



**LARAMIE COUNTY
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*Wyoming Center for
Business & Economic Analysis*

Policy Brief

TAX CAPACITY IN WYOMING

A comparison of taxation rates, earnings, and cost of living with surrounding and similar states.

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Executive Summary

Wyoming is in a challenging situation where current tax revenues can no longer support the governmental and public services the state's residents and businesses have come to expect. This policy brief explores if there is capacity for the state to modify the rates of its existing taxes to provide additional revenue. The term "capacity" refers to the difference between Wyoming's current rates on key metrics as compared to individual states or state comparison groups.

This brief did not attempt to examine comprehensive tax reform, nor does it delve into the myriad tax exemptions or other nuances of the tax structure currently established within Wyoming statutes or the state constitution. It simply attempted to answer two questions:

1. Is there capacity within Wyoming's current tax rates for those rates to be increased?
2. Is there capacity within Wyoming citizens and households to absorb increases to taxes?

The data examined in this brief do suggest there is capacity within Wyoming's current tax rates to be increased without placing the state outside of normal ranges for its likely comparator states. This capacity, should it be accessed, would generate significant additional revenue to help Wyoming deal with its current fiscal challenges and to fund public services.

If Wyoming were to raise its current sales, property, and fuel tax rates to the median rates of other states without income taxes, it would generate \$2,347,209,186 over the course of the FY23/FY24 biennium. Adopting the rates of either South Dakota or Nevada, both states without income taxes, but with similar geographic, demographic, economic, and tax environments, would generate nearly \$2.2 billion in additional revenue for the FY23/FY24 biennium.

The data examined also suggest, given current earnings of individuals and households, and the overall cost of living, there is capacity to absorb increases in tax rates. Wyoming's median household income is slightly higher (\$1,348) and its median hourly wage is higher (\$2.12) than that of comparison states without income taxes. The median cost of living of these states is three percent higher than the national average, whereas Wyoming's cost of living is nearly five percent lower than the national average. When compared to South Dakota, Wyoming's median household income is \$5,470 higher, its median hourly wage \$3.31 higher, and its cost of living 1.6 percent lower. When compared to Nevada, Wyoming's median household income is \$1,727 higher, its median hourly wage \$2.51 higher, and cost of living 13.5% lower.

The findings and conclusions of this policy brief should not be considered in a vacuum. It is a high-level analysis and does not study other factors such as existing tax exemptions, economic strategy or policy, constitutional or statutory parameters, and numerous other aspects that should be examined when informing changes to Wyoming's tax rates. The brief should, however, encourage the state's policy leaders and citizens to seriously consider tax rate increases with some certainty that capacity does exist for changes to be made and absorbed. More importantly, these increases would generate revenue in amounts capable of sustaining the state's governmental and public services.

Introduction

Every state in America has characteristics that make them unique. Their culture and people, topography and geography, governments and economies, are all unique in their own ways.

Wyoming is no different, in that it is also different. It is the tenth largest state by area, yet has the smallest population of the 50 states. It has some of the most extreme variations in its geography, ranging from glaciers and lush alpine mountains to rich farm ground and high plains deserts. It is home to some of the most abundant natural resources that have contributed significantly to one of the most homogenous economies in America.

Wyoming's dependency on its natural resources to fund its public and governmental services has placed the state in a challenging situation. The state has developed a tax structure predicated on the short-term and long-term stability of the extractive industries. Those industries are no longer stable. For reasons that are either already widely known and debated, or those that are too complex, the details of these industries' struggles will not be discussed in this brief. Rather, to establish context for this brief, the authors are working under the assumption that these industries, and the existing tax revenues from them, will no longer be able to support Wyoming's current and future government.

Working under this assumption, this policy brief attempts to assess if there is capacity for the state to modify its existing tax rates to provide additional revenue to support its public and governmental services. This brief does not attempt to examine comprehensive tax reform, nor does it delve into the myriad tax exemptions or other nuances of the tax structure currently established within statute and even the state constitution.

This policy brief attempts to answer two questions:

1. Is there capacity within Wyoming's current tax rates for those rates to be increased?
2. Is there capacity within Wyoming citizens and households to absorb increases to taxes?

A third, perhaps equally relevant question that will not be examined in this brief is whether or not there is capacity within Wyoming's businesses to absorb increases to existing tax rates. That is a worthy, albeit complex question to examine, and something the Wyoming Center for Business and Economic Analysis (WCBEA) will attempt in a future policy brief.

For the purposes of this policy brief, the authors are working under the assumption that a state's tax environment is one of the primary elements in determining the cost of doing business within that jurisdiction. Therefore, the ability for business to absorb increases in taxes may be crudely addressed when answering the first question above.

The authors recognize this is a blunt tool and does not necessarily look at other significant influences on the cost of doing business such as labor costs, market costs, infrastructure, etc. Thus, the authors admit that is a limitation to the analysis within this policy brief and should be addressed in future analyses.

Selecting States to Compare

Although each state is unique in its own fashion, there are similarities between certain states that provide useful criteria for comparative analyses. For the purpose of this policy brief, the primary comparison variables focus on taxes and tax rates, as well as household earnings and occupational wages.

The specific states to be compared to Wyoming in this brief generally fall into two groups.

- 1. Surrounding States** – States that share a general geographic area tend to have similarities and compete in similar economic markets. For this brief, the Surrounding States grouping includes all states that are contiguous to Wyoming’s borders, with the addition of North Dakota.
- 2. No Income Tax States** – This brief is centered on tax comparisons. Recognizing that similarities in tax structure is an appropriate way to compare states, it is important to find those states with the greatest similarity in their structure. Wyoming is one of just five states in the nation without personal or corporate income taxes, and one of just nine without personal income taxes. Lacking those taxes influences the reliance on other taxes and provides a relevant comparison for this analysis.

The table below lists the specific states in the two comparison groups utilized in this analysis.

Table 1. State Comparison Groups

Surrounding States	No Income Tax States
Colorado	Alaska
Idaho	Florida
Montana	Nevada
Nebraska	New Hampshire
North Dakota	South Dakota
South Dakota	Tennessee
Utah	Texas
	Washington

Defining Capacity

The term “capacity” is utilized broadly within this brief. For the purposes of this analysis, capacity is defined as the difference between Wyoming’s specific values on key metrics (e.g., sales tax rate, median household income, etc.), as compared to values of individual states or state comparison groups. For example, an analysis that shows Wyoming’s tax rates are lower than that of other states would suggest capacity exists. An analysis that shows Wyoming’s rates are equal to or higher than other states would suggest there is no capacity.

Variables Used

This policy brief examines state rates on seven different tax variables, and four different earnings variables. Sources for these data are provided in the end notes section of the brief.

Tax variables included in this analysis are individual income tax rates, corporate income tax rates, sales and use tax rates, residential ad valorem tax rates, commercial ad valorem tax rates, industrial ad valorem tax rates, and fuel tax rates. Earnings and household capacity variables included in this analysis are median household income, mean annual wage of all occupations, median hourly wage of all occupations, and the cost of living index.

Comparative Tax Analysis of Surrounding States

The analysis of tax capacity between Wyoming and its surrounding states includes the examination of median, mean (average), and maximum values on the seven different tax variables utilized in this brief. Table 2 below provides a comparative analysis of Wyoming's current rates, and those of surrounding states, their median, average, and maximum.

Table 2. Tax Capacity Analysis of Surrounding States

STATE	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE	CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE	SALES TAX RATE	RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	FUEL TAX RATE
Colorado	4.630%	4.630%	7.650%	0.556%	2.259%	1.765%	\$0.2200
Idaho	6.925%	6.925%	6.030%	0.718%	1.222%	0.890%	\$0.3300
Montana	6.900%	6.750%	0.000%	0.953%	1.182%	0.936%	\$0.3275
Nebraska	6.840%	7.810%	6.930%	2.087%	2.133%	1.713%	\$0.3020
North Dakota	2.900%	4.310%	6.860%	1.224%	1.134%	0.613%	\$0.2300
South Dakota	0.000%	0.000%	6.400%	1.704%	1.505%	0.813%	\$0.3000
Utah	4.950%	4.950%	7.180%	0.690%	1.265%	0.991%	\$0.3111
Median	4.950%	4.950%	6.860%	0.953%	1.265%	0.936%	\$0.3020
Maximum	6.925%	7.810%	7.650%	2.087%	2.259%	1.765%	\$0.3300
Mean	4.735%	5.054%	5.864%	1.133%	1.529%	1.103%	\$0.2887
WYOMING	0.000%	0.000%	5.430%	0.681%	0.709%	0.677%	\$0.2400
Capacity at Median	4.950%	4.950%	1.430%	0.272%	0.556%	0.259%	\$0.0620
Capacity at Maximum	6.925%	7.810%	2.220%	1.406%	1.550%	1.088%	\$0.0900
Capacity at Mean	4.735%	5.054%	0.434%	0.452%	0.820%	0.426%	\$0.0487

Wyoming rates fall below the median, mean, and maximum rates of the surrounding states. Excluding income taxes (which would necessitate the creation of new taxes in Wyoming), the greatest capacity exists within the sales tax rates, with Wyoming trailing the comparison group median by 1.4 percentage points, and the average by 0.4 percentage points. Fuel tax capacity is approximately six cents (\$.06) when compared to the median rate of the comparison group.

Comparative Tax Analysis of No Income Tax States

The fact that Wyoming does not have any personal or corporate income taxes makes it unique, being only one of just five states without either of these taxes, and one of nine states without personal income taxes. The authors' position is that not having income taxes has a direct impact on the rates of other taxes to generate adequate revenues to support government.

The analysis of tax capacity between Wyoming and other non-income tax rates are included in the following two tables. Table 3 below provides a comparative analysis of Wyoming's current rates and those states without either personal or corporate income taxes. Table 4 provides the analysis of Wyoming and those states without personal income taxes but that do have corporate income taxes.

Table 3. Tax Capacity Analysis of States with No Income Taxes

STATE	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE	CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE	SALES TAX RATE	RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	FUEL TAX RATE
Nevada	0.000%	0.000%	8.320%	1.182%	1.204%	0.944%	\$0.338
South Dakota	0.000%	0.000%	6.400%	1.705%	1.505%	0.829%	\$0.300
Texas	0.000%	0.000%	8.190%	1.483%	2.145%	2.364%	\$0.200
Washington	0.000%	0.000%	9.210%	0.947%	0.959%	0.763%	\$0.494
Median	0.000%	0.000%	8.255%	1.333%	1.355%	0.887%	\$0.319
Maximum	0.000%	0.000%	9.210%	1.705%	2.145%	2.364%	\$0.494
Mean	0.000%	0.000%	8.030%	1.329%	1.453%	1.225%	\$0.333
WYOMING	0.000%	0.000%	5.430%	0.681%	0.709%	0.677%	\$0.240
Capacity at Median	0.000%	0.000%	2.825%	0.652%	0.646%	0.210%	\$0.079
Capacity Maximum	0.000%	0.000%	3.780%	1.024%	1.436%	1.687%	\$0.254
Capacity at Mean	0.000%	0.000%	2.600%	0.648%	0.744%	0.548%	\$0.093

Again, excluding consideration of income taxes, the greatest capacity of the various taxes within this comparison exists in the sales tax rate. Wyoming currently falls 2.8 percentage points below the median rate of the no income tax states comparison group. When compared to the average sales tax rate of this comparison group, Wyoming shows an approximate 2.6 percentage points of capacity.

For this comparative analysis group, greater capacity exists within two of the three property (Ad Valorem) tax rates than within the surrounding states analysis. These include residential property taxes (capacity at the median to increase 0.7 percentage points for residential) and commercial property taxes (capacity at the median to increase 0.6 percentage points). Industrial property tax capacity is the lowest and similar to that of the surrounding states comparison group (approximately 0.2 percentage points).

Fuel tax capacity within the no income tax states is slightly higher than that of the surrounding states comparison group. Wyoming's rate is approximately eight cents (\$0.08) below the median rate of the no income tax states and two cents (\$0.02) more capacity when compared to surrounding states.

Table 4. Tax Capacity Analysis of States with No Personal Income Taxes

STATE	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE	CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE	SALES TAX RATE	RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	FUEL TAX RATE
Alaska	0.000%	9.400%	1.760%	1.152%	1.066%	1.094%	\$0.138
Florida	0.000%	4.458%	7.050%	1.392%	1.588%	1.287%	\$0.423
Nevada	0.000%	0.000%	8.320%	1.182%	1.204%	0.944%	\$0.338
New Hampshire	0.000%	8.200%	0.000%	2.271%	1.894%	1.055%	\$0.238
South Dakota	0.000%	0.000%	6.400%	1.705%	1.505%	0.829%	\$0.300
Tennessee	0.000%	6.500%	9.530%	0.680%	1.054%	0.981%	\$0.274
Texas	0.000%	0.000%	8.190%	1.483%	2.145%	2.364%	\$0.200
Washington	0.000%	0.000%	9.210%	0.947%	0.959%	0.763%	\$0.494
Median	0.000%	2.229%	7.620%	1.287%	1.355%	1.018%	\$0.287
Maximum	0.000%	9.400%	9.530%	2.271%	2.145%	2.364%	\$0.494
Mean	0.000%	3.570%	6.308%	1.352%	1.427%	1.165%	\$0.301
WYOMING	0.000%	0.000%	5.430%	0.681%	0.709%	0.677%	\$0.240
Capacity at Median	0.000%	2.229%	2.190%	0.606%	0.646%	0.341%	\$0.047
Capacity Maximum	0.000%	9.400%	4.100%	1.590%	1.436%	1.687%	\$0.254
Capacity at Mean	0.000%	3.570%	0.877%	0.671%	0.718%	0.488%	\$0.061

For comparator states with no personal income tax, but with corporate income taxes, the comparison in Table 4 above presents slight differences from the previous comparisons. For example, while sales tax rates still present the most capacity (2.2 percentage points at the median rate), it is less capacity than when compared to states without any income taxes, but more than when compared to surrounding states. Property tax rates at the residential and commercial show similar capacity to the states without any income taxes, yet surprisingly slightly more capacity at the industrial property tax rate (0.3 percentage points as compared to 0.2 percentage points).

Interestingly, fuel tax rates show the smallest capacity than that of either previous comparison groups at approximately five cents (\$0.047).

Comparative Earnings Analysis of Surrounding States

Capacity to absorb higher tax rates is also dependent on capacity that exists within the earnings of a state's citizenry and households. Capacity is also dependent on the relative cost of living within that state. It is possible that when tax rates are lower, those rates could be reflective of lower earnings, income, or a higher cost of living from non-tax variables.

The analysis of earnings capacity between Wyoming and its surrounding states includes the examination of median, mean (average), and maximum values on four different variables utilized in this brief. Table 5 below provides a comparative analysis of Wyoming's current data on these variables, and those of surrounding states' median, average (mean), and maximum.

Table 5. Earnings Capacity Analysis of Surrounding States

STATE	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2019)	MEAN ANNUAL WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	COST OF LIVING INDEX (2020)
Colorado	\$77,127.00	\$57,690.00	\$21.28	105.0
Idaho	\$60,999.00	\$44,890.00	\$17.00	94.1
Montana	\$57,153.00	\$45,370.00	\$17.51	98.8
Nebraska	\$63,229.00	\$48,250.00	\$18.46	92.6
North Dakota	\$64,577.00	\$50,430.00	\$20.44	97.0
South Dakota	\$59,533.00	\$42,920.00	\$16.71	97.0
Utah	\$75,780.00	\$49,420.00	\$18.23	97.3
Median	\$ 63,229.00	\$48,250.00	\$18.23	97.0
Maximum	\$77,127.00	\$57,690.00	\$21.28	105.0
Mean	\$65,485.43	\$48,424.29	\$18.52	97.4
WYOMING	\$65,003.00	\$49,760.00	\$20.02	95.4

Wyoming's median household income is slightly above the median value of surrounding states, and slightly below the average (mean) of this comparison group. Average annual wages, and median hourly wages for all occupations in Wyoming are also higher than the median and mean of surrounding states. The Cost of Living Index (see End Note 8) provides a composite measure for the cost of living of a state to the national average. Wyoming's cost of living is 95.4% of the national average and below the surrounding states comparison group median of 97%.

Comparative Earnings Analysis of No Income Tax States

Next compared are the earning variables of Wyoming and the no income tax states comparison group. Table 6 provides this comparison of Wyoming and states without any income taxes, whereas Table 7 includes all states without personal income taxes, including those that have corporate income taxes.

Table 6. Earnings Capacity Analysis of States with No Income Taxes

STATE	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2019)	MEAN ANNUAL WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	COST OF LIVING INDEX (2020)
Nevada	\$63,276.00	\$47,210.00	\$17.51	108.9
South Dakota	\$59,533.00	\$42,920.00	\$16.71	97.0
Texas	\$64,034.00	\$50,490.00	\$18.28	92.3
Washington	\$78,687.00	\$62,020.00	\$23.15	111.3
Median	\$63,655.00	\$48,850.00	\$17.90	103.0
Maximum	\$78,687.00	\$62,020.00	\$23.15	111.3
Mean	\$66,382.50	\$50,660.00	\$18.91	102.4
WYOMING	\$65,003.00	\$49,760.00	\$ 20.02	95.4

When examining data from those four states without personal or corporate income taxes, Wyoming has a slightly higher median household income at the median value of the comparison states, but slightly lower than the average (mean) of the group. Washington state may present itself as an outlier with a significantly higher median household income. The mean (average) annual wage data follow the same trend, although Wyoming posts a higher hourly wage for all occupations than both the median and mean of the comparison group. Last, Wyoming's cost of living is well below the median and mean of the comparison group.

Table 7. Earnings Capacity Analysis of States with No Personal Income Taxes

STATE	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2019)	MEAN ANNUAL WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	COST OF LIVING INDEX (2020)
Alaska	\$75,463.00	\$59,290.00	\$23.34	128.0
Florida	\$59,227.00	\$47,750.00	\$17.23	99.0
Nevada	\$63,276.00	\$47,210.00	\$17.51	108.9
New Hampshire	\$77,933.00	\$53,950.00	\$19.95	108.2
South Dakota	\$59,533.00	\$42,920.00	\$16.71	97.0
Tennessee	\$56,071.00	\$45,650.00	\$17.26	90.2
Texas	\$64,034.00	\$50,490.00	\$18.28	92.3
Washington	\$78,687.00	\$62,020.00	\$23.15	111.3
Median	\$63,655.00	\$49,120.00	\$17.90	103.6
Maximum	\$78,687.00	\$62,020.00	\$23.34	128.0
Mean	\$66,778.00	\$51,160.00	\$19.18	104.4
WYOMING	\$65,003.00	\$49,760.00	\$20.02	95.4

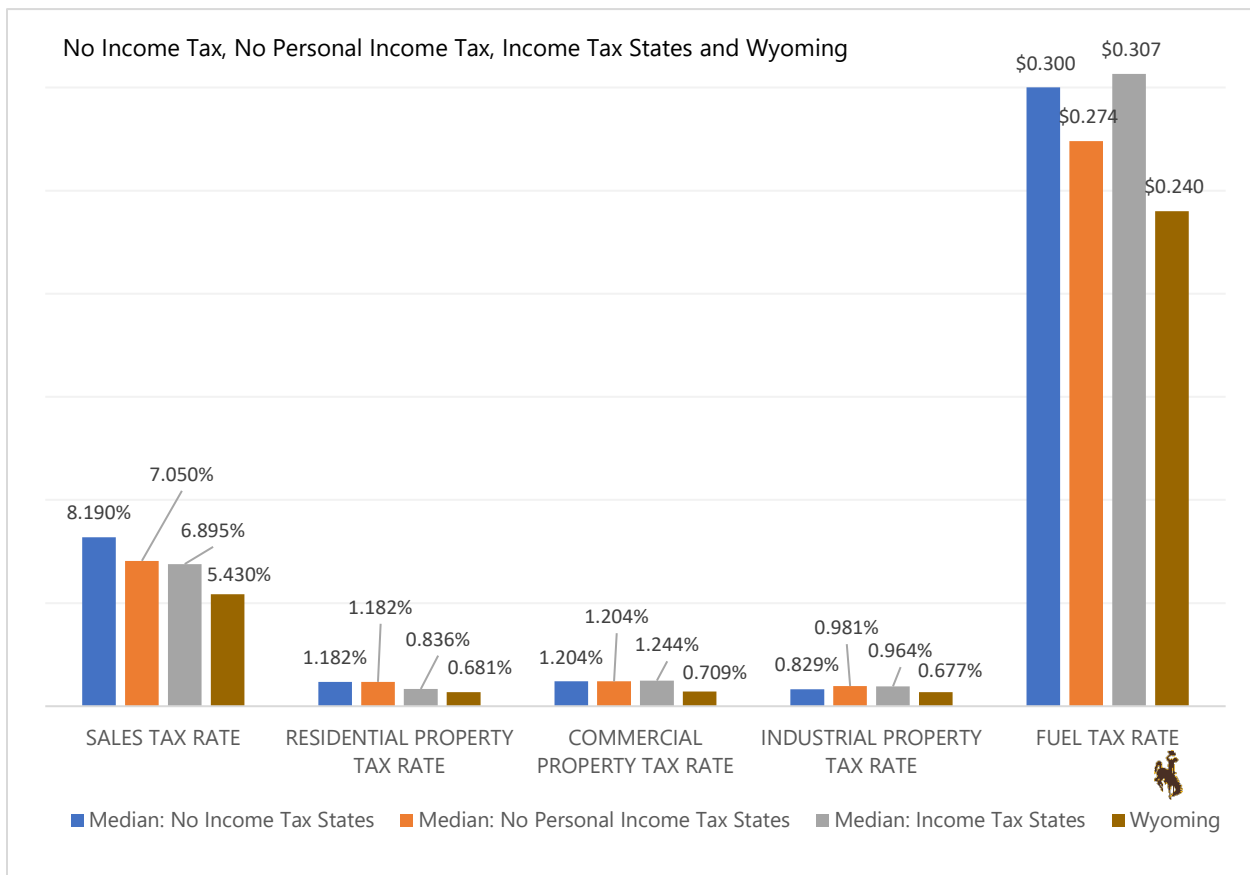
Although the numbers have slight differences, when comparing Wyoming to all states without personal income taxes, but including those that have corporate income taxes, the overall trend stays consistent. Wyoming has higher household income and annual wages than the median values of the comparison group, but slightly lower values for the average. Wyoming's hourly wages are also higher in both variables, and the cost of living is substantially lower.

Discussion

In general, Wyoming has lower rates on every tax variable examined in this policy brief when compared to either of the comparison groups. Naturally, there is substantial capacity in the areas of individual income and corporate tax rates when comparison groups include states with these taxes, simply because Wyoming does not. Because capturing that capacity would require the establishment of entirely new taxes in Wyoming, and because of the challenges that presents, these taxes will not be discussed further in this brief.

However, the lack of those taxes, or their existence, does play into the rates found in states on the other tax variables. Figure 1 illustrates these differences.

Figure 1. Comparison of Tax Rates by State Income Tax Status

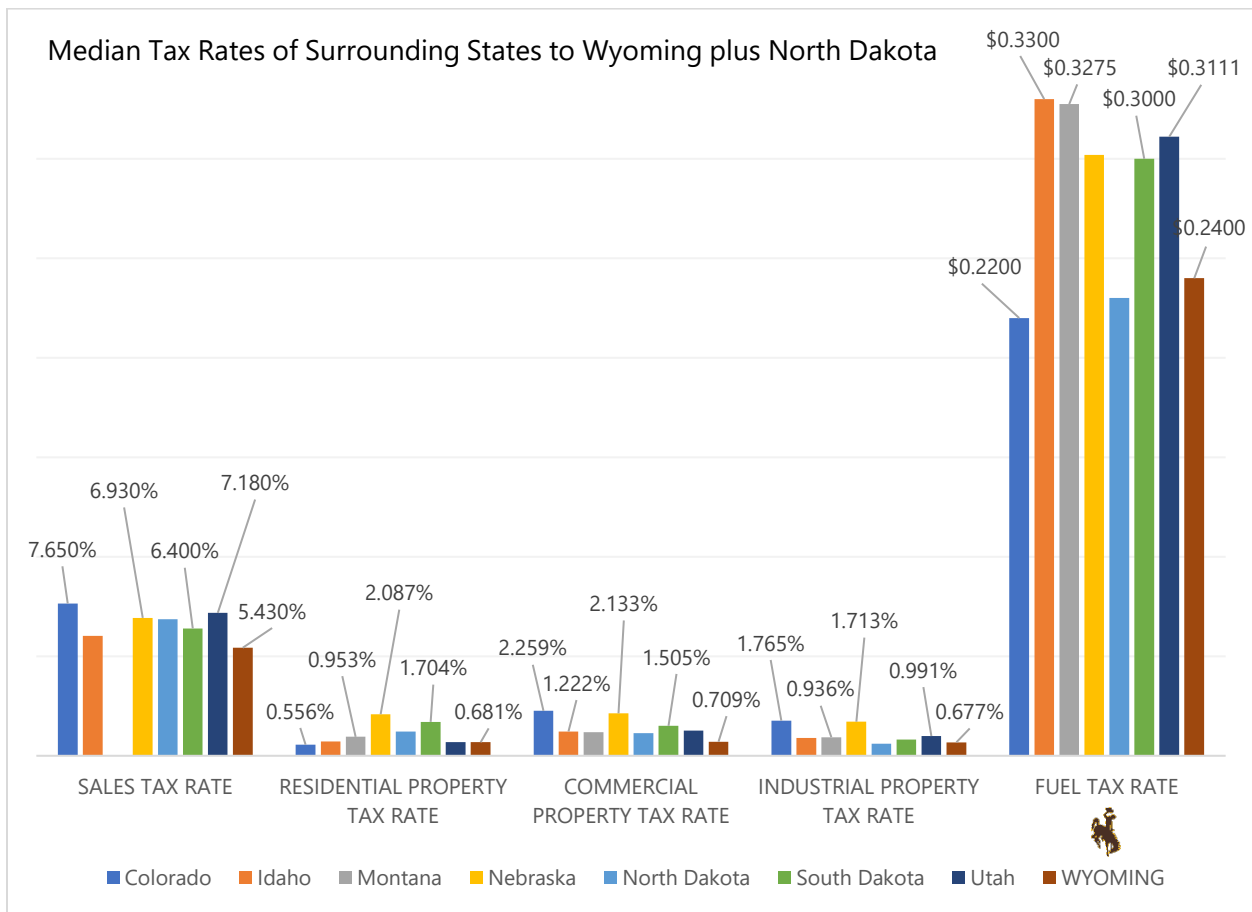


Not surprising, states that do not tax income, especially individual income, tend to be more reliant on sales taxes and residential property taxes. The difference between income tax and non-income tax states tends to be smaller when looking at commercial and industrial property taxes, with those seemingly similar regardless of whether or not states have an income tax. Other than Wyoming having clearly lower rates, any correlation between income tax status and fuel tax rates is not readily evident between states.

As described earlier in this brief, there are similarities that make comparing states that share a general geography a useful exercise, especially when they share similarities in culture and economic mix. However, the variation in tax structure makes it more challenging to convert comparisons into realistic actions because of the significant political and logistical effort required to do this. When looking at Wyoming’s surrounding states, it is evident that Wyoming has tax rates in all categories below, or well below, its neighbors. This is most pronounced in the income tax categories simply because Wyoming does not have these. Whereas all of the surrounding states, except for South Dakota, have some form of income tax, which, as seen above, influences rates in other tax categories.

Figure 2 illustrates these variances with the surrounding state comparison group and Wyoming. Even without income taxes, Wyoming’s rates on other tax categories are below that of nearly every other state, with the exception of Montana (who doesn’t have a sales tax), Colorado’s residential property and fuel taxes, and North Dakota’s fuel tax rate.

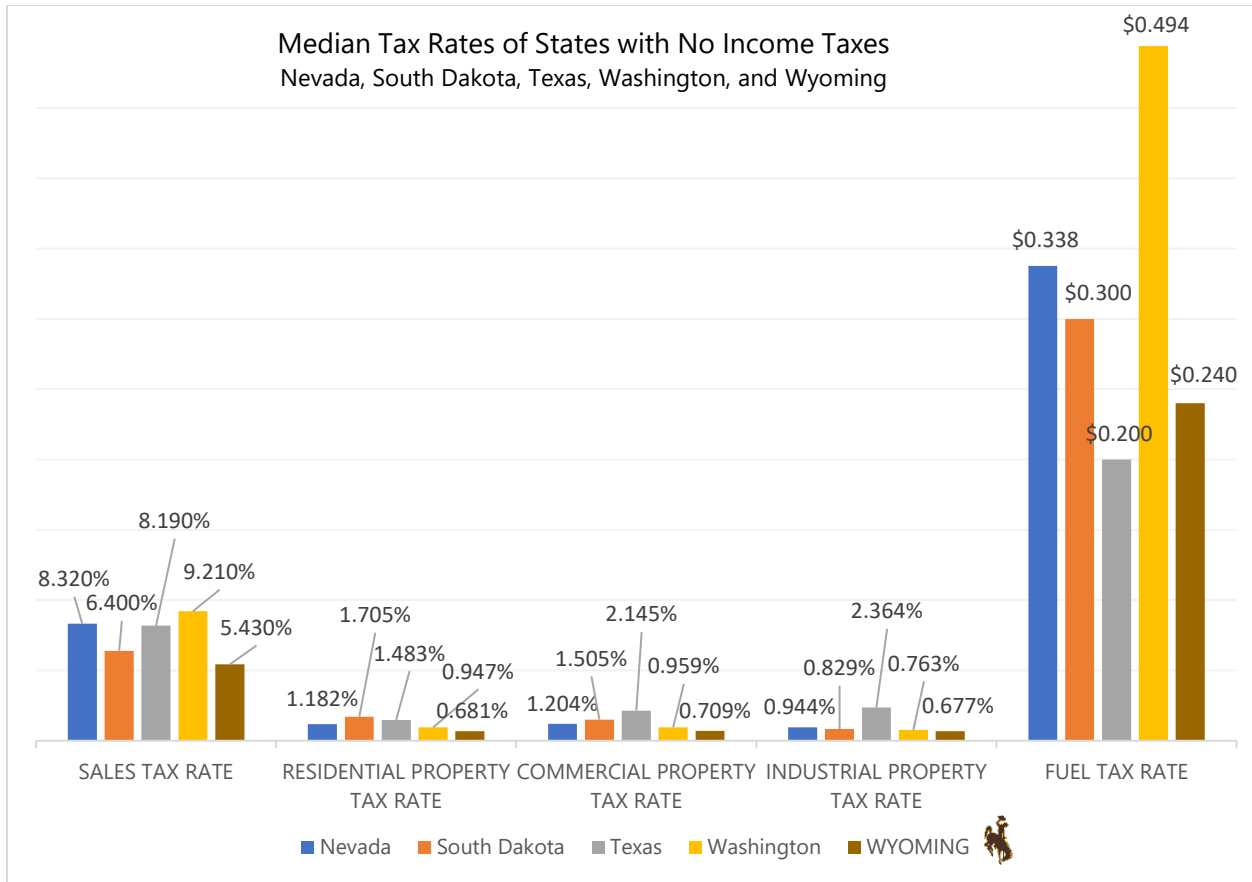
Figure 2. Comparison of Tax Rates with Wyoming’s Surrounding States



Unless Wyoming is interested in significant changes to its overall tax structure, the best states to compare for capacity in taxes are those with the most similarity to Wyoming’s current structure. Those states would include the four without any personal or any corporate income taxes: Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, and Washington.

Figure 3 illustrates the comparison of Wyoming to the four states without any income taxes on the different tax variables.

Figure 3. Comparison of Tax Rates in States with No Income Taxes



Wyoming’s rates are lower than that of all four states, with one exception. Its fuel tax rate is higher than Texas’ rate by four cents (\$0.04). Texas appears to rely more heavily on industrial and commercial property taxes than other states, whereas Washington has significantly higher fuel tax rates and also leads the comparison group in the sales tax rate at 9.21%.

The Cowboy State’s closest comparator for sales tax rate is South Dakota, but still falls nearly one percentage point below its neighbor to the east. It compares more closely with Washington for property tax rates, but again Wyoming still has lower rates in all three ad valorem tax categories. The closest category being industrial tax rates falling 0.086 percentage points below Washington’s.

Regardless of which comparison group is used for comparative analysis, it is evident that capacity exists for Wyoming to increase any or all of its current taxes and still be well within the mid-range for comparison states. However, as detailed in previous tables in this policy brief, there is considerable variation in variables associated with individual and household earnings and living. The ability to increase tax rates has to be considered in tandem with the ability for those impacted by the increases to absorb them.

It is beyond the scope of this policy brief to examine direct relationships of how certain increases in taxes would convert to real increased costs for the average person or household in Wyoming. Instead, the general capacity has been explored by examining broader measures such as median household income, average annual earnings, median wages, and the aggregate impacts of aspects most associated with the cost of living in a community or state.

Figure 4 provides a comparative analysis of how household and annual earnings compare between those states without any income taxes and Wyoming. Wyoming’s median household income is higher than the comparator groups’ median and that of all other states except Washington. Wyoming’s average annual wages are also higher than the comparator group median, but below both Texas and Washington.

Figure 4. Household and Annual Earnings Comparison of No Income Tax States

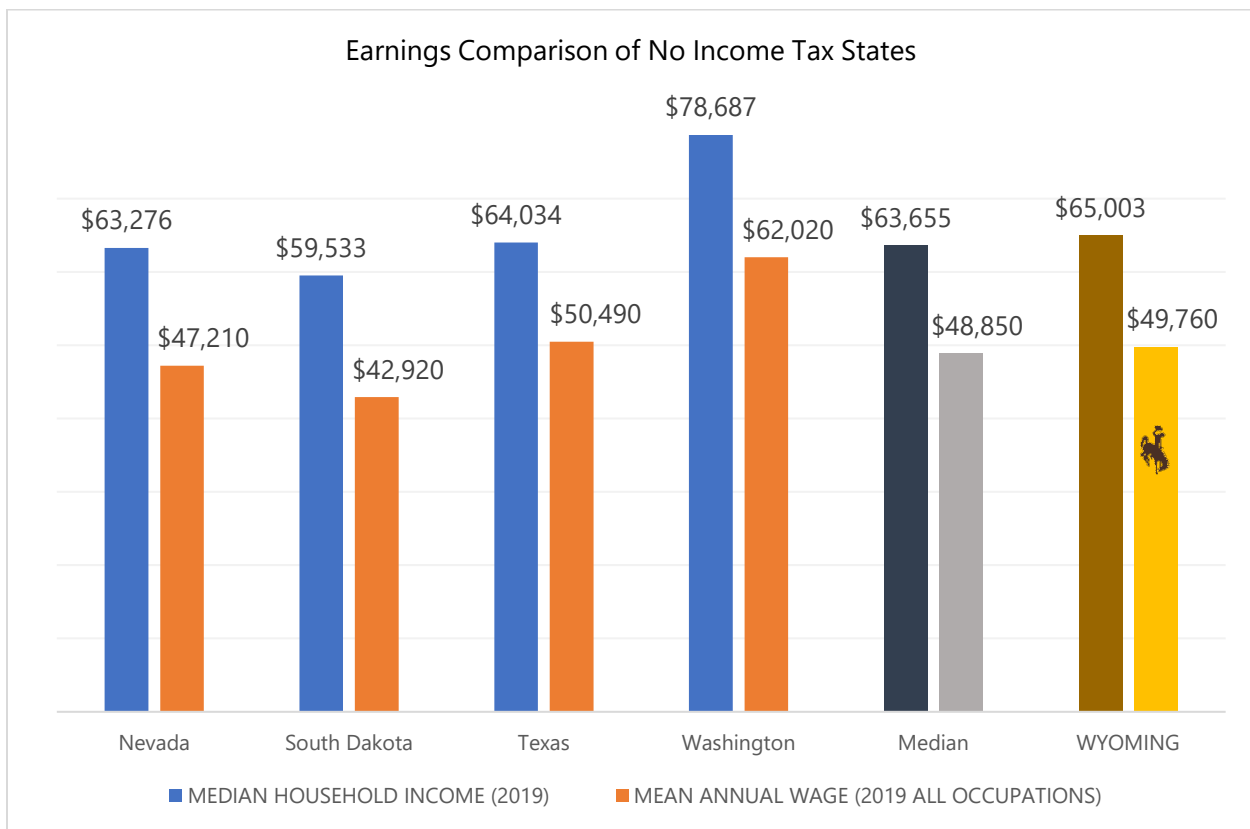
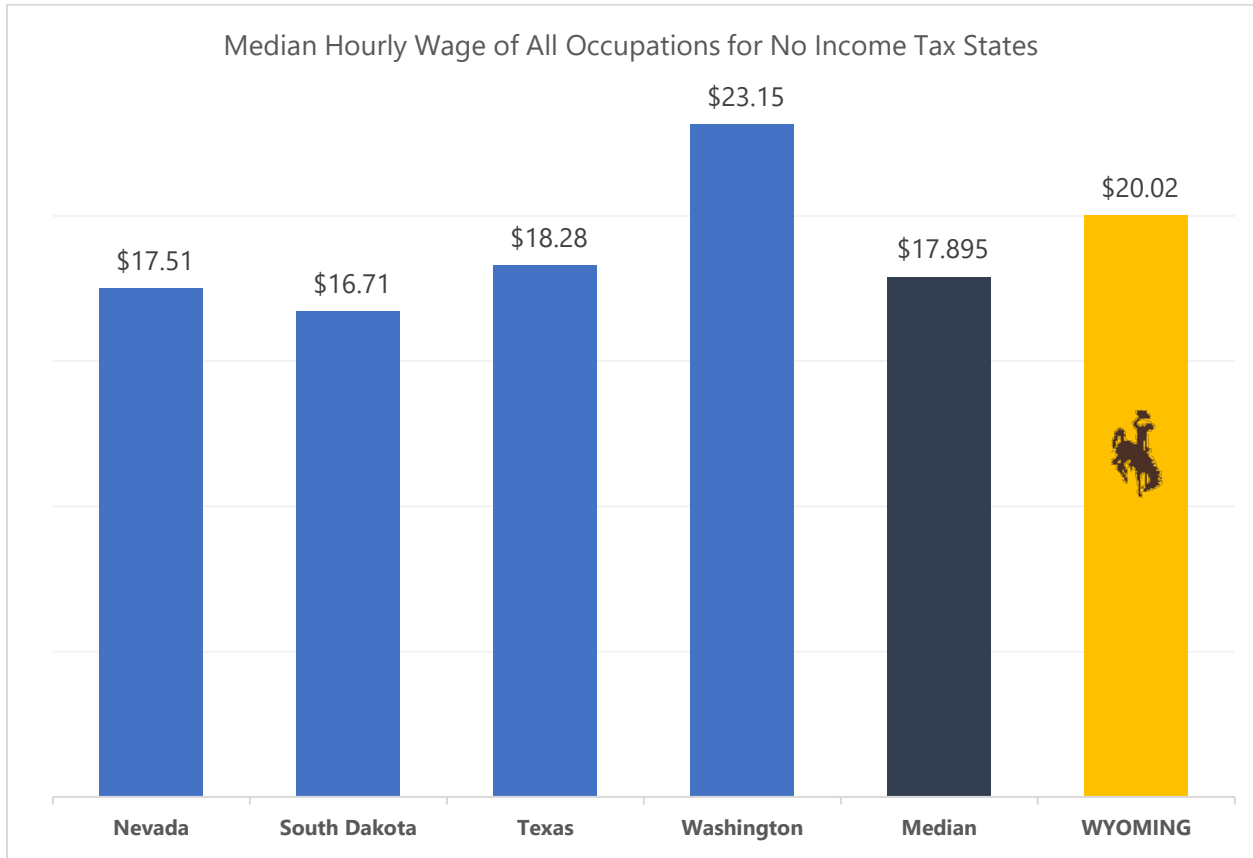


Figure 5 on the following page provides a comparative analysis examining the median hourly wage for all occupations in the no income tax states comparison group. Again, Wyoming’s median hourly wage is higher (more than \$2.00) than the comparison groups’ median and higher than all other states except Washington (Wyoming falls more than \$3.00 per hour lower than Washington). Wyoming’s median hourly wage is more than \$3.00 higher than South Dakota, \$2.50 higher than Nevada, and a bit more than \$1.50 higher than Texas.

Figure 5. Hourly Wages for All Occupations of No Income Tax States

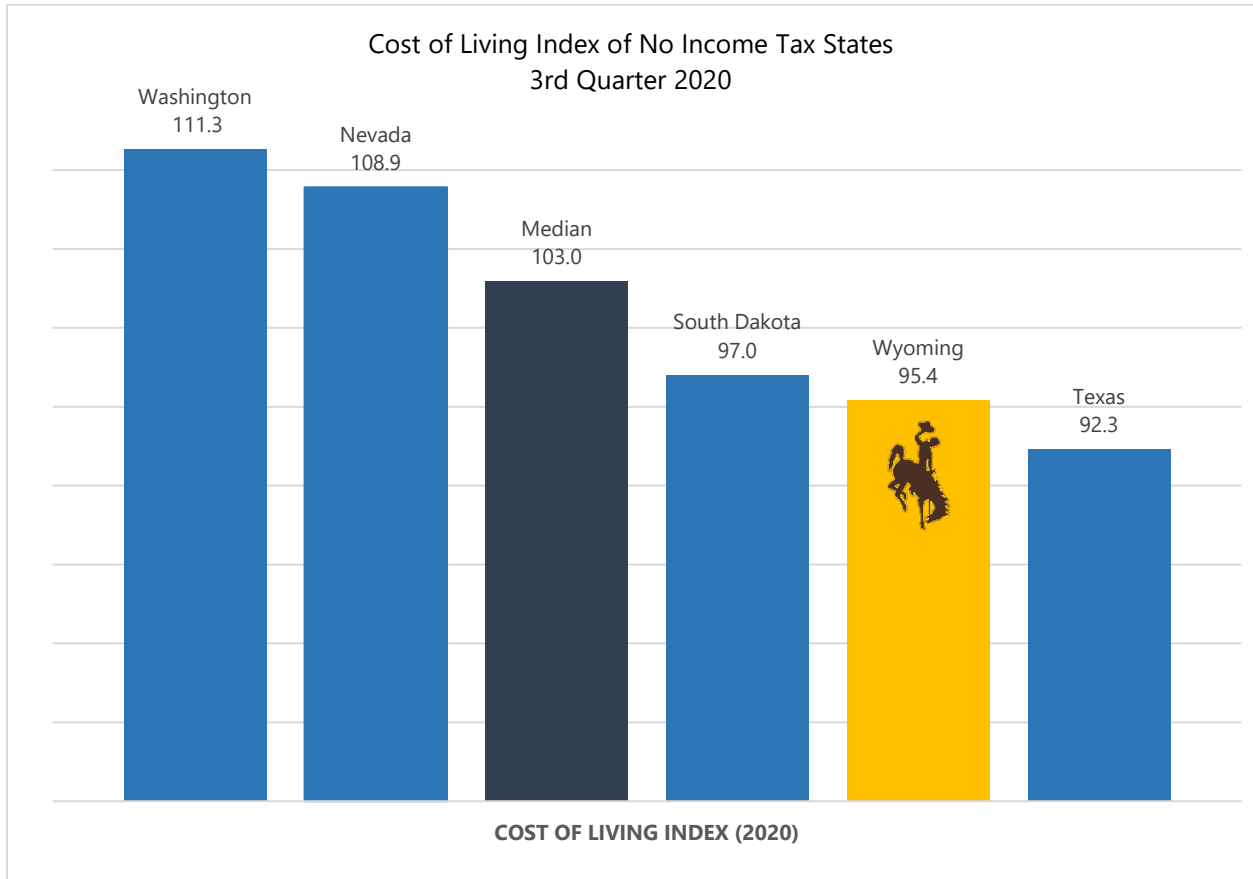


In all income variables, it appears Wyoming has slight or modest capacity in the earnings of its average employee and/or household, noting it is above the comparator state group’s median in all three measures. State-to-state analysis would show greater or lesser capacity depending on the state to which Wyoming was compared.

For example, if taxes were increased to resemble those of Washington, earnings are much higher in that state and Wyomingites may struggle to find that capacity in their earnings to absorb increases to Washington’s tax rates. However, if taxes were structured after South Dakota’s, Wyoming individuals and households may find more capacity in their earnings to adjust for increased taxes to that state’s rates.

Finally, Figure 6. on the following page illustrates the comparative cost of living index between the states without any income taxes and Wyoming. Again, in this analysis, a lower number suggests a more favorable cost of living, and a number below 100 represents a cost of living below the national average. Wyoming is nearly 15% below the national average, and the median for the comparator group is 103% of that average. Only Texas presents a more favorable cost of living than Wyoming at 92.3% of the national average.

Figure 6. Cost of Living Index of No Income Tax States



Estimates of Additional Revenue

The questions addressed in this policy brief are centered on determining if there is capacity to increase tax rates in Wyoming and capacity within household or individual income to absorb these increases. If so, and if the state were to act upon this analysis, the objective of that action would be to generate additional revenue to support governmental and social services.

Building upon an analysis by the Wyoming Legislative Services Office (LSO) to calculate Wyoming's current base revenue generated by its existing tax structure, it is possible to estimate the additional revenue that would be gained with increases in those rates. The LSO's methodology is provided in the End Notes section of this brief and their original analysis presented to the Joint Interim Education Committee is included in the appendices.

In addition, detailed analyses by state comparison groups are also included in the appendices of this policy brief. For discussion purposes and an example, increasing Wyoming's tax rates to the median rate of the states without any income taxes would generate additional revenue as depicted in Table 8 on the following page. Making these adjustments would generate nearly \$2.9 billion in additional revenues over three fiscal years starting in FY22.

Table 8. Wyoming Estimated Tax Capacity and Additional Revenue

STATE	SALES TAX RATE	RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	FUEL TAX RATE	
Nevada	8.320%	1.182%	1.204%	0.944%	\$0.338	
S. Dakota	6.400%	1.705%	1.505%	0.829%	\$0.300	
Texas	8.190%	1.483%	2.145%	2.364%	\$0.200	
Washington	9.210%	0.947%	0.959%	0.763%	\$0.494	
Median	8.255%	1.333%	1.355%	0.887%	\$0.319	
WYOMING	5.430%	0.681%	0.709%	0.677%	\$0.240	
Increase	2.825%	0.652%	0.646%	0.210%	\$0.079	
Wyoming Tax Base						
2022	\$16,048,951,048.95	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$698,387,096.77	
2023	\$17,153,846,153.85	\$65,477,941,176.47	\$18,669,064,748.20	\$33,126,023,166.02	\$704,838,709.68	
2024	\$17,902,097,902.10	\$66,764,705,882.35	\$19,046,762,589.93	\$33,822,393,822.39	\$709,677,419.35	
Additional Revenue from Increase to Median						Total
2022	\$453,382,867.13	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$55,102,741.94	\$508,485,609.07
2023	\$484,596,153.85	\$426,588,786.76	\$120,508,812.95	\$69,399,018.53	\$55,611,774.19	\$1,156,704,546.29
2024	\$505,734,265.73	\$434,972,058.82	\$122,946,852.52	\$70,857,915.06	\$55,993,548.39	\$1,190,504,640.52

Only changes to the sales and fuel tax rates would generate immediate revenues, which at the median of the comparator states, would generate more than \$500 million in FY22. Additional revenues from property tax rate increases would take a year to generate because of assessment and collection timing for those taxes. In FY23, increases to property taxes could generate an additional \$617 million. Overall, adjusting Wyoming’s tax rates to the median of the no income tax states comparison group would generate an additional \$2,347,209,186 over the course of the FY23/FY24 biennial period.

Another way to examine additional revenues generated by changes to Wyoming’s tax rates would be to model how those revenues would change if Wyoming adopted the tax structure of the states it most closely resembles. Based on the analyses in this policy brief, and general understanding of the characteristics of the states in the no income tax comparison group, the authors would suggest the two states most appropriate to consider adopting similar tax rates would be South Dakota and Nevada.

Emulating South Dakota

South Dakota is the only state contiguous to Wyoming without either personal or corporate income taxes, making it the only state in both comparison groups in this analysis. Its geography and topography vary widely from the east to the west, has a substantial land mass, includes large rural areas and a strong agricultural base, has the sixth smallest population in America, has a significant tourism industry, and other characteristics that make it comparable to Wyoming.

Additional revenue to Wyoming’s tax base adjusted for South Dakota’s rates are presented in Table 9. If Wyoming were to emulate South Dakota’s tax rates for its existing taxes, it would generate nearly \$200 million in additional revenues in FY22 from increased sales/use and fuel tax collections. Property tax increases would generate revenue beginning in FY23 and could account for \$869 million of additional revenue for that fiscal year, or \$1.75 billion over the FY23/FY24 biennial period.

Total additional revenue generated by emulating South Dakota’s tax structure would be approximately \$2.4 billion for the three fiscal years beginning FY22. For the FY23/FY24 biennium, additional revenue from this change would reach almost \$2.2 billion.

Table 9. Additional Revenue Emulating South Dakota Tax Rates

STATE	SALES TAX RATE	RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	FUEL TAX RATE	
S. Dakota	6.400%	1.705%	1.505%	0.829%	\$0.300	
WYOMING	5.430%	0.681%	0.709%	0.677%	\$0.240	
Increase	0.970%	1.024%	0.796%	0.152%	\$0.0600	
Additional Revenue from Increase to Median						Total
2022	\$155,674,825.17	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$41,903,225.81	\$197,578,050.98
2023	\$166,392,307.69	\$670,494,117.65	\$148,605,755.40	\$50,351,555.21	\$42,290,322.58	\$1,078,134,058.53
2024	\$173,650,349.65	\$683,670,588.24	\$151,612,230.22	\$51,410,038.61	\$42,580,645.16	\$1,102,923,851.87

Emulating Nevada

Although not contiguous to Wyoming, Nevada shares many similarities. Another rural, western state, Nevada ranks number seven in the nation for land mass and 36th for its population size. Known for its deserts, Nevada also has substantial variation in its topography with mountain ranges and wilderness tracts. It also relies heavily on the tourism industry to drive its economy, along with a robust minerals and mining presence, and a strong agriculture sector and culture.

Additional revenue to Wyoming’s tax base adjusted for Nevada’s rates are presented in Table 10 on the following page. If Wyoming were to emulate Nevada’s tax rates for its existing taxes, it would generate more than \$500 million in additional sales/use and fuel taxes in FY22. Property tax increases would generate more than \$500 million beginning in FY23, and over \$1 billion for the FY23/FY24 biennium.

Using Nevada’s current tax rates would generate \$2.7 billion in additional revenue over three fiscal years beginning in FY22. For the FY23/FY24 biennium, like South Dakota, emulating Nevada would generate additional revenue of nearly \$2.2 billion. The biggest difference for emulating Nevada would be higher sales tax rates and lower property tax rates than that of South Dakota.

Table 10. Additional Revenue Emulating Nevada Tax Rates

STATE	SALES TAX RATE	RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY TAX RATE	FUEL TAX RATE	
Nevada	8.320%	1.182%	1.204%	0.944%	\$0.338	
WYOMING	5.430%	0.681%	0.709%	0.677%	\$0.240	
Increase	2.890%	0.501%	0.495%	0.267%	\$0.0978	
Additional Revenue from Increase to Median						Total
2022	\$463,814,685.31	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$68,302,258.06	\$532,116,943.38
2023	\$495,746,153.85	\$328,044,485.29	\$92,411,870.50	\$88,446,481.85	\$68,933,225.81	\$1,073,582,217.30
2024	\$517,370,629.37	\$334,491,176.47	\$94,281,474.82	\$90,305,791.51	\$69,406,451.61	\$1,105,855,523.78

Conclusion

Perspective matters. For the past seven years, the Tax Foundation (www.taxfoundation.org) has ranked Wyoming number one on their State Business Tax Climate Index. According to the Tax Foundation (<https://taxfoundation.org/2021-state-business-tax-climate-index>):

“The modern market is characterized by mobile capital and labor, with all types of businesses, small and large, tending to locate where they have the greatest competitive advantage. The evidence shows that states with the best tax systems will be the most competitive at attracting new businesses and most effective at generating economic and employment growth. It is true that taxes are but one factor in business decision-making. Other concerns also matter—such as access to raw materials or infrastructure or a skilled labor pool—but a simple, sensible tax system can positively impact business operations with regard to these resources.”

Thus, one perspective might be that Wyoming’s tax environment and low tax rates provide a competitive advantage for economic growth and diversification (something the WCBEA will analyze in a future policy brief).

However, another perspective might be that Wyoming's low tax rates have hampered its ability to address other major factors necessary for a favorable business climate, such as the ability to develop, recruit, and retain talent, maintain and enhance infrastructure, etc.

For the past 34 years, AreaDevelopment (www.areadevelopment.com) has been surveying corporate leaders through its Annual Survey of Corporate Executives. In the 34th annual survey, the top factors corporate leaders report impacting their selection of sites to which they would relocate or expand their businesses include the following:

1. Highway accessibility
2. Availability of skilled labor
3. Labor costs
4. Quality of Life
5. Occupancy or construction costs
6. Corporate tax rate
7. Energy availability and costs
8. Tax exemptions
9. Environmental regulations
10. Proximity to major markets

Source: AreaDevelopment (2020), available at <https://www.areadevelopment.com/Corporate-Consultants-Survey-Results/Q1-2020/34th-annual-corporate-survey-16th-annual-consultants-survey.shtml>

Tax rates do not appear in the top five factors, and only corporate tax rates and tax exemptions (numbers six and eight respectively) are in the top ten factors. Other factors such as transportation infrastructure, availability of skilled labor, and quality of life rank higher. Those factors are often directly dependent on the ability of the state to support and fund them through its tax revenues and appropriations.

A final perspective may be that given Wyoming's consistent rankings for business tax climate, there is room for increasing tax rates and still remain a competitive place for businesses to reside. For example, South Dakota has ranked second in the most favorable business tax climate for as many years as Wyoming has ranked number one. Nevada has most recently ranked number seven, but has been as high as number three over the past seven years. As modeled in this policy brief, a perspective may be that moving to either of these states' tax rates would generate additional tax revenues needed by Wyoming and also allow the state to remain one of the most favorable states for business tax climate.

While perspectives matter when determining policy positions, decisions, and actions, the purpose of this analysis was to simply determine if capacity exists. More specifically, this policy brief aimed to answer two specific questions:

1. Is there capacity within Wyoming's current tax rates for those rates to be increased?
2. Is there capacity within Wyoming citizens and households to absorb increases to taxes?

The data examined suggest there is capacity within Wyoming's current tax rates to be increased without placing the state outside of normal ranges for its likely comparator states. This capacity, should it be accessed, would generate significant additional revenue to help Wyoming deal with its current fiscal challenges and to fund the state's governmental and social services.

The data examined also suggest, given current earnings of individuals and households, and the overall cost of living, there is some capacity for its citizens to absorb increases in tax rates.

One final, important note. This analysis and the findings of this policy brief should not be considered in a vacuum. As stated in the introduction, this is a high-level analysis, and it does not consider other factors such as existing tax exemptions, economic strategy or policy, constitutional or statutory considerations, and myriad other aspects that must be contemplated when informing changes to Wyoming's tax rates. The brief should, however, encourage the state's policy leaders and citizens to move towards tax rate increases with some certainty that capacity does exist for changes to be made and absorbed.

End Notes

1) Tax rates for individual income tax, corporate income tax, sales & use tax and fuel tax sourced from the Tax Foundation Publication, "Facts & Figures 2020: How does your state compare?". Analysis incorporates the highest individual income tax rate for states with more than one individual income tax rate (Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota) and also incorporates the highest corporate income tax rate for states with more than one corporate income tax rate (Nebraska, North Dakota).

2) Tax rates for residential, commercial and industrial property taxes are based on effective tax rates taken from "50-State Property Tax Comparison Study for Taxes Paid in 2019" prepared by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and the Minnesota Center for Fiscal Excellence. Residential property effective tax rates are computed using the average of the largest city and selected rural municipality median valued homes. Commercial property effective tax rates are calculated using the average of largest city and selected rural municipality for the average rate for land and building values of \$100,000, \$1 million and \$25 million. Industrial property effective rates are calculated using the average of the largest city and selected rural municipality for the average rate for land and building values of \$100,000, \$1 million and \$25 million for properties with personal property equal to 50% of total parcel value and equal to 60% of total parcel value.

3) Estimated revenue increases from individual income tax and corporate income tax are based on estimates from 2020 HB 147 (Wyoming Income Tax Act), adjusted to the median tax rate for taxable income over \$200,000 per year and include the Wyoming Constitutional credits provided in Article 15, Section 18.

4) Estimated revenue increases from sales & use tax represent the total estimated revenue increase (state and local share). Revenue increase calculation applies the forecast growth of the General Fund sales & use tax forecast in Table 1 of the May 2020 CREG forecast.

5) Estimated revenue increases from property taxes on residential property, commercial property and industrial property are calculated using the actual assessed values for the 2019 tax year and estimated assessed values of Other Property in Table 9 of the May 2020 CREG forecast.

6) Median household income sourced from the US Census Bureau's 2019 Median Household Income in the United States available at <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/2019-median-household-income.html>.

7) Median hourly wage and mean annual wages sourced from the US Bureau of Labor Statistic's May 2019 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates available at <https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oesrcst.htm>.

8) Cost of living data sources from the Council for Community and Economic Research's Quarter 3, 2020 Cost of Living Index (COLI). COLI data are an aggregate of state metropolitan statistical areas and counties and are organized into six categories: food, housing, utilities, transportation, health care, and miscellaneous goods and services, as well as a composite index. The composite index is used in this policy brief. Information on COLI can be found at <http://coli.org/About/>.

APPENDICES

Wyoming Estimated Tax "Capacity"

Estimated Wyoming Revenue Increases from Tax Imposition at Median, Maximum, and Mean Rates of Surrounding States and North Dakota

STATE	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE	CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE	SALES & USE TAX RATE	RESIDENTIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	COMMERCIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	INDUSTRIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	FUEL TAX RATE	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2019)	MEAN ANNUAL WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	COST OF LIVING INDEX (2020)
Colorado	4.630%	4.630%	7.650%	0.556%	2.259%	1.765%	\$ 0.2200	\$ 77,127.00	\$ 57,690.00	\$ 21.28	105.0
Idaho	6.925%	6.925%	6.030%	0.718%	1.222%	0.890%	\$ 0.3300	\$ 60,999.00	\$ 44,890.00	\$ 17.00	94.1
Montana	6.900%	6.750%	0.000%	0.953%	1.182%	0.936%	\$ 0.3275	\$ 57,153.00	\$ 45,370.00	\$ 17.51	98.8
Nebraska	6.840%	7.810%	6.930%	2.087%	2.133%	1.713%	\$ 0.3020	\$ 63,229.00	\$ 48,250.00	\$ 18.46	92.6
North Dakota	2.900%	4.310%	6.860%	1.224%	1.134%	0.613%	\$ 0.2300	\$ 64,577.00	\$ 50,430.00	\$ 20.44	97.0
South Dakota	0.000%	0.000%	6.400%	1.704%	1.505%	0.813%	\$ 0.3000	\$ 59,533.00	\$ 42,920.00	\$ 16.71	97.0
Utah	4.950%	4.950%	7.180%	0.690%	1.265%	0.991%	\$ 0.3111	\$ 75,780.00	\$ 49,420.00	\$ 18.23	97.3
Median	4.950%	4.950%	6.860%	0.953%	1.265%	0.936%	\$ 0.3020	\$ 63,229.000	\$ 48,250.00	\$ 18.230	97.0
Maximum	6.925%	7.810%	7.650%	2.087%	2.259%	1.765%	\$ 0.3300	\$ 77,127.000	\$ 57,690.00	\$ 21.280	105.0
Mean	4.735%	5.054%	5.864%	1.133%	1.529%	1.103%	\$ 0.2887	\$ 65,485.429	\$ 48,424.29	\$ 18.519	97.4
WYOMING	0.000%	0.000%	5.430%	0.681%	0.709%	0.677%	\$ 0.2400	\$ 65,003.00	\$ 49,760.00	\$ 20.02	95.4
WYOMING Increase to Median	4.950%	4.950%	1.430%	0.272%	0.556%	0.259%	\$ 0.0620				
WYOMING Increase to Maximum	6.925%	7.810%	2.220%	1.406%	1.550%	1.088%	\$ 0.0900				
WYOMING Increase to Mean	4.735%	5.054%	0.434%	0.452%	0.820%	0.426%	\$ 0.0487				

								Total Additional Revenue Raised(Median)
Additional Revenue Raised(Median)								
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 229,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,300,000	\$ 272,800,000
2023	\$ 147,000,000	\$ 14,200,000	\$ 245,300,000	\$ 178,100,000	\$ 103,800,000	\$ 85,900,000	\$ 43,700,000	\$ 818,000,000
2024	\$ 147,000,000	\$ 14,200,000	\$ 256,000,000	\$ 181,600,000	\$ 105,900,000	\$ 87,600,000	\$ 44,000,000	\$ 836,300,000

Wyoming Estimated Tax Base								
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,048,951,048.95	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 698,387,096.77	\$ 16,747,338,145.73
2023	\$ 2,969,696,969.70	\$ 286,868,686.87	\$ 17,153,846,153.85	\$ 65,477,941,176.47	\$ 18,669,064,748.20	\$ 33,166,023,166.02	\$ 704,838,709.68	\$ 138,428,279,610.78
2024	\$ 2,969,696,969.70	\$ 286,868,686.87	\$ 17,902,097,902.10	\$ 66,764,705,882.35	\$ 19,046,762,589.93	\$ 33,822,393,822.39	\$ 709,677,419.35	\$ 141,502,203,272.69

								Total Additional Revenue Raised(Maximum)
Additional Revenue Raised(Maximum)								
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 356,286,713.29	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,854,838.71	\$ 419,141,552.00
2023	\$ 205,651,515.15	\$ 22,404,444.44	\$ 380,815,384.62	\$ 920,619,852.94	\$ 289,370,503.60	\$ 360,846,332.05	\$ 63,435,483.87	\$ 2,243,143,516.67
2024	\$ 205,651,515.15	\$ 22,404,444.44	\$ 397,426,573.43	\$ 938,711,764.71	\$ 295,224,820.14	\$ 367,987,644.79	\$ 63,870,967.74	\$ 2,291,277,730.40

								Total Additional Revenue Raised(Mean)
Additional Revenue Raised(Mean)								
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,698,301.70	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,981,520.74	\$ 103,679,822.44
2023	\$ 140,615,151.52	\$ 14,497,114.00	\$ 74,496,703.30	\$ 296,053,834.03	\$ 153,006,320.66	\$ 141,287,258.69	\$ 34,295,437.79	\$ 854,251,819.98
2024	\$ 140,615,151.52	\$ 14,497,114.00	\$ 77,746,253.75	\$ 301,871,848.74	\$ 156,101,824.25	\$ 144,083,397.68	\$ 34,530,875.58	\$ 869,446,465.51

Wyoming Estimated Tax "Capacity"

Estimated Wyoming Revenue Increases from Tax Imposition at Median, Maximum, and Mean Rates of States without Any Income Taxes

STATE	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE	CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE	SALES & USE TAX RATE	RESIDENTIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	COMMERCIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	INDUSTRIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	FUEL TAX RATE	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2019)	MEAN ANNUAL WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	COST OF LIVING INDEX (2020)
Nevada	0.000%	0.000%	8.320%	1.182%	1.204%	0.944%	\$ 0.338	\$ 63,276.00	\$ 47,210.00	\$ 17.51	108.9
South Dakota	0.000%	0.000%	6.400%	1.705%	1.505%	0.829%	\$ 0.300	\$ 59,533.00	\$ 42,920.00	\$ 16.71	97.0
Texas	0.000%	0.000%	8.190%	1.483%	2.145%	2.364%	\$ 0.200	\$ 64,034.00	\$ 50,490.00	\$ 18.28	92.3
Washington	0.000%	0.000%	9.210%	0.947%	0.959%	0.763%	\$ 0.494	\$ 78,687.00	\$ 62,020.00	\$ 23.15	111.3
Median	0.000%	0.000%	8.255%	1.333%	1.355%	0.887%	\$ 0.319	\$ 63,655.000	\$ 48,850.000	\$ 17.895	103.0
Maximum	0.000%	0.000%	9.210%	1.705%	2.145%	2.364%	\$ 0.494	\$ 78,687.000	\$ 62,020.000	\$ 23.150	111.3
Mean	0.000%	0.000%	8.030%	1.329%	1.453%	1.225%	\$ 0.333	\$ 66,382.500	\$ 50,660.000	\$ 18.913	102.4
WYOMING	0.000%	0.000%	5.430%	0.681%	0.709%	0.677%	\$ 0.240	\$ 65,003.00	\$ 49,760.00	\$ 20.02	95.4
WYOMING Increase to Median	0.000%	0.000%	2.825%	0.652%	0.646%	0.210%	\$ 0.079				
WYOMING Increase to Maximum	0.000%	0.000%	3.780%	1.024%	1.436%	1.687%	\$ 0.254				
WYOMING Increase to Mean	0.000%	0.000%	2.600%	0.648%	0.744%	0.548%	\$ 0.093				

Wyoming Tax Base	2022	2023	2024
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 16,048,951,048.95	\$ 17,153,846,153.85	\$ 17,902,097,902.10
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 698,387,096.77	\$ 704,838,709.68	\$ 709,677,419.35

Additional Revenue Raised(Median)	2022	2023	2024	Total Additional Revenue Raised(Median)
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 508,485,609.07
	\$ 453,382,867.13	\$ 484,596,153.85	\$ 505,734,265.73	\$ 1,156,704,546.29
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,190,504,640.52

Additional Revenue Raised(Maximum)	2022	2023	2024	Total Additional Revenue Raised(Maximum)
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 784,040,672.23
	\$ 606,650,349.65	\$ 648,415,384.62	\$ 676,699,300.70	\$ 2,324,862,315.12
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,384,723,248.02

Additional Revenue Raised(Mean)	2022	2023	2024	Total Additional Revenue Raised(Mean)
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 482,187,807.92
	\$ 417,272,727.273	\$ 446,000,000.000	\$ 465,454,545.455	\$ 1,256,450,633.08
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,291,323,516.19

Wyoming Estimated Tax "Capacity"

Estimated Wyoming Revenue Increases from Tax Imposition at Median, Maximum, and Mean Rates of States without Any Personal Income Tax

STATE	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE	CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE	SALES & USE TAX RATE	RESIDENTIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	COMMERCIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	INDUSTRIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	FUEL TAX RATE	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2019)	MEAN ANNUAL WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	COST OF LIVING INDEX (2020)
Alaska	0.000%	9.400%	1.760%	1.152%	1.066%	1.094%	\$ 0.138	\$ 75,463.00	\$ 59,290.00	\$ 23.34	128.0
Florida	0.000%	4.458%	7.050%	1.392%	1.588%	1.287%	\$ 0.423	\$ 59,227.00	\$ 47,750.00	\$ 17.23	99.0
Nevada	0.000%	0.000%	8.320%	1.182%	1.204%	0.944%	\$ 0.338	\$ 63,276.00	\$ 47,210.00	\$ 17.51	108.9
New Hampshire	0.000%	8.200%	0.000%	2.271%	1.894%	1.055%	\$ 0.238	\$ 77,933.00	\$ 53,950.00	\$ 19.95	108.2
South Dakota	0.000%	0.000%	6.400%	1.705%	1.505%	0.829%	\$ 0.300	\$ 59,533.00	\$ 42,920.00	\$ 16.71	97.0
Tennessee	0.000%	6.500%	9.530%	0.680%	1.054%	0.981%	\$ 0.274	\$ 56,071.00	\$ 45,650.00	\$ 17.26	90.2
Texas	0.000%	0.000%	8.190%	1.483%	2.145%	2.364%	\$ 0.200	\$ 64,034.00	\$ 50,490.00	\$ 18.28	92.3
Washington	0.000%	0.000%	9.210%	0.947%	0.959%	0.763%	\$ 0.494	\$ 78,687.00	\$ 62,020.00	\$ 23.15	111.3
Median	0.000%	2.229%	7.620%	1.287%	1.355%	1.018%	\$ 0.287	\$ 63,655.000	\$ 49,120.000	\$ 17.895	103.6
Maximum	0.000%	9.400%	9.530%	2.271%	2.145%	2.364%	\$ 0.494	\$ 78,687.000	\$ 62,020.000	\$ 23.340	128.0
Mean	0.000%	3.570%	6.308%	1.352%	1.427%	1.165%	\$ 0.301	\$ 66,778.000	\$ 51,160.000	\$ 19.179	104.4
WYOMING	0.000%	0.000%	5.430%	0.681%	0.709%	0.677%	\$ 0.240	\$ 65,003.00	\$ 49,760.00	\$ 20.02	95.4
WYOMING Increase to Median	0.000%	2.229%	2.190%	0.606%	0.646%	0.341%	\$ 0.047				
WYOMING Increase to Maximum	0.000%	9.400%	4.100%	1.590%	1.436%	1.687%	\$ 0.254				
WYOMING Increase to Mean	0.000%	3.570%	0.877%	0.671%	0.718%	0.488%	\$ 0.061				

Wyoming Tax Base							
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,048,951,048.95	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 698,387,096.77
2023	\$ 2,969,696,969.70	\$ 286,868,686.87	\$ 17,153,846,153.85	\$ 65,477,941,176.47	\$ 18,669,064,748.20	\$ 33,126,023,166.02	\$ 704,838,709.68
2024	\$ 2,969,696,969.70	\$ 286,868,686.87	\$ 17,902,097,902.10	\$ 66,764,705,882.35	\$ 19,046,762,589.93	\$ 33,822,393,822.39	\$ 709,677,419.35

								Total Additional Revenue Raised(Median)
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 351,472,027.97	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,824,193.55	\$ 384,296,221.52
2023	\$ -	\$ 6,394,303.03	\$ 375,669,230.77	\$ 396,796,323.53	\$ 120,508,812.95	\$ 112,959,739.00	\$ 33,127,419.35	\$ 1,045,455,828.63
2024	\$ -	\$ 6,394,303.03	\$ 392,055,944.06	\$ 404,594,117.65	\$ 122,946,852.52	\$ 115,334,362.93	\$ 33,354,838.71	\$ 1,074,680,418.90

								Total Additional Revenue Raised(Maximum)
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 658,006,993.01	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 177,390,322.58	\$ 835,397,315.59
2023	\$ -	\$ 26,965,656.57	\$ 703,307,692.31	\$ 1,041,099,264.71	\$ 268,087,769.78	\$ 558,836,010.81	\$ 179,029,032.26	\$ 2,777,325,426.43
2024	\$ -	\$ 26,965,656.57	\$ 733,986,013.99	\$ 1,061,558,823.53	\$ 273,511,510.79	\$ 570,583,783.78	\$ 180,258,064.51	\$ 2,846,863,853.17

								Total Additional Revenue Raised(Mean)
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 140,829,545.455	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,313,528.226	\$ 183,143,073.68
2023	\$ -	\$ 10,240,494.950	\$ 150,525,000.000	\$ 439,029,595.588	\$ 134,020,548.561	\$ 161,530,770.463	\$ 42,704,415.323	\$ 938,050,824.88
2024	\$ -	\$ 10,240,494.950	\$ 157,090,909.091	\$ 447,657,352.941	\$ 136,731,946.942	\$ 164,926,447.876	\$ 42,997,580.645	\$ 959,644,732.45

Wyoming Estimated Tax "Capacity"

Estimated Wyoming Revenue Increases from Tax Imposition at Median, Maximum, and Mean Rates of Surrounding States, North Dakota, and States without Any Income Taxes

STATE	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE	CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE	SALES & USE TAX RATE	RESIDENTIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	COMMERCIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	INDUSTRIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	FUEL TAX RATE	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2019)	MEAN ANNUAL WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE (2019 ALL OCCUPATIONS)	COST OF LIVING INDEX (2020)
Colorado	4.630%	4.630%	7.650%	0.556%	2.259%	1.765%	\$ 0.2200	\$ 77,127.00	\$ 57,690.00	\$ 21.28	105.0
Idaho	6.925%	6.925%	6.030%	0.718%	1.222%	0.890%	\$ 0.3300	\$ 60,999.00	\$ 44,890.00	\$ 17.00	94.1
Montana	6.900%	6.750%	0.000%	0.953%	1.182%	0.936%	\$ 0.3275	\$ 57,153.00	\$ 45,370.00	\$ 17.51	98.8
Nebraska	6.840%	7.810%	6.930%	2.087%	2.133%	1.713%	\$ 0.3020	\$ 63,229.00	\$ 48,250.00	\$ 18.46	92.6
North Dakota	2.900%	4.310%	6.860%	1.224%	1.134%	0.613%	\$ 0.2300	\$ 64,577.00	\$ 50,430.00	\$ 20.44	97.0
Nevada	0.000%	0.000%	8.320%	1.182%	1.204%	0.944%	\$ 0.338	\$ 63,276.00	\$ 47,210.00	\$ 17.51	108.9
South Dakota	0.000%	0.000%	6.400%	1.705%	1.505%	0.829%	\$ 0.300	\$ 59,533.00	\$ 42,920.00	\$ 16.71	97.0
Texas	0.000%	0.000%	8.190%	1.483%	2.145%	2.364%	\$ 0.200	\$ 64,034.00	\$ 50,490.00	\$ 18.28	92.3
Utah	4.950%	4.950%	7.180%	0.690%	1.265%	0.991%	\$ 0.3111	\$ 75,780.00	\$ 49,420.00	\$ 18.23	97.3
Washington	0.000%	0.000%	9.210%	0.947%	0.959%	0.763%	\$ 0.494	\$ 78,687.00	\$ 62,020.00	\$ 23.15	111.3
Median	3.765%	4.470%	7.055%	1.068%	1.244%	0.940%	\$ 0.307	\$ 63,655.000	\$ 48,835.000	\$ 18.255	97.2
Maximum	6.925%	7.810%	9.210%	2.087%	2.259%	2.364%	\$ 0.494	\$ 78,687.000	\$ 62,020.000	\$ 23.150	111.3
Mean	3.315%	3.538%	6.677%	1.155%	1.501%	1.181%	\$ 0.305	\$ 66,439.500	\$ 49,869.000	\$ 18.857	99.4
WYOMING	0.000%	0.000%	5.430%	0.681%	0.709%	0.677%	\$ 0.240	\$ 65,003.00	\$ 49,760.00	\$ 20.02	95.4
WYOMING Increase to Median	3.765%	4.470%	1.625%	0.387%	0.535%	0.263%	\$ 0.067				
WYOMING Increase to Maximum	6.925%	7.810%	3.780%	1.406%	1.550%	1.687%	\$ 0.254				
WYOMING Increase to Mean	3.315%	3.538%	1.247%	0.474%	0.792%	0.504%	\$ 0.065				

Wyoming Tax Base	2022	2023	2024
	\$ -	\$ 2,969,696,969.70	\$ 2,969,696,969.70
	\$ -	\$ 286,868,686.87	\$ 286,868,686.87
	\$ 16,048,951,048.95	\$ 17,153,846,153.85	\$ 17,902,097,902.10
	\$ -	\$ 65,477,941,176.47	\$ 66,764,705,882.35
	\$ -	\$ 18,669,064,748.20	\$ 19,046,762,589.93
	\$ -	\$ 33,126,023,166.02	\$ 33,822,393,822.39
	\$ 698,387,096.77	\$ 704,838,709.68	\$ 709,677,419.35

Additional Revenue Raised(Median)	2022	2023	2024
	\$ -	\$ 111,809,090.91	\$ 111,809,090.91
	\$ -	\$ 12,823,030.30	\$ 12,823,030.30
	\$ 260,795,454.55	\$ 278,750,000.00	\$ 290,909,090.91
	\$ -	\$ 253,072,242.65	\$ 258,045,588.24
	\$ -	\$ 99,786,151.08	\$ 101,804,946.04
	\$ -	\$ 87,121,440.93	\$ 88,952,895.75
	\$ 46,477,661.29	\$ 46,907,016.13	\$ 47,229,032.26
Total Additional Revenue Raised(Median)	\$ 307,273,115.84	\$ 890,268,971.99	\$ 911,573,674.41

Additional Revenue Raised(Maximum)	2022	2023	2024
	\$ -	\$ 205,651,515.15	\$ 205,651,515.15
	\$ -	\$ 22,404,444.44	\$ 22,404,444.44
	\$ 606,650,349.65	\$ 648,415,384.62	\$ 676,699,300.70
	\$ -	\$ 920,619,852.94	\$ 938,711,764.71
	\$ -	\$ 289,370,503.60	\$ 295,224,820.14
	\$ -	\$ 558,836,010.81	\$ 570,583,783.78
	\$ 177,390,322.58	\$ 179,029,032.26	\$ 180,258,064.51
Total Additional Revenue Raised(Maximum)	\$ 784,040,672.23	\$ 2,824,326,743.82	\$ 2,889,533,693.44

Additional Revenue Raised(Mean)	2022	2023	2024
	\$ -	\$ 98,430,606.061	\$ 98,430,606.061
	\$ -	\$ 10,147,979.798	\$ 10,147,979.798
	\$ 200,130,419.580	\$ 213,908,461.539	\$ 223,239,160.839
	\$ -	\$ 310,038,051.471	\$ 316,130,882.353
	\$ -	\$ 147,821,654.676	\$ 150,812,266.187
	\$ -	\$ 166,888,904.710	\$ 170,397,220.077
	\$ 45,562,774.193	\$ 45,983,677.420	\$ 46,299,354.838
Total Additional Revenue Raised(Mean)	\$ 245,693,193.77	\$ 993,219,335.67	\$ 1,015,457,470.15

STATE	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE	CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE	SALES & USE TAX RATE	RESIDENTIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	COMMERCIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	INDUSTRIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	FUEL TAX RATE
Current Wyoming	0.000%	0.000%	5.430%	0.681%	0.709%	0.677%	\$ 0.2400
Change to Alaska	0.000%	9.400%	-3.670%	0.471%	0.357%	0.417%	\$ (0.1023)
Change to Florida	0.000%	4.458%	1.620%	0.711%	0.879%	0.610%	\$ 0.1829
Change to Nevada	0.000%	0.000%	2.890%	0.501%	0.495%	0.267%	\$ 0.0978
Change to New Hampshire	0.000%	8.200%	-5.430%	1.590%	1.185%	0.378%	\$ (0.0017)
Change to South Dakota	0.000%	0.000%	0.970%	1.024%	0.796%	0.152%	\$ 0.0600
Change to Tennessee	0.000%	6.500%	4.100%	-0.001%	0.345%	0.304%	\$ 0.0340
Change to Texas	0.000%	0.000%	2.760%	0.802%	1.436%	1.687%	\$ (0.0400)
Change to Washington	0.000%	0.000%	3.780%	0.266%	0.250%	0.086%	\$ 0.2540
Change to Colorado	4.630%	4.630%	2.220%	-0.125%	1.550%	1.088%	\$ (0.0200)
Change to Idaho	6.925%	6.925%	0.600%	0.037%	0.513%	0.213%	\$ 0.0900
Change to Montana	6.900%	6.750%	-5.430%	0.272%	0.473%	0.259%	\$ 0.0875
Change to Nebraska	6.840%	7.810%	1.500%	1.406%	1.424%	1.036%	\$ 0.0620
Change to North Dakota	2.900%	4.310%	1.430%	0.543%	0.425%	-0.064%	\$ (0.0100)
Change to Utah	4.950%	4.950%	1.750%	0.009%	0.556%	0.314%	\$ 0.0711

Wyoming to Alaska

Total Addition with Alaska Taxes

2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (588,996,503.50)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (71,445,000.00)	\$ (660,441,503.50)
2023	\$ -	\$ 26,965,656.57	\$ (629,546,153.85)	\$ 308,401,102.94	\$ 66,648,561.15	\$ 138,135,516.60	\$ (72,105,000.00)	\$ (161,500,316.59)
2024	\$ -	\$ 26,965,656.57	\$ (657,006,993.01)	\$ 314,461,764.71	\$ 67,996,942.45	\$ 141,039,382.24	\$ (72,600,000.00)	\$ (179,143,247.05)
	\$ -	\$ 53,931,313.13	\$ (1,875,549,650.35)	\$ 622,862,867.65	\$ 134,645,503.60	\$ 279,174,898.84	\$ (216,150,000.00)	\$ (1,001,085,067.13)

Wyoming to Florida

Total Addition with Florida Taxes

2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 259,993,006.99	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 127,735,000.00	\$ 387,728,006.99
2023	\$ -	\$ 12,788,606.06	\$ 277,892,307.69	\$ 465,548,161.76	\$ 164,101,079.14	\$ 202,068,741.31	\$ 128,915,000.00	\$ 1,251,313,895.97
2024	\$ -	\$ 12,788,606.06	\$ 290,013,986.01	\$ 474,697,058.82	\$ 167,421,043.17	\$ 206,316,602.32	\$ 129,800,000.00	\$ 1,281,037,296.38
	\$ -	\$ 25,577,212.12	\$ 827,899,300.70	\$ 940,245,220.59	\$ 331,522,122.30	\$ 408,385,343.63	\$ 386,450,000.00	\$ 2,920,079,199.34

Wyoming to Nevada

Total Addition with Nevada Taxes

2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 463,814,685.31	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,302,258.06	\$ 532,116,943.38
2023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 495,746,153.85	\$ 328,044,485.29	\$ 92,411,870.50	\$ 88,446,481.85	\$ 68,933,225.81	\$ 1,073,582,217.30
2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 517,370,629.37	\$ 334,491,176.47	\$ 94,281,474.82	\$ 90,305,791.51	\$ 69,406,451.61	\$ 1,105,855,523.78
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,476,931,468.53	\$ 662,535,661.76	\$ 186,693,345.32	\$ 178,752,273.36	\$ 206,641,935.48	\$ 2,711,554,684.46

Wyoming to New Hampshire

Total Addition with New Hampshire Taxes

2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (871,458,041.96)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,187,258.06)	\$ (872,645,300.02)
2023	\$ -	\$ 23,523,232.32	\$ (931,453,846.15)	\$ 1,041,099,264.71	\$ 221,228,417.27	\$ 125,216,367.57	\$ (1,198,225.81)	\$ 478,415,209.90
2024	\$ -	\$ 23,523,232.32	\$ (972,083,916.08)	\$ 1,061,558,823.53	\$ 225,704,136.69	\$ 127,848,648.65	\$ (1,206,451.61)	\$ 465,344,473.50
	\$ -	\$ 47,046,464.65	\$ (2,774,995,804.20)	\$ 2,102,658,088.24	\$ 446,932,553.96	\$ 253,065,016.22	\$ (3,591,935.48)	\$ 71,114,383.38

Wyoming to South Dakota

Total Addition with South Dakota Taxes

2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 155,674,825.17	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,903,225.81	\$ 197,578,050.98
2023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 166,392,307.69	\$ 670,494,117.65	\$ 148,605,755.40	\$ 50,351,555.21	\$ 42,290,322.58	\$ 1,078,134,058.53
2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 173,650,349.65	\$ 683,670,588.24	\$ 151,612,230.22	\$ 51,410,038.61	\$ 42,580,645.16	\$ 1,102,923,851.87
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 495,717,482.52	\$ 1,354,164,705.88	\$ 300,217,985.61	\$ 101,761,593.82	\$ 126,774,193.55	\$ 2,378,635,961.38

Wyoming to Tennessee

Total Addition with Tennessee Taxes

2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 658,006,993.01	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,745,161.29	\$ 681,752,154.30
2023	\$ -	\$ 18,646,464.65	\$ 703,307,692.31	\$ (654,779.41)	\$ 64,408,273.38	\$ 100,703,110.42	\$ 23,964,516.13	\$ 910,375,277.48
2024	\$ -	\$ 18,646,464.65	\$ 733,986,013.99	\$ (667,647.06)	\$ 65,711,330.94	\$ 102,820,077.22	\$ 24,129,032.26	\$ 944,625,271.99
	\$ -	\$ 37,292,929.29	\$ 2,095,300,699.30	\$ (1,322,426.47)	\$ 130,119,604.32	\$ 203,523,187.64	\$ 71,838,709.68	\$ 2,536,752,703.76

STATE	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE	CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE	SALES & USE TAX RATE	RESIDENTIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	COMMERCIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	INDUSTRIAL AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) TAX RATE	FUEL TAX RATE	
Wyoming to Texas								Total Addition with Texas Taxes
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 442,951,048.95	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (27,935,483.87)	\$ 415,015,565.08
2023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 473,446,153.85	\$ 525,133,088.24	\$ 268,087,769.78	\$ 558,836,010.81	\$ (28,193,548.39)	\$ 1,797,309,474.29
2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 494,097,902.10	\$ 535,452,941.18	\$ 273,511,510.79	\$ 570,583,783.78	\$ (28,387,096.77)	\$ 1,845,259,041.08
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,410,495,104.90	\$ 1,060,586,029.41	\$ 541,599,280.58	\$ 1,129,419,794.59	\$ (84,516,129.03)	\$ 4,057,584,080.45
Wyoming to Washington								Total Addition with Washington Taxes
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 606,650,349.65	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 177,390,322.58	\$ 784,040,672.23
2023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 648,415,384.62	\$ 174,171,323.53	\$ 46,672,661.87	\$ 28,488,379.92	\$ 179,029,032.26	\$ 1,076,776,782.20
2024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 676,699,300.70	\$ 177,594,117.65	\$ 47,616,906.47	\$ 29,087,258.69	\$ 180,258,064.51	\$ 1,111,255,648.02
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,931,765,034.97	\$ 351,765,441.18	\$ 94,289,568.35	\$ 57,575,638.61	\$ 536,677,419.35	\$ 2,972,073,102.45
Wyoming to Colorado								Total Addition with Colorado Taxes
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 356,286,713.29	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (13,967,741.94)	\$ 342,318,971.35
2023	\$ 137,496,969.70	\$ 13,282,020.20	\$ 380,815,384.62	\$ (81,847,426.47)	\$ 289,370,503.60	\$ 360,411,132.05	\$ (14,096,774.19)	\$ 1,085,431,809.49
2024	\$ 137,496,969.70	\$ 13,282,020.20	\$ 397,426,573.43	\$ (83,455,882.35)	\$ 295,224,820.14	\$ 367,987,644.79	\$ (14,193,548.39)	\$ 1,113,768,597.52
	\$ 274,993,939.39	\$ 26,564,040.40	\$ 1,134,528,671.33	\$ (165,303,308.82)	\$ 584,595,323.74	\$ 728,398,776.83	\$ (42,258,064.52)	\$ 2,541,519,378.36
Wyoming to Idaho								Total Addition with Idaho Taxes
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,293,706.29	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,854,838.71	\$ 159,148,545.00
2023	\$ 205,651,515.15	\$ 19,865,656.57	\$ 102,923,076.92	\$ 24,226,838.24	\$ 95,772,302.16	\$ 70,558,429.34	\$ 63,435,483.87	\$ 582,433,302.25
2024	\$ 205,651,515.15	\$ 19,865,656.57	\$ 107,412,587.41	\$ 24,702,941.18	\$ 97,709,892.09	\$ 72,041,698.84	\$ 63,870,967.74	\$ 591,255,258.98
	\$ 411,303,030.30	\$ 39,731,313.13	\$ 306,629,370.63	\$ 48,929,779.41	\$ 193,482,194.24	\$ 142,600,128.19	\$ 190,161,290.32	\$ 1,332,837,106.23
Wyoming to Montana								Total Addition with Montana Taxes
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (871,458,041.96)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 61,108,870.97	\$ (810,349,170.99)
2023	\$ 204,909,090.91	\$ 19,363,636.36	\$ (931,453,846.15)	\$ 178,100,000.00	\$ 88,304,676.26	\$ 85,796,400.00	\$ 61,673,387.10	\$ (293,306,655.53)
2024	\$ 204,909,090.91	\$ 19,363,636.36	\$ (972,083,916.08)	\$ 181,600,000.00	\$ 90,091,187.05	\$ 87,600,000.00	\$ 62,096,774.19	\$ (326,423,227.57)
	\$ 409,818,181.82	\$ 38,727,272.73	\$ (2,774,995,804.20)	\$ 359,700,000.00	\$ 178,395,863.31	\$ 173,396,400.00	\$ 184,879,032.26	\$ (1,430,079,054.08)
Wyoming to Nebraska								Total Addition with Nebraska Taxes
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 240,734,265.73	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,300,000.00	\$ 284,034,265.73
2023	\$ 203,127,272.73	\$ 22,404,444.44	\$ 257,307,692.31	\$ 920,619,852.94	\$ 265,847,482.01	\$ 343,185,600.00	\$ 43,700,000.00	\$ 2,056,192,344.44
2024	\$ 203,127,272.73	\$ 22,404,444.44	\$ 268,531,468.53	\$ 938,711,764.71	\$ 271,225,899.28	\$ 350,400,000.00	\$ 44,000,000.00	\$ 2,098,400,849.69
	\$ 406,254,545.45	\$ 44,808,888.89	\$ 766,573,426.57	\$ 1,859,331,617.65	\$ 537,073,381.29	\$ 693,585,600.00	\$ 131,000,000.00	\$ 4,438,627,459.86
Wyoming to North Dakota								Total Addition with North Dakota Taxes
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 229,500,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (6,983,870.97)	\$ 222,516,129.03
2023	\$ 86,121,212.12	\$ 12,364,040.40	\$ 245,300,000.00	\$ 355,545,220.59	\$ 79,343,525.18	\$ (21,200,654.83)	\$ (7,048,387.10)	\$ 750,424,956.37
2024	\$ 86,121,212.12	\$ 12,364,040.40	\$ 256,000,000.00	\$ 362,532,352.94	\$ 80,948,741.01	\$ (21,646,332.05)	\$ (7,096,774.19)	\$ 769,223,240.23
	\$ 172,242,424.24	\$ 24,728,080.81	\$ 730,800,000.00	\$ 718,077,573.53	\$ 160,292,266.19	\$ (42,846,986.87)	\$ (21,129,032.26)	\$ 1,742,164,325.64
Wyoming to Utah								Total Addition with Utah Taxes
2022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 280,856,643.36	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49,655,322.58	\$ 330,511,965.94
2023	\$ 147,000,000.00	\$ 14,200,000.00	\$ 300,192,307.69	\$ 5,893,014.71	\$ 103,800,000.00	\$ 104,015,712.74	\$ 50,114,032.26	\$ 725,215,067.40
2024	\$ 147,000,000.00	\$ 14,200,000.00	\$ 313,286,713.29	\$ 6,008,823.53	\$ 105,900,000.00	\$ 106,202,316.60	\$ 50,458,064.52	\$ 743,055,917.93
	\$ 294,000,000.00	\$ 28,400,000.00	\$ 894,335,664.34	\$ 11,901,838.24	\$ 209,700,000.00	\$ 210,218,029.34	\$ 150,227,419.35	\$ 1,798,782,951.27

Wyoming *Estimated Tax "Capacity"*

Estimated Wyoming Revenue Increases from Tax Imposition at Median Rates of Surrounding States and North Dakota

STATE	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATE ^{1,3}	CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE ^{1,3}	SALES & USE TAX RATE ⁴	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INDUSTRIAL	FUEL TAX RATE ⁶	
				AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) EFF. TAX RATE ^{2,5}	AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) EFF. TAX RATE ^{2,5}	AD VALOREM (PROPERTY) EFF. TAX RATE ^{2,5}		
COLORADO	4.630%	4.630%	7.650%	0.556%	2.259%	1.765%	\$0.2200	
IDAHO	6.925%	6.925%	6.030%	0.718%	1.222%	0.890%	\$0.3300	
MONTANA	6.900%	6.750%	0.000%	0.953%	1.182%	0.936%	\$0.3275	
NEBRASKA	6.840%	7.810%	6.930%	2.087%	2.133%	1.713%	\$0.3020	
NORTH DAKOTA	2.900%	4.310%	6.860%	1.224%	1.134%	0.613%	\$0.2300	
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.000%	0.000%	6.400%	1.704%	1.505%	0.813%	\$0.3000	
UTAH	4.950%	4.950%	7.180%	0.690%	1.265%	0.991%	\$0.3111	
MEDIAN rate	4.950%	4.950%	6.860%	0.953%	1.265%	0.936%	\$0.3020	
WYOMING current rate	0.000%	0.000%	5.340%	0.681%	0.709%	0.677%	\$0.2400	
WYOMING rate increase	4.950%	4.950%	1.520%	0.272%	0.556%	0.259%	\$0.0620	
								TOTAL
FY 2022	\$0	\$0	\$229,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,300,000	\$272,800,000
FY 2023	\$147,000,000	\$14,200,000	\$245,300,000	\$178,100,000	\$103,800,000	\$85,900,000	\$43,700,000	\$818,000,000
FY 2024	\$147,000,000	\$14,200,000	\$256,000,000	\$181,600,000	\$105,900,000	\$87,600,000	\$44,000,000	\$836,300,000

1) Tax rates for individual income tax, corporate income tax, sales & use tax and fuel tax sourced from the Tax Foundation Publication, "Facts & Figures 2020: How does your state compare?". Analysis incorporates the highest individual income tax rate for states with more than one individual income tax rate (Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota), and incorporates the highest corporate income tax rate for states with more than one corporate income tax rate (Nebraska, North Dakota).

2) Tax rates for residential, commercial and industrial property taxes are based on effective tax rates taken from "50-State Property Tax Comparison Study for Taxes Paid in 2019" prepared by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and the Minnesota Center for Fiscal Excellence. Residential property effective tax rates are computed using the average of the largest city and selected rural municipality median valued homes. Commercial property effective tax rates are calculated using the average of largest city and selected rural municipality for the average rate for land and building values of \$100,000, \$1 million and \$25 million. Industrial property effective rates are calculated using the average of the largest city and selected rural municipality for the average rate for land and building values of \$100,000, \$1 million and \$25 million for properties with personal property equal to 50% of total parcel value and equal to 60% of total parcel value.

3) Estimated revenue increases from individual income tax and corporate income tax based on estimates from 2020 HB 147 (Wyoming income tax act), adjusted to the median tax rate for taxable income over \$200,000 per year and including the Wyoming Constitutional credits provided in Article 15, Section 18.

4) Estimated revenue increases from sales & use tax represent the total estimated revenue increase (state and local share). Revenue increase calculation applies the forecast growth of the General Fund sales & use tax forecast in Table 1 of the May 2020 CREG forecast.

5) Estimated revenue increases from property taxes on residential property, commercial property and industrial property are calculated using the actual assessed values for the 2019 tax year and estimated assessed values of Other Property in Table 9 of the May 2020 CREG forecast.

6) Estimated revenue increases from fuel tax represent the total estimated revenue increase (Highway Fund and local share). Revenue increases are calculated based fuel tax forecast prepared by the Wyoming Department of Transportation.