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Consensus Revenue Estimating Group

Date: July 30, 2026

To: Governor Mark Gordon
Members, 68th Legislature

From: Kevin Hibbard, Co-chairman
Don Richards, Co-chairman

Subject: July 2026 Revenue Update

Purpose of Update **–** *This revenue pacing update and the accompanying table, taken in combination with the October 2025 and January 2026 Consensus Revenue Estimating Group (CREG) forecasts, are intended to provide a quarterly summary of the state's revenue collections from major sources. A similar revenue update is issued in April of each year. 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 June 2026, unless otherwise noted.*

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

Summary – Overall, with the exception of FMRs and investment income from dividends and interest, actual FY 2026 revenue is pacing moderately ahead of the January 2026 CREG forecast. Total revenue collections for the GF and BRA, excluding realized capital gains or the spending policy guarantee, exceed the CREG forecast by $12.2 million (0.7 percent). While severance taxes are currently pacing ahead of forecast and FMRs are currently pacing behind forecast, it is reasonable to anticipate both these collections will outpace the forecast for the final two months in the fiscal year. The pacing represents the current volatile pricing environment for natural gas and oil, primarily as a result of geopolitical events in the Middle East. Actual FMRs deposited into SFP are pacing short of the January 2026 CREG forecast by $3.7 million (-2.0 percent); however, actual lease and bonus revenue and state mineral royalties on school lands deposited into the SFP exceeded the forecast by $10.7 million (45.2 percent) and $5.3 million (16.1 percent), respectively.

This update includes preliminary final FY 2026 investment income, including interest, dividends, and realized and distributed capital gains (losses) as provided by the Wyoming State Treasurer's Office (STO) through June 30, 2026, for the GF, Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund (PWMTF), and Common School Account within Permanent Land Fund (CSPLF). Importantly, CREG does not forecast investment income from realized capital gains or losses. Through June 30, 2026, investment income derived from the PWMTF totals $825.9 million exceeding the PWMTF statutory spending policy amount by approximately $307.7 million (59.4 percent), and investment income derived from the CSPLF totals $352.3 million, exceeding the CSPLF statutory spending policy amount by approximately $99.9 million (39.6 percent).

Final FY 2026 revenues will be released with the October 2026 CREG report.

General Fund – The three largest sources of revenue for the GF (sales and use taxes, investment income, and severance taxes) are listed separately in the summary table. All other GF revenue sources (franchise taxes, cigarette taxes, charges from sales and services, fees, etc.) are classified collectively.

As shown in line six, columns D and G of the summary table, actual total revenues received and directed to the GF, without consideration of realized capital gains, are outpacing projections by $7.4 million (0.5 percent) mainly due to the strength of sales and use taxes, pooled income with capital gains, and the "All Other" category which includes robust revenues from franchise taxes and property and money use fees.

The January 2026 CREG forecast expected a year-over-year decrease in FY 2026 sales and use tax collections of $2.7 million (-0.4 percent) . However, actual GF sales and use tax collections are exceeding the forecast pacing by $27.0 million (4.3 percent), and the total FY 2026 cash-based statewide sales and use tax collections are 2.3 percent higher than in FY 2025, following the first year-over-year decline in collections since FY 2021, which occurred between FY 2024 and FY 2025. Impact assistance payments to local governments currently amount to $11.9 million in FY 2026, similar to FY 2025's amount of $12.2 million, and reduce the GF share of statewide sales and use tax collections. More than half of the major industrial sectors experienced an increase in collections compared to FY 2025. After a steep decline (-21.9 percent) in FY 2025, Wyoming's pivotal industry, mining, experienced only a slight contraction (-0.9 percent) in FY 2026 collections to date. Wholesale trade has the largest decrease (-16.6 percent) in year-over-over collections of any measured sector, due to the pullback of wind power projects. Collections from utilities, construction, and information each decreased by approximately 3.0 to 5.0 percent. On the other hand, retail trade collections (excluding that of motor vehicles), the largest industry sector in terms of sales tax collections, increased 5.8 percent, the largest increase in three years. The transportation and warehousing industry led the annual percentage growth with 11.6 percent, while other services (reflecting taxes from automotive and machinery repair and maintenance) and manufacturing showed growth of 7.5 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively. Finally, sales and use taxes from online shopping (a sub-sector of retail trade) continued its strong growth, increasing 13.9 percent.

Year-over-year statewide sales and use tax collections increased in 15 counties. Johnson (13.3 percent), Laramie (12.6 percent), and Carbon (11.2 percent) counties all experienced double-digit increases. These counties benefited either from increased retail sales, increased mineral exploration activities in FY 2026, or both. Albany (-17.3 percent), Washakie (-10.0 percent), and Converse (-7.8 percent) counties experienced the largest decreases in collections compared to FY 2025. The reduction in activities related to wind power construction is primarily responsible for the declines reflected in Albany and Converse counties, while a large, one-time use tax payment in FY 2025 distorted the annual comparison for Washakie

County. Overall, the vast majority of counties demonstrated robust collections from the retail trade sector in FY 2026.

Severance taxes directed to the GF in FY 2026 are pacing ahead of the January 2026 CREG forecast by $6.1 million (3.6 percent). Wyoming oil production is slightly higher than the forecast level, while the FY-to-date prices are significantly higher than the forecast. Due to a worldwide oversupply, oil prices were significantly weaker before the Middle East conflict began at the end of February. Since then, prices have surged and remain volatile but continue to be well above CREG's forecast price. In contrast, natural gas spot prices, particularly in the western United States (U.S.) including the Opal hub, have remained depressed since early 2026 because of weak demand due to weather and robust storage. However, Wyoming producers have consistently received a natural gas premium for the full stream, including liquids, selling it for more than the spot prices offered at Wyoming hubs. After a notable increase in 2025, the state's coal production continued a positive trend in early 2026, driven by increasing power demand. However, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, the U.S. coal inventories held by the electric power sector in summer of 2026 are significantly higher than last year. This could result in a reduction in demand for the remainder of 2026.

Interest and dividends generated from the PWMTF in FY 2026 total $279.9 million, short of the forecast by $38.9 million (-12.2 percent). However, the anticipated but not forecast realized capital gains from the PWMTF for FY 2026 are approximately $546.0 million. Total investment income for FY 2026 derived from the PWMTF amounts to $825.9 million, which surpasses the full statutory spending policy amount of $518.2 million, or 5 percent of the five-year average market value of the PWMTF, by $307.7 million. In accordance with W.S. 9-4-719, the first 2.5 percent of the five-year market value of the corpus ($259.1 million) derived from any investment earnings will be deposited into and remain in the GF. Assuming no change or revision from STO, investment earnings in excess of 2.5 percent of the five-year market value of the corpus but less than the spending policy amount of 5 percent of the five-year average market value of the corpus, will be transferred to the Strategic Investments and Projects Account (SIPA).[1] The investment income exceeding 5 percent of the five-year average market value of the PWMTF, approximately $307.7 million, will be distributed to the PWMTF Spending Policy Reserve Account (PWMTF RA) for FY 2026. Furthermore, preliminary figures indicate that somewhat more than $140 million will be transferred ("tipped") from the PWMTF RA to the PWMTF corpus pursuant to W.S. 9-4-719(b).

Interest and dividends directed to the GF through June from the LSRA and State Agency Pool (pooled income) are short of CREG's projection by $14.7 million (-9.2 percent). However, the LSRA realized $46.2 million in net capital gains, which are distributed to the GF. As a result, investment earnings including net realized capital gains from pooled income are $31.5 million (19.8 percent) ahead of the forecast.

The GF "All Other" category of state revenue collections is almost final for FY 2026, and the amount currently exceeds the forecast by $28.0 million (11.4 percent). Most major categories within this revenue source are higher than expectations, led by quarterly insurance premium tax, and cost allocation, while receipts from state land and farm loan office fall short of the forecast.

Budget Reserve Account – The summary table also illustrates the two earmarked revenue streams for the BRA: severance taxes (line 8) and FMRs (line 9). Severance tax deposits to the BRA currently exceed the

[1] During the 2025 General Session, the distribution of investment income from the PWMTF in excess of 2.5 percent of the five-year average market value of the corpus was modified through 2025 Wyoming Session Laws, Chapter 161 (2025 Senate File 169) by the Governor's exercise of the line item veto of that bill. The investment income in excess of 2.5 percent of the five-year average market value of the corpus was previously distributed in equal amounts to the SIPA and LSRA. Beginning in FY 2025, the amount in excess of 2.5 percent of the five-year average market value of the corpus but less than 5 percent of the five-year average market value of the corpus, will be distributed solely to the SIPA.

January 2026 CREG forecast pace by $12.2 million (8.3 percent). In contrast, FMRs directed to the BRA, including an adjustment for the restoration of federal fiscal year 2025 budget sequester, are $7.4 million (-4.1 percent) below the January 2026 CREG forecast pace.

Bottom-line: General Fund/Budget Reserve Account – In total, excluding realized capital gains, revenue collections for the GF and BRA, exceed the January 2026 CREG forecast pace by $12.2 million (0.7 percent). Realized capital gains from the PWMTF are currently $546.0 million; however, these will not remain in the GF since interest and dividends from the PWMTF already exceed the statutory spending policy amount.

Statutory One Percent Severance Tax – Beginning in FY 2023, revenue derived from the statutory one percent severance tax is deposited to the PWMTF and the CSPLF in equal amounts. Like other accounts benefiting from severance taxes, revenues from the statutory one percent severance tax exceed the January 2026 CREG forecast pace by $6.3 million (6.0 percent).

State Revenues Supporting K-12 Education – This revenue update monitors four major revenue sources supporting K-12 education, including investment income from the CSPLF, FMRs, and lease and bonus income from school lands, and state mineral royalties from school lands. The STO reports the FY 2026 preliminary, final investment income derived from the CSPLF totals $352.3 million, including $173.7 million in interest and dividends, which is $23.0 million (-11.7 percent) less than the forecast amount, and $178.6 million in realized net capital gains. Total CSPLF investment income is approximately $99.9 million more than the statutory spending policy amount or 5 percent of the five-year average market value of the corpus ($252.4 million). In accordance with W.S. 9-4-601 and 9-4-719, if investment earnings exceed 5 percent of the five-year average market value of the CSPLF, FMRs exceeding the first $200 million of collections directed to the SFP will be distributed to the Common School Permanent Fund Reserve Account (CSPLF RA). Through June, FMRs in excess of the first $200 million and distributed to the SFP total $66.8 million and will be transferred to the CSPLF RA in accordance with W.S. 9-4-601 and 9-4-719. Based on the current pacing of FMRs and FY 2026 investment income, it is possible that there will be insufficient FMRs to be transferred to the CSPLF RA. If so, the SFP will retain a portion of the investment earnings that would otherwise be directed to the CSPLF RA.

The FMRs deposited into the SFP are pacing $3.7 million (-2.0 percent) short of the forecast. TotalFY 2026 lease and bonus revenues on school lands are $34.4 million, which is $10.7 million (45.2 percent) higher than the CREG forecast. These revenues are dedicated to K-12 education through deposits to the Common School Land Income Account and subsequently deposited to the SFP. State mineral royalties from school lands total $114.9 million for FY 2026, which is $15.9 million (16.1 percent) ahead of the January 2026 CREG forecast. One-third of this total amount, or $38.3 million, was deposited into the SFP, while the remaining amount was deposited into the CSPLF.

Total Mineral Severance Taxes and FMRs – Through June 2026, total severance tax collections are $578.8 million or $35.8 million (5.5 percent) ahead of the January 2026 CREG forecast pace. In contrast, total FMRs received through June are $400.3 million or $11.1 million (-2.3 percent) behind pace.

As shown in Table 1, the average computed price of Wyoming oil in FY 2026 YTD is approximately $65.79/bbl, surpassing the projection for FY 2026 by 14.4 percent but 2.2 percent lower than the same period in FY 2025. Total oil production for FY 2026 through April is 0.8 percent higher than the forecast pace but 2.6 percent lower than one year ago. According to a proprietary source, 13 active oil rigs operate in Wyoming as of June 2026, compared to 9 rigs at the same time one year ago. Natural gas computed prices for the full stream of natural gas, not just methane, received by Wyoming producers average $4.04/mcf for FY 2026 YTD, $0.12/mcf higher than FY 2025 YTD prices but 2.7 percent behind forecast. Wyoming natural gas production has experienced year-over-year decreases since late 2024. As a result, the

FY 2026 YTD production is 2.7 percent lower than the previous year and slightly lower than the forecast pace. There are two active gas rigs running in June compared to four rigs last year. The statewide average surface coal price of $14.03/ton for FY 2026 YTD is lower than both the January forecast of $14.37/ton and the previous year's level of $14.64/ton. Coal production, however, is tracking 7.5 percent higher than the forecast amount and 4.9 percent higher than FY 2025 YTD figure.

Table 1. Fiscal Year-To-Date (YTD) Comparison of Major Mineral Price and Production.

	Crude Oil		Natural Gas		Surface Coal	
Fiscal YTD (July through April)	Price ($/bbl)	Production (millions of bbl)	Price ($/mcf)	Production (billions of cubic feet)	Price ($/ton)	Production (millions of ton)
Actual for FY 2025	$67.30	88.8	$3.92	1,107.1	$14.64	168.7
Forecast for FY 2026	$57.50	85.8	$4.15	1,093.7	$14.37	164.6
Actual for FY 2026	$65.79	86.5	$4.04	1,076.9	$14.03	177.0

Conclusion - In summary, the sales and use tax distribution to the GF are ahead of the January 2026 CREG projection, while mineral revenues moderately exceed forecasts primarily due to the high oil prices which began at the end of February exceeding the forecast price.

Current revenue collections directed to the GF and BRA for FY 2026 exceed the January 2025 CREG projection. The preliminary figures indicate a large amount of unforecast but anticipated realized capital gains from the PWMTF and CSPLF. The current revenue trends indicate the following:

- The actual revenues directed to and remaining in the GF and BRA are expected to exceed the January 2026 CREG's forecast moderately.
- Sales and use taxes, the largest revenue contributor to the GF, are modestly ahead of the forecast by approximately $27.0 million, primarily resulting from strong consumer consumption and inflation.
- In combination, approximately $725 million in net capital gains have been realized from the PWMTF and CSPLF. For FY 2026, PWMTF investment income equaling $259.1 million will be deposited into the SIPA, and $307.7 million will be deposited into the PWMTF RA.
- With about two months left in the fiscal year for accrued revenue collections, despite the significant decrease in oil prices in 2025 and early 2026, severance taxes are exceeding the January 2026 CREG forecasts and FMR collections are just slightly behind, mostly attributable to the surging oil prices since February. In addition, higher than expected oil and coal production also contributes to increasing collections of severance taxes.
- As noted in the *April 2026 Revenue Update*, the known high spot prices for crude oil production completed but not yet reported in May and June will certainly increase the FY 2026 average oil price and severance tax collections in excess of the January 2026 CREG forecast. These elevated prices are also expected to bring FMRs collections more in-line with the January 2026 CREG forecast.
- Despite strong power demand, particularly from data center buildout and continued LNG demand growth, natural gas prices are not expected to increase in the near future due to high supply and storage inventories.

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

LSO Budget/Fiscal Division
[As of July 30, 2026]

	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 June	Forecast through June (1)	Difference YTD $	Actual YTD % of Total	Forecast YTD % of Total	YTD Pace
1	GF - Sales & Use Tax (2)	$633,100,000	$592,454,708	$565,500,000	$26,954,708	93.6%	89.3%	4.3%
2	GF - PWMTF with guarantee (3)	$259,100,000	$259,100,000	$259,100,000	$0	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2a	*GF - PWMTF from dividends & interest (3)*	*$318,800,000*	$279,886,364	*$318,800,000*	*($38,913,636)*	*87.8%*	*100.0%*	*-12.2%*
2b	*GF - PWMTF with capital gains (3)*	*N/A*	$825,945,999	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
3	GF - Pooled income from dividends & interest (3)	$159,000,000	$144,294,948	$159,000,000	($14,705,052)	90.8%	100.0%	-9.2%
3a	*GF - Pooled income with capital gains (losses) (3)*	*$159,000,000*	$190,544,131	*$159,000,000*	*$31,544,131*	*119.8%*	*100.0%*	*19.8%*
4	GF - Severance Tax	$169,800,000	$155,782,149	$149,700,000	$6,082,149	91.7%	*88.2%*	3.6%
5	GF - All Other	$246,300,000	$274,281,148	$246,300,000	$27,981,148	111.4%	100.0%	11.4%
6	**General Fund - Total (w/out capital gains or guarantee) (3)**	**$1,527,000,000**	**$1,446,699,317**	**$1,439,300,000**	**$7,399,317**	**94.7%**	**94.3%**	**0.5%**
7	**General Fund - Total with PWMTF guarantee and Pooled capital gains (3)**	**$1,467,300,000**	**$1,472,162,136**	**$1,379,600,000**	**$92,562,136**	**100.3%**	**94.0%**	**6.3%**
8	BRA (from Severance Taxes)	$146,600,000	$118,558,262	$106,400,000	$12,158,262	80.9%	72.6%	8.3%
9	BRA (from FMRs)	$182,100,000	$125,523,956	$132,900,000	($7,376,044)	68.9%	73.0%	-4.1%
10	**Budget Reserve Account - Total**	**$328,700,000**	**$244,082,218**	**$239,300,000**	**$4,782,218**	**74.3%**	**72.8%**	**1.5%**
11	**One Percent Severance Tax (50% to PWMTF and 50% to CSPLF)**	**$105,000,000**	**$94,488,237**	**$88,200,000**	**$6,288,237**	**90.0%**	**84.0%**	**6.0%**
12	SFP CSPLF with guarantee (3)	$252,400,000	$252,400,000	$252,400,000	$0	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
12a	*SFP CSPLF from dividends & interest (3)*	*$196,700,000*	$173,717,587	*$196,700,000*	*($22,982,413)*	*88.3%*	*100.0%*	*-11.7%*
12b	*SFP CSPLF with capital gains (losses) (3)*	*N/A*	$352,288,414	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
13	SFP FMRs	$189,100,000	$160,811,978	*$164,500,000*	($3,688,022)	85.0%	87.0%	-2.0%
14	SFP Lease and bonus	$23,700,000	$34,418,601	$23,700,000	$10,718,601	145.2%	100.0%	45.2%
15	SFP State Royalties	$33,000,000	$38,298,476	$33,000,000	$5,298,476	116.1%	100.0%	16.1%
16	**School Foundation Program - Total (w/out cap. gains or guarantee) (3)**	**$442,500,000**	**$407,246,642**	**$417,900,000**	**($10,653,358)**	**92.0%**	**94.4%**	**-2.4%**
17	**School Foundation Program - Total with CSPLF guarantee (3)**	**$498,200,000**	**$485,929,055**	**$473,600,000**	**$12,329,055**	**97.5%**	**95.1%**	**2.5%**
18	**State Royalties - Total**	**$99,000,000**	**$114,895,526**	**$99,000,000**	**$15,895,526**	**116.1%**	**100.0%**	**16.1%**
19	**Severance Taxes - Total**	**$647,000,000**	**$578,814,289**	**$543,000,000**	**$35,814,289**	**89.5%**	**83.9%**	**5.5%**
20	**Federal Mineral Royalties - Total**	**$485,200,000**	**$400,285,934**	**$411,400,000**	**($11,114,066)**	**82.5%**	**84.8%**	**-2.3%**

(1) Year-to-date forecast is determined by using one of three methods: the pace of historical revenues is used for sales and use tax projections, a straight-line pace is applied to PWMTF and pooled income, 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 May 2026 was $11,923,017; sales and use tax collections have been reduced by this amount. In addition, sales and use tax collections have been reduced by 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 June 2026. Investment income is also shown with and without the statutory spending policy guarantee. The realized capital gains (and losses) from non-permanent funds do immediately impact the recipient accounts, e.g., Pooled Income to the GF.