



**Who Pays Taxes in
Wyoming? Or
perhaps, Who pays
Wyoming's Bills?**





Basics:

**Sales
Property
Income**



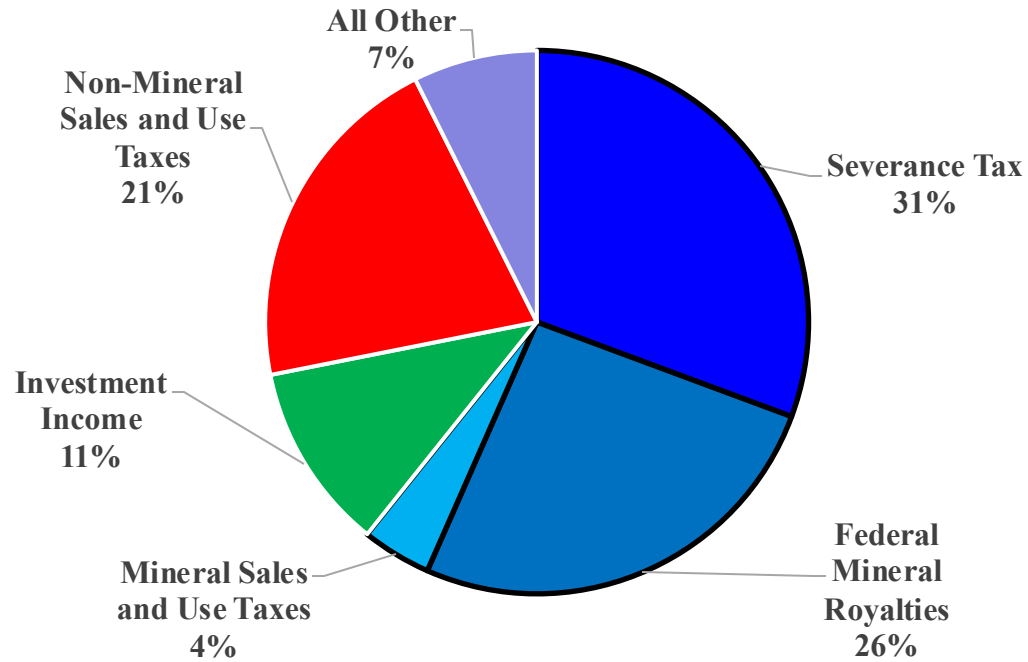


Minerals

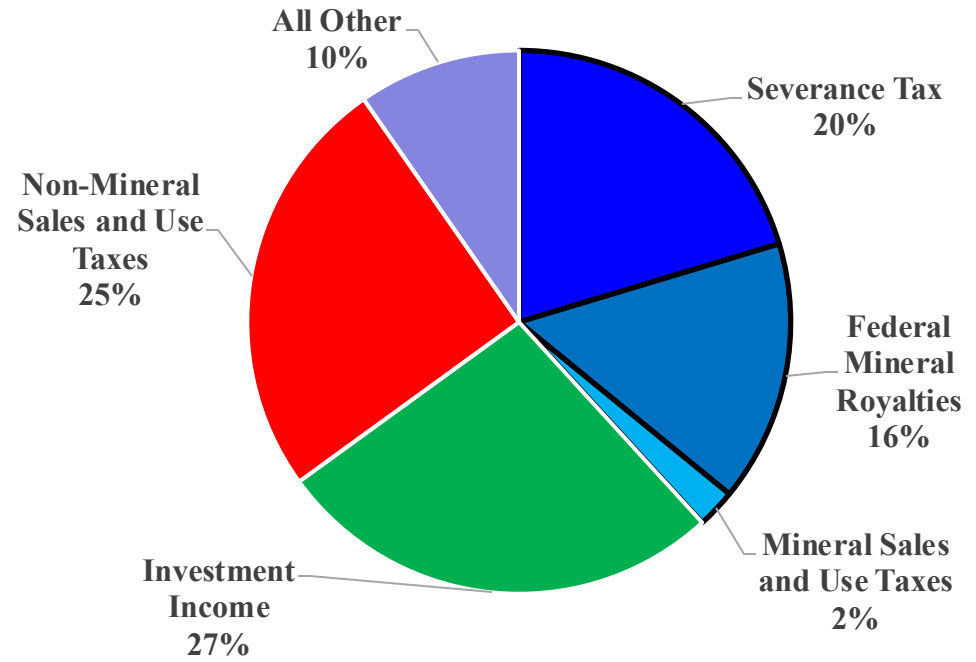


Direct Contributions of Minerals to Wyoming General Revenues

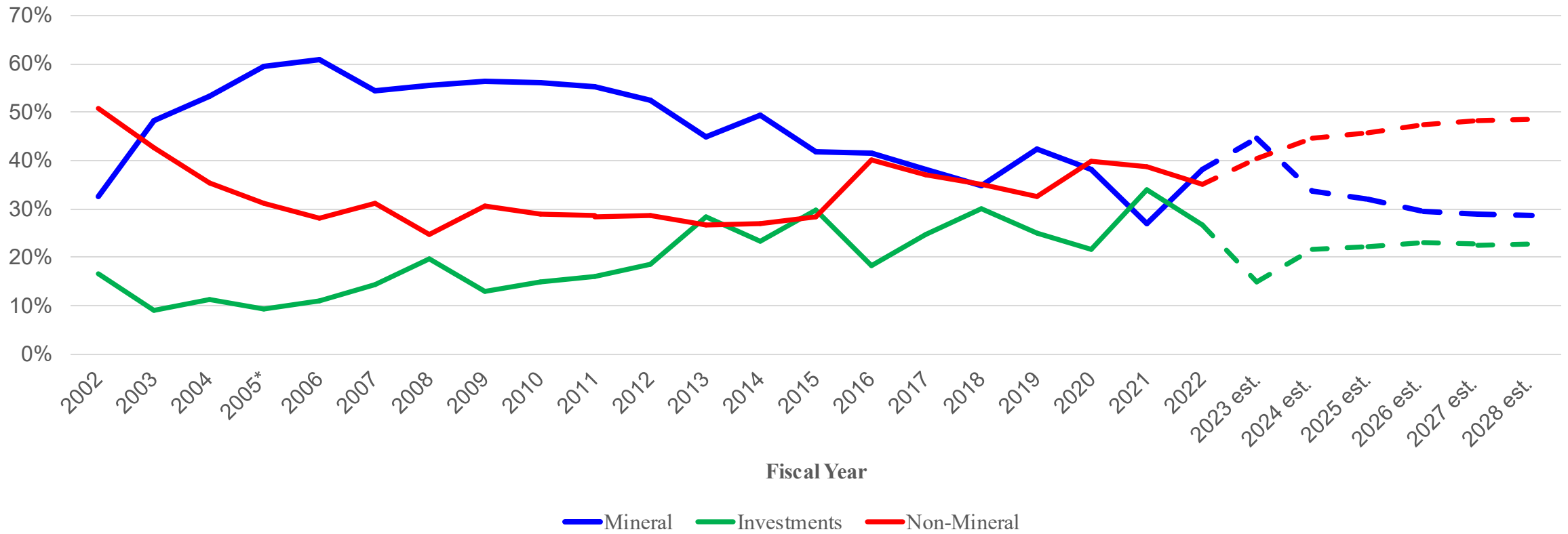
2006 Mineral Contribution to General Operating Revenues



2022 Mineral Contribution to General Operating Revenues



Historical Mineral Contribution General Operating Budgets

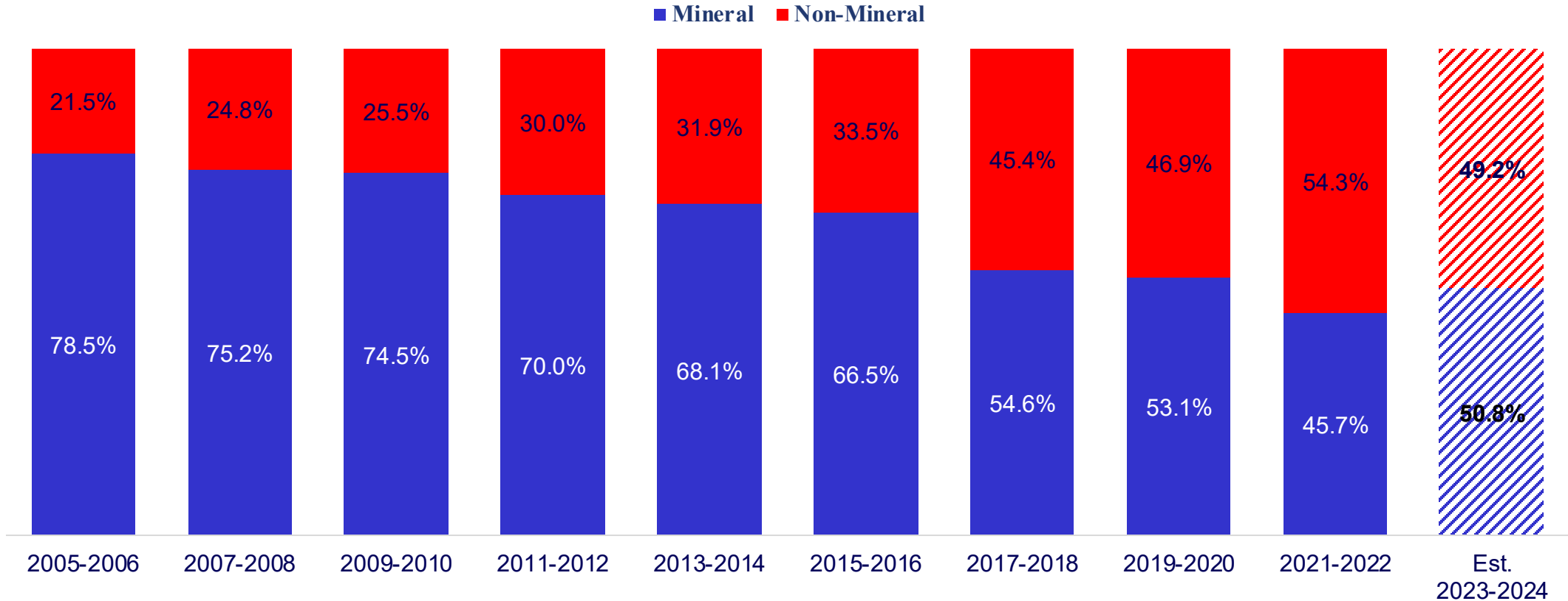


Source: LSO analysis of historical CREG and DOR data.

*Note: 2005 industry level sales and use tax data not available; therefore, estimate is applied.



History of SFP/SCCA Revenues from Minerals and Non-Minerals



Source: LSO estimate, analysis and calculations. Minerals include: FMRs, CLBs, state royalties, CLIA state leases and bonuses related to minerals, and proportional share of assessed valuation for state 12-mill and school district recapture revenue

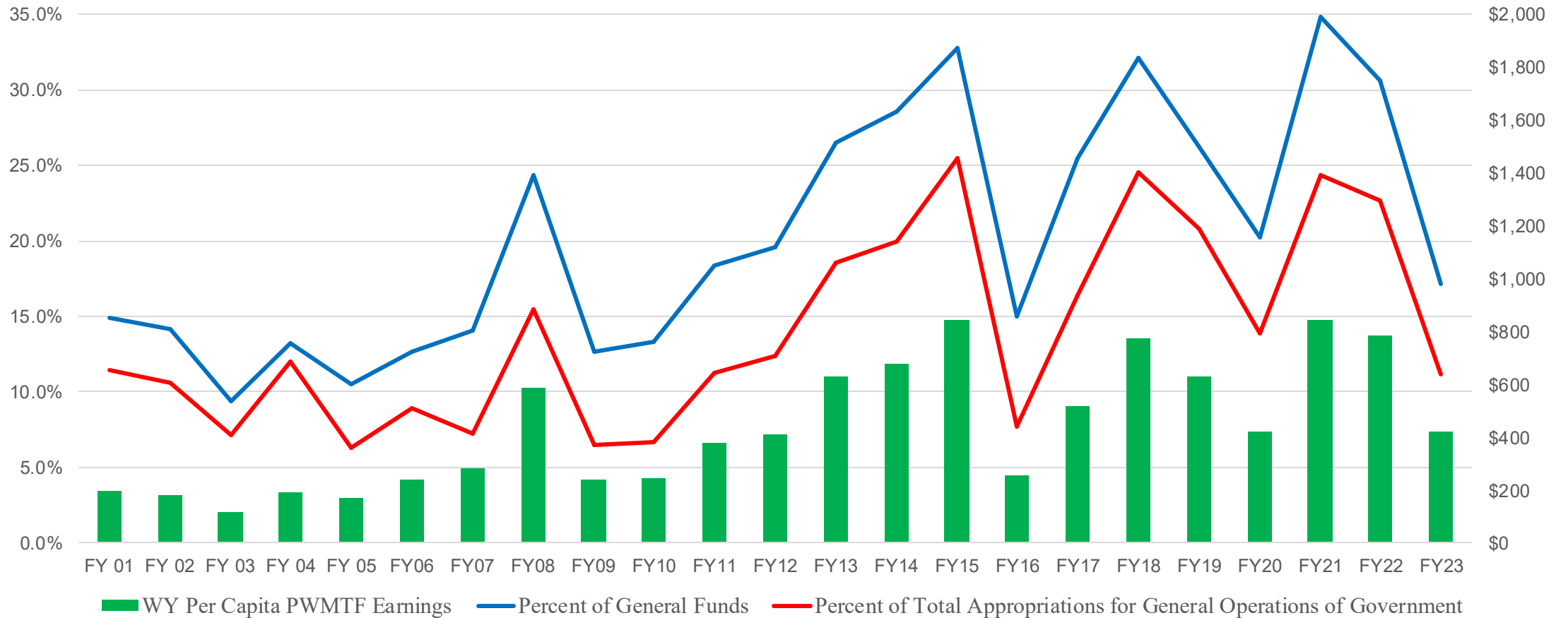




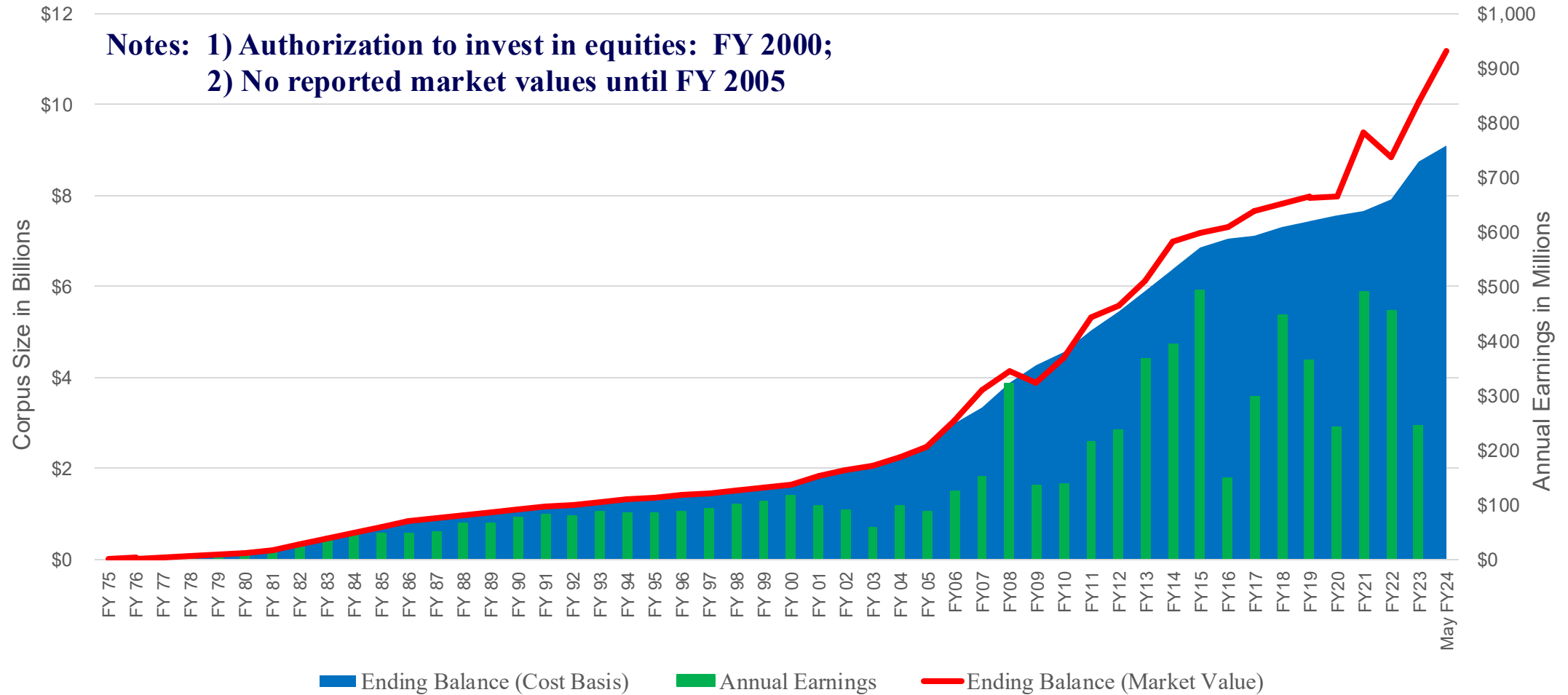
**“Legacy” Minerals
PWMTF
CSA**



PWMTF Earnings as a % of General Fund Revenue and General Fund Budget



PWMTF Corpus & "Earnings" Growth

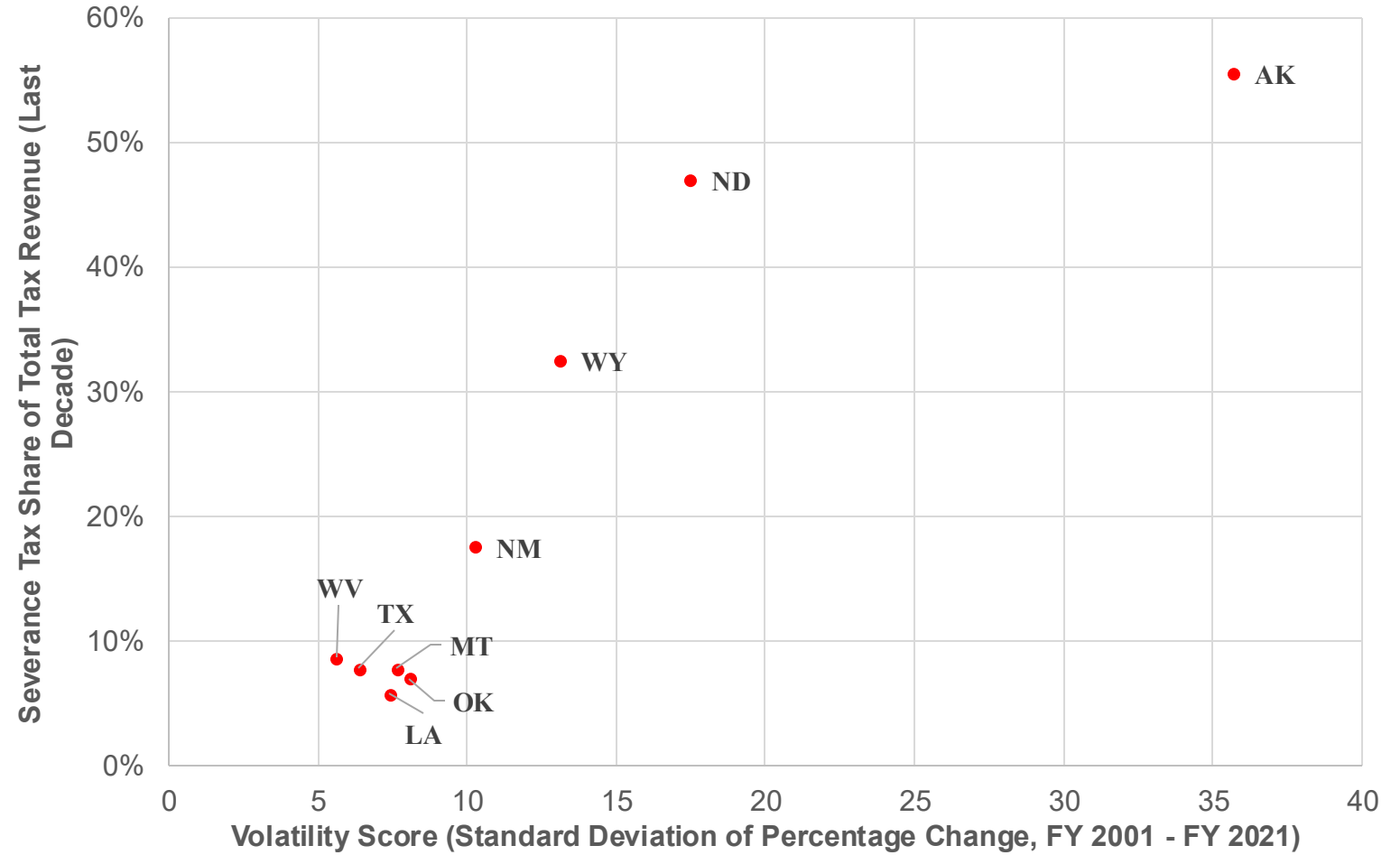
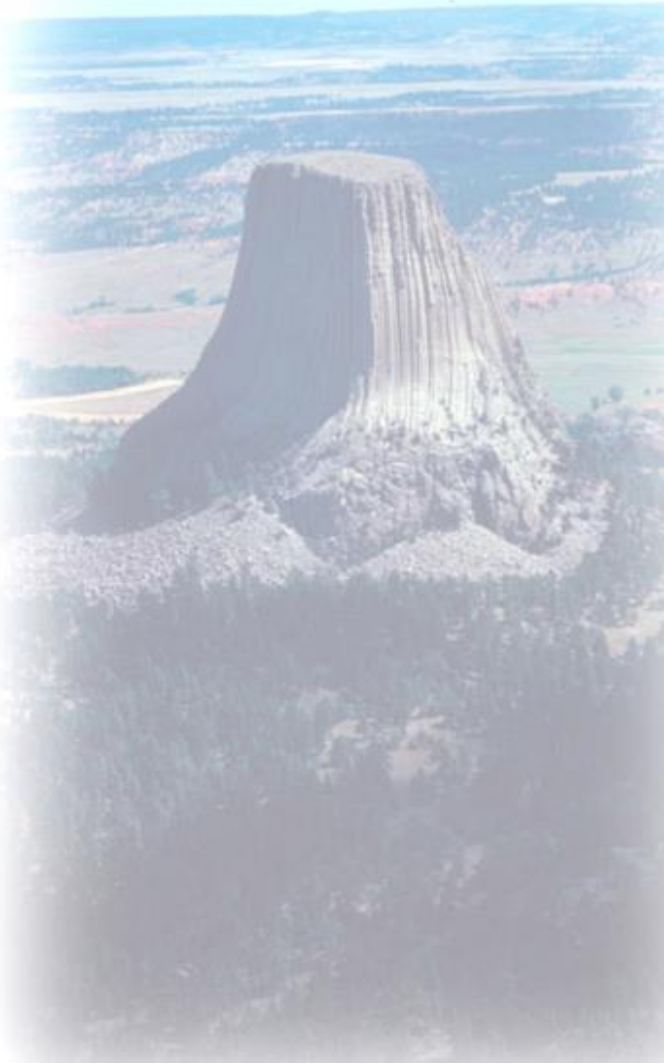




Wyoming's Revenue “Problem”



Revenue Volatility



Source: LSO analysis of “Tax Revenue Volatility” prepared by Pew Charitable Trusts, data published January 19, 2023.



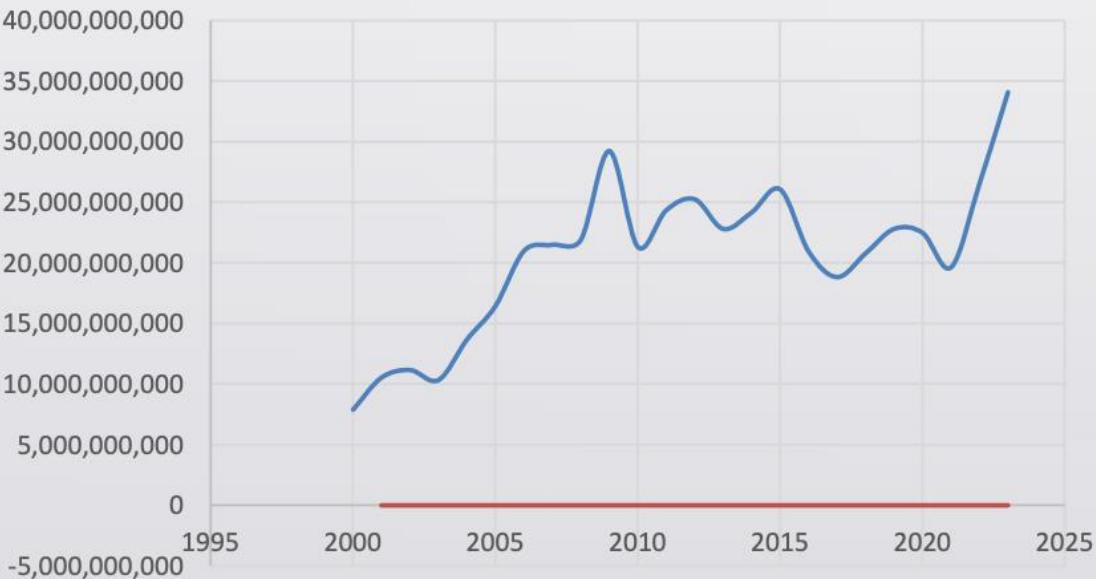


Property Taxes Ad Valorem

- 1. Value=Fair Market**
- 2. Percentage = 9.5%**
- 3. # of Mills =68avg**



Wyoming Historical Assessed Value

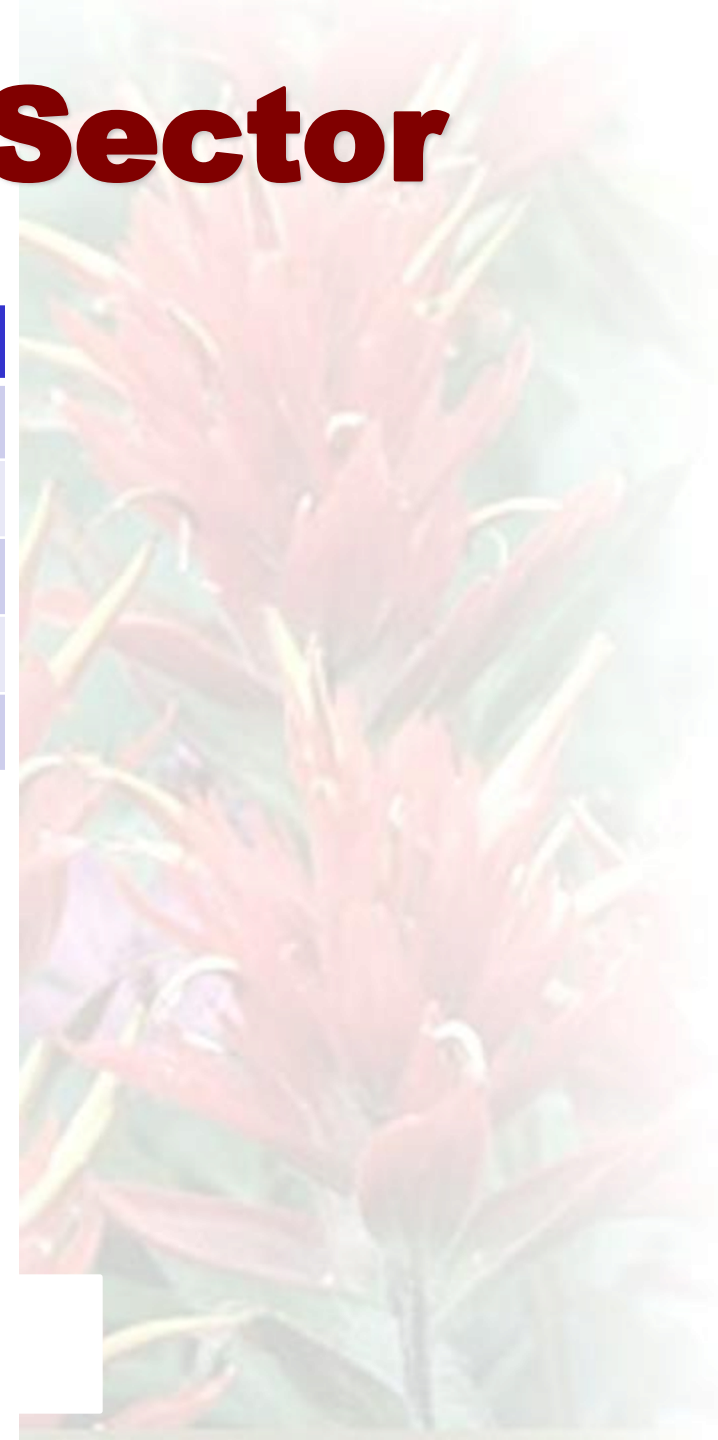


Year	Total Assessed	% Change
2000	7,896,856,270	
2001	10,542,096,400	33.5
2002	11,169,306,927	5.95
2003	10,340,086,954	-7.42
2004	13,679,536,318	32.3
2005	16,445,084,484	20.22
2006	20,978,659,770	27.57
2007	21,491,267,438	2.44
2008	21,898,331,198	1.89
2009	29,219,533,181	33.43
2010	21,316,477,631	-27.05
2011	24,339,700,232	14.18
2012	25,242,644,578	3.71
2013	22,797,094,335	-9.69
2014	24,164,467,525	6
2015	26,057,281,969	7.83
2016	20,932,788,556	-19.67
2017	18,825,099,205	-10.07
2018	20,781,559,130	10.39
2019	22,797,760,768	9.7
2020	22,474,581,426	-1.42
2021	19,629,344,340	-12.66
2022	26,532,077,654	35.17

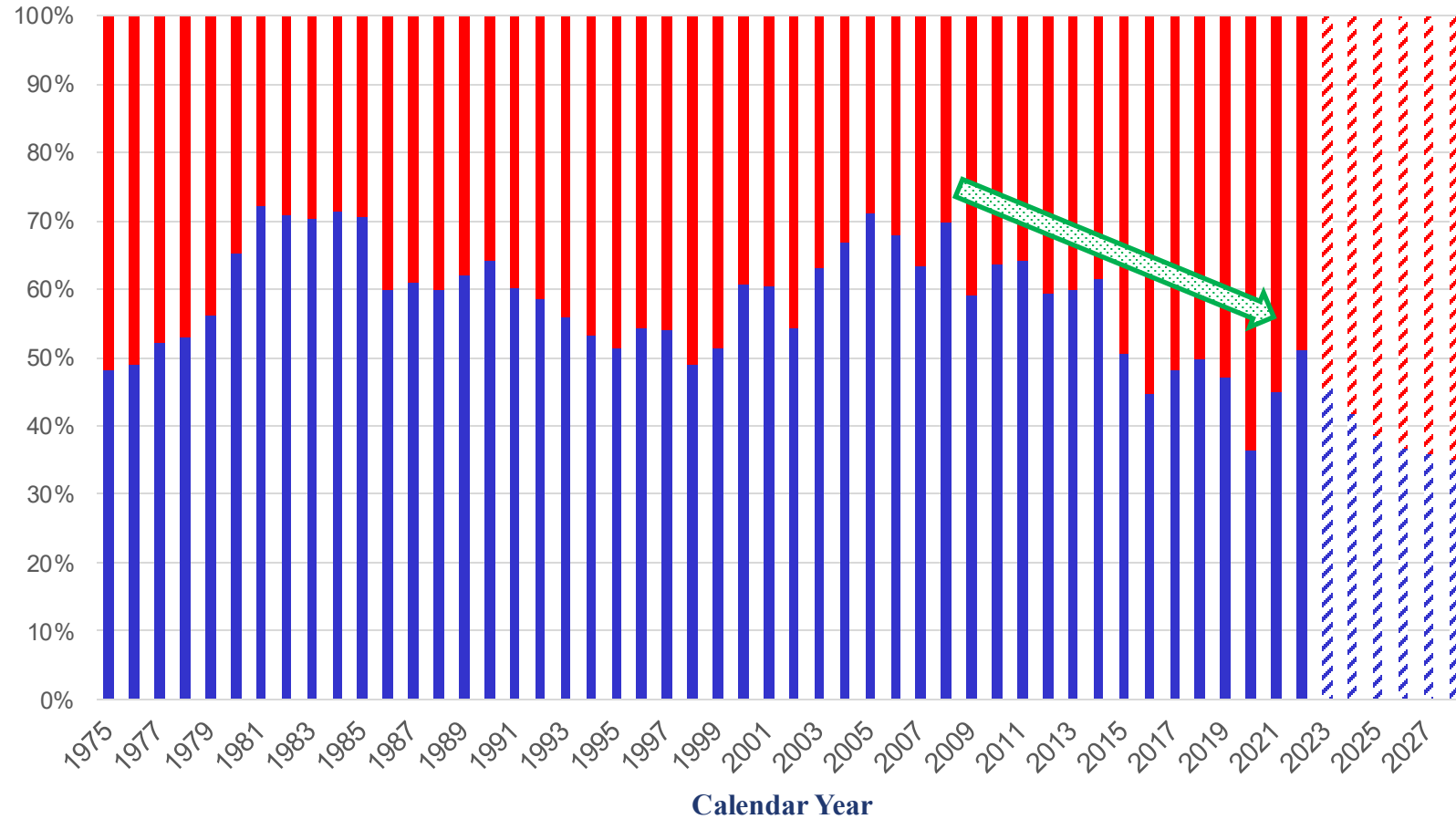


Assessed Values, By Sector

Sector	Tax Year 2024 Percent A.V.
Agriculture	1.4%
Commercial	7.6%
Industrial	12.7%
Residential	31.9%
Mining	46.5%



Mineral vs. Non mineral Assessed Values

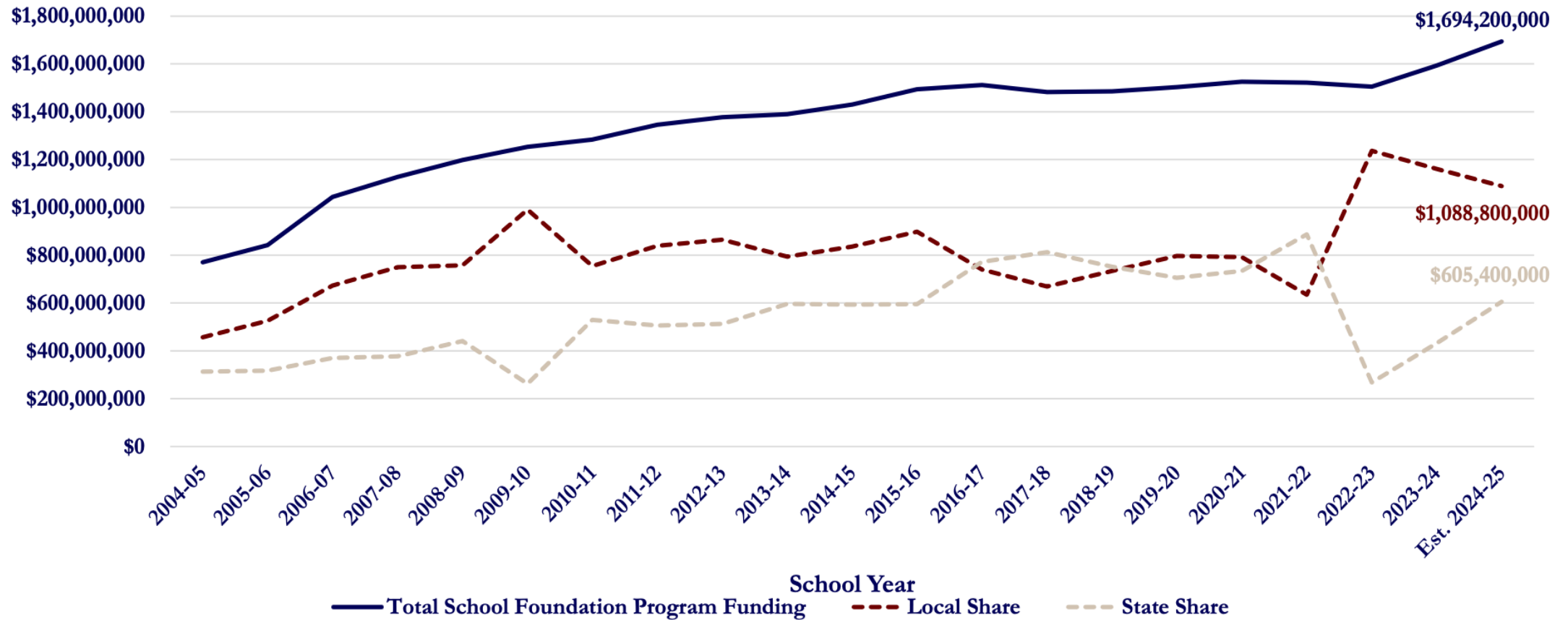


Source: January 2023 CREG historical data and CREG forecast (2023-2028).



K-12 School District State and Local Share of Revenues

Additional Details: [Data Visualizations](#)



1) In Wyoming, we have one of the lowest sales tax burdens in the country when compared to income. Wyoming residents will spend about \$22.40 in sales tax burden per \$1,000 of income. South Dakota by comparison is \$31.00 per \$1000 income.

2) The Wyoming Economic Analysis Division (EAD) estimates that a typical, homeownership, 3-person family in Wyoming in 2022 had an annual income of \$68,000 and owned a home with value of \$320,000. This typical family pays about \$1,200 in retail sales tax and \$2,070 in residential property tax each year. 3) Our sales tax burden is one of the lowest in the county w/ exemptions on Groceries, Rent, Fuel, Insurance, Child Car, Prescriptions, Water Bill, Cable, and Subscriptions to name a few.

**3) Our major NAICS code report from last fiscal year...which is really saying which industries send in the most tax to us. retail trade (39%),
hotels and restaurants (15%), (out of state visitors=13% of this 15%)
mineral industry (12%),
County Treasurers who collect sales tax on motor vehicles (9%),
and other trade (6%).
Utilities at 5%.**

4) How much of our tax is paid by visitors? There are numerous entities out there that say 85% of our lodging tax is paid by visitors. Half of the statewide lodging assessment comes from Teton County.

5) Out-of-state companies collect about 20% of our sales tax. This is mainly online companies and other companies that have a licensing requirement for whatever reason. This really wasn't a material category 5-10 years ago! Big box retailers or companies with multiple locations...send in about 30% of our sales tax. To me, this means that about half of our sales tax is collected by big nationwide companies. We like to think that Wyoming's sales tax is generated by small mom 'n' pops, but the data doesn't really show that. About 58% of our licensees are companies not located in Wyoming.

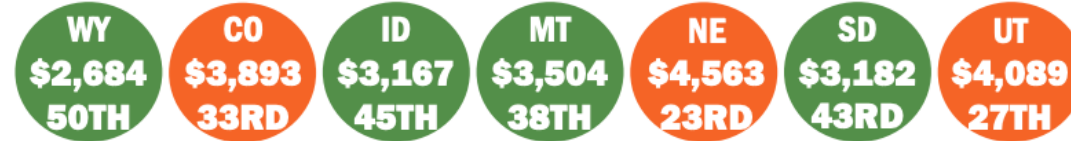
6) Examples of sales tax rates in the West and Midwest. In addition to a low rate, low burden we don't have an income tax.

WY	5.4%	ID	6.02%.	SD	6.10%	NE	6.97%.	ND	7.04%.	UT	7.2%.
NM	7.6%.	CO	7.79%.	TX	8.2%.	NV	8.2%.	AZ	8.37%	KS	8.75%
		CA	8.85.	OK	8.99.	WA	9.4				



Wyoming consistently ranks among the lowest states in the nation for its tax burden on its citizens.

ESTIMATED TAX BURDEN ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF \$50,000/YEAR (2020)



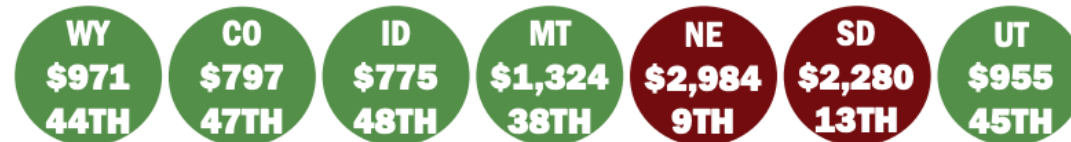
Source: LSO summary of the District of Columbia's report on Tax Rates and Tax Burdens In the District of Columbia - A Nationwide Comparison (2020). Notes: Out of a total of 51 (District of Columbia is included). Rates and rankings vary by income levels. See full report for details.

COMBINED STATE & LOCAL SALES TAX RATE (AVG.) Jan. 1, 2022



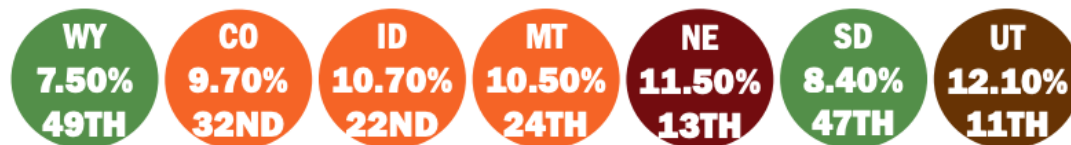
Source: LSO summary of Tax Foundation data (January 1, 2022).

PROPERTY TAXES ON A \$150,000 VALUED HOME IN THE LARGEST CITY IN EACH STATE (2021)



Source: LSO summary of information provided by Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and Minnesota Center for Fiscal Excellence 50 State Property Tax Comparison Study (2022).

STATE AND LOCAL TAX BURDENS AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (2022)





Closing Comments:

Who Pays Wyoming's Bills. Smallest population in the 10th largest state.

As a Rule of Thumb...Minerals pay 50% of our bills(out of staters)

**Investments (Legacy Min) pay another 20%
Separate from State Generated Revenue...The Federal
Govt. pays 20% of our bills**

**We have solved the double digit property tax increases.
We have an incredible system. Intentionally built! Let's
don't dismantle it!**





Questions / Discussion

