WYOMING

“We’re Still in the Money!” – 2005-2006

Robert A. Schuhmann
Dept. of Political Science
University of Wyoming
Laramie, WY  82071-3197
307-766-6484
schuhman@uwyo.edu

Tracy A. Skopek
Dept. of Political Science
University of Wyoming
Laramie, WY  82071-3197
307-766-6484
tskopek@uwyo.edu

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Robert A. Schuhmann
Tracy A. Skopek
The University of Wyoming

INTRODUCTION

For the sixth straight year, Wyoming enjoys the fact that it is running a budgetary surplus. This year, the state’s legislative budget session wrapped up its 20 days on Friday March 10, 2006, and the “projections for next year’s budget surplus are again encouraging at an estimated $1.8 billion” (The Coloradoan, December 3, 2005). State legislators and Governor Freudenthal are still at odds over what to do with the surplus, and many are predicting that the boom cycle of oil and gas in the state will be ending sooner rather than later. State Republicans again criticize the Democratic Governor for “not saving enough” for the upcoming lean years (The Coloradoan, December 3, 2005).

This year’s budget session differed slightly from the past few years. In 2005, with a projected $900 million surplus, lawmakers and the Governor were in relative agreement that some of the surplus should flow into the state’s Permanent Mineral Trust Fund (PMTF), although they disagreed on exactly how much that should be. The Governor’s 2007-2008 budget recommendations stated that the PMTF did not need any additional revenue from the surplus, with the justification that it was already on target to exceed its goal of $4 billion by 2010. The largely Republican legislature strongly disagreed and argued that the Governor was simply spending too much. One constant from previous sessions is that spending vs. saving continues to be the primary issue disagreed upon within both branches of government.

The most dramatic difference from past sessions was demonstrated by the Legislature’s willingness to invest in the state’s human and physical resources. Lawmakers bolstered the state’s future by extending access to in-state higher education through the newly created Hathaway Scholarship Program. There were also significant expansions in state-sponsored health care programs. Additionally, both the Governor and the legislators argued for tax breaks for the residents of Wyoming in order to: “put more money back into the pockets of the people of Wyoming,” albeit through different means (State of the State Address, February 13, 2006). The Governor proposed a drop in the state’s general sales tax while legislators primarily endorsed a “heat and eat” proposal—repealing the sales taxes on resident’s energy bills and groceries. Finally, the lawmakers continued to debate spending priorities for various infrastructure projects.

With these factors in mind, this paper will explore the state’s current economic and financial landscape in an effort to explore and highlight the session’s most important
budgeting events. In light of this, we will pay particular attention to the “spend or save” debate conducted by lawmakers who have been conditioned to act with trepidation and prudence by the historical precedents of a cyclical boom-bust economy. We will also examine the state’s economic projections, proposed revenue and spending changes, and significant legislative events that are influencing the state’s budgeting climate.

Political

Wyoming has a strong conservative history. Eight of the ten territorial governors were Republican and of the thirty-five governors the state has seen, twenty have represented the GOP. For the last two decades Republican state legislators have outnumbered Democrats by at least two to one—as of 2005, there were 46 Republicans and 14 Democrats in the state House, and 23 Republicans and 7 Democrats in the Senate. This partisan distribution is not surprising. In 2002, of the state's registered voters, 61.7% were Republican, and 27.3% were Democrat, with the remainder classified as Independent or Third party.

In the spirit of Wyoming's part-time "citizen legislature," Wyoming legislators may meet for not more than sixty days every two years, although the Governor may convene additional days for special sessions. Only twenty days every other year are reserved for the budget session (occurring on even numbered years). Furthermore, Wyoming legislators do not maintain offices in the Capitol, and rarely do so in their home districts. Instead, they have a desk on the chamber floor and possibly a file cabinet in a committee meeting room. Legislators also lack the resources of a personal staff. The Legislative Services Office (LSO)—a non-partisan central office—and temporary session staff are used in lieu of individual professional support personnel. The LSO staff evaluates executive branch programs, provides technical support, and audits school finances. The Legal Services Division of the LSO provides general and legal research in addition to drafting bills for committees and individual legislators. The LSO’s Budget and Fiscal Section provides support to the Joint Appropriations Committee (JAC) and to the rest of the legislature on budget matters and general state expenditures. The manager of this section also serves as co-chair of the state’s Consensus Revenue Estimating Group (CREG). The CREG is responsible for forecasting state revenue projections, including the general fund, mineral severance tax, federal mineral royalties, the Common School Land Income Account, and the state’s assessed property valuations.

Demographic

Wyoming prides itself on not having large cities. Twenty-three counties and ninety-seven municipalities mark the state’s pastoral geography, with only eight cities boasting populations of more than ten thousand inhabitants. Although Wyoming is the 9th largest state in terms of land area, it ranks 49th in population density. Wyoming is home to approximately 501,242 people, of which only 29.7% live in "metropolitan" areas according to the U.S. Census Bureau, again ranking the state 49th in the nation. In 2002, Wyoming’s population was only 10.5% greater than it was in 1990. This trajectory yields a population that increases at an average rate of approximately 4,000 people annually. The majority of this growth has occurred in the older population groups due to the aging baby-boom generation—the so-
called “graying of Wyoming.” The 45-64 year old age group is projected to grow the fastest, followed by the 65 and older age cohort. As baby boomers grow older and are replaced by the baby busters and Generation X, the 25-44 year old age sector is expected to shrink. This trend is due in part to college graduates fleeing the state in search of more diverse economic opportunities.

The state's precarious population changes are also reflected in the shrinking daily attendance rates in public schools. Furthermore, the small minority population in the state, 6.3%, of which Native Americans make up the largest share (3%), is not growing.

The only demographic category that continues to increase substantially is the number of inmates in the state’s correctional system. The incarcerated population has almost tripled over the past two decades – creating challenges to develop adequate facilities and alternative programs. Intermediate sanctions and community placements are up five-fold from the 1980s. While the state’s capacity for incarcerating men in 2001 was just over 1,000, a 2001 study indicated that the male prison population will approach 1,800 by 2010. Currently, an estimated 513 male inmates reside in prisons not operated by the state—81 in Wyoming County jails and 432 in Colorado and Nevada prisons. Approximately 67 female inmates are incarcerated in Colorado. This arrangement deprives the state of the positive economic benefits gained by maintaining local correctional facilities and creates unpredictable expenditures for the Legislature to address. More significantly, it “separates prisoners from their families, making reintegration into society more difficult” (Casper Star Tribune, Editorial, February 6, 2004). In 2005 the Wyoming legislature passed a bill to fund the construction of a new prison in Torrington, a step which should alleviate some of the outflow of inmates to other states. This year’s budget session went further by allocating funds for 288 new jobs for this facility. Unfortunately, the state has yet to break ground for this facility as a result of increased construction costs. Complicating the issue even more is the concern held by many individuals in the Department of Corrections that there will not be enough qualified people to fill those positions once the facility is completed.

**Fiscal**

The Wyoming Constitution mandates that the state maintain a balanced budget. However, the Legislature may spend more in a given year than it takes in by taking the difference from reserves or reallocated revenue. Consequently, Wyoming lawmakers have been balancing the budget by working off reserves built up during the late 70s and early 80s. For the decade of the 1990s, revenue lagged expenditures by an average of $70 million per year. This pattern continued up until 2001 when the state returned to a period of revenue surpluses.

Wyoming’s fiscal landscape is constrained by its tax structure. Across the country, sources of revenue normally include taxes on personal and corporate assets, consumption, and income. Hence, there is a “three-legged-stool” concept of taxation. Wyoming’s “tax-legs” differ a great deal from this norm. Wyoming does not collect tax on income or corporate assets. Additionally, the taxes on personal assets are relatively minor. The major sources of state income include sales (consumption), income on the state’s investment accounts, and property and mineral severance. Table 1 (Appendix A) shows that, together,
these three categories made up 677 million of the total 834 million in projected general revenue (81.2%) in 2005. Historically, state revenue has relied heavily upon mineral extraction and valuation. Unfortunately, the policies and decisions that drive the prices of these income sources are often out of the hands of Wyomingites. Thus, state funding has been subjected to the volatility of the markets for minerals, oil and gas. At the same time, returns on invested income—now the second highest source of income to the state’s General Fund—have been declining, despite increased contributions to the corpus.

As can been seen in Table 2 (Appendix B), three categories continue to dominate expenditures. Education (35.7%), Health (19.4%), and General Government (15.3%) make up the lion’s share (70.4%) of General Fund spending. Educational concerns focus on K-12 programs, the seven community colleges, and the University of Wyoming. Currently there is a funding shortfall at the K-12 level. This deficit has led the State Supreme Court to mandate that the government address the problem with millions in new funds. At the Community College level the goal is to combine budgets to improve flexibility—especially for distance learning, while allocating 5% for innovation and performance improvements. The University of Wyoming—the state’s only University—requested funding increases to bring faculty salaries into regional competitive ranges and to continue new building projects on campus and throughout the state.

Health concerns focus on low-income care for the elderly and children. Although two-thirds of the clients are young families with children, two-thirds of total dollars allocated go to the elderly. While there are modest increases in overall healthcare funding, there are also growing demands for those dollars. For example, recent increases in the number of Medicare recipients led to new money being added to the state’s health care budget. Rising health care costs have also led to higher premiums for state workers and increased costs to the state. Furthermore, concerns over Wyoming’s youth drug problems have led to the creation of a large, comprehensive drug use prevention program and to an expansion of the state’s drug court system. The use of Crystal Methane (Meth) also continues to be a serious problem for the state’s youth. And finally, a 2006 study conducted across the state indicated that although drug use was down slightly among Wyoming’s youth, suicide was on the increase.

Several functional categories make up the majority of the remaining 29.6% of the state’s expenditures: these include Public Safety (8.5%), Natural Resources (7.8%), Human Services (5.6%), and Transportation (2.8%).

**LOBBYING**

As the result of the part-time nature of the Wyoming legislature, individual legislators rely heavily on lobbying for up-to-date information on the latest state and local issues. Until 1998, Wyoming was without rules regulating the money spent by individuals and groups who were lobbying the state legislature. During the 1998 legislative session, a law outlining the reporting requirements associated with lobbying efforts was ratified. According to the new law (W.S. 28-7-201), each lobbyist activity report shall contain “a listing of the lobbyist's sources of funding, each loan, gift, gratuity, special discount or hospitality paid or given, to
or on behalf of any legislator, state elected official or state employee acting in his official capacity which exceeds fifty dollars ($50.00) in value.

The law has met with mixed results. The new law actually requires reporting on only a small fraction of the total lobbying effort. Last year, less than 5 percent of lobbying activities were reported. In fact, only one lobbyist out of 453 was required to file a report on money spent on an individual legislator during the past year. The remaining reports reflected only the amount the business or organization they represented spent on special receptions or dinners for groups of legislators. For example, the Equality State Policy Center documented nearly $10,000 in lobbying expenses during the 1998-1999 reporting cycle. These costs included salaries, benefits, per diem, rents, travel, supplies, photocopying and printing, postage, and telephone and fax. None of these expenses required a report under the new law and their lobbying activity report showed no expenditures.

Interestingly, Wyoming does have strict disclosure laws regarding campaign finance reporting. However, it is a noteworthy fact that Wyoming is the only state where campaign committees are not required to disclose their records until after the election. Despite these laws, many people would like to see a more thorough disclosure of lobbying finances. The current law is criticized because it falls short of providing a comprehensive listing of total expenditures made by the lobbyist and the lobbyist’s employer on lobbying activities.

The most recent session saw funds allocated for two new LSO staff positions, aimed at reducing the reliance on lobbyists for information regarding the financial impacts of various tax proposals. As House Majority Floor Leader Rick Tempest noted, "We need to build a base of knowledge as to what a certain tax will do. We unfortunately depend on the lobbyists too much" (Black 2000, 15).

THE BUDGETING PROCESS

Appropriating public funds is one of the greatest challenges faced by the Wyoming State legislature. Budget requests are prepared by agencies in conjunction with the Budget Division of the Department of Administration and Information. Each summer prior to a budget session, the Budget Division prepares a standard request for each agency to submit to the Governor. This template contains budget figures that are roughly equivalent to the amount the agency received in the prior biennium with adjustments made for fund transfers and changing revenue streams. After the agency reviews this standard outline they may make “exception” or “expanded” requests if changes in funding are necessary to: 1) maintain current levels of service, 2) transfer funds from intra-agency programs, or 3) expand services.

Once the requests are completed, agency budget requests are returned to the Budget Division in the fall (September or October). A package of agency requests is then presented to the Governor. The Governor compares the agency request with revenue forecasts developed by CREG. Next, the Governor, in conjunction with the Budget Division, prepares his budget recommendations to give to the Legislature. This can take place no later than the first of December, prior to the beginning of the budgeting session. It is interesting to note that
the budget requests for the legislative and judicial branches are not included in this package – they are submitted separately.

The Governor’s budget request is analyzed by the LSO. The LSO’s “detailed reports” help the Joint Appropriations Committee (JAC) review agency requests while its “summary reports” provide the Committee with an overview of the administration's total request, taking into account forecasted revenues. The JAC—a bipartisan committee made up of members of both chambers—meets in December or January prior to the budget session to hold agency budget hearings. During these hearings, agency heads present their department's achievements, goals, and action plans along with detailed explanations of their budgets. Although the JAC will ask questions during this time, formal action is not taken. After hearings with all of the agencies, the JAC examines each budget program by program, resulting in a recommendation to approve, deny, or adjust the agency’s funding request. Although this hearing/recommendation process takes four or five weeks, this procedure expedites the short legislative budget session. After the JAC finishes its preliminary budget work, the LSO’s budget staff writes two identical general appropriations bills for concurrent introduction into both the Senate and the House. Sections of each bill are then assigned to JAC members for explanation on the floor of each chamber.

The budgeting process in Wyoming makes it difficult for ordinary citizens to learn about how the state handles its finances. Like other states, it must balance its budget every year. Yet the money available to the Legislature in a given year is difficult to determine in advance, and can be manipulated by the Legislature itself. Having billions of dollars in a trust fund is a boon to the state budget each year, but it also means that the amount of money the fund earns varies based on larger, national market forces. Wyoming legislatures can have increased revenue to spend while cutting taxes, if the trust fund’s returns are high. Conversely, lawmakers can find themselves pinched, despite their efforts to raise revenue, if the markets cause a drop in the trust fund’s return.

The complexity of these budgeting factors is illustrated almost every year when the Legislature seems to “find” money in the multitude of state accounts. This state of affairs is perhaps exacerbated by Wyoming’s tradition of having citizen legislatures, who are perhaps unable to devote the time or resources to investigating the budget in as much detail as they would like.

**ECONOMY OF THE STATE**

Wyoming’s economy tends to run counter to the economic trends experienced by the national economy. As the nation booms, Wyoming’s economy lags behind. As the nation’s economy cools, Wyoming’s fiscal situation improves. Currently, Wyoming's economy is supported by three primary industries: minerals, agriculture, and tourism. The current boom in Wyoming is being fueled by revenues from the extractive industries. Projections indicate that the mining sector will continue to be an important contributor to the Wyoming economy as coal, natural gas, oil and trona production expands to meet growing demand.
The state indeed appears to be "business-friendly." According to Micah Sturr, “the state continues to have a friendly tax structure” (Laramie Boomerang, December 12, 2004). The State Business Tax Climate Index ranks Wyoming seventh best in the nation in terms of the low tax burden it imposes on business. Currently, there is no tax on intangible assets (bank accounts, stocks, or bonds), no tax on retirement income earned and received from other states, and the state collects no personal income tax, corporate income tax, or business inventory tax. Furthermore, the state only began taxing the mineral industry in 1969.

Wyoming ranks sixth in the nation for policies that promote job growth. According to Pollina Corporate Real Estate, which issues its annual study “Top Ten Pro-Business States 2005: Keeping Jobs in America,” Wyoming ranks high because “it is a right-to-work state with no personal or corporate income taxes and having low operating costs for business” (Laramie Daily Boomerang, November 30, 2004). Unfortunately, these pro-business benefits are often outweighed by an overall economy that feels the full impact of boom-bust cycles, which discourages sustained growth. In addition, according to the 2004 Development Report Card for the States, issued by the non-profit based Corporation for Enterprise Development, Wyoming scores top in the nation in mass layoffs and income distribution and received the overall grade of “F” for business vitality (Sturr, 2004). Wyoming has had difficulty persuading businesses to immigrate in part due to the state’s long-term dependency on the mining, oil, and gas industries. The current tax structure centers on using mineral revenues for current spending. For this reason, when it comes to finding a receptive environment, many new businesses find the state economically unwelcoming.

**Battle of the Budget Continues: How Much to Save? Where to Spend?**

As the state of Wyoming’s biannual budget session came to a close on March 10, 2006, the Governor pronounced the $3.48 billion 2007-2008 state budget “fairly good” (Casper Star Tribune, March 10, 2006). Again, as in past years, the Governor and state legislators have disagreed over what to do with the states ongoing budget surplus, estimated this year at $1.8 billion. Fiscal conservatives once again want to put a majority of that money into various savings accounts such as the state’s Permanent Mineral Trust Fund (PMTF), of which only interest can be used to pay for state operations. Last year, Governor Freudenthal agreed that some of the surplus should go into these ‘rainy day’ accounts, but disagreed on how much, preferring to invest a portion in the state’s future through construction and improvements to infrastructure. This year, the Governor’s budget recommendations for ‘07-08 called for no additional surplus money to flow into the PMTF. Governor Freudenthal argued that the fund would already receive an additional $650 million from last year’s statutory increase in revenue to the fund. Legislators increased the savings of severance tax dollars from $.24 to $.40, which will put the PMTF well over its goal of $4 billion by 2010 (Governor Dave Freudenthal, State of the State Address, February 13, 2006).

State legislators disagreed with the Governor over not putting additional money into the Permanent Mineral Trust Fund, fearing an abrupt change in oil and gas prices would not allow the fund to reach its goal. Legislators instead passed a $200 million addition to the PMTF, but decided to “allocate the money in increments over the next few years in order to allow for adjustments should there be a drastic change in energy prices” (Casper Star
In addition, state legislators and the Governor differed on the savings to be invested into the various ‘rainy day’ accounts such as the Legislative Stabilization Account. Governor Freudenthal recommended $415 million go to the fund, while lawmakers only wanted $268.7 million. This is just a ‘coffee-can’ account in case the government experiences overruns. The Governor noted that he was “troubled” by the Legislatures lack of savings in this area, preferring instead to “bury” the money as they did last year in the PMTF (Casper Star Tribune, March 10, 2006).

However, the legislators and the Governor did see eye to eye on some spending items during the 2006 budget session. They agreed that more money should be allocated to those elements that help build a “free enterprise economy” and that will help ensure the state’s future. This includes many construction projects, such as state building repairs and new buildings for the University of Wyoming. Additionally, roads, water, and wildlife were also a priority. Education, not just through building, continues to be a major commitment for the state. Legislators agreed to fully fund the states’ new Hathaway Scholarship Program which is set up to ensure Wyoming children enjoy a “nearly free” college education (Casper Star Tribune, March 10, 2006).

Perhaps the most heated dispute of the budget session had to do with how to give back to the people of Wyoming. Both the Legislature and the Governor agreed that Wyoming residents should benefit monetarily from the years of surplus, but they disagreed on how best to make that happen. Governor Freudenthal proposed a reduction in state sales tax by ½ to 1%, which would bring it down to 3 ½ or 3%, depending on the final outcome. However, some legislators argued that a general tax cut “would mostly benefit business” (Casper Star Tribune, March 1, 2006). Democrat lawmakers initially proposed the ‘heat and eat’ bill which would remove the state’s regressive taxes on utilities and groceries. However, House Republicans defeated the bill and instead proposed only a repeal of grocery taxes. Political analysts in the state suggest that “Republicans had to pass some sort of tax relief for the people of Wyoming since in an election year they would not be able to explain why a state with an ongoing billion dollar surplus has to tax bread and milk” (Casper Star Tribune, March 3, 2006). Ultimately, the grocery tax cut was passed with a sunset provision to relieve the fear of some Republicans who felt that a permanent cut would “erode the states’ tax base” (Rep. Pete Anderson, Casper Star Tribune, March 3, 2006). Proponents of the grocery tax elimination point out that Wyoming is one of only 10 states that tax basic food items (Barron, Casper Star Tribune, March 3, 2006).

In summary, the outcome of the 2006 budget session has allocated funds to the following areas, in addition to regular government expenses:

- $200 million to the Permanent Mineral Trust Fund
- $268.7 million to Legislative Stabilization Account
- $25 million to the Wildlife Trust Fund
- $27.5 million to Water Storage Fund
- $75 million for highway construction
- $16 million for Low Income Energy Assistance Program
- $221 million for School Facilities Commission
$2.03 billion for K-12 funding
$10 million one-time allotment to improve state libraries
$10 million for Affordable Housing Program
$1.3 million to study quality child care issues in state
$34 million to University of Wyoming for new Information Technology building
$400 million to endow Hathaway Scholarship Program
$30 million to expand mental health and substance abuse programs
$3.7 million to Department of Transportation for 20 new troopers
$10.2 million for state employee pay raises

As previously noted, the Legislature also funded the creation of 288 new jobs for the new prison in Torrington, and several new state trooper positions (Casper-Star Tribune, March 3, 2006).

CONCLUSION

The message from the 58th legislative budget session has been cautious optimism over the future of the state’s economy. The Legislature sought to hedge its bets by continuing to save money through increased contributions to the Permanent Mineral Trust Fund, as well as by spending additional surplus money on various infrastructure projects that could help Wyoming’s economy in the future. These initiatives included new funding for the state’s Hathaway Scholarship Program, various University of Wyoming building projects, and the state’s library system. In addition, projected revenue forecasts for the state’s future look promising. Mineral forecasts look healthy for the near future, showing substantial increases over this time last year. Oil and gas prices are at an all-time high and according to the report by the Consensus Revenue Estimating Group (the entity that makes the government’s official revenue projections) “futures prices on the major commodity exchanges show little sign of weakening in the near future” (Casper-Star Tribune, October 21, 2004).

Additionally, record amounts of coal were mined in Wyoming in 2004, “up by over 5% from 2003, the largest increase since 2001” (Laramie Daily Boomerang, January 8, 2005). The Laramie Daily Boomerang also reported that “records for coal lease sales were also set in 2004. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management leased more than 1.7 billion tons of coal in 2004 for a total of $1.7 billion, half of which goes to the state government” (January 8, 2005). Some conservative estimates suggest that “this boom should last for at least several more years” (Laramie Daily Boomerang, January 13, 2005). If these projections hold true lawmakers will be able to continue to save additional money into the state’s permanent funds to insure the government’s solvency in lean years, while continuing to allow for spending and growth. Although the current and projected surpluses are nowhere near the billions that were saved into the permanent funds during the boom years of the 1980s, these funds represent a significant revenue stream for the state in the coming years.
REFERENCES


Sturr, Micah. 2004, December 12. “Wyoming not class dunce, not valedictorian, either,” Laramie Daily Boomerang,
## Appendix A

### Table 1

General Fund Revenues
Fiscal Year Collections by Source
(in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Severance</th>
<th>Sales/Use</th>
<th>PWMTF</th>
<th>Pooled</th>
<th>Charges</th>
<th>Franchise</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Penalties</th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>Other*</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>1998</td>
<td>$69,557</td>
<td>$234,725</td>
<td>$101,277</td>
<td>$23,368</td>
<td>$18,171</td>
<td>$13,320</td>
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<td>$6,766</td>
<td>$10,557</td>
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<td>$234,725</td>
<td>$106,845</td>
<td>$25,322</td>
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<td>$7,009</td>
<td>$5,873</td>
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<td>2001</td>
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<td>$97,378</td>
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<td>$20,569</td>
<td>$15,029</td>
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<td>$10,946</td>
<td>$21,301</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>$117,185</td>
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<td>$90,510</td>
<td>$29,114</td>
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<td>$17,099</td>
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<td>$6,359</td>
<td>$8,878</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>$149,549</td>
<td>$300,953</td>
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<td>$19,214</td>
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<td>2005</td>
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<td>$8,313</td>
<td>$41,702</td>
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### Appendix B

**Table 2: Wyoming All-Fund Appropriation Summary/Comparison**

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<td><strong>General Fund</strong></td>
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<td>516,284,835</td>
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<td>184,069,622</td>
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<td><strong>Other Funds</strong></td>
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<td>872,159,954</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>1,459,009,601</td>
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<td>1,478,445,686</td>
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<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<td>30,184,215</td>
<td>33,974,841</td>
<td>40,759,254</td>
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<td><strong>Regulatory</strong></td>
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<td>1,149,427</td>
<td>60,107,322</td>
<td>81,400,379</td>
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<td>131,027,492</td>
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<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
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<td>131,027,492</td>
<td>138,144,243</td>
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<td>33,353,732</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Transportation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Public Safety</strong></td>
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<td>18,029,539</td>
<td>12,935,709</td>
<td>16,58,317</td>
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<tr>
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<td>28,979,211</td>
<td>239,154,864</td>
<td>235,484,384</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6,573,876</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Judicial</strong></td>
<td>22,520,386</td>
<td>68,000</td>
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<td>1,065,304,095</td>
<td>1,056,504,095</td>
<td>1,028,217,478</td>
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**Included:** Biennium Budget, Supplemental Budget & Other Bills (2003 T Version)

WY-13
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<th>2005/2006</th>
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<th>Federal Funds</th>
<th>Other Funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td><strong>6,132,020,895</strong></td>
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