



Oil & Natural Gas Production Taxes

Coal Severance Taxes

Metal Mines Taxes

Federal & State Lands Revenue



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www.leg.mt.gov/css/fiscal
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Oil and Natural Gas Production Tax

Revenue Description: The oil and natural gas production tax is imposed on the production of petroleum and natural gas in the state. Gross taxable value of oil and natural gas production is based on the type of well and type of production. A portion of the revenue from the tax may be returned to Indian tribes per agreements between the Department of Revenue and the tribes.

Statutory Reference:

Tax Rate (MCA) – 15-36-304. Privilege and license tax – 82-11-131, Administrative Rules 36.72.1242

Tax Distribution (MCA) – 15-36-331(4), 15-36-332(2&3) (to taxing units)

Date Due – within 60 days after the end of the calendar quarter (15-36-311(1))

Applicable Tax Rate(s): The oil and natural gas production tax has numerous tax rates depending on several factors. These factors include whether the oil or gas is produced from a stripper well, a stripper incentive well, from a well initially drilled before 1999 or after, from a well newly drilled within the last year or 18 months, and whether the interest being taxed is the working interest or the royalty interest. The Board of Oil and Gas Conservation imposes an additional privilege and license (P & L) tax on all oil and natural gas tax rates. Starting October 2006 as set by the Board, the P&L tax rate is 0.09 percent. Based on this rate, HB 758 enacted by the 2005 Legislature allows an additional tax rate of 0.17 percent to generate revenue for local impacts for local governments. The two taxes may not exceed 0.3 percent. The following table shows tax rate percentages for each type of pre-1999 oil and post-1999 oil, excluding the P & L tax and the new Local Impact tax. The quarterly tax rates on stripper production and on incremental production are lower than that for regular production unless the price of West Texas Intermediate averages above \$30 for the quarter. Similarly, the quarterly tax rate for stripper well exemption production (1-3 barrels a day) is lower than that for regular production unless the price of West Texas Intermediate averages above \$38 for the quarter.



Oil and Natural Gas Production Tax

Oil Tax Rates	
15-36-304(5), MCA	
<u>Working Interest</u>	
Primary recovery production	
First 12 months of qualifying production	0.5%
After 12 months:	
pre-1999 wells	12.5%
post-1999 wells	9.0%
Stripper oil production (>3 and < 15 barrels/day if oil < \$30)	
1 through 10 barrels a day production	5.5%
>10 through 14 barrels a day production	9.0%
Stripper oil production (>3 and < 15 barrels/day if oil ≥ \$30)	
	*
Stripper wells (3 barrels or less/day)	
Stripper well exemption production (if oil < \$38)	0.5%
Stripper well bonus production (if oil ≥ \$38)	6.0%
Horizontally completed well production	
First 18 months of qualifying production	0.5%
After 18 months:	
pre-1999 wells	12.5%
post-1999 wells	9.0%
Incremental production (if oil < \$30/barrel)	
New or expanded secondary recovery production	8.5%
New or expanded tertiary production	5.8%
Incremental production (if oil ≥ \$30/barrel)	
Pre-1999 wells	12.5%
Post-1999 wells	9.0%
Horizontally recompletd well	
First 18 months	5.5%
After 18 months:	
pre-1999 wells	12.5%
post-1999 wells	9.0%
<u>Nonworking Interest</u>	
	14.8%
* No stripper tax rate. Taxed at primary recovery rates. See 15-36-303(22a)	

Natural Gas Tax Rates	
15-36-304(2), MCA	
<u>Working Interest</u>	
Qualified production	
First 12 months	0.5%
After 12 months	
	pre-1999 14.8%
	post-1999 9.0%
Stripper natural gas pre-1999 wells	
	11.0%
Horizontally completed well production	
First 18 months of qualifying production	0.5%
After 18 months	9.0%
<u>Nonworking Interest</u>	
	14.8%

Oil and Natural Gas Production Tax

Distribution: Once the oil and natural gas production taxes have been collected, the revenue is first distributed based on the amounts collected from the P & L and Local Impact taxes. The amounts from the P & L tax are distributed to the Board of Oil and Gas Conservation. The amounts from the Local Impact tax are distributed to the oil and gas natural resource state special revenue account. The amounts received by Board and the oil and gas natural resource account vary based on a sliding tax scale based on the P & L tax set by the Board. Counties producing oil and natural gas receive the next share of total revenue with each county having its own statutory distribution percentage of total revenue, including the revenue generated by the P & L and Local Impact taxes. A portion of the revenue may be returned to Indian tribes per agreements between the Department of Revenue and the tribes. The remainder of the revenue is distributed to other state accounts in the following manner:

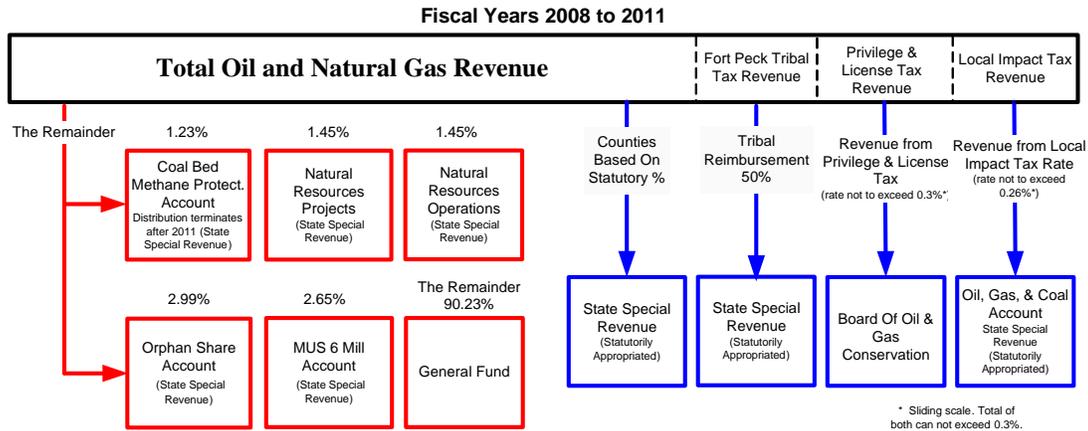
Fiscal 2008 through Fiscal 2011

- Coal bed methane account – 1.23%
- Natural resources projects account – 1.45%
- Natural resources operations account – 1.45%
- Orphan share account – 2.99%
- University system 6 mill levy account – 2.65%
- General fund – the remainder (90.23%)

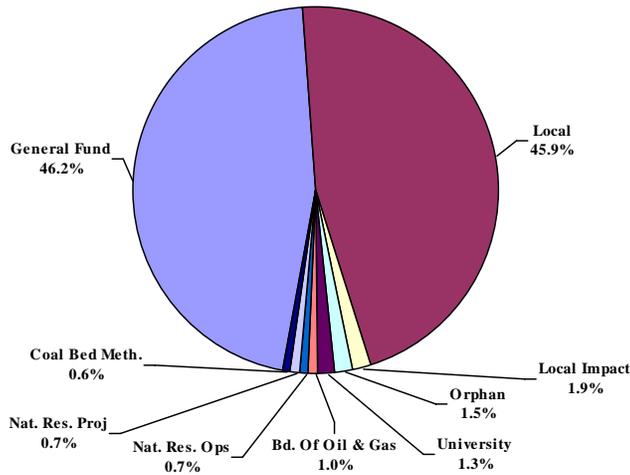
The distributions of county shares and the amount of oil and natural gas production tax revenue deposited in the oil and gas natural resource account are statutorily appropriated and are based on the statutorily set percentages for each county.

Oil and Natural Gas Production Tax

Distribution Chart:



Oil & Natural Gas Production Tax Revenue
Based on FY 2008 Actual Amounts of \$324.311 Million



Because the exact distribution of oil & natural gas revenue will vary depending on various factors, the chart only reflects fiscal 2008 actual distributions. Please see the table above for exact distribution percentages.

Coal Severance Tax

Revenue Description: For large producers, the coal severance tax is imposed on all coal production in excess of 20,000 tons per company per calendar year. However, producers of 50,000 tons or less in any calendar year are exempt from the tax.

Statutory Reference:

- Tax Rate (MCA) – 15-35-103
- Tax Distribution (MCA) – Montana Constitution, Article IX, Section 5; 15-35-108
- Date Due – the report to the Department of Revenue and tax is due 30 days following the close of the quarter (15-35-104)

- Applicable Tax Rate(s):**
- 10.0% - on the value of surfaced mined coal with a heating quality < 7,000 BTU
 - 15.0% - on the value surfaced mined coal with a heating quality ≥ 7,000 BTU
 - 3.0% - on the value underground mined coal with a heating quality < 7,000 BTU
 - 4.0% - on the value underground mined coal with a heating quality ≥ 7,000 BTU
 - 3.75% - on the value of auger mined coal with a heating quality < 7,000 BTU
 - 5.0 % - on the value of auger mined coal with a heating quality ≥ 7,000 BTU

Distribution: (Percentage)

Account Name	Fiscal 1998 - 1999	Fiscal 2000 - 2002	Fiscal 2003	Fiscal 2004 - 2005	Fiscal 2006 - 2007	Fiscal 2008 - 2013*
Permanent Trust	25.000	0.000	0.000	12.500	0.000	0.000
Treasure State Endowment	25.000	37.500	37.500	25.000	25.000	25.000
TSEP Regional Water	0.000	12.500	12.500	12.500	12.500	12.500
Big Sky Economic Development	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.500	12.500
LRBP-Cash Account	12.000	12.000	10.000	12.000	12.000	12.000
Coal Natural Resource *	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.900	5.80*
Shared Account **	8.360	8.360	6.010	7.750	5.460	5.460
Park Acquisition Trust	1.270	1.270	0.000	1.270	1.270	1.270
Water Development	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950	0.950
Cultural Trust	0.000	0.630	0.000	0.630	0.630	0.630
Coal & Uranium	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	\$250,000
LRBP-Debt Service	1.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Cultural & Aesthetic Projects	0.870	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
General Fund	25.250	26.790	33.040	27.400	26.790	Remainder

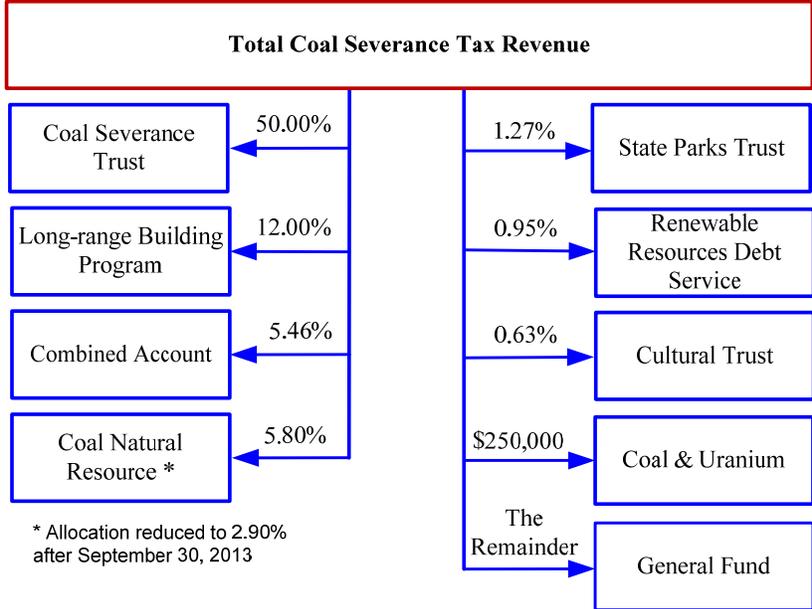
* Allocation reduced to 2.90% after September 30, 2013

** Used for Growth Through Agriculture, State Library, Conservation Districts, Coal Board (before FY 2006), and County Land Planning (before FY 2004)

Coal Severance Tax

Distribution Chart:

Fiscal 2008 – September 30, 2013



Metal Mines Tax

Revenue Description: The metalliferous mines license tax is imposed on the production of metals, gems or stones in the state. The tax rate is applied to the gross value of the product, which is defined as the market value of the commodity multiplied by the quantity produced. Senate Bill 30, enacted in the August 2002 special legislative session, revised the payment of taxes from once to twice a year. The first \$250,000 of value is exempt from taxation. A company taxed at both rates can claim both exemptions.

Statutory Reference:

Tax Rate (MCA) – 15-37-103

Tax Distribution (MCA) –15-37-117, 17-2-124(2)

Date Due – August 15th for period January through June, March 31st for period July through December (15-37-105)

Applicable Tax Rate(s): The tax rate for a 6-month period is as follows:

Gross value is defined as monetary amounts or refined metal received for the products less:

1. Basic treatment and refinery charges
2. Transportation costs from the mine to a mill or other processor
3. Quantity and price deductions
4. Interest
5. Penalty metal, impurity and moisture deductions

For concentrates shipped to a smelter, mill, or reduction work:		For gold, silver, or any platinum group metal that is dore*, bullion, or matte* and that is shipped to a refinery:	
<u>Gross Value</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Gross Value</u>	<u>Rate</u>
\$0-\$250,000	Exempt	\$0-\$250,000	Exempt
\$250,001 and Above	1.81%	\$250,001 and Above	1.6%

* Dore: A mixture of gold and silver in cast bars
 Matte: A crude mixture of sulfides formed in smelting sulfide ores of metals

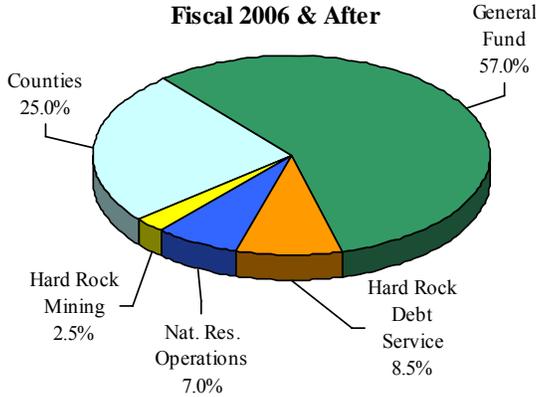
Distribution: The distribution of the metal mines tax has been altered several times since the 1990s. Prior to the 2005 Legislature, the most recent change had been enacted by the 2001 Legislature in Senate Bill 484 (effective July 1, 2002) that created a hard-rock mining reclamation debt service fund to pay debt service on the \$8.0 million of bonds authorized for state costs related to hard-rock mining reclamation, operation, and maintenance. The 8.5 percent allocation of metalliferous mines tax revenue previously allocated to the orphan share account was allocated to the hard-rock mining reclamation debt service fund. The 2005 Legislature increased the allocation to counties from 24 percent to 25 percent and decreased the general fund allocation from 58 percent to 57 percent. The table below shows recent historical distributions of the tax revenue.

	Fiscal <u>1994-1995</u>	Fiscal <u>1996-1997</u>	Fiscal <u>1998-2002</u>	Fiscal <u>2003</u>	Fiscal <u>2004-2005</u>	Fiscal <u>2006&Beyond</u>
General Fund	58.0	58.0	58.0	65.0	58.0	57.0
Counties *	25.0	25.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0
Hard Rock Reclamation Debt Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	8.5	8.5
Natural Resources Operations**	0.0	4.8	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0
Hard Rock Mining	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
RIT Trust	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Groundwater Assessment	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Abandoned Mines	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Orphan Share	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Statorily appropriated
 ** Name changed by HB 116 in the 2007 session

Metal Mines Tax

Distribution Chart:



Federal Lands Revenue

Revenue Description: Under the federal Mineral Lands Leasing Act (30 USC, Section 191), 50.0 percent of all sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals received from federal lands in Montana must be paid to the state. However due to federal legislation, during the period of October 2007 through September 2008 state shares were 48.0 percent. Federal Mineral Management Services personnel state that the budget request for the current federal fiscal year continues the reduced rate and it is assumed the reduction will continue. The money is to be used as the legislature may direct, giving priority to those subdivisions of the state socially or economically impacted by development of minerals leased under the federal act. The revenue produced on federal public lands includes royalties and bonuses from oil, gas, coal, and other mineral exploration and extraction.

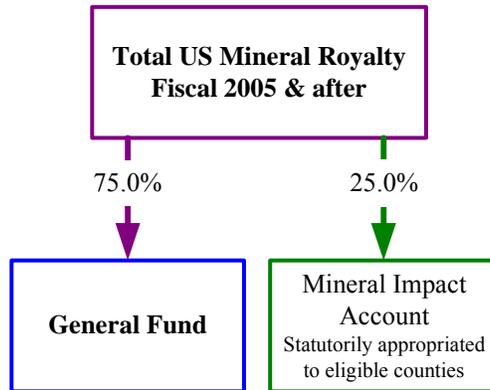
Statutory Reference:

Tax Rate – NA
 Distribution – 17-3-240, MCA

Applicable Tax Rate(s): N/A

Distribution: With the enactment of Senate Bill 212 by the 2005 Legislature, receipts are deposited 75 percent to the general fund and 25 percent to the state special revenue mineral impact account. Money in the mineral impact account is statutorily appropriated for distribution to eligible counties in which the minerals were extracted.

Distribution Chart:



State Lands Revenue

Revenue Description: Lands granted by the federal government to the state are held in trust for the beneficiaries and generate income for them. These trusts are: common school, capitol building, MSU permanent, Morrill permanent, deaf & blind, pine hills, western/eastern, MT tech, veterans' home, and UofM permanent. All these trusts comprise what is known as the trust and legacy trust fund. Although this paper only addresses the common school trust since it is the largest and generates the most amount of income, the Legislative Fiscal Division also estimates revenue from the capitol building, deaf & blind, and pine hills trust lands and provides similar information about these trusts.

Prior to fiscal 1996, interest and income from the common school trust was deposited in the state equalization account. Beginning in fiscal 1996, this interest and income was deposited in the general fund, as mandated by SB 83, passed by the 1995 Legislature. Beginning fiscal 2003, House Bill 7 from the August 2002 special legislative session changed the deposit to the state special revenue guarantee account and statutorily appropriated the money for schools. The estimates show the amount of revenue deposited to the guarantee account and are net of amounts diverted for DNRC administration costs and those deposited directly to the school facility and technology account. With the enactment of Senate Bill 65 by the 2009 Legislature, diverted revenue can be derived from: 1) distributable revenue; 2) sale of easements; 3) timber, except from public school and Montana university system lands; 4) mineral royalties; and 5) fees from sales of state lands except lands granted by the Morrill Act. The amount of the permanent revenue (mineral royalties and easements) diverted from the common school trust reduces the growth of the trust fund balance and, hence, reduces the amount of future distributable interest earnings.

With the enactment of HB 152 by the 2009 Legislature, revenue from the value of timber over 18 million board feet and revenue from power site rents are no longer deposited to the guarantee account, but are deposited to the school facility and technology account. Mineral royalty revenue required to pay interest and principal on the SB 495 loan is not included since the loan was repaid in FY 2008. All net mineral royalty revenue is deposited to the guarantee account for transfer to the school facility and technology account. These items are explained below.

Common school lands produce two kinds of revenue: 1) distributable income such as interest earnings, agricultural rents or crop shares, and timber sale revenue; and 2) permanent income that is returned to the trust such as income from the sale of minerals (see the effects of Senate Bill 495 from the 2003 legislative session below), land, and easements. Excluding the amount of revenue diverted for DNRC administration (Senate Bill 65 enacted by the 2009 Legislature) and to the school facility and technology account (House Bill 152 enacted by the 2009 Legislature), 95 percent of certain distributable revenue is available to fund public schools. Timber revenue is allocated: 1) revenue received from production over 18 million board feet is deposited to the school facility and technology account; and 2) any remainder for the support of public schools.

As of October 1, 1995, all fixed-income investments held by the state's major trust funds (which include the trust and legacy fund of which the common school trust is a part), were transferred to a newly-created Trust Funds Bond Pool (TFBP). The majority of common school trust funds are invested as part of the TFBP. Some funds, however, are invested on a short-term basis in the state's Short Term Investment Pool (STIP). The state Constitution prohibits the investment of common school trust funds in common stock. Interest income is distributed 95 percent to the guarantee account and 5 percent to the trust.

Statutory Reference:

Tax Rate – NA

Distribution (MCA) – Montana Constitution Article X, Section 5; 20-9-342 (school technology); 20-9-622 (guarantee account) Enabling Act, Section 10

Other (MCA) – DNRC trust land administration diversion (77-1-108 & 77-1-109)

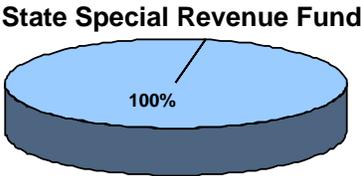
DNRC land bank administration diversion (77-2-362)

Date Due - the last business day of February following the calendar year in which the money was received (20-9-342).

State Lands Revenue

Distribution: As described above, interest and income from common school lands (excluding a portion of timber sale revenue, power site rent, and after amounts diverted for DNRC administration) are distributed 95.0 percent to the state special revenue guarantee account and are statutorily appropriated for schools. The remaining 5.0 percent is deposited to the trust fund. The amount of timber sale revenue over 18 million board feet and power site rent are deposited to the school facility and technology account. Up until the total of \$138.9 million of purchased royalties is reached, the portion of mineral royalties not used for DNRC administration is deposited to the guarantee account and, with the enactment of SB 2 (May 2007 special session), transferred to the school facility and technology account (renamed in HB 152 enacted by the 2009 Legislature). The amounts deposited to the guarantee account are shown in this revenue source.

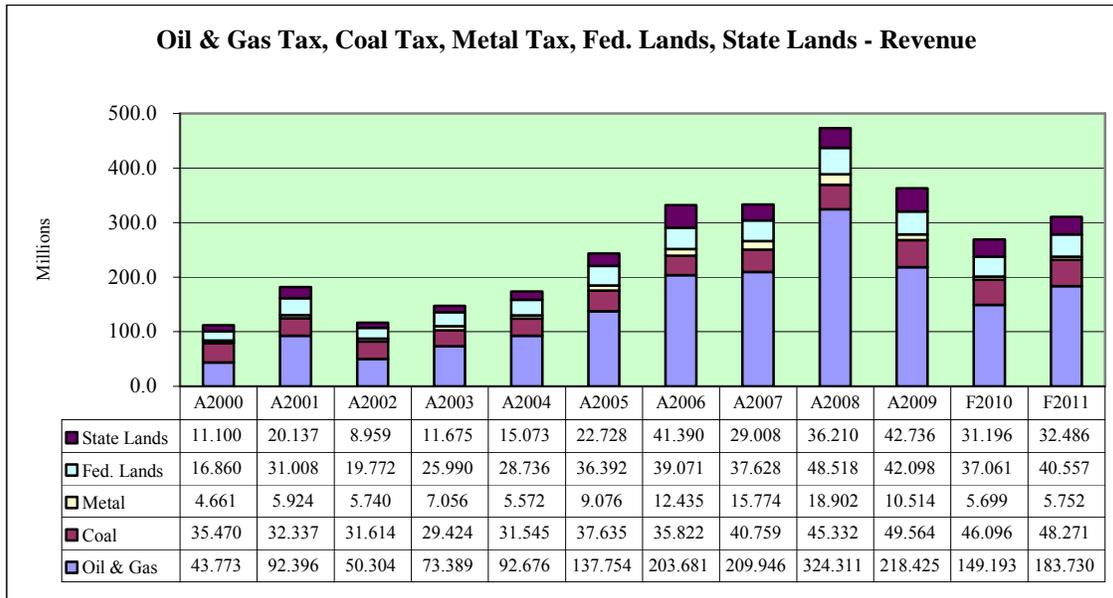
Distribution Chart:



Oil & Gas Tax, Coal Tax, Metal Tax, Federal Lands, State Lands Revenue By Natural Resource Category (2010 & 2011 are Forecasts)

Figure 1

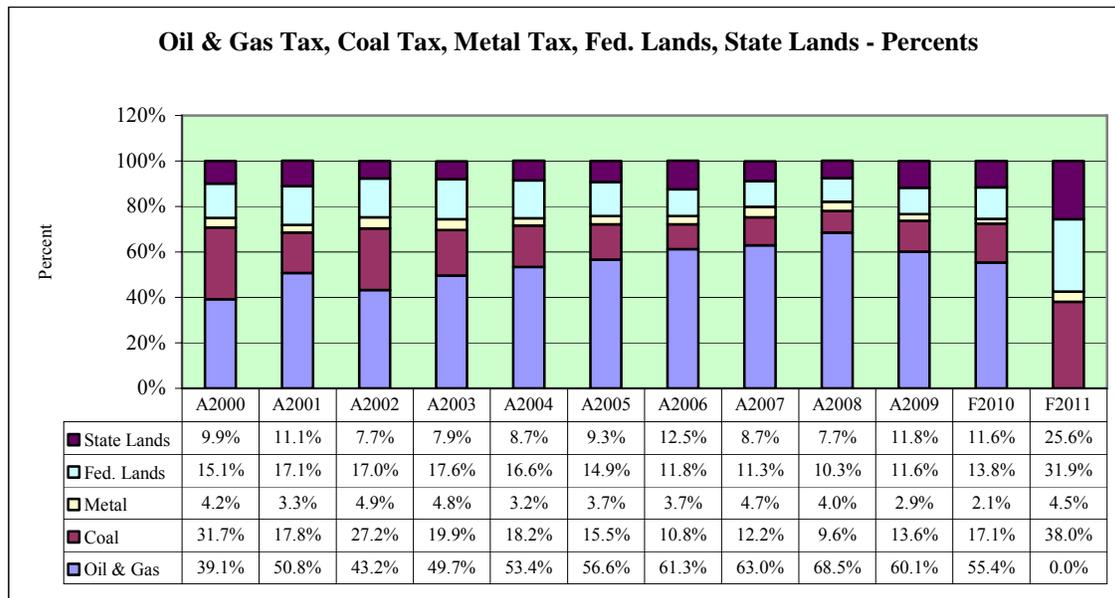
Fiscal Year	Oil & Gas Tax	Coal Tax	Metal Tax	Fed. Lands Revenue	State Lands Revenue	Total Revenue
A 2000	43,772,950	35,469,791	4,661,369	16,860,397	11,099,829	111,864,336
A 2001	92,395,790	32,337,172	5,923,752	31,007,874	20,136,937	181,801,525
A 2002	50,303,611	31,614,049	5,740,242	19,772,193	8,958,637	116,388,732
A 2003	73,389,377	29,423,546	7,055,900	25,989,828	11,675,063	147,533,714
A 2004	92,676,049	31,544,681	5,572,192	28,736,303	15,073,469	173,602,694
A 2005	137,754,331	37,634,510	9,076,338	36,391,633	22,728,034	243,584,846
A 2006	203,681,078	35,821,524	12,435,050	39,071,469	41,389,966	332,399,087
A 2007	209,946,350	40,758,738	15,774,412	37,627,625	29,007,896	333,115,021
A 2008	324,311,269	45,331,870	18,902,178	48,518,078	36,210,326	473,273,721
A 2009	218,425,215	49,564,120	10,513,899	42,097,818	42,735,546	363,336,598
F 2010	149,193,000	46,096,000	5,699,000	37,061,000	31,196,000	269,245,000
F 2011	183,730,000	48,271,000	5,752,000	40,557,000	32,486,000	310,796,000



Oil & Gas Tax, Coal Tax, Metal Tax, Federal Lands, State Lands
Percent of Natural Resource Revenue (2010 & 2011 are Forecasts)

Figure 2

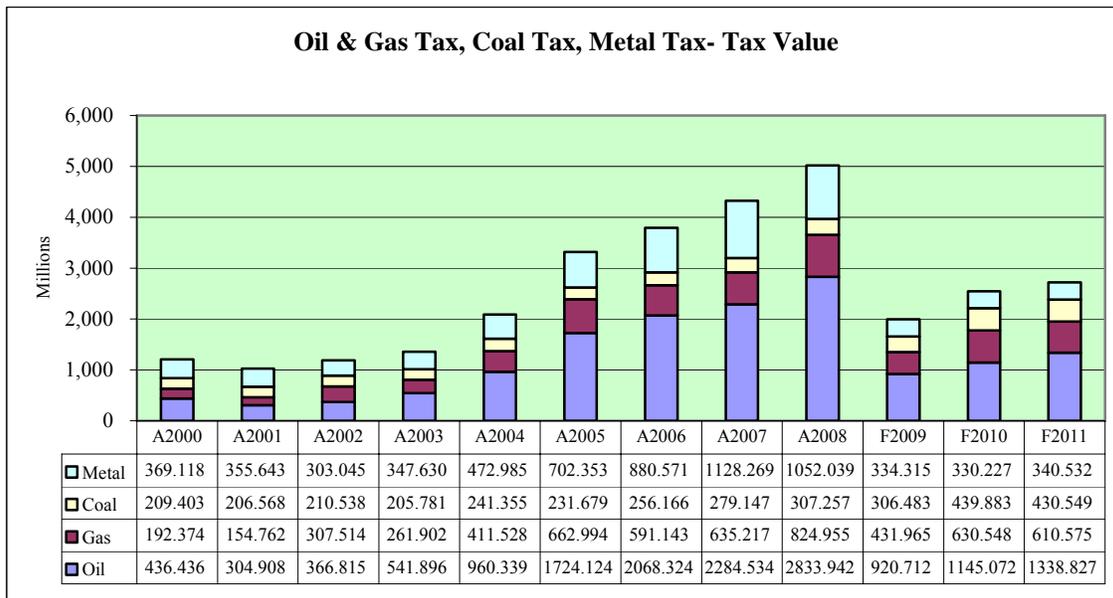
Fiscal Year	Oil & Gas Tax	Coal Tax	Metal Tax	Fed. Lands Revenue	State Lands Revenue
A 2000	39.13%	31.71%	4.17%	15.07%	9.92%
A 2001	50.82%	17.79%	3.26%	17.06%	11.08%
A 2002	43.22%	27.16%	4.93%	16.99%	7.70%
A 2003	49.74%	19.94%	4.78%	17.62%	7.91%
A 2004	53.38%	18.17%	3.21%	16.55%	8.68%
A 2005	56.55%	15.45%	3.73%	14.94%	9.33%
A 2006	61.28%	10.78%	3.74%	11.75%	12.45%
A 2007	63.03%	12.24%	4.74%	11.30%	8.71%
A 2008	68.53%	9.58%	3.99%	10.25%	7.65%
A 2009	60.12%	13.64%	2.89%	11.59%	11.76%
F 2010	55.41%	17.12%	2.12%	13.76%	11.59%
F 2011	59.12%	15.53%	1.85%	13.05%	10.45%



Oil & Gas Tax, Coal Tax, Metal Tax
Tax Value By Natural Resource Category (in Millions) (2009,2010, & 2011 are Forecasts)

Figure 3

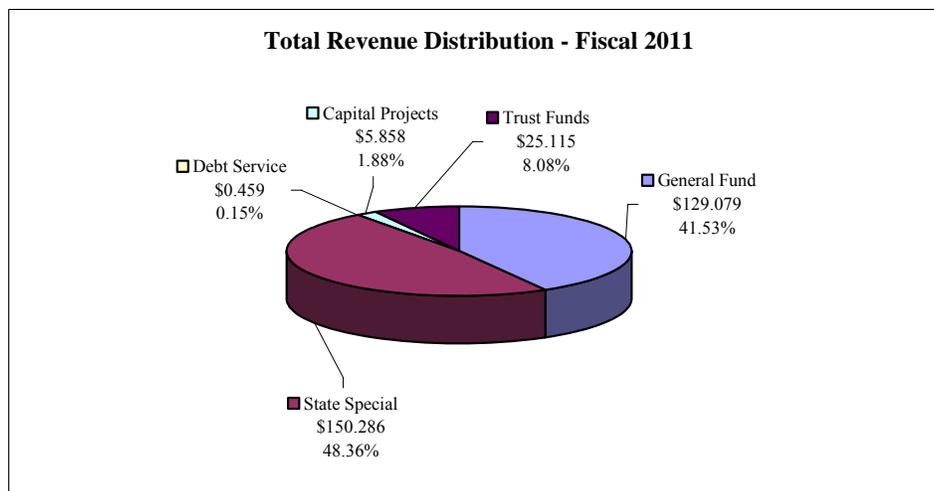
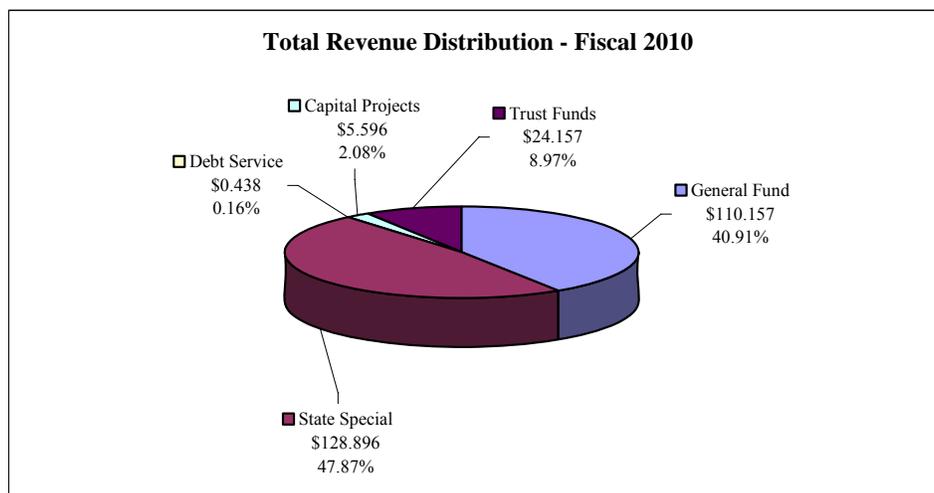
Cal. Year	Oil Value	Gas Value	Coal Value	Metal Value	Total Value	Percent Change
A 2000	436.436	192.374	209.403	369.118	1,207.330	
A 2001	304.908	154.762	206.568	355.643	1,021.881	-15.36%
A 2002	366.815	307.514	210.538	303.045	1,187.913	16.25%
A 2003	541.896	261.902	205.781	347.630	1,357.208	14.25%
A 2004	960.339	411.528	241.355	472.985	2,086.206	53.71%
A 2005	1,724.124	662.994	231.679	702.353	3,321.150	59.20%
A 2006	2,068.324	591.143	256.166	880.571	3,796.203	14.30%
A 2007	2,284.534	635.217	279.147	1,128.269	4,327.168	13.99%
A 2008	2,833.942	824.955	307.257	1,052.039	5,018.193	15.97%
F 2009	920.712	431.965	306.483	334.315	1,993.476	-60.28%
F 2010	1,145.072	630.548	439.883	330.227	2,545.730	27.70%
F 2011	1,338.827	610.575	430.549	340.532	2,720.483	6.86%



Oil & Gas Tax, Coal Tax, Metal Tax, Fed. Lands Revenue, State Lands Revenue Revenue Distribution By Fund (2010 & 2011 are Forecasts)

Figure 4

Fiscal Year	01100 General Fund	02xxx State Special	04xxx Debt Service	05xxx Capital Projects	09xxx Trust Funds	Total Revenue
A 2000	40,428,525	42,412,211	336,963	4,296,138	24,390,499	111,864,336
A 2001	68,880,200	82,139,552	307,203	3,911,562	26,563,008	181,801,525
A 2002	47,898,872	46,881,483	300,333	3,820,279	17,487,764	116,388,731
A 2003	69,383,740	60,081,044	279,524	2,981,447	14,807,959	147,533,713
A 2004	81,935,135	71,031,387	299,674	3,834,711	16,501,786	173,602,694
A 2005	105,495,796	113,323,285	357,528	4,587,295	19,820,943	243,584,846
A 2006	138,491,307	169,799,609	340,304	4,406,637	19,361,231	332,399,088
A 2007	144,466,392	161,928,912	387,208	4,944,148	21,388,360	333,115,021
A 2008	209,051,034	234,523,408	430,653	5,493,777	23,774,849	473,273,722
A 2009	151,085,485	179,294,759	470,859	6,028,537	26,456,959	363,336,599
F 2010	110,156,610	128,896,076	438,000	5,596,393	24,157,409	269,244,488
F 2011	129,079,284	150,286,419	459,000	5,857,511	25,115,275	310,797,489

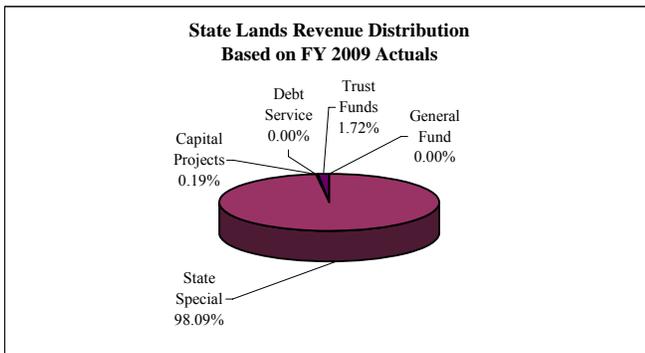
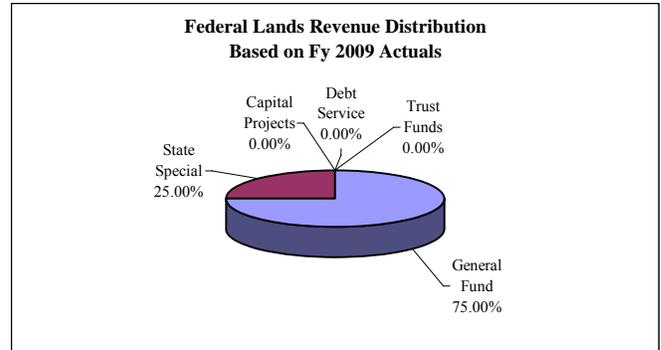
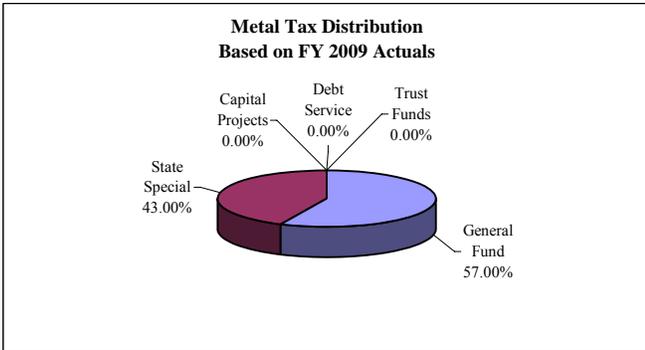
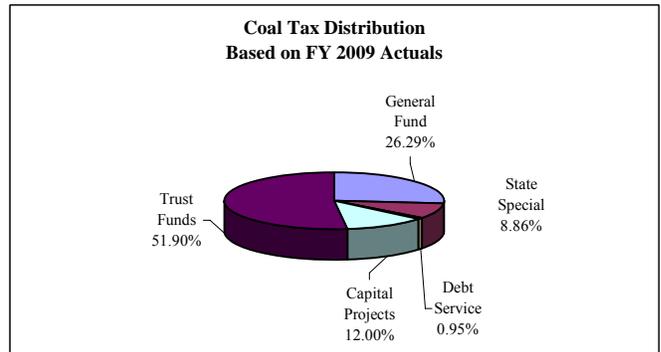
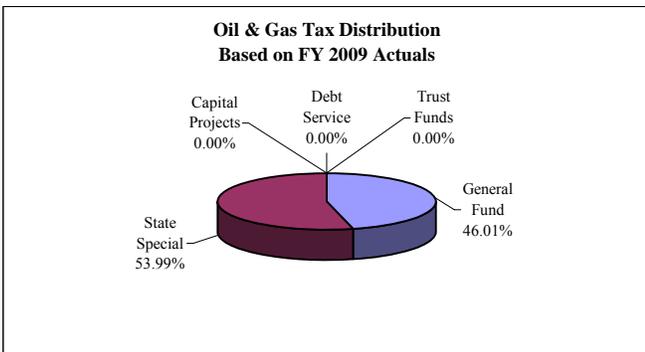


Oil & Gas Tax, Coal Tax, Metal Tax, Fed. Lands, State Lands - Revenue Distribution Matrix

Figure 5

Revenue Source	01100 General Fund	02xxx State Special	04xxx Debt Service	05xxx Capital Projects	09xxx Trust Funds	Total Fu nds
Oil & Gas Tax	46.01%	53.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Coal Tax	26.29%	8.86%	0.95%	12.00%	51.90%	100.00%
Metal Tax	57.00%	43.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Federal Lands	75.00%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
State Lands	0.00%	98.10%	0.00%	0.19%	1.72%	100.01%

* Percentages are calculated on fiscal 2009 actual amounts.





Revenue Source By Entity Cross Reference

Figure 6

Revenue Source	State Funding Entity	Purpose	Appropriation Vehicle
Oil & Gas Tax	1 01100 General Fund	General operations of state	HB2 & Others
	2 02168 MT Oil Production Tax	Local government	Statutory
	3 02432 Oil & Gas ERA	Oil & gas board operations	HB2 & Others
	4 02443 University Millage	University system support	HB2 & Others
	5 02472 Orphan Share Fund	Earmarked purpose	HB2 & Others
	6 02511 Oil, Gas and Coal Natural Resources	Local government	Statutory
	7 02576 Natural Resources Operations	Earmarked purpose	HB2 & Others
	8 02577 Natural Resources Projects	Earmarked purpose	HB2 & Others
	9 02694 Coal Bed Methane Protection	Earmarked purpose	HB2 & Others
Coal Tax	1 01100 General Fund	General operations of state	HB2 & Others
	2 02340 Coal Sev. Tax Shared SSR	Selected operations of state	HB2 & Others
	3 02511 Oil, Gas and Coal Natural Resources	Local government	HB2 & Others
	4 02579 Coal & Uranium Mine Account	Earmarked purpose	HB2 & Others
	5 04011 GO Bond Debt Ser-Renew Resources	Debt service on bonds	Statutory
	6 05007 Long Range Building Program	Cash building program	HB5
	7 09004 Coal Tax-FWP Trust	Trust Principal	None
	8 09037 Cultural Trust	Trust Principal	None
	9 09042 Coal Severance Tax Bond Fund*	Trust Principal	None
	* Treasure State Endowment, Regional Water, Economic Development		
Metal Tax	1 01100 General Fund	General operations of state	HB2 & Others
	2 02049 Hard Rock Mining	Selected operations of state	HB2 & Statutory
	3 02083 Local Assistance	Local government	Statutory
	4 02576 Natural Resources Operations	Earmarked purpose	HB2 & Others
	5 02988 Hard Rock Mining Reclamation	Earmarked purpose	HB2 & Others
Fed. Lands Revenue	1 01100 General Fund	General operations of state	HB2 & Others
	2 02858 Mineral Impact	Local government	Statutory
State Lands Revenue	1 02018 Guarantee Account	Public school support	Statutory
	2 02032 Veterans Interest /Income	Veterans support	HB2 & Others
	3 02050 School Trust Interest/Income	Education support	HB2 & Others
	4 02218 School Facility & Technology Account	Public school support	HB2 & Others
	5 02927 School Trust Interest/Income	Education support	HB2 & Others
	6 02938 TLMD Trust Administration	Earmarked purpose	HB2 & Others
	7 05008 Capital Building	Cash building program	HB5