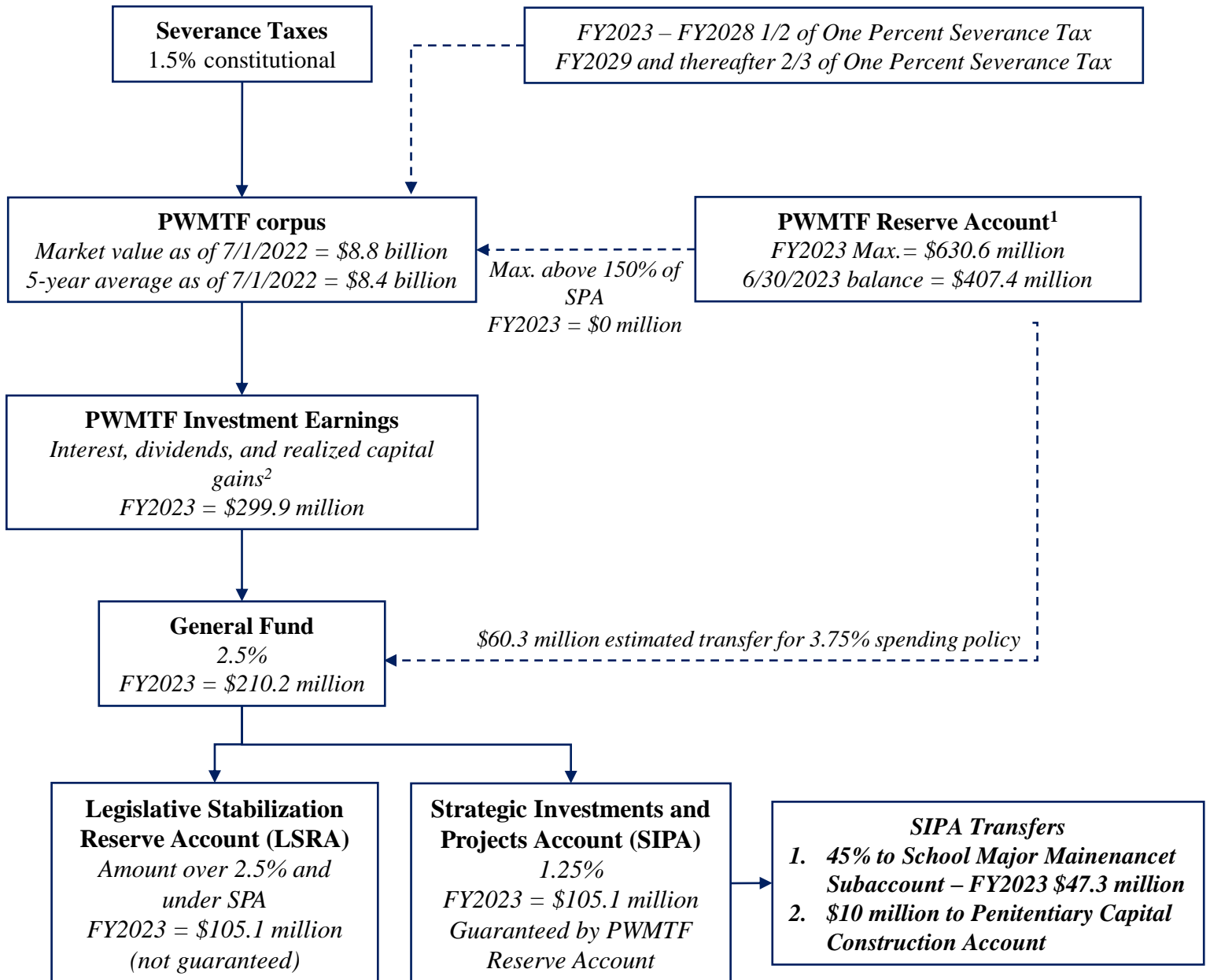


¹W.S. 9-4-601(n).

FY2023 Estimated Spending Policy
Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund (PWMTF)
W.S. 9-4-719(d)

The spending policy amount (SPA) is static at five percent of the five-year average of the market value of the corpus. W.S. 9-4-719 outlines the purpose of the spending policy as follows:

- (a) The purpose of this section is to establish a spending policy for earnings on permanent fund investments to provide, in descending order of importance:
- (i) Consistent, sustainable flow of earnings for expenditure over time;
 - (ii) Protection of the corpus of the permanent funds against inflation; and
 - (iii) To the extent practicable, increases in earnings available for expenditure to offset the effects of inflation.

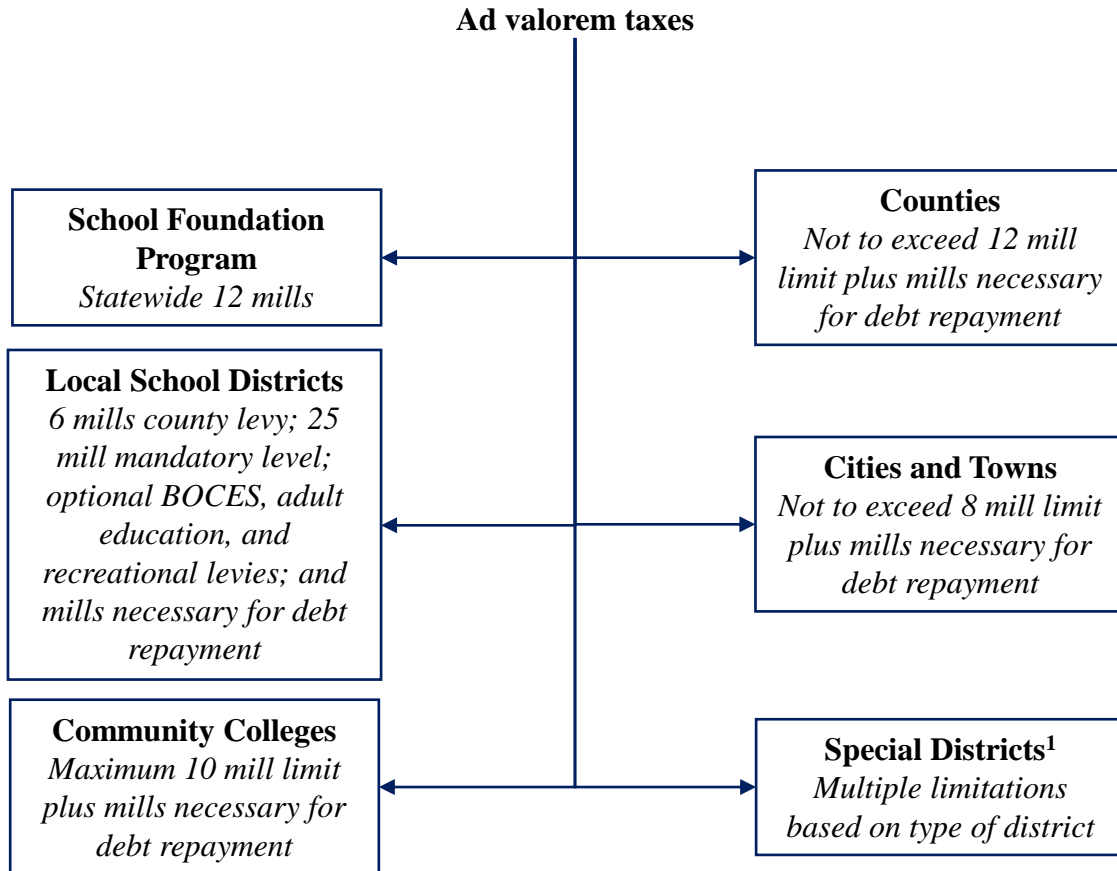


¹SPA is static at five percent (2021 Session Laws, Chapter 144 changed the SPA from declining to 4.75 percent in FY2023 and 4.5 percent in FY2024). The PWMTF Reserve Account assures 2.5 percent to the General Fund and 1.25 percent to the SIPA for a total of 3.75 percent. Available reserve account balance includes \$6.4 million of estimated investment earnings within the PWMTF Reserve Account for FY2023.

²The basis for estimated interest, dividends, and realized capital gains is the October 2022 CREG forecast, which projects future interest and dividends and uses a value of zero for capital gains and losses.

Distribution for FY2023
Ad Valorem Taxes
W.S. 39-13-104

Ad valorem taxes are not collected, pooled, and distributed similar to many other major revenue sources. Therefore, this graphic shows the potential imposition (tax rate = mill levy), rather than distribution, of property taxes.

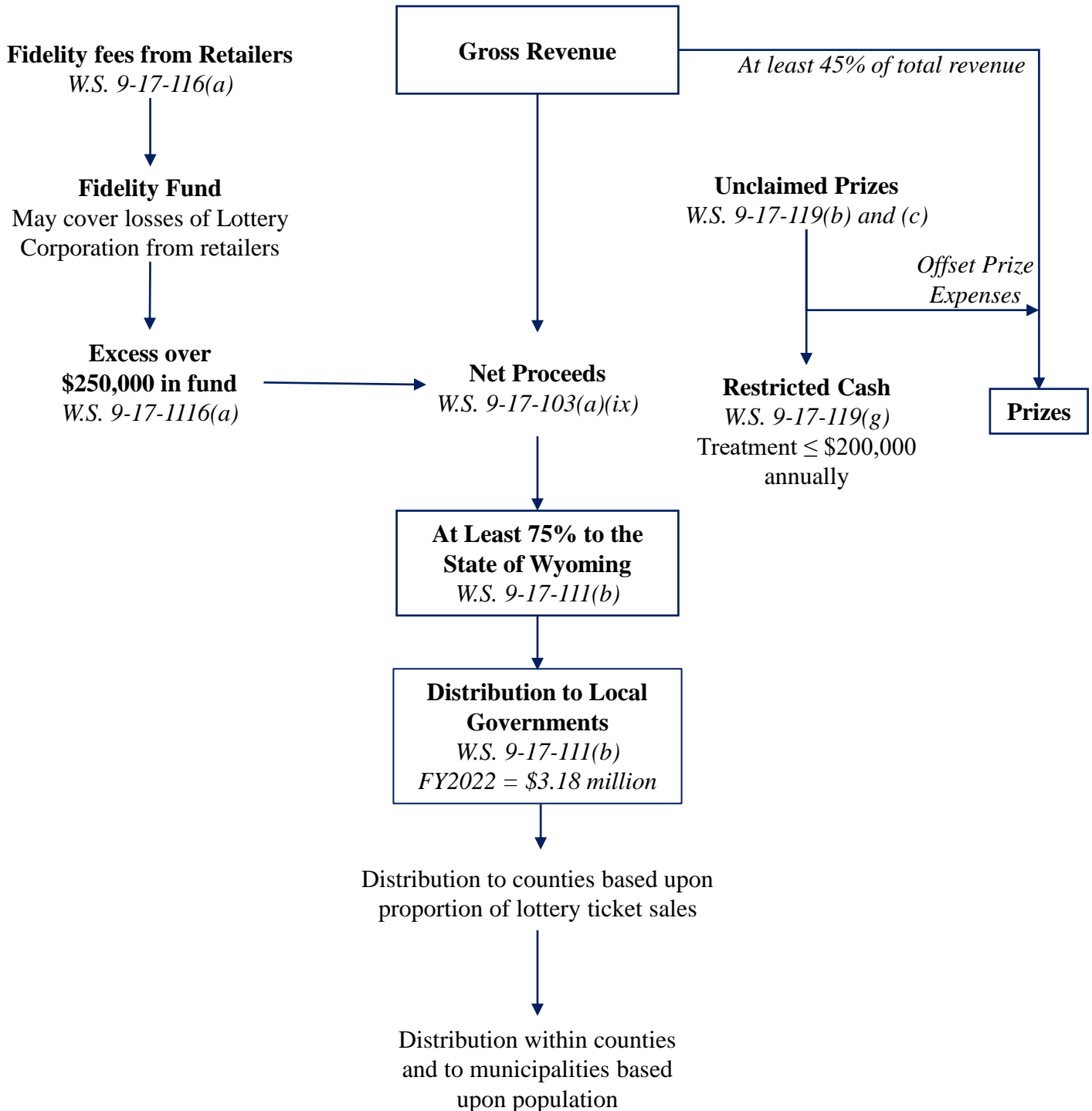


¹Pursuant to W.S. 39-13-104(e) and (f), special districts include hospital (6 mill max.), cemetery (3 mill max.), fire protection (3 mill max.), sanitary and improvement (1 mill max.), museum (1 mill max.), solid waste removal (3 mill max.), weed and pest (2 mill max.), water and sewer (8 mill max.), water conservancy (1 mill max.), rural health care (4 mill max.), soil and water conservation (1 mill max.), senior citizen services (2 mill max.), senior health care (2 mill max.), flood control (12 mill max.), and rural county (1 mill max.) districts.

Lottery Ticket Sales

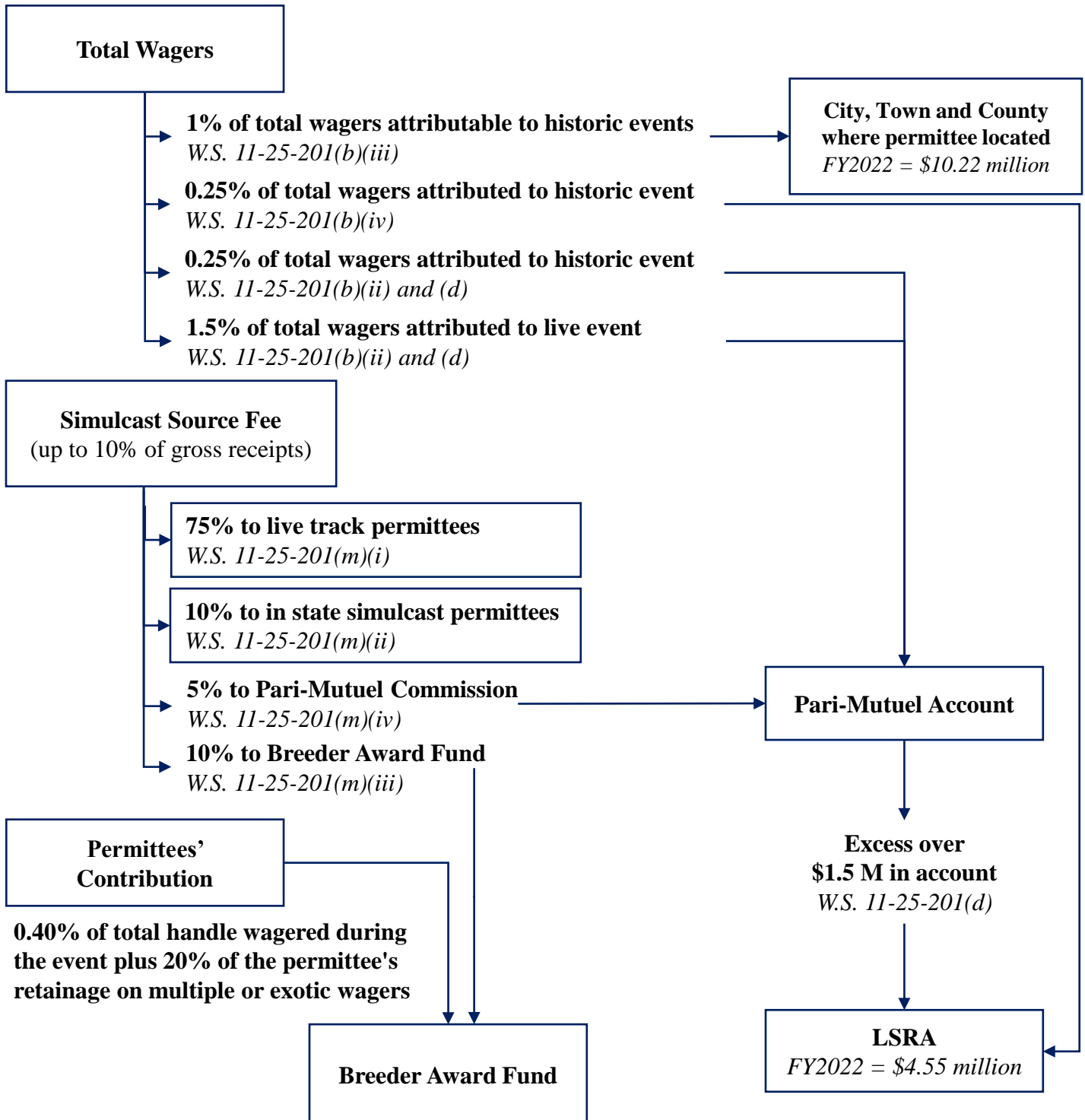
W.S. 9-17-101 through 128

The Wyoming Lottery began in August 2014 after passage of the Wyoming Lottery Act in 2013 (2013 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 200). Net proceeds from lottery ticket sales are distributed to local governments.



Pari-Mutuel Wagering W.S. 11-25-201 through 209

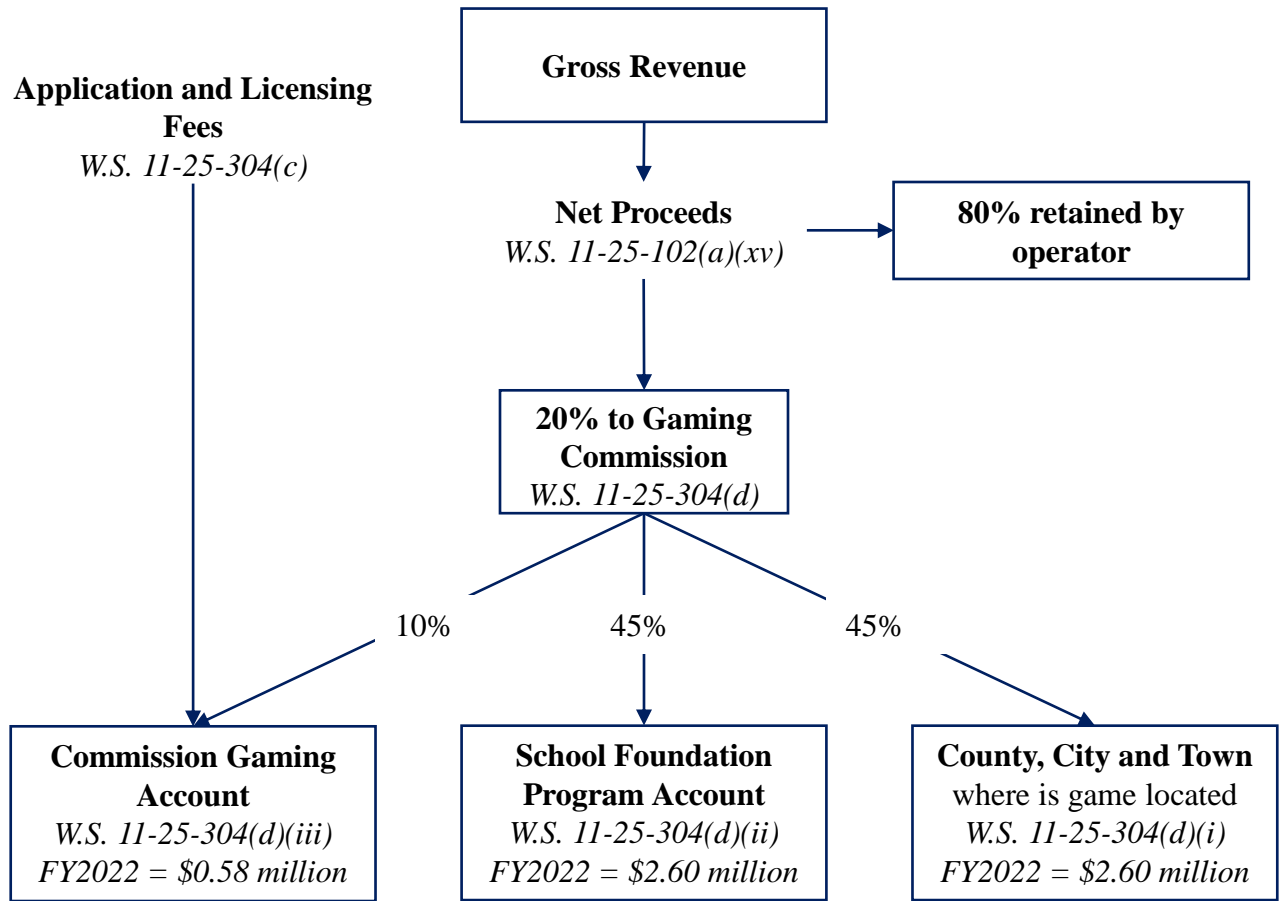
Wyoming permitted pari-mutuel activities in 1967 with the passage of 1967 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 245. Currently, proceeds from the tax on wagers supports the Legislative Stabilization Reserve Account (LSRA) and local governments.



Skills Based Amusement Games

W.S. 11-25-301 through 306

The Wyoming Gaming Commission was given authority to regulate skills-based amusement games in 2020 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 114. Proceeds from the tax on these activities supports the School Foundation Program account and local governments.



Online Sports Wagering W.S. 9-24-101 through 106

Wyoming permitted online sports wagering with the passage of 2021 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 100. Proceeds from the tax on sports wagering revenues support the General Fund.

