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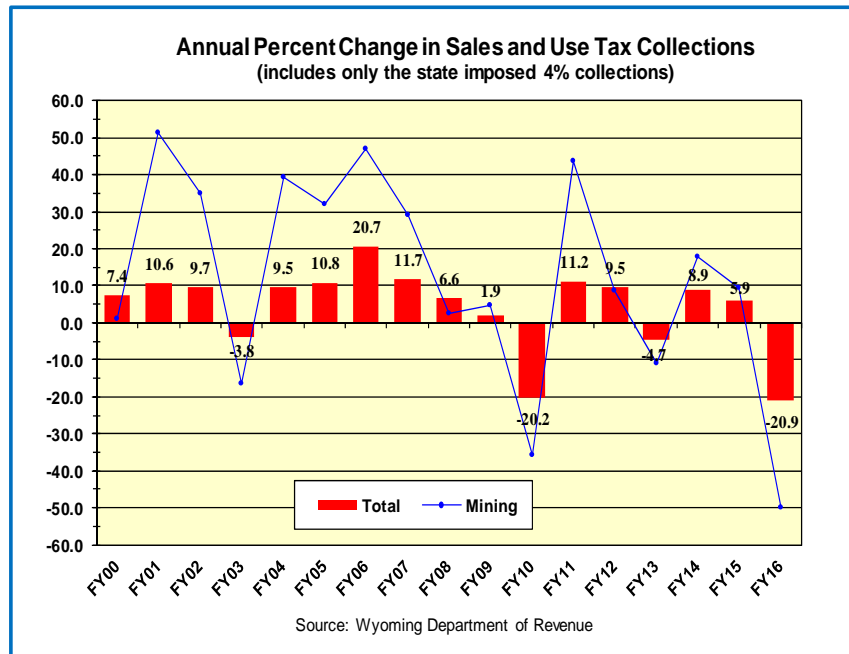
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SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS DECLINED 20.9 PERCENT IN FY 2016

CHEYENNE -- Total sales and use tax collections in fiscal year (FY) 2016 experienced dramatic contraction, according to an annual report released by the Economic Analysis Division. The report, entitled “Wyoming Sales, Use, and Lodging Tax Revenue Report,” is produced annually and contains sales and use tax collection information categorized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) super sector. In addition, sales tax collections for the retail trade sub-sector components, and for the accommodation and food services sector are provided in the report. Also included in this publication are yearly lodging tax collections by local entity.

Total sales and use tax collections for FY 2016, reached \$863.9 million, a decrease of 22.7 percent from the previous year level. The year over year decline rate for the state-imposed 4% tax collections was 20.9 percent, the steepest fall in Wyoming’s history. Because locally imposed optional taxes often change during a fiscal year, an accurate comparison should only include the state-imposed 4% taxes to reflect changes in taxable sales over time.



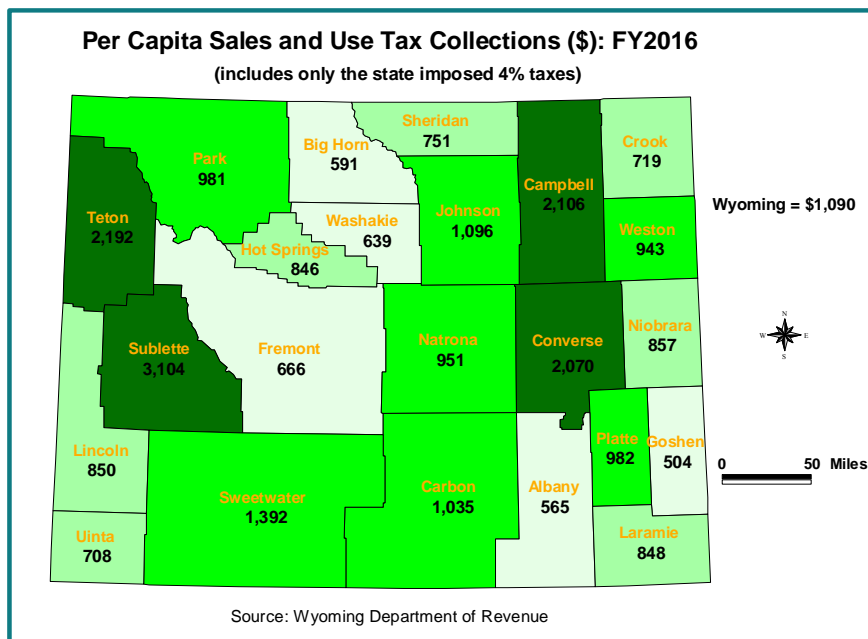
Due to global oversupply and weak demand for oil, and warmer than normal weather and increases in domestic supply for natural gas, the dramatic decline of both oil and natural gas prices in late 2014 and early 2015 has put the brakes on mineral exploration and activity. The depressed prices have continued to take their toll on the energy industry nationwide in the whole year of 2015 and the first half of 2016, and Wyoming was no exception. The active drilling rigs in the state fell from 58 in December 2014 to 22 in June 2015, and they further dropped to just 7 by June 2016. As a result, the statewide sales tax collections experienced record breaking year-over-year declines in fiscal year 2016. Nearly all industrial super sectors experienced decreases in sales tax collections. Only the utilities sector showed slight

increases. The state’s pivotal industry – mining (including oil & gas extraction) experienced the worst decline, at -50.1 percent, during the year. Other industries that are closely associated with the mining sector, such as construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, and machinery & equipment rental, and other services also experienced sizable declines of around 20.0 percent, each. The State does not impose a sales tax on the production of minerals, but on supplies and equipment used in mineral extraction. Additionally, certain services rendered within an oil or gas well site are subject to sales and use taxation, as are services rendered under contract for mining and crushing minerals. Collections from the retail trade industry, the largest in terms of sales tax contribution, also suffered a significant decrease of 8.8 percent from a year earlier. The public administration sector, where sales tax collections primarily reflect automobile purchases, shrunk 13.2 percent.

Annual sales tax collections in only three of Wyoming’s twenty-three counties expanded from previous year levels. Weston County recorded the fastest increase of 18.7 percent, followed by Lincoln County’s 5.0 percent and Teton County’s 4.8 percent from the fiscal year 2015 level. These aforementioned counties were mostly insulated from the fluctuation in mineral activities, but instead benefited robust tourism. Sales tax collections declined in twenty counties during fiscal year 2016. Converse County showed the largest decrease, at -54.2 percent, while Campbell, Natrona, Niobrara, and Sublette counties also experienced hefty declines, at around 30.0 percent, respectively. The reductions in mineral extraction activities were the main factor for their shrinkage in sales taxes.

Total lodging tax collections, at \$17.7 million for fiscal year 2016, were up slightly from the \$17.2 million collected in the previous year, or 2.6 percent. However, part of the increase was attributed to changes in lodging tax rate.

Due to lodging tax rate change from 2 percent in Guernsey town to 3 percent countywide on January 1, 2015, the collections in Platte County for fiscal year 2016 was more than double as much as the amount in the prior year. Greybull in Big Horn County, Natrona, and Sweetwater counties all increased their tax rates by 1 percentage point on April 1, 2016. As a result, the lodging tax collections increased 26.4 percent in Big Horn and 37.0 percent in Sweetwater counties from fiscal year 2015 to 2016.



For all other counties, Carbon, Crook, Lincoln, Park, and Teton demonstrated double-digit growth rates, respectively.

After fifteen years of suspension, the lodging tax (2%) in Teton County resumed on April 1, 2011. Lodging tax collections in this tourism oriented county, the highest in the state, grew 10.4 percent from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2016. Twelve counties experienced declines, with Campbell and Converse recorded the most at -27.5 and -36.8 percent, each, in lodging tax collections during the period.

The complete report is available online: http://eading.state.wy.us/s&utax/Report_FY16.pdf

TOTAL SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS (\$)	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		% Ch FY15-16
	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	4% Taxes
ALBANY	30,644,242	20,375,140	32,627,097	21,694,678	32,232,345	21,427,574	-1.2%
BIG HORN	12,620,554	10,086,825	10,368,265	8,283,237	8,896,201	7,105,730	-14.2%
CAMPBELL	206,280,095	137,306,870	222,472,510	151,349,544	129,833,714	103,642,850	-31.5%
CARBON	28,062,896	18,669,370	28,260,540	18,816,033	24,221,225	16,108,028	-14.4%
CONVERSE	76,977,508	51,268,139	96,672,815	64,372,141	40,484,639	29,466,083	-54.2%
CROOK	8,067,940	6,010,981	8,680,492	6,769,975	8,082,135	5,355,484	-20.9%
FREMONT	40,146,979	32,155,201	41,541,814	33,355,317	33,584,870	26,836,925	-19.5%
GOSHEN	9,962,942	7,577,572	9,575,330	7,279,580	8,867,102	6,740,937	-7.4%
HOT SPRINGS	7,119,866	5,689,703	5,896,989	4,711,682	5,020,597	4,010,670	-14.9%
JOHNSON	18,221,780	14,563,047	15,186,666	11,856,599	14,090,776	9,410,707	-20.6%
LARAMIE	126,385,045	84,076,541	141,345,447	94,007,522	123,923,394	82,395,751	-12.4%
LINCOLN	17,889,073	14,294,337	18,961,602	15,149,451	19,918,709	15,913,328	5.0%
NATRONA	132,511,671	105,885,561	136,253,432	108,869,123	97,859,504	78,176,752	-28.2%
NIOBRARA	5,067,706	3,370,747	4,665,788	3,102,001	3,279,663	2,179,508	-29.7%
PARK	33,225,407	32,982,154	31,086,783	31,036,229	28,680,325	28,680,304	-7.6%
PLATTE	12,890,996	8,574,562	16,092,837	10,703,103	13,013,766	8,653,173	-19.2%
SHERIDAN	34,403,957	22,878,194	34,602,947	23,009,078	33,896,057	22,534,999	-2.1%
SUBLETTE	43,803,240	43,803,240	45,322,913	45,322,913	30,723,113	30,723,113	-32.2%
SWEETWATER	109,365,872	72,866,147	107,293,106	71,475,286	93,523,282	62,118,735	-13.1%
TETON	67,597,130	43,408,011	75,248,962	48,380,230	79,059,976	50,699,813	4.8%
UINTA	19,101,413	15,263,076	19,648,043	15,697,790	18,458,983	14,746,424	-6.1%
WASHAKIE	7,955,601	6,189,013	7,982,698	6,669,364	6,657,268	5,318,170	-20.3%
WESTON	6,481,563	5,177,960	7,196,648	5,749,113	9,578,369	6,823,549	18.7%
WYOMING	\$1,054,783,475	\$762,472,391	\$1,116,983,723	\$807,659,988	\$863,886,012	\$639,068,607	-20.9%

SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS (\$) BY INDUSTRY	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		% Ch FY15-16
	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	Total Taxes	4% Taxes	4% Taxes
Agr, Fores., Fish., & Hunting	340,379	250,285	329,593	242,716	347,289	258,016	6.3%
Mining	223,745,517	165,789,936	248,776,092	181,723,308	115,472,295	90,668,105	-50.1%
Utilities	50,178,759	36,290,221	47,709,348	34,478,648	48,240,758	35,002,853	1.5%
Construction	28,934,648	20,714,276	33,090,741	23,649,072	26,788,490	19,363,002	-18.1%
Manufacturing	36,545,120	26,328,432	36,216,339	26,201,919	26,517,289	19,600,014	-25.2%
Wholesale Trade	93,166,262	65,840,117	97,388,601	69,403,470	67,348,212	50,961,084	-26.6%
Retail Trade	301,338,451	217,390,110	310,594,421	224,800,036	279,144,792	204,923,822	-8.8%
Transp. & Warehousing	6,097,972	4,281,754	5,387,162	3,759,602	4,591,493	3,262,111	-13.2%
Information	19,909,431	14,344,536	20,483,855	14,873,759	19,592,945	14,351,361	-3.5%
Financial Activities*	53,393,116	38,429,609	50,900,004	36,981,146	39,497,841	29,065,546	-21.4%
Professional & Busi. Services	6,339,158	4,519,248	7,582,047	5,518,478	6,223,355	4,546,714	-17.6%
Edu. & Health Services	767,903	530,946	758,241	523,291	689,054	477,254	-8.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	96,791,159	67,735,188	106,504,065	74,543,186	103,927,617	73,108,429	-1.9%
Other Services	45,250,802	32,559,776	47,890,808	34,660,212	36,465,014	27,254,114	-21.4%
Public Administration**	91,984,798	67,467,956	103,372,405	76,301,145	89,039,570	66,226,183	-13.2%
TOTAL	\$1,054,783,475	\$762,472,391	\$1,116,983,723	\$807,659,988	\$863,886,012	\$639,068,607	-20.9%

Note: **Total Taxes** include 4% state imposed sales taxes and all local optional (up to 2%) taxes, while **4% Taxes** include only the 4% state imposed sales taxes.

* taxes are mostly from automotive, machinery and equipment leasing and rental;

** reflects taxes from automobiles sales.

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue

LODGING TAX COLLECTIONS	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	% Ch FY15-16
ALBANY	646,025	704,281	717,006	744,284	876,409	\$862,053	-1.6%
BIG HORN	27,710	31,512	26,543	25,198	32,833	\$41,492	26.4%
CAMPBELL	468,117	464,142	431,762	505,759	735,708	\$533,130	-27.5%
CARBON	380,133	426,017	471,047	519,755	517,003	\$611,546	18.3%
CONVERSE	166,694	273,349	293,143	328,774	371,647	\$234,819	-36.8%
CROOK	57,279	57,217	57,633	63,491	75,492	\$88,848	17.7%
FREMONT	325,722	670,993	624,311	640,400	771,447	\$707,691	-8.3%
GOSHEN	102,428	110,805	114,908	125,171	120,004	\$113,293	-5.6%
HOT SPRINGS	167,622	174,151	164,931	159,008	174,827	\$178,576	2.1%
JOHNSON	152,743	176,363	162,599	174,398	228,446	\$205,694	-10.0%
LARAMIE	1,402,783	1,379,734	1,425,438	1,669,352	1,966,864	\$1,718,011	-12.7%
LINCOLN	121,299	124,208	80,582	109,786	98,989	\$109,123	10.2%
NATRONA	1,005,051	1,204,887	1,288,626	1,349,272	1,693,494	\$1,650,893	-2.5%
NIORARA	33,781	40,393	39,585	45,606	47,060	\$40,895	-13.1%
PARK	1,613,825	1,724,017	1,794,207	1,925,815	2,052,294	\$2,275,144	10.9%
PLATTE	7,307	9,756	9,075	10,556	64,188	\$146,283	127.9%
SHERIDAN	484,797	502,316	540,502	577,191	676,771	\$635,747	-6.1%
SUBLETTE	70,056	199,267	143,377	169,394	168,867	\$153,793	-8.9%
SWEETWATER	520,586	650,065	626,502	626,472	701,393	\$961,007	37.0%
TETON	35,493	3,972,252	4,227,899	4,612,088	5,377,737	\$5,935,040	10.4%
UINTA	232,240	283,877	248,731	254,171	280,010	\$287,462	2.7%
WASHAKIE	90,763	113,685	92,809	106,928	118,937	\$103,787	-12.7%
WESTON	61,674	65,273	68,368	67,700	75,419	\$78,503	4.1%
WYOMING	\$8,174,127	\$13,358,561	\$13,649,585	\$14,810,570	\$17,225,839	\$17,672,829	2.6%

Greybull in Big Horn County changed lodging tax rate from 2% to 3% on April 1, 2015.

Natrona County changed lodging tax rate from 3% to 4% on April 1, 2015.

Platte County changed lodging tax rate from 2% in Guernsey town only to 3% countywide on January 1, 2015.

Sweetwater County changed lodging tax rate from 3% to 4% on April 1, 2015.

For the following counties, lodging tax is imposed only in certain cities or towns, i.e. not on a county-wide basis:

Big Horn County: Lovell and Greybull only.

Lincoln County: Afton, Cokeville, Diamondville, and Kemmerer only.

Niobrara County: Lusk only.

Sheridan County: Sheridan only.

Sublette County: Pinedale only.

Uinta County: Evanston only.

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue