

SJ 24: LODGING TAX STUDY

MULTILEVEL TAX DISTRIBUTIONS/GRANTS

The Department of Commerce receives a majority of the lodging facility use tax. Distribution of that tax is the crux of the SJ 24 study.

In addition to Commerce, other recipients specified in statute with similar promotion objectives include six regional nonprofit tourism corporations, convention and visitors' bureaus (CVBs), and the State-Tribal Economic

Development Commission on behalf of the Indian Country Tourism Program.

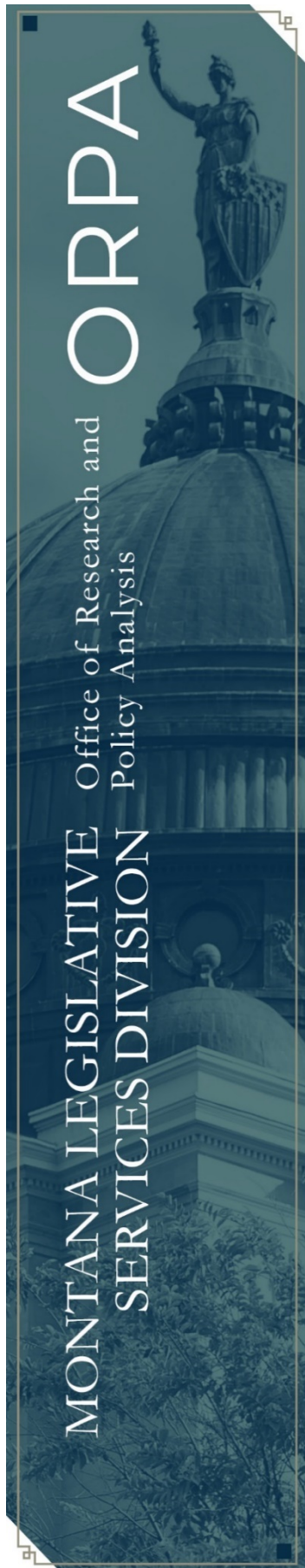
The distribution law provides for \$400,000 a year to the Montana Heritage Preservation and Development Commission for use in Virginia City, Nevada City, and Reeder's Alley in Helena. Other recipients

\$3 billion
The amount spent in Montana in 2018 by nonresident travelers.*

*Institute for Tourism and Recreation

Statutory Distributions of Lodging Facility Use Tax, FY 2019			
As Related to Commerce and Local Recipients			
64.4%* - \$22,953,424		22%* - \$8,019,443	
(Revenues to Commerce)		(Revenues to Regions/CVBs)	
Montana Heritage and Preservation Commission: \$400,000/year			
Expenditures based on Statutory Distributions, FY 2019**			
Commerce	\$25,218,635***	Regions	CVBs
Marketing	\$18,927,872	\$5,489,773	\$2,534,299
Industry Services/ Outreach	\$3,045,735		
Administration	\$823,335		
Other	\$2,421,693		
State-Tribal Economic Development (STED) Commission: 0.5%-- \$178,211			
*Percentage as of FY 2019, after specified distributions for Heritage Preservation, state/federal employee refunds for lodging, Department of Revenue administration. As of FY 2020, the percentage is 63%.			
**The amounts for Commerce, the Regions, and the CVBs are actual expenditures.			
*** The higher-expenditure-than-revenue-received amount for Commerce may be related to carryover funds.			

include the Historical Society, the Montana University System (the Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research) for travel research, and the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. Starting in FY 2020, a program to fight aquatic invasive species also receives 1.4%. The Department of Revenue receives administrative costs for handling distributions.



Statute provides somewhat broad directives regarding the how the money should be spent. For example, the Department of Commerce is told under 15-65-121(2), MCA, to use the funds to promote:

- tourism; and
- the state as a site for production of motion pictures and television commercials.

Statutory Directions for the lodging facility use tax:
"for tourism promotion and promotion of the state as a location for the production of motion pictures and television commercials"

Commerce Add-Ons:

Industry Services/Outreach
Outdoor Recreation
Research & Information Services
Business Technical Assistance

Part of the [SJ 24](#) study (2019) is to include a look at how the public-private partnership operates between the Department of Commerce and the regional nonprofit tourism corporations as well as local convention and visitors' bureaus. Some of the questions extrapolated from the study resolution include:

- Does funding build on the Department of Commerce's ability to provide broad assistance, with local programs handling specifics for their areas? Is there ever conflict?
- What fairness measures are implemented in fund distribution? Would more sideboards in statute be helpful or problematic?
- Does the Tourism Advisory Council operate independently when the Department of Commerce provides administrative support, including contract administration and notification of when a Region or a CVB is out of compliance with statutes or their contracts with Commerce or with rules?
- Is demand great enough, and capability sufficient, for a greater percentage of funds to be directed to local regions and CVBs instead of to Commerce?
- Are smaller regions at a disadvantage? Currently, a regional assistance program run by Commerce provides help to the two smallest regions.
- Do rules make receiving grants more difficult for smaller regions and CVBs?
- Do rules take into account that some local governments whose citizens voted for resort taxes or tourism improvement districts have possibly a greater ability to augment tourism outreach? Are there lessons from Regions or CVBs in these areas that might be applied to areas without the taxes or districts?

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DISTRIBUTIONS

In FY2019 the Department of Commerce reported spending 75% of its lodging facility use tax distribution on marketing within the Marketing Bureau, amounting to \$18.9 million. The remaining \$6.3 million was spent on tourism-related activities outside of the Marketing Bureau. Other funds also may be included, for example, from the

General Fund. The table at right shows actual expenditures, budgeted amounts, and percentages for FY 2019.

Other uses not directly tied to the Marketing Bureau, by percentage and amount in FY 2019, are also listed in the table at right.

Within the broad legislative directive that the lodging facility use tax is to be spent on tourism promotion and film promotion, the Department of Commerce has flexibility for determining how the lodging facility use tax funds are allocated to internal programs.

Each administration may have an approach that aligns with state promotion. For example, under Governor Steve Bullock some of the lodging facility use tax was spent on outdoor recreation promotion.

Worth noting is that the Department of Commerce gets money for tourism promotion currently through the lodging facility use tax but, as of 2025, SB 338 provided that Commerce and the regional tourism corporations and the CVBs could receive additional funds from the accommodations sales tax.

Commerce Budgeted/Expended Lodging Facility Use Taxes			
Activity	FY 2019 Budgeted	FY 2019 Actual Expenditures	
Consumer Marketing	\$11,062,441 (55%)	\$14,592,946	(58%)
Film Marketing	\$1,247,706 (6%)	\$1,236,130	(5%)
International Group Marketing	\$1,223,349 (6%)	\$1,296,412	(5%)
Content Marketing/Publications	\$966,094 (5%)	\$913,226	(4%)
Web Marketing	\$581,051 (3%)	\$889,157	(4%)
Outlays* not tied to the Marketing Bureau but funded by the Facility Use Tax			
Industry Services/Outreach	\$3,236,269 (16%)	\$3,045,735	(12%)
Administration (budget and operations)	\$1,138,234 (5%)	\$823,335	(3%)
Business Technical Assistance (Bureau for International Diplomacy and Tribal Tourism**)	\$200,116 ($\geq 1\%$)	\$121,876	($\geq 1\%$)
Outdoor Recreation	\$200,000 ($\geq 1\%$)	\$190,140	(1%)
Communications	\$165,000 ($\geq 1\%$)	\$111,400	($\geq 1\%$)
Research/Information Services Bureau (separate from statutory funds going to the University System)	\$151,038 (1%)	\$127,401	(1%)
*Outlays for FY 2019 were affected by SB 261 (2017) that had one-time budget triggers impacting distributions of the lodging facility use tax. In this case there was a 7% distribution to the General Fund or \$1,870,876 from Commerce.			
**The Tribal Tourism is in addition to the 0.5% statutory distribution.			

GRANTS FROM COMMERCE UNDER THE LODGING FACILITY USE TAX

Although Commerce generally contracts for tourism marketing, the department also makes grants in certain categories. Grants have included some labeled 15-65-121 grants, others were for film promotion or for emergency marketing, special events, and international marketing assistance. Several of the department tourism grant programs support local marketing initiatives, destination and asset development, and communities impacted by devastating wildfires.

The department database shows that two grants were made directly under the label of 15-65-121, MCA, which is the statute outlining lodging facility use taxes. These were:

- \$90,000 in 2018 to the eastern Montana community of Baker for "beach improvement," part of a \$308,255 project to restore Baker Lake after a tornado ripped through the area; and
- \$51,000 in 2019 to the City of Lewistown for a restroom facility and information kiosk as part of a \$445,571 project at Creekside Market Place and Pavilion.

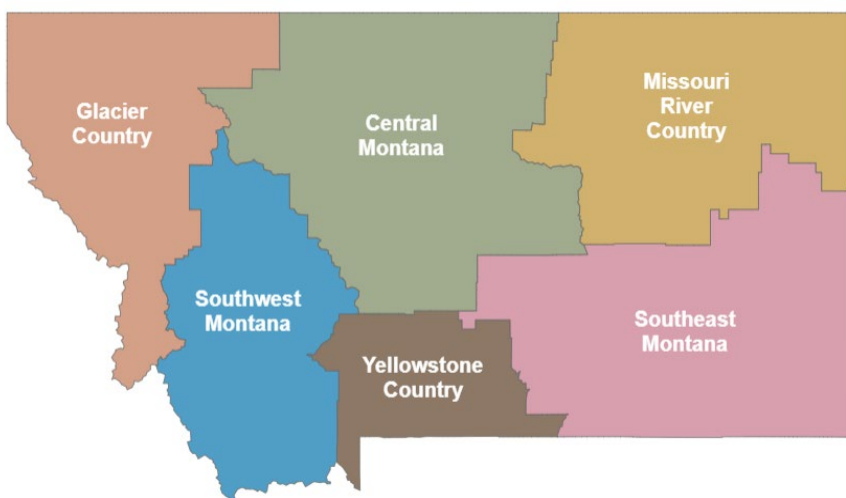
Besides the 15-65-121 grants, other Commerce grants with marketing or film relationships using lodging facility use taxes include:

- Tourism grants (see Appendix based on <https://marketmt.com/grants> website).
- Special event grants (these have included film, book, and music festivals);
- Big Sky film grants and
- Emergency grants. Applicants for these emergency grants in 2017 and 2018 tended to be either the regional tourism nonprofit organizations, CVBs, or area chambers of commerce. Phillips County, Fergus County, and Lewis and Clark County were the only non-Western Montana counties to request the grants, which all had the term "FIRE" in the project name. Amounts generally were about \$5,000, with the sole \$1,000 grant to the Seeley Lake Chamber of Commerce in September 2017.

REGIONAL NONPROFIT TOURISM CORPORATIONS

The original six regional nonprofit tourism corporations were to have been determined by an executive order, as provided in HB 84, which passed in 1987 and established both the lodging facility use tax and the Tourism Advisory Council (TAC). According to the Department of Commerce, a state ad agency created the regions as a marketing tool. The Montana Historical Society said no executive order is shown for 1987, and apparently the ad agency-created regions were adopted.

The Tourism Advisory Council by statute has the authority to change the regions under 2-15-1816(5), MCA, and did so twice in 1987, according to the Department of Commerce. The [map](#) shows the different regions.



Key issues for understanding the distribution of the lodging facility use tax for the Regional Tourism nonprofit corporations is that these groups share 22.5% of the lodging tax with qualified Convention and Visitors Bureaus. Further, oversight of the distribution rests with the Tourism Advisory Council, which is staffed by Commerce.

By statute, the Tourism Advisory Council is required to approve marketing plans of the regional organizations and the CVBs before any lodging tax proceeds can be distributed to them. Further, 15-65-122, MCA, states that no more than 20% of the lodging facility tax funds can be spent on administrative expenses, although the statute allows the Tourism Advisory Council to define administrative expenses.

Sharing occurs this way, as provided in 15-65-121(2):

- 22.5% of the lodging facility use tax goes to regional nonprofit tourism corporations and convention and visitors bureaus in the following manner:
 - The Department of Revenue calculates the distributions based on what each tourism region brings in compared to the statewide collection (see Gross Revenue Table below) and determines distribution proportionally for region and CVBs, based on where the collections occurred. Distribution also is

State Lodging Tax Gross Revenues by Geographic Source, 2012-2019								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
State Lodging Tax Gross Revenues	\$22,264,780	\$23,690,983	\$26,102,622	\$27,630,837	\$29,367,915	\$31,049,098	\$33,365,251	\$30,446,775 (Q'rters 1-3)
Dept. of Revenue #						\$30,280,720	\$34,184,221	\$36,951,605 (All 4 q'rters)
Central MT	\$2,244,495	\$2,164,844	\$2,238,837	\$2,170,972	\$2,188,826	\$2,233,542	\$2,279,455	\$1,849,034
Central = Blaine, Cascade, Chouteau, Fergus, Hill, Judith Basin, Liberty, Petroleum, Meagher, Pondera, Teton, Toole, and Wheatland Counties.								
Glacier Country	\$6,436,615	\$7,082,613	\$7,542,381	\$7,949,649	\$8,759,587	\$9,591,575	\$10,465,167	\$10,038,394
Glacier = Flathead, Glacier, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli, and Sanders Counties.								
Missouri River Country	\$720,132	\$815,471	\$832,312	\$680,991	\$516,946	\$474,366	\$484,153	\$386,299
Missouri River = Daniels, Garfield, McCone, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan, and Valley Counties								
Southeast MT	\$4,051,832	\$4,061,865	\$4,682,705	\$4,612,736	\$4,476,466	\$4,481,330	\$4,533,918	\$3,652,248
Southeast = Big Horn, Carter, Golden Valley, Treasure, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Musselshell, Powder River, Prairie, Wibaux, Rosebud, and Yellowstone								
Southwest MT	\$2,469,059	\$2,468,497	\$2,720,902	\$2,925,614	\$3,093,725	\$3,237,687	\$3,404,366	\$2,891,101
Southwest = Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Powell, and Silver Bow Counties								
Yellowstone Country	\$6,342,647	\$7,097,693	\$8,085,485	\$9,290,875	\$10,332,366	\$11,030,597	\$12,198,182	\$11,629,699
Yellowstone = Carbon, Gallatin, Park, Stillwater, and Sweet Grass Counties								
<p>https://marketmt.com/Portals/129/shared/docs/pdf/RevenueCollections/REG-CVBS.pdf. Accessed 1/27/2020 (Amounts in later years may be adjusted.) A note on the website says "The total collections are not representative of the amount of funding received by regions or CVBs."</p> <p>*For 2019, the upper numbers in the State Lodging Tax Gross Revenue row reflect only the first 3 quarters for the run date of 1/6/2020 in the Dept. of Commerce database. The lower set of numbers is from the Dept. of Revenue, which distributes the funds. The fund numbers change depending on when vendors send in the funds and other timing factors, among other variables. Dept. of Revenue numbers are in a 1/29/2020 email.</p>								

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dependent on approval by the Tourism Advisory Council of a marketing plan. The Table below shows overall 2017 collections, distribution after required transfers, and the calculation used for distribution. The right-side column does not reflect all the transfers, so the 22.5% sum is going to be higher than the amount received but the Table is designed to show what comes in and how the received sum is determined in general.

- Then, if the proportion available to a city, consolidated city-county, resort area, or resort district reaches \$35,000 as a share of that 22.5% then half of the amount collected within that area goes to the local government- or resort-area designated CVB.

The relevant portion of the 2017 distribution statute (which later was amended) then read:

Samples of Gross Revenues from the Lodging Facility Use Tax, 2017, by Region and by Selected CVBs + Distribution of Lodging Facility Use Tax			
	2017 Gross Revenues*	2017 Distributions**	22.5% of Revenues Go to Regions or CVBs Proportionate to Gross Revenue Collections After Statutory Transfers
State Gross Lodging Facility Use Tax Revenues	\$31,019,098		
Central Montana	\$2,233,542	\$447,886	22.5% = \$502,547 x 7.2% (\$466,364)
Great Falls	\$1,406,660	\$169,651	
Havre	\$184,705	--	
Glacier Country	\$9,591,575	\$1,650,651	22.5% = \$2,158,104 x 30.9% (\$1,491,510)
Missoula	\$2,634,788		
Whitefish	\$1,118,406		
Missouri River Country	\$474,366	\$268,691	\$106,732 x 1.5%
Sidney	\$138,983	\$26,900	
Southeast Montana	\$4,481,330	\$638,300	\$1,008,299 x 14.4%
Billings	\$3,289,404	\$441,895	
Southwest Montana	\$377,629	\$416,560	\$712,292 x 10.4%
Butte	\$1,098,978	\$110,910	
Yellowstone Country	\$11,030,597	\$2,016,000	\$2,481,884 x 35.5%
Big Sky Resort Area	\$2,277,669	\$293,540	
Bozeman	\$2,408,222	\$428,000	

<https://marketmt.com/Portals/129/shared/docs/pdf/RevenueCollections/REG-CVBS.pdf>
 *The data is from 1/6/2020. A note on gross revenues at that website provides a reminder that the revenues are not the full amount of funding received by the regions or by the CVBs.
 Distributions calculated by the Legislative Audit Division, Table 3, p. 7, *Tourism Marketing and Promotion Performance Audit*, October 2019. **18P-03

(2) (e)(i) except as provided in subsection (2)(e)(ii), 22.5% to be distributed by the department to regional nonprofit tourism corporations in the ratio of the proceeds collected in each tourism region to the total proceeds collected statewide; and

(ii) if 22.5% of the proceeds collected annually within the limits of a city, consolidated city-county, resort area, or resort area district exceeds \$35,000, 50% of the amount available for distribution to the regional nonprofit tourism corporation in the region where the city, consolidated city-county, resort area, or resort area district is located, to be distributed to the nonprofit convention and visitors bureau in that city, consolidated city-county, resort area, or resort area district;

CONVENTION AND VISITORS' BUREAUS

To receive a share of the lodging facility use tax, convention and visitors' bureaus (CVBs) must meet certain criteria, which include being recognized by a majority of the governing body of the city, consolidated government, resort area, or resort area district. As stated above, to get a portion of lodging facility use tax dollars, the town or district represented by the CVB has to bring in sufficient funds so that 22.5% of the tax proceeds surpass \$35,000. A CVB is ineligible to receive funds if the area's collections drop below the minimum required. The distribution guidance further states that only one designation is allowed for each government unit. However, more than one CVB can be in a region. Currently there are 19 CVBs.

Of the smaller CVBs, Dillon, Gardiner, and Livingston topped \$35,000 in revenues in 1991, Miles City in 1993, Red Lodge in 1994, Belgrade, Glendive, and Sidney in 2003, and Havre in 2004.

By statute, the CVBs receive "50% of the amount available for distribution to the regional nonprofit tourism corporation..." The 50% is based on revenue collected within the authorizing government's boundaries for the CVB.

Budgets for Lodging Facility Use Tax Marketing Plans		
Entity	2014	FY 2019*
Commerce		\$20,171,303 (see pic chart)
Regional Tourism Corps.	\$4,002,500	\$5,536,569
Central Montana	\$337,346	\$466,963
Glacier Country	\$1,420,000	\$1,814,950
Missouri River Country	\$216,943	\$227,181
Southeast Montana	\$630,582	\$636,000
Southwest Montana	\$377,629	\$495,222
Yellowstone Country	\$1,020,000	\$1,896,253
CVBs	\$1,722.602.50	\$3,360,839 (as below)
Belgrade		\$63,275
Big Sky	\$160,000	\$472,062
Billings	\$310,000	\$362,184
Bozeman	\$170,000	\$366,905
Butte	\$117,615	\$235,864
Dillon	\$19,000	\$80,800
Gardiner		\$68,161
Glendive	\$20,000	\$58,847
Great Falls	\$150,391	\$192,773
Havre		
Helena	\$91,050	\$171,930
Kalispell	\$110,603	\$148,974
Livingston		
Miles City	\$45,000	
Missoula	\$188,250	\$354,092
Red Lodge	\$17,984.50	\$34,435
Sidney	\$52,709	\$72,820
West Yellowstone	\$170,000	\$487,947
Whitefish	\$100,000	\$189,770
*FY 2019 budgets updated at 9/2018 and 4/2019 meetings. Some included available rollover of Commerce funds. Some did not.		



ISSUES RAISED IN FUND DISTRIBUTIONS

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP?

A public-private partnership exists between the Tourism Advisory Council, which by law has oversight of distribution of the lodging facility use tax funds, and the regional nonprofit tourism corporations, which have their own board of directors and purposes. A complication may arise if the regional nonprofit tourism corporations do not have a clear separation of how money is raised and spent outside of the lodging facility use tax dollars. One example of this issue arose at meetings in [2014](#) of the Tourism Advisory Council with regional tourism representatives arguing that they should be able to charge for ads in publications paid for by lodging facility use tax dollars, with the ad money going toward private projects. The Tourism Advisory Council vote was that dollars earned from a project funded with bed tax dollars ought first to repay the bed tax amounts before being deposited as private funds.

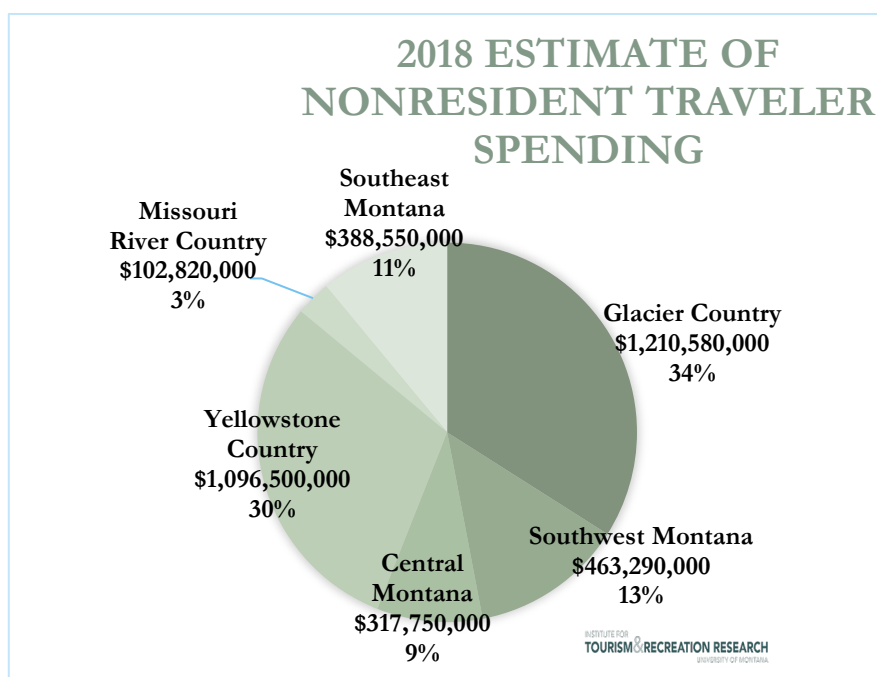
OVERSIGHT

In addition to approving marketing plans and reviewing budgets for the CVBs and regional nonprofit tourism corporations, the Tourism Advisory Council, assisted by Department of Commerce staff, conducts audits of both.

Among compliance tests are:

- Do CVBs and regional nonprofit tourism corporations abide by public meeting laws?
- Is there a signed contract with the Department of Commerce?
- Do they require a minimum of 3 written bids for solicitations for goods between \$5,001 and \$25,000 and services costing more than \$25,000? The Tourism Advisory Council retains a right of review for purchases of goods costing more than \$50,000.

Guidance, which is developed by the Tourism Advisory Council (and filed by the Department of Commerce by reference through rulemaking) also outlines eligible and ineligible expenses. For example, attendance at Tourism Advisory Council meetings may be covered by a marketing plan, but construction of buildings and the purchase of land may not. (For more details, see the [guidance](#) made available by the Dept. of Commerce.)



LEGISLATIVE OPTIONS

Legislative options for the SJ 24 study include:

- Considering whether more sideboards should be put on what the Legislature would like to see supported by the lodging facility use taxes?
- Recommending the 2021 Legislature redesignate the percentage distributions of the lodging facility use tax to emphasize or balance various situations:
 - Is a different balance needed between marketing and tourism-related amenities, including visitor centers?
 - Is there a duplication of effort regarding designation for lodging facility use taxes toward film promotion and the MEDIA incentives under HB 293 (2019)?
 - Is more emphasis needed on areas not generating much money in the lodging facility use tax (as in - generating more marketing for less crowded areas vs areas already generating visitors and taxes)? For example, as the pie chart on the previous page shows, the Missouri River Country might benefit from more promotion of the region.
- Considering whether Department of Commerce grants should be limited to overall tourism marketing for the state and promotion of motion picture locations without any other grant-making capabilities?
- Specifying within statute when only nonprofit organizations are eligible for grants and when for-profit entities are eligible? In the past, some grants have gone to for-profit entities, which raised eyebrows at the Oct. 30, 2019, Legislative Audit Committee review of the Tourism Marketing and Promotion performance audit.)
- Considering a relabeling into one term, for example "bed tax", the lodging facility use tax and the accommodations sales tax, once both are distributed similarly after 2025?
- Requiring reports biennially to the Legislature as to:

Projected % Distribution of Accommodation Sales Tax*		
* (not car rental tax)		
<u>SB 338</u> changes in 15-68-820, MCA	2020 to 2025	After 2025**
General Fund	75%	75%
Heritage Center (construction prior to 2025)	20%	
(maintenance operation after)		8%
Capital Developments Long-Range Building		7%
Recipients listed in Subsection (5) (unclear if this is intended as before or after transfers)		6%
Historic Preservation Grants	5%	6%
**The amounts above are based on gross revenues (except, perhaps for Subsection (5) distribution). Amounts below reflect distribution under subsection (5), which provides for a portion of the federal/state lodging sales tax to be reimbursed. (Amount in parentheses is % of new amount)		
Commerce		68.5% (6.2%)
Fish, Wildlife, and Parks		7.0% (0.6%)
Tourism Regions/Convention Visitor Bureaus		24.0% (2.2%)
State-Tribal Economic Development Cmsn		0.5%

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- the effectiveness of marketing expenditures by the Department of Commerce, the regional nonprofit tourism corporations, and the CVBs, including whenever lodging facility use tax funds are complementary to state and local projects.
- the intersection between tax credits for motion picture-related production and grant-making on behalf of film and media presentations;
- distribution information as to what funds specifically go to regional tourism nonprofit corporations, CVBs, and the Department of Commerce. (The department has great data that are not always clearly identified as to source of funds. For example, Commerce says "Tourism Grants" is one of the expenditures for its lodging facility use tax money, but nothing is identified by that in the database. However, Tourism Grants can be found on the Department of Commerce website.)
- Providing staff-specific personnel to the Tourism Advisory Council so that loyalties are not split between what the Department of Commerce may want and what the Tourism Advisory Council may want?

Not included above are the recommendations made in the performance audit, which included more detailed explanations of how Commerce makes grants with lodging facility use taxes. Also not included are any other recommendations that the Economic Affairs Interim Committee may propose.

Appendix: Tourism Grants from the Department of Commerce, 2019

Tourism Grants from the Department of Commerce, 2019, by Region					
Central Montana	Glacier Country	Missouri River Country	Southeast Montana	Southwest Montana	Yellowstone Country
Choteau (2) Yoga Fest \$6,050 Wild Wings Fest \$5665	Alberton Railroad Days \$1,389	Fort Peck Theatre Sound Sys. \$20,000	Billings (6) Bike racks \$6,627 Cinema/Pub \$55,000 Film Fest \$4,000 Tourism App \$6,750 Art Museum Series \$1,250 ZooMT Fest \$10,000	Anaconda Smelterman's Day \$10,000	Big Sky (2) Skating Rink \$65,000 Visitor Restroom \$21,333
Fort Benton (2) Concert \$4,650 Summer Fest \$6,250	Bigfork Dragon Boat Fest \$18,700	Glasgow (2) Milk River Catfish Days \$10,593 Wayfinding Phase 2 \$33,700		Butte (6) Mother Lode Audio \$13,700 Butte Fitness Group \$21,490 Butte Local Dev'tment \$27,500 MT Folk Fest \$25,000 Film Fest \$12,250 Music on Main \$9,000	Big Timber Fjare Cabin Relocation \$15,500
Great Falls (4) CM Russell Museum \$10,000 Brew Fest \$4,287 Video Assets \$8,000 Hootenany \$13,000	Columbia Falls Restrooms/Parking \$85,000	Jordan Centennial Celeb. \$4,900	Broadus Homesteader Days \$5,000		Bozeman (4) Emerson Center \$5,573 Cycle Greater Yellowstone \$12,000 Shakespeare in the Parks \$11,711 Sweet Pea Fest \$14,289
	Cut Bank (3) Holiday Bazaar \$12,900 Trail Interpret. \$10,000 Fun Weekend. WWII Airman Mus'm \$11,047	Malta Judith River Form. Symposium \$3,713	Ekalaka Museum-Dino Shindig \$3,598		
Havre (2) Bear Paw Marathon \$12,700 Trail Project \$5,020	Eureka Sports Rec Park \$50,000	Scobey Pioneer Days Concert \$8,300	Glendive Makoshika Mascot Challenge \$14,355	Deer Lodge (2) Harvest Weekend \$16,050 Museum Reroof \$50,400	Bridger Bowl Snowmaking \$74,000
			Lame Deer (2) Pow Wow Facility Upgrades \$53,000 Museum \$15,500		Dillon (3) Range Days \$4,076 Trail Run \$2,250 Bike Camp \$9,900
Lewistown (2) Art Party \$4,650 Winter Fair \$11,800	Hamilton (2) Apple Fest \$7,750 Artist Studio Tours \$9,200		Sidney Christmas Stroll \$8,000	Helena (4) Symphony/Stars Concert \$7,600 Music Fest \$742 Reeder's Alley Block Party \$3,235 Preservation Roadshow \$2,070	Ennis Website Aid \$1,717
Shelby Kite Fest \$4,875	Kalispell (2) Amadeus Fest \$12,500 Conrad Mansion Upgrades \$12,000		Terry Agriculture Fest \$3,200		Gardiner Brewfest \$5,000
Valier Lake Frances TripleP Triathlon \$5,835					Livingston (2) Roundup Parade \$4,650 Depot Upgrade \$35,000
White Sulphur Springs Red A.Pants \$24,000	Lakeside Visitor Center upgrade \$2,600			Lincoln (2) Sculpture Pathways \$13,800 Art/Music \$13,870	Red Lodge (2) Signage \$34,934 Mining Walkabout \$4,850
	Libby (4) Chainsaw Carving				



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	\$19,200 Ski Trails \$43,144 Blues Fest \$7,500 Steam Locomotive Restoration \$26,704				W. Yellowstone (2) Ski Fest \$13,500 U.Pacific Dining Project \$30,000
	Missoula (4) RecCon Gathering \$5,000 Int.ChoralFest \$10,885 Missoula Downtown Interp. Plan \$15,810 Ice Age Exhibit \$10,500				
	Olney Dog Sled Race \$7,220				
	Polson (3) Music Fest \$9,750 5K Run \$2,250 School/Playground Repairs \$10,288				
	Ronan Chainsaw Carving Fest \$6,825				
	Seeley Lake (2) Norman Maclean Fest \$4,500 Welcome Sign \$11,356				
	Stevensville Digital Marketing \$4,000				
	Superior Rodeo Bleachers \$64,388				
	Thompson Falls Ainsworth Park \$46,000				
	Troy July 4th Fest \$8,770				
	Whitefish (3) WayfindingAid \$20,000 Oktoberfest \$5,750 Marathon/Runs \$2,500				

Data is from the Department of Commerce website accessed at various times, including 2/11/2020:
<https://marketmt.com/Portals/129/shared/Tourism%20Grants/Docs/Grants%20Awarded%20Cumulative.pdf?ver=2020-01-21-144230-277>

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