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Consensus Revenue Estimating Group

Date: April 28, 2026 [Updated May 4, 2026]
To: Governor Mark Gordon
Members, 68th Legislature
From: Don Richards, Co-chairman
Kevin Hibbard, Co-chairman
Subject: April 2026 Revenue Update [Updates in red.]

Purpose of Update – This revenue pacing update and the accompanying summary table, taken in combination with the October 2025 and January 2026 Consensus Revenue Estimating Group (CREG) forecasts, are intended to provide quarterly revenue pacing of the state's revenue collections from major sources as compared to the official January 2026 CREG forecast. A similar revenue update is issued each July. The January 9, 2026 CREG report remains the official fiscal forecast and is used to derive the revenue pacing expectations in this update. The March 11, 2026, fiscal profile remains the Legislative Service Office's (LSO's) estimate of projected account balances as of June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2028. This update does not formally modify the official CREG revenue forecast or the LSO fiscal profile. The information in this update represents revenue collections received and reported from July 2025 through March 2026.

A summary table of selected revenue sources deposited into the General Fund (GF), Budget Reserve Account (BRA), and the School Foundation Program Account (SFP) is located at the end of this update. Revenues collected, regardless of the distribution of revenues, from mineral severance taxes, federal mineral royalties (FMRs), and state mineral royalties are also included. Column A shows the January 2026 CREG forecast of total fiscal year (FY) 2026 revenue by major source. Column B shows the actual year-to-date (YTD) revenue received. Column C shows the forecast revenues through March 2026. Column D shows the difference between the actual YTD revenues collected and forecast YTD revenues (column B minus column C). Column E shows the percentage of the forecast received to date (column B divided by column A). Column F shows the percentage of the forecast expected at this point in the fiscal year based upon pacing estimates informed by prior year collections (column C divided by column A). Column G shows the pacing difference: the actual YTD revenue as a percentage of the total amount forecast for FY 2026 minus the FY 2026 YTD forecast as a percentage (column E minus column F). Occasionally, percentages may vary due to rounding.

Summary – At this point in the fiscal year, revenue collections directed to the GF are broadly matching the forecast pace from the January 2026 CREG report, demonstrating \$21.7 million (1.4 percent) more revenue than forecast. Revenues deposited into the BRA are trending somewhat behind forecast, lagging the anticipated revenue collections to date by \$9.7 million (-2.9 percent). Revenue directed to the SFP is just behind pace (-2.5 percent) without consideration of realized capital gains or the statutory spending policy guarantee and exactly on pace with consideration of the spending policy guarantee. Unless otherwise stated, the aforementioned pacing excludes the statutory guarantee of investment income under the respective spending policies and any realized capital gains and losses from permanent funds, which CREG does not forecast.

By component, actual collections of major revenue streams forecast by CREG are mixed. Statewide sales and use taxes, state leases and bonuses, severances taxes, and state royalties reflect revenues in excess of the forecast. On the other hand, FMRs, interest income broadly, and the catchall category of GF "all other revenues" are lagging the forecast pace. Although revenue collections of FMRs are currently behind CREG's forecast through January 2026 reported mineral production, observed dramatic increases in world market prices for oil suggest both severance tax and FMR revenues could reasonably be expected to outpace the CREG forecast in the remaining months of the fiscal year. Warmer than normal winter temperatures are significantly depressing the price of Wyoming natural gas, although the substantial increase in world oil prices tied to the conflict with Iran and the disruption of oil supplies moving through the Strait of Hormuz are likely to more than offset weak Wyoming natural gas prices in terms of revenue impact, at least in the balance of this fiscal year. Nonetheless, this revenue pacing report is a look through the rearview mirror, not a measure of current or reasonably expected future developments. The following is a summary of revenue collections for FY 2026:

- Excluding Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund (PWMTF) realized capital gains, the combined GF and BRA revenue collections through March exceed the forecast pace by \$12.0 million (0.6 percent).
- Sales and use tax distributions to the GF are exceeding the forecast pace by \$23.9 million (3.8 percent) through March 2026. Sales and use tax collections are traditionally the largest single revenue contributor to the GF and a major revenue source for cities, towns, and counties.
- Total severance taxes are ahead of the forecast pace by \$1.4 million (0.2 percent) and total FMRs are shy of the forecast pace by \$17.7 million (-3.7 percent). Total state mineral royalties are ahead of the forecast pace by \$233,000 (0.2 percent).
- The State Treasurer's Office's (STO) reports indicate "Pooled Income," or interest and dividends derived from the GF portion of the State Agency Pool, are lagging the forecast pace by \$5.7 million (-3.6 percent) through February 2026. Additionally, STO published reports suggest \$24.5 million in net realized gains to the GF through February. Including realized capital gains, "Pooled Income" is ahead of pace by \$18.9 million (11.9 percent).
- Interest and dividend collections are short of the forecast pace for the PWMTF by \$18.5 million (-5.8 percent). Similarly, interest and dividends for the Common School Account within the Permanent Land Fund (CSPLF) are behind pace by \$10.9 million (-5.5 percent). CREG anticipated this lagging interest and dividend income in the January 2026 report which noted, "In recognition of the substantial net realized capital gains earned to date, CREG did not reduce income estimates for either of the permanent funds." The PWMTF has \$381.8 million in net realized capital gains through February 2026, which could more than offset any shortfall in interest and dividends if these gains are sustained through the end of the fiscal year. Likewise, net realized capital gains for the CSPLF are \$105.5 million through February 2026. Due to the statutory guarantee for investment income derived from the two permanent funds, the GF and SFP balances are unaffected regardless of whether investment income exceeds or falls short of the forecast. However, net realized capital gains do not follow a linear path and are dependent upon financial markets and the investment decisions of internal and external managers. For both the SFP and GF, caution should be exercised when considering any prediction for investment earnings. Historic investment experience is not necessarily indicative of future realized capital gains or losses, especially in volatile financial markets. Nonetheless, realized capital gains earned through February are signaling the realized investment earnings of the State Treasurer's Office are on pace for another strong year.
- Finally, total revenue from state lease and bonus payments on school lands, deposited in the Common School Account within the Permanent Land Income Fund and subsequently the SFP, are ahead of the forecast pace through March by \$5.7 million (24.2 percent).

A. General Fund – The summary table lists the three largest sources of revenue for the GF (sales and use taxes, investment income, and severance taxes) separately, and it lists all other GF revenue sources (franchise taxes, cigarette taxes, charges for sales and services, fees and payment interest, etc.) collectively. As shown in columns D and G of the summary table, actual total revenues directed to the GF (line 6) are currently \$21.7 million (1.4 percent) higher than the forecast pace for the year, exclusive of the statutory guarantee for the spending policy or realized capital gains from the PWMTF but including realized gains on Pooled Income deposited into the GF.

The January 2026 CREG forecast projected very modest FY-over-FY decreases in statewide sales and use tax collections of \$2.7 million (0.4 percent). FY 2026 sales and use tax deposits to the GF have fallen short of the same months' collections in FY 2025 for five of the last nine months. However, actual sales and use tax deposits to the GF now exceed the January CREG forecast by \$23.9 million (3.8 percent), bolstered by a sizeable one-time sales and use tax payment for a prior sales and use tax liability from a single taxpayer. At the county level through March, 13 of the 23 counties show stronger sales and use tax collections compared to FY 2025 through the same time period, though the strength of collections varies among the counties. Specifically, three counties - Johnson (14.2 percent), Laramie (11.1 percent), and Sublette (10.1 percent) counties - are surpassing FY 2025 collections by double digit percentages. Johnson County is the only county exceeding sales and use tax collections by more than 10 percent for two consecutive years. Albany (-15.6 percent), Converse (-14.5 percent) and Washakie (-10.4 percent) counties all reflect declines of more than ten percent FY-over-FY. Declining collections in two of those counties are at least partially related to either mining sector declines or timing of large projects, e.g., wind development.

Of the state's major industries remitting sales and use taxes, collections by the retail trade sector, excluding motor vehicles, account for approximately 42 percent of total collections; moreover, retail sales and use tax collections reflect resilient growth of 5.9 percent FY-over-FY compared to the same point in FY 2025. Lodging accommodations and food services sector and the public administration sector, which includes sales and use tax collections on motor vehicles and trailers remitted to the county treasurer, are also exceeding collections during the same point in FY 2025. Mining, utilities, and construction sectors all report FY-over-FY declines in sales and use tax collections in FY 2026 compared to FY 2025. Notably, any strength (or weakness) in the collection of sales and use taxes on motor vehicles and trailers will not benefit (or diminish) the GF as collections from this revenue source are transferred to the Highway Fund. (2025 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 92) Additionally, starting in FY 2027, a portion of any excess or shortfall in total sales and use tax collections from the prior fiscal year compared to the CREG forecast will be transferred to the cities, towns and counties through the statutory direct distribution formula for local governments adopted in the 2026 Budget Session. (2026 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 40.)

The GF share of statewide sales and use tax collections is reduced by local impact assistance payments pursuant to W.S. 39-15-111(c) and W.S. 39-16-111(d), which amount to \$8.8 million for FY 2026 through March – a modest decrease from FY 2025's total through March of \$10.7 million. This is consistent with the lower amount of sales and use tax remittances from the utilities and mining sectors, illustrating a decrease in major industrial projects this fiscal year, especially in wind energy development.

Severance tax collections directed to the GF are ahead of the forecast pace by \$1.1 million (0.6 percent), based on production through January. Although total forecast mineral severance taxes are currently tracking the forecast level closely, (i) individual mineral production and prices demonstrate more material variation and (ii) future collections are likely to exceed CREG's January 2026 forecast due to substantial increases in world oil prices. (More detailed discussion can be found in subsection D.)

Interest and dividends deposited to the GF from the State Agency Pool, Legislative Stabilization Reserve Account (LSRA) and America Rescue Plan Act funds ("Pooled Income") are lower than forecast pace by \$5.7 million (-3.6 percent). Nevertheless, STO published data indicates approximately \$24.5 million in net

realized capital gains, largely from the LSRA. Combining interest, dividends, and realized capital gains in "Pooled Income" revenue shows actual earnings income from this source is \$18.9 million (11.9 percent) ahead of pace.

Interest and dividends earned from the PWMTF and distributed through February 2026 are \$194.0 million, or \$19.0 million higher than FY 2025 levels during the same period. Moreover, STO reports realized net capital gains of \$381.8 million from PWMTF investments through February 2026, which is more than \$60 million higher than FY 2025 through February. In accordance with W.S. 9-4-719, the first 2.5 percent of the five-year average market value of the corpus, or \$259.1 million in FY 2026, of any investment earnings from the PWMTF will be deposited into and remain in the GF. The \$259.1 million figure is "statutorily guaranteed," thus the summary table reflects two-thirds (8 of 12 months) of the annualized guaranteed amount. Investment income derived from the PWMTF for FY 2026, including realized capital gains and losses to date, exceeds the 2.5 percent spending policy amount guaranteed to the GF and would exceed the total 5 percent statutory spending policy amount if FY 2026 were to end in February.

Specifically, if PWMTF interest and dividend collections remain on the current pace for the remainder of FY 2026 and no additional capital gains or losses are realized, under the statutory spending policy, \$259.1 million would remain in the GF, \$259.1 million would be transferred to the Strategic Investments and Projects Account and \$154.6 million would be transferred to the Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund Reserve Account (PWMTF RA).

Revenue from the "all other" category of GF revenues is lagging the forecast pace by a combined \$3.6 million (-1.5 percent). Many of these "all other" revenue streams are not collected and deposited with predictable timing over the course of the fiscal year. Most categories are broadly in-line or exceeding the component CREG forecasts, with the notable exception of quarterly insurance premium taxes. This is the third year of the implementation of an accounting modification associated with the timing and posting of these tax payments. While the collections of insurance premium taxes are currently \$6.2 million lower than the straight line forecast pace (22.1 percent), if collections in FY 2024 and FY 2025 are reasonable indicators of the new pacing, this revenue stream will record collections late in FY 2026 and move closer into alignment with the January 2026 CREG forecast in the coming months. In terms of revenue components that are currently ahead of forecast, cost allocation (\$3.0 million, 10.0 percent), collections for insurance agent licenses (\$2.4 million, 16.1 percent) and building rentals (\$0.8 million, 15.7 percent) are all ahead of pace.

B. Budget Reserve Account – The summary table lists the two earmarked revenue streams for the BRA: severance taxes (line 8) and FMRs (line 9). Severance tax deposits to the BRA exceed the January 2026 CREG forecast pace by \$2.1 million (1.4 percent). FMRs directed to the BRA, including an adjustment for the federal fiscal year (FFY) 2025 budget sequester, are \$11.8 million (-6.5 percent) behind the forecast pace. The Legislature adopted a "second cap" for both severance taxes and FMRs in the 2024 Budget Bill for the FY 2025-2026 biennium, above which the revenue distribution directs additional FMRs to the SFP and additional severance taxes to the SFP Reserve Account. Severance taxes and FMRs were not forecast to reach these second caps in FY 2026, and current revenue collections have not reached these second caps as of this update.

C. State Revenues Supporting K-12 Education – The summary table lists the pacing of revenue sources supporting K-12 education, including investment income, FMRs, lease and bonus income from school lands, and state mineral royalties from school lands. In total, the SFP revenue deposits are \$11.0 million (-2.5 percent) lower than the January 2026 CREG forecast pace (line 16), exclusive of the CSPLF statutory spending policy guarantee; revenues are exactly on pace, in total, when considering the statutory spending policy guarantee.

Interest and dividends from the CSPLF are falling short of forecast pace by \$10.9 million (-5.5 percent). However, as noted in the January 2026 CREG report, realized capital gains are substantial, totaling \$105.5 million. If net realized capital gains are sustained through the balance of the fiscal year and if CSPLF interest and dividend collections remain on the current pace for the remainder of FY 2026, \$33.3 million would be deposited into the Common School Permanent [Land] Fund Reserve Account.

FMRs earmarked for the SFP received to date are \$5.9 million (-3.1 percent) behind forecast pace. Stronger than anticipated state oil and gas lease auction results and state land lease income from common school lands total \$23.5 million to date, are just shy of the forecast for the full fiscal year, meaning the forecast will be exceeded by the remaining three months of state lease payments. State mineral royalties from common school lands deposited to the SFP (one-third) are closely aligned with forecast, exceeding it by just \$44,000 (0.1 percent); similarly, the remaining amount (two-thirds) deposited to the CSPLF are also right on pace with forecast state royalty collections.

D. Mineral Severance Taxes and FMRs, including mineral prices and production – After applying the revenue pacing estimates on production through January 2026, total severance tax collections are **\$5.9 million (0.9 percent)** ahead of the forecast pace. Total FMRs received through March are \$17.7 million (-3.7 percent) behind the forecast pace. A partial reason severance taxes exceed the forecast while FMRs are currently lagging is the reduced FMR rate on coal. The outsized coal production is more than offsetting any diminished revenue from natural gas for severance taxes, though when it comes to FMRs the lower royalty rate on coal means the strength in production does not offset the weakness in natural gas revenue.

According to Baker Hughes, there are 17 rigs currently operating in Wyoming (three seeking natural gas and 14 seeking oil). This rig count compares to 21 rigs (five seeking natural gas and 16 seeking oil) in April 2025. Through the first seven months of FY 2026, Wyoming trona revenue is showing weakness compared to the January 2026 CREG forecast, falling short on production by 3.8 percent and price by 6.3 percent, while coal production is the outlier to the high side exceeding the forecast by 7.0 percent. Average prices through the fiscal year to date compared to pacing are meeting the forecast for natural gas, while Wyoming oil prices are exceeding the price forecast by 2.9 percent.

Once again, this report looks backward to consider actual collections compared to the January 2026 CREG forecast. Since actual remittances only include mineral production through January 2026, impacts from the conflict in Iran and shipping disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz are not yet evident. Future prices for Wyoming oil have ranged from the low \$80s/bbl to the high \$90s/bbl for the past several weeks, in sharp contrast with the average price of \$59/bbl for the first seven months of FY 2026. Although the average Wyoming oil prices are just 2.9 percent higher than the January 2026 CREG forecast for FY 2026, revenues from the next several months will likely be much different. Partially offsetting this robust price increase in oil, natural gas spot prices at Wyoming hubs have been trading at or below \$1.00/MMBtu (among the lowest sustained prices in years), which will reasonably be expected to pull actual revenue from this commodity even lower from CREG's January 2026 forecast.

E. Conclusion – Stepping back to the bigger picture, actual revenues are broadly on pace with the January 2026 CREG forecast for major state funds. Realized capital gains are substantial and, if continued, will provide notable deposits to the PWMTF and CSPLF Reserve Accounts. Finally, revenue from oil severance tax and royalty collections due to higher than anticipated world oil prices are likely to more than offset the weakness in Wyoming natural gas revenue in the near-term. If that scenario holds and all other revenue streams continue their current FY 2026 performance, the potential for revenue to exceed the January 2026 CREG forecast for FY 2026 is elevated.

As always, we will continue to monitor the revenue situation and keep you informed. Let us know if you have any questions.

Fiscal Year 2026 Revenue Update Summary: Actual vs. January 2026 CREG Forecast

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Revenue Sources		CREG Forecast FY26 Total	Actual through March	Forecast through March (1)	Difference YTD \$	Actual YTD % of Total	Forecast YTD % of Total	YTD Pace
1	GF - Sales & Use Tax (2)	\$633,100,000	\$437,298,262	\$413,400,000	\$23,898,262	69.1%	65.3%	3.8%
2	GF - PWMTF with guarantee (3)	\$259,100,000	\$172,700,000	\$172,700,000	\$0	66.7%	66.7%	0.0%
2a	GF - PWMTF from dividends & interest (3)	\$318,800,000	\$193,993,553	\$212,500,000	(\$18,506,447)	60.9%	66.7%	-5.8%
2b	GF - PWMTF with capital gains (3)	N/A	\$575,833,056	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	GF - Pooled income with capital gains (losses) (3)	\$159,000,000	\$124,858,428	\$106,000,000	\$18,858,428	78.5%	66.7%	11.9%
3a	GF - Pooled income from dividends & interest (3)	\$159,000,000	\$100,315,367	\$106,000,000	(\$5,684,633)	63.1%	66.7%	-3.6%
4	GF - Severance Tax	\$169,800,000	\$120,559,412	\$119,500,000	\$1,059,412	71.0%	70.4%	0.6%
5	GF - All Other	\$246,300,000	\$181,056,795	\$184,700,000	(\$3,643,205)	73.5%	75.0%	-1.5%
6	General Fund - Total (w/out PWMTF capital gains or guarantee) (3)	\$1,527,000,000	\$1,057,766,450	\$1,036,100,000	\$21,666,450	69.3%	67.9%	1.4%
7	General Fund - Total with PWMTF guarantee (3)	\$1,467,300,000	\$1,036,472,897	\$996,300,000	\$40,172,897	70.6%	67.9%	2.7%
8	BRA (from Severance Taxes)	\$146,600,000	\$48,112,810	\$46,000,000	\$2,112,810	32.8%	31.4%	1.4%
9	BRA (from FMRs)	\$182,100,000	\$47,305,183	\$59,100,000	(\$11,794,817)	26.0%	32.5%	-6.5%
10	Budget Reserve Account - Total	\$328,700,000	\$95,417,993	\$105,100,000	(\$9,682,007)	29.0%	32.0%	-2.9%
11	One Percent Severance Tax (50% to PWMTF and 50% to CSPLF)	\$105,000,000	\$63,890,580	\$63,000,000	\$890,580	60.8%	60.0%	0.8%
12	SFP CSPLF with guarantee (3)	\$252,400,000	\$168,300,000	\$168,300,000	\$0	66.7%	66.7%	0.0%
12a	SFP CSPLF from dividends & interest (3)	\$196,700,000	\$120,196,721	\$131,100,000	(\$10,903,279)	61.1%	66.6%	-5.5%
12b	SFP CSPLF with capital gains (losses) (3)	N/A	\$225,649,516	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13	SFP FMRs	\$189,100,000	\$121,702,591	\$127,600,000	(\$5,897,409)	64.4%	67.5%	-3.1%
14	SFP Lease and bonus	\$23,700,000	\$23,545,033	\$17,800,000	\$5,745,033	99.3%	75.1%	24.2%
15	SFP State Royalties	\$33,000,000	\$24,844,281	\$24,800,000	\$44,281	75.3%	75.2%	0.1%
16	School Foundation Program - Total (w/out cap. gains or guarantee) (3)	\$442,500,000	\$290,288,626	\$301,300,000	(\$11,011,374)	65.6%	68.1%	-2.5%
17	School Foundation Program - Total with CSPLF guarantee (3)	\$498,200,000	\$338,391,905	\$338,500,000	(\$152,376)	67.9%	67.9%	0.0%
18	State Royalties - Total	\$99,000,000	\$74,532,907	\$74,300,000	\$232,907	75.3%	75.1%	0.2%
19	Severance Taxes - Total	\$647,000,000	\$392,857,951	\$386,900,000	\$5,957,951	60.7%	59.8%	0.9%
20	Federal Mineral Royalties - Total	\$485,200,000	\$282,957,774	\$300,700,000	(\$17,742,226)	58.3%	62.0%	-3.7%

(1) Year-to-date forecast is determined by using one of three methods: the pace of historical revenues is used for sales & use tax projections, a straight-line pace is applied to PWMTF, pooled income, and "all other" GF revenues, while severance taxes and federal mineral royalties (FMRs) use a procedure relying on price and production weights, taking into account the impact of the repayment of sequestered (withheld) FMRs.

(2) The Impact Assistance balance at the end of March 2026 was \$8,757,301; sales and use tax collections have been reduced by this amount. In addition, sales & use tax collections will be reduced in May 2026 for the special fuel survey.

(3) Capital gains income from PWMTF, Pooled, and CSPLF investments are not currently part of the CREG projection process. This table illustrates the pacing with and without the spending policy guarantee of 2.5 percent for the GF and 5.0 percent for the SFP as well as realized capital gains through February 2026. Investment income is also shown with and without the statutory spending policy guarantee. The realized capital gains (and losses) from non-permanent funds immediately impact the recipient accounts, e.g., Pooled Income to the GF.