



WYOMING LEGISLATIVE SERVICE OFFICE

Research Memorandum

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO IDENTIFY EXECUTIVE BRANCH PROGRAMS NO LONGER OPERATED OR FUNDED

June 2025

Prepared by Clayton Caldwell, Research Analyst

BACKGROUND:

The Management Audit Committee's second priority for 2025 interim topics is to review and evaluate executive branch programs, and to consider possible repeal of statutory authority for agency programs no longer operated or funded. The remainder of this memorandum summarizes agency reporting that could help to identify such programs.

QUESTIONS:

- What are agencies' programmatic priorities for the 2025-2026 biennium?
- What is the Major New Programs and Major Modifications to Existing Programs Report?
- What is the Delayed Effective Dates & Repeals Report?
- What is the Regulatory Reduction Task Force?

SUMMARY OF ALL AGENCY PROGRAMMATIC PRIORITIES FOR THE 2025-2026 BIENNIUM

Budget requests are prepared by agency fiscal personnel in conjunction with the Budget Department.¹ The budget process begins with the Budget Department preparing a standard budget request for each agency and submitting the standard budget to the agency in July. The standard budget is roughly equivalent to what the agency had received for the prior biennium with adjustments made for legislatively or executively approved transfers of funds into or out of an agency's budget. An agency may then develop an "exception/expanded" budget request that asks

¹ Wyoming Legislative Service Office, *Explanation of Wyoming's Budget Process*, <https://wyoleg.gov/budget/budproc.htm> (Last accessed June 18, 2025) (The citation provided describes the remainder of the paragraph.).

for increased funding necessary to maintain current levels of service or make necessary programmatic changes.

Agency budget requests are accompanied by a written, comprehensive report of the programs, objectives, activities, and conditions covering the previous financial period.² The priorities for each agency are shown in Section 5 of each agency's individual budget request. For an example of agency biennium priorities, see **Figure 1**. For a fact sheet summarizing each agency's priorities for the 2025-2026 biennium, see **Appendix A**. Given that the full 83-page fact sheet with appendices was sent to Management Audit Committee members on June 5, only the first six pages are included in Appendix A as an example.

Figure 1. Department of Revenue Priorities

SECTION 5. DEPARTMENT PRIORITIES								
011 - Department of Revenue								
Priority	Division	Unit #	Program Name / Description	\$	GF	FF	OF	# of Positions
1	100	103	Administrative Services - Collection & Distribution of Taxes	\$ 1,824,422	\$ 1,824,422	\$0	\$0	9
2	200	201	Excise Tax Division - Sales & Use Tax Administration	\$ 7,190,377	\$ 7,190,377	\$0	\$0	34
3	200	285	Mineral Tax Division - Mineral Tax Administration	\$ 3,546,720	\$ 2,584,210	\$0	\$ 962,510	16
4	500	501	Liquor Division- Liquor Distribution (Enterprise Fund	\$ 10,663,566	\$0	\$0	\$ 10,663,566	52
4	500	502	Alcohol Server Training Program	\$298,050	\$0	\$0	\$298,050	0
4	600	601	Liquor Sales & Purchases	\$ 275,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$ 275,000,000	0
4	700	701	General Fund Transfers	\$ 42,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$ 42,000,000	0
5	100	102	Streamlined Sales Tax - Membership to Streamlined Sales Tax	\$50,000	\$ 50,000	\$0	\$0	0
6	300	301	Property Tax Division - Valuation, Assessment & Appraisal	\$ 7,247,319	\$ 7,247,319	\$0	\$0	10
7	100	105	Information Technology	\$ 3,667,398	\$ 3,667,398	\$0	\$0	0
8	100	101	Administration - Director, Human Resources	\$ 438,659	\$438,659	\$0	\$0	1
9	300	303	Property Tax Refund Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0
TOTALS				\$ 351,926,511	\$ 23,002,385	\$0	\$328,924,126	122

Source: 2025-2026 Biennium Budget Request, Agency 011: Department of Revenue (2025).

Agency budget requests must also include a comprehensive list of statutory authority. This list could be cross-referenced with agency priorities to potentially identify statutory authority that could be repealed in the absence of a funded or operational program. For an example of agency statutory authority, see **Figure 2**.

Figure 2. Department of Revenue Statutory Authority

SECTION 3. DEPARTMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITY

W.S. 9-2-2007 (creation of Department of Revenue), W.S. 9-2-1701 thru 9-2-1708

Operational Statutory Authority: Title 12, Title 39, W.S. 18-3-201, 37-2-106 thru 37-2-109, United States Bankruptcy Code

² W.S. § 9-2-1024.

MAJOR NEW PROGRAMS AND MAJOR MODIFICATIONS TO EXISTING PROGRAMS REPORT

From 1997³ to 2017, Wyoming statute required the Legislative Service Office to present an annual report to the Management Audit Committee listing the new acts that created major programs or major modifications to existing programs.⁴ The report, called the Major New Programs and Major Modifications to Existing Programs Report, was provided to the Management Audit Committee within 45 days after the end of each legislative session.⁵ The Legislative Service Office first provided a preliminary report of new acts to the chairmen of each House and Senate Standing Committee for comment, then provided the report to the Management Council.⁶ The statute mandating that the Legislative Service Office prepare the report was repealed in 2018.⁷ For the first three pages of the 2017 report provided to the Management Audit Committee, see **Appendix B**.

DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATES & REPEALS REPORT

The Legislative Service Office annually prepares a report listing laws that will become effective or will be repealed on a future date, titled the “Delayed Effective Dates & Repeals Report.”⁸ The report also lists legislation terminating a program’s legal authority on a specified future date unless the Legislature acts to amend the law. Many of the provisions listed in the report are intended to simply sunset or become effective as provided by law. Some provisions provided in the listed legislation reflect dates allowing the Legislature to review the status of the law in the future. The report is provided so the Legislature may request legislation it deems appropriate to amend program authorization and delayed effective and repeal dates. For the 2025 report, see **Appendix C**.

SUMMARY OF THE REGULATORY REDUCTION TASK FORCE

In 2023, the Management Council created the Regulatory Reduction Task Force (Task Force) to examine rules, regulations, statutes, and processes affecting the mining, agricultural, and construction industries.⁹ The goal of the Task Force was to reduce and streamline regulations to

³ 1998 Wyo. Sess. Laws Ch. 58 § 1 (The statute was updated in the 1998 Special & Budget Session, but the Legislative Service Office also produced a report in 1997.).

⁴ W.S. § 28-1-115(e).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Tamara Rivale, *2017 Major New Programs Report and Major Modifications to Existing Programs*, Wyoming Legislative Service Office, 1 (2017), <https://wyoleg.gov/InterimCommittee/2017/SMA-0712APPENDIX13.PDF>.

⁷ 2018 Wyo. Sess. Laws Ch. 99 § 2.

⁸ Wyoming Legislative Service Office, *Delayed Effective Dates & Repeals*, 1 (2025), <https://wyoleg.gov/leginfo/reports/effdates.pdf> (The citation provided describes the remainder of the paragraph.).

⁹ TaLise Hansen, *Regulatory Reduction Task Force 2023 Interim Summary and 2024 Interim*, Wyoming Legislative Service Office, 1 (2024), <https://wyoleg.gov/InterimCommittee/2024/S37-202405292-01RRTF2023InterimSummary.pdf> (The citation provided describes the remainder of the paragraph.).

make Wyoming a business-friendly state. In 2023, the Management Council directed the Task Force to examine federally-mandated state programs for which the state exercises primacy over the federal government, identify areas where administrative rules and statutes in Wyoming may be reduced, and examine regulatory burdens on the construction industry that increase costs or prolong permitting and licensing requirements. In 2024, the Management Council reduced the scope of the Task Force by removing the agriculture industry and focusing the Task Force's work on the construction and energy industries. The Task Force met for four days in 2023 and five days in 2024. For a memorandum describing the composition, duties, and deliverables of the Task Force, see **Appendix D**. For a fact sheet summarizing regulatory reduction efforts from other states, see **Appendix E**.

SURVEY OF AGENCIES

One final option would be to request that agencies complete a survey effectively self-reporting statutory authority that could be repealed for programs no longer operated or funded. It was believed that a similar survey had been conducted a number of years ago, but Research staff was unable to locate any survey saved in electronic form. Hard-copy records supporting the Select Committee on Archaic Laws (2009 through 2016) have been requested from State Archives, but in the absence of an example of a previous survey, a new survey document could be developed for use.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact LSO Research at 777-7881.

Appendix A



WYOMING LEGISLATIVE SERVICE OFFICE

Fact Sheet

AGENCIES' PRIORITIES FOR THE 2025-2026 BIENNIUM

May 2025

Prepared by Pierre Chesnais, Research Analyst

QUESTION: Provide each agency's priorities for the 2025-2026 biennium.

SHORT ANSWER: Appendix A provides, when applicable, each agency's priorities for the 2025–2026 biennium, with the exception of the Department of Health. Due to the Department of Health's higher number of priorities compared to other agencies, all of the agency's priorities are presented in Appendix B. Table 1 serves as a table of contents for Appendix A, indicating the page on which each agency's information can be found. While most agencies are listed in order of their agency number, some with larger volumes of information may be placed at the end of Appendix A.

Table 1: Table of Contents for Appendix A

Agency Number	Agency Name	Page Number
001	Governor's Office	1
002	Secretary of State	1
003	State Auditor	1
004	State Treasurer	1
006	Department of Administration and Information	2
007	Military Department	27-30
008	Office of the Public Defender	2
010	Department of Agriculture	31-32
011	Department of Revenue	2
012	Board of Architects and Landscape Architects	3
014	Miners Hospital	3
015	Attorney General	3-4
016	Board of Barber Examiners	4
017	Board of Radiologic Technologists	4
018	Real Estate Commission	4
019	Professional Teaching Standards	5
020	Department of Environmental Quality	5
021	Department of Audit	33-35

Agency Number	Agency Name	Page Number
022	Board of Respiratory Care	5
023	Public Service Commission	5
024	State Parks Cultural Resources	6
027	State Construction Department	7
028	Board of Registration in Podiatry	7
029	Water Development Office	7
030	Board of Chiropractic Examiners	8
031	Collection Agency Board	8
033	Board of Cosmetology	8
034	Board of Dental Examiners	8
035	Board of Funeral Service Practitioners	9
036	Board of Midwifery	9
037	State Engineer	9-10
038	Pari-Mutuel Commission	10
039	Wildlife/Natural Resource Trust Account	11
041	Fire Prevention	11
042	Geological Survey	11
043	Dietetics Licensing Board	12
044	Insurance Department	12
045	Department of Transportation	13
046	Board of Martial Arts	13
048	Department of Health	Appendix B
049	Department of Family Services	36-37
051	Livestock Board	14
052	Medical Licensing Board	14
053	Department of Workforce Services	14
054	Board of Nursing	15
055	Oil and Gas Commission	15
056	Board of Optometry	15
057	Community College Commission	16
058	Board of Speech Pathology and Audiology	17
059	Board of Pharmacy	17
060	State Lands and Investments	38
061	Board of Certified Public Accountants	17
062	Board of Physical Therapy	17
063	Governor's Residence	17
064	Board of Hearing Aid Specialists	18
065	Board of Athletic Training	18
066	Wyoming Tourism Board	18
067	University of Wyoming	19
068	Board of Psychology	20
069	Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	20
070	Enhanced Oil Recovery System	20

Agency Number	Agency Name	Page Number
072	Retirement System	21
075	Board of Outfitters	21
077	Enterprise Technology Services	21
078	Mental Health Professions Licensing Board	22
079	Board of Nursing Home Administrators	22
080	Department of Corrections	22
081	Board of Parole	22
083	Board of Occupational Therapy	22
084	Board of Professional Geologists	23
085	Wyoming Business Council	23
090	Wyoming Energy Authority	23
096	State Budget Department	23
098	Office of Guardian Ad Litem	24
103	Judicial Conduct and Ethics Commission	No listed budget priorities.
151	District Attorney Judicial District 1	24
157	District Attorney Judicial District 7	24
160	Board of Prosecuting Attorneys	24
205	Education School Finance	25
206	Department of Education	25-26
211	Board of Equalization	26
220	Environmental Quality Control	26
251	Board of Veterinary Medicine	27
252	Board of Acupuncture	27
270	Office of Administrative Hearings	27

Appendix A

List of Priorities for All Departments and
Agencies Excluding the Department of Health

001-Governor's Office

The Governor's Office is focused on advancing a stronger, more resilient Wyoming and thriving communities by building an exceptional education system and workforce while strengthening existing industries and promoting new economic opportunities. All of this is guided by fiscal discipline.

Governor Gordon believes in the importance of safe and healthy Wyoming communities. Thriving communities have schools that prepare students to enter the 21st century workforce; accessible healthcare; and economies that support small business growth and entrepreneurship. Our energy economy will continue to be foundational to Wyoming's future and our economic development strategy must ensure we are building a more resilient workforce. Wyoming's natural resources must be tended to carefully, and they include not only oil, gas, coal and other minerals, but also water, wildlife and wide-open spaces.

002- Secretary of State**SECTION 5. DEPARTMENT PRIORITIES**

002 - Secretary of State								
Priority	Division	Unit #	Program Name / Description	\$	GF	FF	OF	# of Positions
1	0100	0101	Administration	\$8,608,348	\$8,374,875	\$233,473	\$0	28
2	0400	0401	Securities Enforcement	\$719,405	\$0	\$0	\$719,405	3
3	0600	0601	Bucking Horse and Rider	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	0
Totals				\$9,347,753	\$8,374,875	\$233,473	\$739,405	31

003- State Auditor**SECTION 5. DEPARTMENT PRIORITIES**

003 - State Auditor's Office								
Priority	Division	Unit #	Program Name	\$	GF	FF	OF	# of Positions
1	0100	0101	Administration	\$15,829,106	\$15,829,106	\$0	\$0	23
2	2500	2501	Retirees Insurance	\$2,277,000	\$2,277,000	\$0	\$0	0
				\$18,106,106	\$18,106,106	\$0	\$0	23

004- State Treasurer**SECTION 5. DEPARTMENT PRIORITIES**

004 - State Treasurer's Office								
Priority	Division	Unit #	Program Name/Description	\$	GF	FF	OF	# of Positions
1	0100	0101	Administration	\$3,564,738	\$3,451,502	\$0	\$113,236	8
2	0100	0102	Investment Funds Committee	\$45,000	\$0	\$0	\$45,000	0
3	0600	0601	Investments	\$45,521,357	\$0	\$0	\$45,521,357	5
4	0600	0602	Financial Accounting	\$7,182,678	\$0	\$0	\$7,182,678	7
5	0900	0901	Investments	\$8,085,906	\$0	\$0	\$8,085,906	8
6	0900	0903	Financial Accounting	\$2,775,027	\$0	\$0	\$2,775,027	11
7	0900	0905	Investment Administration	\$949,024	\$0	\$0	\$949,824	2
8	0800	0801	Unclaimed Property	\$1,699,862	\$0	\$0	\$1,699,862	6
9	0600	0603	WyoSTAR I	\$1,297,524	\$0	\$0	\$1,297,524	0
10	0600	0604	WyoSTAR II	\$227,447	\$0	\$0	\$227,447	0
11	0300	0301	Veterans' Tax Exemptions	\$11,263,839	\$11,263,839	\$0	\$0	0
12	2000	2001	Native American Motor Vehicle Exemption	\$661,671	\$661,671	\$0	\$0	0
TOTAL				\$83,274,073	\$15,377,012	\$0	\$67,897,061	47

006- Administration and Information**SECTION 5. DEPARTMENT PRIORITIES**

006 - Administration and Information								
Priority	Division	Unit #	Program Name / Description	\$	GF	FF	OF	# of Positions
1	3500	3501, 3508	Human Resources Division	\$20,825,479	\$20,096,655	\$728,824	\$0	90
2	3000	3052, 3005	GSD Administration/Risk Mgt.	\$18,325,213	\$13,463,960	\$0	\$4,861,253	8
3	3000	3001	Procurement	\$1,257,155	\$1,257,155	\$0	\$0	6
4	3000	3055	Trades Management	\$9,721,364	\$9,721,364	\$0	\$0	35
5	3000	3054	Facilities Operations	\$8,838,604	\$8,588,393	\$0	\$250,211	63
6	3000	3056	Utilities	\$8,150,817	\$8,150,817	\$0	\$0	0
7	2000	2001	Accounting	\$4,391,060	\$3,963,954	\$0	\$427,106	17
8	4500	4501	Economic Analysis	\$1,284,041	\$1,284,041	\$0	\$0	5
9	3800	Various	Employees' Group Insurance	\$833,408,391	\$0	\$0	\$833,408,391	10
10	3000	3008	Leasing	\$20,355,530	\$20,350,030	\$0	\$5,500	0
11	6000	6010, 6011, 6012	State Library	\$9,902,355	\$4,661,606	\$1,171,441	\$4,069,308	19
12	3000	3007, 3017	Central Mail	\$5,854,225	\$1,383,750	\$0	\$4,470,475	9
13	3000	3004	Surplus Property	\$536,811	\$536,811	\$0	\$0	3
14	3000	3051	Motor Pool	\$9,698,314	\$0	\$0	\$9,698,314	9
15	2300	2301	Professional Licensing Boards	\$1,697,962	\$0	\$0	\$1,697,962	8
*Totals				\$954,247,321	\$93,458,536	\$1,900,265	\$858,888,520	282

008-Office of the Public Defender**SECTION 5. DEPARTMENT PRIORITIES**

008-OFFICE OF THE STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER								
Priority	Division	Unit #	Program Name	\$	GF	FF	OF	# of Positions
1	0100	0101	Public Defenders Office	\$29,463,395	\$25,069,266	\$0	\$4,394,129	92
2	0400	0401	Court Ordered Capital Case	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0
				\$29,463,395	\$25,069,266	\$0	\$4,394,129	92

011-Department of Revenue**SECTION 5. DEPARTMENT PRIORITIES**

011 - Department of Revenue								
Priority	Division	Unit #	Program Name / Description	\$	GF	FF	OF	# of Positions
1	100	103	Administrative Services - Collection & Distribution of Taxes	\$ 1,824,422	\$ 1,824,422	\$0	\$0	9
2	200	201	Excise Tax Division - Sales & Use Tax Administration	\$ 7,190,377	\$ 7,190,377	\$0	\$0	34
3	200	285	Mineral Tax Division - Mineral Tax Administration	\$ 3,546,720	\$ 2,584,210	\$0	\$ 962,510	16
4	500	501	Liquor Division- Liquor Distribution (Enterprise Fund	\$ 10,663,566	\$0	\$0	\$ 10,663,566	52
4	500	502	Alcohol Server Training Program	\$298,050	\$0	\$0	\$298,050	0
4	600	601	Liquor Sales & Purchases	\$ 275,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$ 275,000,000	0
4	700	701	General Fund Transfers	\$ 42,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$ 42,000,000	0
5	100	102	Streamlined Sales Tax - Membership to Streamlined Sales Tax	\$50,000	\$ 50,000	\$0	\$0	0
6	300	301	Property Tax Division - Valuation, Assessment & Appraisal	\$ 7,247,319	\$ 7,247,319	\$0	\$0	10
7	100	105	Information Technology	\$ 3,667,398	\$ 3,667,398	\$0	\$0	0
8	100	101	Administration - Director, Human Resources	\$ 438,659	\$438,659	\$0	\$0	1
9	300	303	Property Tax Refund Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0
TOTALS				\$ 351,926,511	\$ 23,002,385	\$0	\$328,924,126	122

Appendix B



2017 MAJOR NEW PROGRAMS AND MAJOR MODIFICATIONS TO EXISTING PROGRAMS

2017 WYOMING SESSION LAWS, CHAPTER 35

House Bill 2, Storage tanks.

Agency affected: Department of Environmental Quality
Program name: Storage Tank Program
Statutes: W.S. 35-11-103(a), 35-11-1415(a), 35-11-1425(b), 35-11-1427, 35-11-1429(d), (f) and (g), 35-11-1431 and 35-11-1432

This act amends a major program, the Storage Tank Program (STP). It updates statutory provisions concerning the Department of Environmental Quality's Storage Tank Program to comply with new United States Environmental Protection Agency storage tank regulations. The act establishes licensure requirements for tank operators, installers and testers, and adopts closure requirements for temporarily out-of-use tanks. The act provides rulemaking authority related to licensure and closure requirements and it modifies provisions related to financial assurance coverage and clarifies provisions related to tank fees. The act also provides replacement requirements for specified piping and requires interstitial monitoring for the lifetime of specified tanks and piping. In addition, the act requires automatic fuel shutoffs for specified new piping interstitial monitoring systems.

2017 WYOMING SESSION LAWS, CHAPTER 32

House Bill 3, Cease and transfer priority list.

Agency affected: Department of Environmental Quality
Program name: Municipal Solid Waste Facilities Cease and Transfer Program
Statutes: 2017 Wyo. Sess. Laws, Ch. 32

This act amends a major program, the Municipal Solid Waste Facilities Cease and Transfer Program. It establishes a prioritized list of projects and amounts for expenditure by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for purposes of the Municipal Solid Waste Facilities Cease and Transfer Program. The act allows DEQ to change the order of the projects listed to optimize efficiency, based on project readiness or compliance with grant or loan qualifications or conditions, or to address emergency or immediate environmental concerns. The act also repeals the 2016 cease and transfer list (2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 68).

2017 WYOMING SESSION LAWS, CHAPTER 14

House Bill 8, Student data privacy, security and transparency.

Agency affected: Department of Enterprise Technology Services; State Superintendent of Public Instruction; School District Boards of Trustees
Program name: Data Security Plan
Statutes: W.S. 21-2-202(a) and 21-3-110(a)

This act amends a major program, the state's data security plan. The act renames the plan as the "data privacy and security plan" and requires that the plan include standards and protocols to remove personally identifiable information from data being collected and used by the Department of Enterprise Technology Services (ETS) to protect student identity.

2017 WYOMING SESSION LAWS, CHAPTER 15

House Bill 15, Sex offender registration fees and penalties.

Agency affected: Wyoming Attorney General's Office Division of Criminal Investigation
 Program name: Sex Offender Registration
 Statutes: W.S. 7-19-301(a), 7-19-302(r) through (u), 7-19-307(a), (e) and 7-19-310

This act amends a major program, sex offender registration. The act authorizes the Division of Criminal Investigation to set state and county sex offender registration and reporting fees in rule, subject to specified maximums. The initial state registration fee may not exceed \$120, and the annual, semi-annual or quarterly reporting fee may not exceed \$25. County registration and reporting fees are required to equal 25% of the state fee, not to exceed \$25 and \$6.25, respectively. County sheriffs are charged with collecting the fees and remitting the state portion to the Division of Criminal Investigation for deposit in the Sex Offender Registration Account created by this act. The registration and reporting fees will not be charged to offenders who are imprisoned or indigent, as determined by the Division of Criminal Investigation. Under the act, willful failure to pay the registration and reporting fees is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$750.00 and imprisonment in county jail for up to six months.

2017 WYOMING SESSION LAWS, CHAPTER 1

House Bill 17, Adult protective orders-time limit extension.

Agency affected: State Department of Family Services
 Program name: Adult Protective Services
 Statutes: W.S. 35-20-107(c)

This act amends a major program, Adult Protective Services. The act specifies that the initial seventy-two hour limit for court ordered adult protective emergency services does not include weekends or holidays. The act also removes the seventy-two hour limit on protective order extensions and amends the statute to allow the court to extend an order for emergency protective services for up to an additional thirty days.

2017 WYOMING SESSION LAWS, CHAPTER 34

House Bill 24, Water commission duties.

Agency affected: Water Development Office
 Program name: Water Development Office
 Statutes: W.S. 41-2-118(a)

This act amends a major program related to water development. The act authorizes the Water Development Commission to delegate duties to the Water Development Office through rule and regulation of the Commission.

2017 WYOMING SESSION LAWS, CHAPTER 87

House Bill 26, Bark beetle-program funding.

Agency affected: Wyoming State Forestry Division within the Office of State Lands and Investments
 Program name: Emergency Fire Suppression
 Statutes: W.S. 36-1-402(e)

2017 Major New Programs Report

This act amends a major program, the administration of the emergency fire suppression account. The act allows the State Forester to expend up to \$500,000.00 from the account annually for funding bark beetle mitigation projects. Expenditures are subject to the availability of funds and must be approved by the Governor. The statutory subsection created by this act contains a sunset provision and will be repealed effective June 30, 2020.

2017 WYOMING SESSION LAWS, CHAPTER 12

House Bill 30, State parks and sites-fees.

Agency affected: Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources; Wyoming Parks and Cultural Resources Commission
 Program name: State Parks, Recreation Areas and Historic Sites
 Statutes: W.S. 36-4-121(a) through (c), (h) through (k), (o), (r) and (s)

This act amends a major program related to fees for use of state parks, historic sites, archeological sites and recreation areas. This act repeals current fees and authorizes the Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources to designate certain parks, sites and areas as fee areas and, with the approval of the Wyoming Parks and Cultural Resources Commission, to set fees for the use of those parks, sites and areas in amounts not to exceed specified maximum amounts. The act also modifies fees for additional and duplicate permits and fees for amenities, authorizes the Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources to establish methods for voluntary contributions and increases the percent of funds from 25% to 30% in the State Parks Account that may be expended by the Department for maintenance of outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

2017 WYOMING SESSION LAWS, CHAPTER 95

House Bill 40, Education accountability.

Agency affected: Wyoming Department of Education
 Program name: Education accountability
 Statutes: W.S. 21-2-202(a), 21-2-204(c), (e) and (f), (h) through (m), 21-2-304(a), 21-13-307(a), 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 108 and 2016 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 113

This act amends a major program related to educational accountability. The act modifies Wyoming education statutes to comply with the federal Every Student Succeeds Act and it repeals the requirement for schools designated as exceeding or meeting expectations to submit a communication or improvement plan to the Department of Education. The act also amends improvement plan requirements for schools designated as partially or not meeting expectations and modifies provisions on academic growth, postsecondary readiness and equity. The act eliminates the eleventh-grade standardized college readiness test as a component of academic achievement.

The act repeals the Select Committee on Statewide Education Accountability and modifies the Advisory Committee's membership to include up to two legislators from the House of Representatives and up to two legislators from the Senate. The act also specifies that the Advisory Committee will be staffed by the Department of Education and sets out reporting requirements for the Advisory Committee and State Board of Education to the Legislature's Joint Education Interim Committee.

2017 Major New Programs Report

Appendix C

DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATES & REPEALS

Prepared by the Legislative Service Office

March 17, 2025

The following is a list of laws that will become effective or be repealed on a future date, or that terminates a program's legal authority on a specified future date unless the Legislature acts to amend the law. For reference, "repealing" a provision automatically removes text from the Wyoming Statutes by operation of law, but "terminating" the authority of a program or function merely discontinues the program or function and leaves the statutory text intact.

Many of the provisions listed below are intended to simply sunset or become effective as provided by law. Some provisions contain delayed dates because, as evidenced by session debate, the Legislature intends to review the status of the law in the future.

This list is provided so members and legislative committees may request legislation they deem appropriate to amend program authorization and delayed effective and repeal dates. This listing includes reversion dates for appropriations that are not standard "end of the next biennium" reversions but does not include standard reversions or termination dates for task forces not codified in the Wyoming Statutes.

<u>2025</u>		
Note: Delayed effective dates and repeals before July 1, 2025 are not listed.		
July 1, 2025	<i>2024 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 106, § 3</i>	A \$20 million transfer from the General Fund to the Education Savings Accounts Expenditure Account is made.
July 1, 2025	<i>W.S. 99-3-1903(k); 99-3-1904(m)</i>	Authorization for the small water projects program (which authorizes certain new Level III water construction projects) terminates.
July 1, 2025	<i>W.S. 99-3-2205(d)</i>	Appropriations for specified Level III water construction projects revert.
July 1, 2025	<i>W.S. 99-3-2503(b), (c), (f) and (h) through (m); W.S. 99-3-2504(b) through (m); 99-3-2005(b)</i>	Appropriations for specified Level III water construction projects (new development and rehabilitation) revert.
July 1, 2025	<i>2020 Wyo. Session Laws, Chapter 113, § 5</i>	Appropriations for the planning of rehabilitating irrigation tunnels revert.
July 1, 2025	<i>2022 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 84, §§ 1 through 4</i>	Appropriations for specified Level I reconnaissance studies for water projects and for specified Level II feasibility studies for water projects revert.

July 1, 2025	<i>2023 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 180; W.S. 99-3-2803(b), (c); 99-3-1503(g); 99-3-2003(b); 99-3-2203(b), (e); 99-3-2303(b)</i>	Appropriations for specified Level III new development construction projects revert.
July 1, 2025	<i>2023 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 180; W.S. 99-3-2304(j)</i>	Appropriations for specified Level III rehabilitation construction projects revert.
July 1, 2025	<i>2023 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 17, § 1; W.S. 37-15-101(b)</i>	Wyoming Telecommunications Act repealed.
December 31, 2025	<i>W.S. 39-14-205(n) and (o)</i>	Tax exemption to produce crude oil and natural gas in specified price environments terminates.
December 31, 2025	<i>W.S. 39-14-504(b) through (e)</i>	Tax relief for and a tax conditional on the production of uranium terminate.

2026

January 1, 2026	<i>2024 Wyo. Session Laws Ch. 19, § 2; W.S. 26-55-112</i>	Provisions establishing provider exemption from insurance prior-authorization requirements take effect.
January 1, 2026	<i>2024 Wyo. Session Laws Ch. 105</i>	Statutes governing the removal of bighorn sheep from the Sweetwater Rocks Herd Unit and providing for the reimbursement of removal costs take effect, unless applicable federal law is sooner enacted (in which case this act takes effect 15 days after the federal law is enacted).
January 1, 2026	<i>W.S. 31-2-213(d)(iv)(D); 2025 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 2.</i>	Amendments to the required contents for disabled windshield placards for motor vehicles take effect.
January 1, 2026	<i>2025 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 5.</i>	Changes to statutes governing driver licenses for persons under age 21, identification cards, and replacement licenses take effect.

January 1, 2026	<i>W.S. 11-18-103(a)(xiii); 2025 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 109.</i>	A requirement for the Wyoming Livestock Board to establish a standard notification protocol for providing notice of anthrax outbreaks takes effect.
January 1, 2026	<i>2025 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 45, § 3.</i>	The Wyoming Department of Transportation must make search-and-rescue account license plates available to the public beginning on this date.
January 1, 2026	<i>2025 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 65.</i>	Laws requiring Wyoming driver licenses and identification cards to expressly state on the license or card that a person is not a United States citizen take effect.
January 1, 2026	<i>2025 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 28; W.S. 39-11- 105(a)(xlii).</i>	Laws amending the business property tax exemption (including the amount of property exempted) take effect.
January 1, 2026	<i>2025 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 20; W.S. 39-13- 103(b)(ii).</i>	Changes to how personal property is valued and depreciated for taxation purposes take effect.
January 1, 2026	<i>2025 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 55; W.S. 35-11-1103.</i>	Changes to the applicability of the property tax exemption for pollution control facilities and installations (to exclude facilities constructed solely to capture nonpoint source carbon dioxide) take effect.
January 1, 2026	<i>W.S. 9-4-1306; 2025 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 42.</i>	A requirement for the State Treasurer to invest not less than \$10 million from the Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund in specie and specie legal tender takes effect.
January 1, 2026	<i>W.S. 31-2-234; 2025 Wyo. Session Laws, Ch. 82.</i>	The Wyoming Department of Transportation must make rodeo license plates available to the public beginning on this date.

Appendix D



STATE of WYOMING LEGISLATURE

Memorandum

DATE June 13, 2023

TO Members, Regulatory Reduction Task Force

FROM Hank Hoversland, Associate Fiscal Analyst

SUBJECT Overview: Regulatory Reduction Task Force

INTRODUCTION

The Management Council created the Regulatory Reduction Task Force (Task Force) at its March 23 meeting. The task force's objective is generally to examine rules, regulations, statutes, and processes affecting the mining, agricultural, and construction industries. The goal of the task force is to reduce and streamline regulations to make Wyoming a more business-friendly state.

TASK FORCE BACKGROUND

Composition

The Task Force is comprised of the following fifteen (15) members:

- Three (3) members appointed by the Speaker of the House, one of whom shall be designated to serve as co-chairman;
- Three (3) members appointed by the President of the Senate, one of whom shall be designated to serve as co-chairman;
- Director of the Department of Agriculture, or his designee;
- Director of the Department of Environmental Quality, or his designee;
- State Fire Marshal, or his designee; and
- Six (6) members appointed by the Governor, which shall represent the following groups:
 - Oil and gas industry;
 - Mining industry;
 - Agriculture industry;
 - Industrial, commercial, or residential building industry;
 - Business community; and
 - Local governments.

Duties

The Management Council directed the Task Force to examine federally mandated state programs in which the state exercises primacy over the federal government, those that are dictated by federal regulations, and building codes. The Task Force is constrained to the agriculture and minerals

industries, along with statutes affecting building codes. Additionally, the Management Council assigned the Task Force to examine regulatory burdens on the construction industry and state regulations that increase costs or prolong the permitting and licensing processes.

Deliverables

The Task Force is tasked with identifying areas where administrative rules and statutes in Wyoming can be reduced for the mining and agricultural sectors. These findings are to be compiled into a report that will be forwarded to the Governor, Management Council, and any appropriate joint interim committees.

Timing

The Management Council authorized the Task Force five (5) meeting days this interim. Currently, the Task Force is directed to report its findings by October 1, 2023.

If further questions arise, please do not hesitate to contact LSO staff.

Appendix E



WYOMING LEGISLATIVE SERVICE OFFICE

Fact Sheet

REGULATORY REDUCTION INITIATIVES

June 2023

Kelly Lower, Associate Research Analyst

OTHER STATES' REGULATORY REDUCTION INITIATIVES

This fact sheet is a brief overview of the actions other states have taken in the last decade to reduce regulations in many aspects of state government. Several of these initiatives have stemmed from executive orders and involve extensive reviews of administrative code and rules. This is not an exhaustive list of state regulation reduction programs but provides a framework for the types of programs other states have undertaken on this issue. Several states began their regulatory reform initiatives by creating inventories of existing rules and their objectives (Arizona, Idaho, Rhode Island). States have also implemented outreach programs to gain the public's perspective on current regulations and their relevancy (Arizona, Colorado, Kentucky, Missouri).

Arizona – Governor's Regulatory Review Council and the "Regulation Rollback" initiative

In compliance with Arizona Revised Statute § 41-1056¹, state agencies must review administrative rules every five years². Agencies create an inventory of rules and requirements to streamline the review process. The "Regulation Rollback" initiative, created by then-Governor Doug Ducey in 2017, sought to weave a broader regulatory reform project into this ongoing review by creating a website for the public to recommend rules and regulations that may stifle growth and may need to be amended or repealed.

The Governor's Regulatory Review Council (GRRC)³ provides a template⁴ for agencies to complete for all existing regulations, from which a yearly report is created showing the number of regulations amended each year, along with corresponding savings associated with those improvements. The template, based off the review requirements in A.R.S. § 41-1056,⁵ requires information from each rule such as:

¹ **Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 41-1056(A)** (LexisNexis, 2023).

² **Five Year Review Report**, Arizona Governor's Regulatory Review Council (Last accessed June 8, 2023).

³ Arizona Governor's Regulatory Review Council, <https://grrc.az.gov/> (Last accessed June 8, 2023).

⁴ Five Year Review Template, Arizona Governor's Regulatory Review Council, <https://grrc.az.gov/five-year-review-templates> (Last accessed June 8, 2023).

⁵ **Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 41-1056(A)** (LexisNexis, 2023).

- The authorization of the rule;
- The objective of the rule;
- If the rule was achieving its stated objectives;
- Whether the rule is consistent with other rules and statutes;
- The extent to which the rule is enforced; and
- Whether the rule is clear and understandable.

Information for each rule, such as origin (e.g., agency discretion, state statute, federal statute/regulation), and definitions or applicability, is available on the Office of Economic Opportunity website.⁶

Colorado – Pits and Peeves Roundtable Initiative

In 2011, under then-Governor John Hickenlooper’s administration, Colorado began the Pits and Peeves Roundtable Initiative. The purpose of the initiative was to create a forum for members of the government to solicit feedback from businesses and other community members about their experiences dealing with the state government as well as any problems they may routinely encounter. From these discussions came the “Pits and Peeves Initiative,” which included two executive orders directed at improving government efficiency. The first order in 2011 related to developing a customer service approach to government, and the second executive order in 2012 mandated a review of agency rules to ascertain whether they were easy to understand or could be amended to reduce burdens while maintaining their benefits, among other factors. A total of three progress reports were made during the initiative, the last one in 2014.⁷

During Governor Hickenlooper’s administration, Colorado also employed an internal government program called “Lean.” Lean is a process improvement tool that was originally developed in the private sector by the Toyota Production System to eliminate waste in manufacturing. The Colorado Lean Program Office was established in 2011. The program works by defining eight wasteful activities commonly found in government, including waiting, approvals, silos, transportation, errors, failure to prioritize, underutilized talents, and lack of standards. Lean also includes a five-step solution process.⁸ Roughly, these steps include:

- Defining the problem to be solved;
- Making a plan and engage the right people;
- Targeting solutions based on the root causes of problems;
- Testing to make sure fixes work; and
- Making the fixes stick.

⁶ Regulatory and Tax Analysis, Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity, <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/regulatory-and-tax/> (Last accessed June 8, 2023).

⁷ **Pits and Peeves 2.0 – Progress in Motion**, August 2014 (Last accessed June 8, 2023).

⁸ **SOLVE Guide**, State of Colorado Lean Program (Last accessed June 8, 2023).

Idaho – Red Tape Reduction Act

Under Governor Brad Little’s administration, Idaho is undergoing a significant regulatory overhaul. First, Governor Little signed an executive order titled the Red Tape Reduction Act in 2019, which required agencies to conduct a review of their regulations.⁹ Second, Governor Little issued a second executive order, E.O. 2020-1 Zero-Base Regulation, superseding the Red Tape Reduction Act, which called for a moratorium on new rulemaking.¹⁰

Additionally, under Governor Little’s administration, the Administrative Rules Review Form (ARRF) was amended. This is a form required with each new proposed rule, and the amended form requires more information from agencies, such as a summary of the rule, the projected fiscal impact, and the impact on state competitiveness. As a new requirement in submitting a rule, agencies must complete a cover sheet that explains to whom the rule applies, the purpose of the rule, whom to contact in the agency for more information on the rule, and legal authorities. The cover sheet and ARRF are submitted to the Division of Financial Management in the Governor’s Office. After approval, agencies enter the rule promulgation process through the Department of Administration.

The Little Administration, as part of E.O. 2020-1, requires a prospective analysis form to be included with all proposed regulations. This form asks the agency to define the problem the proposed rule is attempting to solve, identify whether the problem can be addressed by non-regulatory measures, and compare the proposed regulation to similar rules in other states. These forms are also used to track and manage the volume of regulatory language added or subtracted by an agency.

Kentucky – Red Tape Reduction Initiative

In 2016, then-Governor Matt Bevin launched a regulatory review effort that lasted throughout his term in office. Governor Bevin’s streamlining initiative was named the “Red Tape Reduction Initiative,” for which a website was created where individuals could report regulations that were “outdated, unnecessary, or overly complex.” Governor Bevin set a goal to reduce 30 percent of all state regulations.

The Kentucky regulatory initiative was especially notable for its transparency. The state produced an online inventory of rules that enabled the public to track changes to the regulatory code as they were made. Rule inventories were accessible through internet archives. The website claimed the administration amended 693 regulations and repealed 628, which represented approximately 28 percent of the 4,700 state regulations in effect at the time.¹¹

⁹ Cutting Red Tape, Idaho Office of the Governor <https://gov.idaho.gov/cutting-red-tape/> (Last accessed June 8, 2023).

¹⁰ **Executive Order No. 2020-01**, Executive Department, State of Idaho (Last accessed June 8, 2023).

¹¹ The website is no longer available; however, a program review is available [here](#).

Missouri – Regulatory review

Missouri began a regulatory review effort in 2017 under then-Governor Eric Greitens. The effort started with the issuance of an executive order requiring regulatory agencies to conduct a review of their regulations and produce a report based on their findings.¹² Specific individuals within the agencies were designated to be points of contact for the regulatory review, and a website was built where businesses and members of the public could identify a regulation for review, provide examples of agencies impacting them, or describe actions they believed the administration should take. As part of the initiative, the administration hosted meetings around the state that were open to the public, as well as industry and advocacy groups.

Montana – Governor’s Housing Task Force

In July 2022, Governor Greg Gianforte established the Governor’s Housing Task Force to develop recommendations and strategies to alleviate longstanding housing shortage issues facing the state. The task force developed two reports, the first report¹³ focused on statutory measures the legislature could consider, and the second report¹⁴ entails regulatory changes and best practices that could be adopted by state agencies and local governments.

Regulatory reductions were a significant part of the task force’s recommendations. The task force recommended the legislature address state and local regulatory barriers to affordable- and workforce-housing development by streamlining permitting, putting sideboards on local zoning, and developing incentives to encourage local governments to address regulatory barriers.

Rhode Island – Office of Regulatory Reform

The State of Rhode Island underwent several significant regulatory changes throughout the administration of then-Governor Gina Raimondo. A 2015 executive order required regulatory agencies to produce a cost-benefit analysis alongside their rules and to submit those rules and analysis to the Office of Regulatory Reform (ORR) for review. Additionally, the Administrative Procedures Act was rewritten during Raimondo’s administration, which entailed a comprehensive review and codification of all executive branch regulations.¹⁵ The review included four main issues: regulatory and permitting barriers, local issues, construction and supply chain challenges, and economics.

ORR oversaw the reform effort, focusing on four areas:

- Removing outdated and onerous requirements;
- Increasing transparency and clarity of regulations;
- Leveraging national best practices; and

¹² [Executive Order 17-03](#), Missouri Secretary of State (Last accessed June 8, 2023).

¹³ [Governor’s Housing Task Force, October 15, 2022](#) (Last accessed June 8, 2023).

¹⁴ [Governor’s Housing Task Force, December 15, 2022](#) (Last accessed June 8, 2023).

¹⁵ [A New Regulatory System for Rhode Island](#), Office of Regulatory Reform, State of Rhode Island Department of Administration (Last accessed June 8, 2023).

- Aligning statute, regulation, and implementation.

Agencies revised or reformed 77 percent of their regulations. Overall, executive branch agencies reduced regulatory volume by one-third, removing 8,149 out of 25,842 pages of regulation and reducing the number of regulations from 1,387 to 932.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact LSO Research at 777-7881.