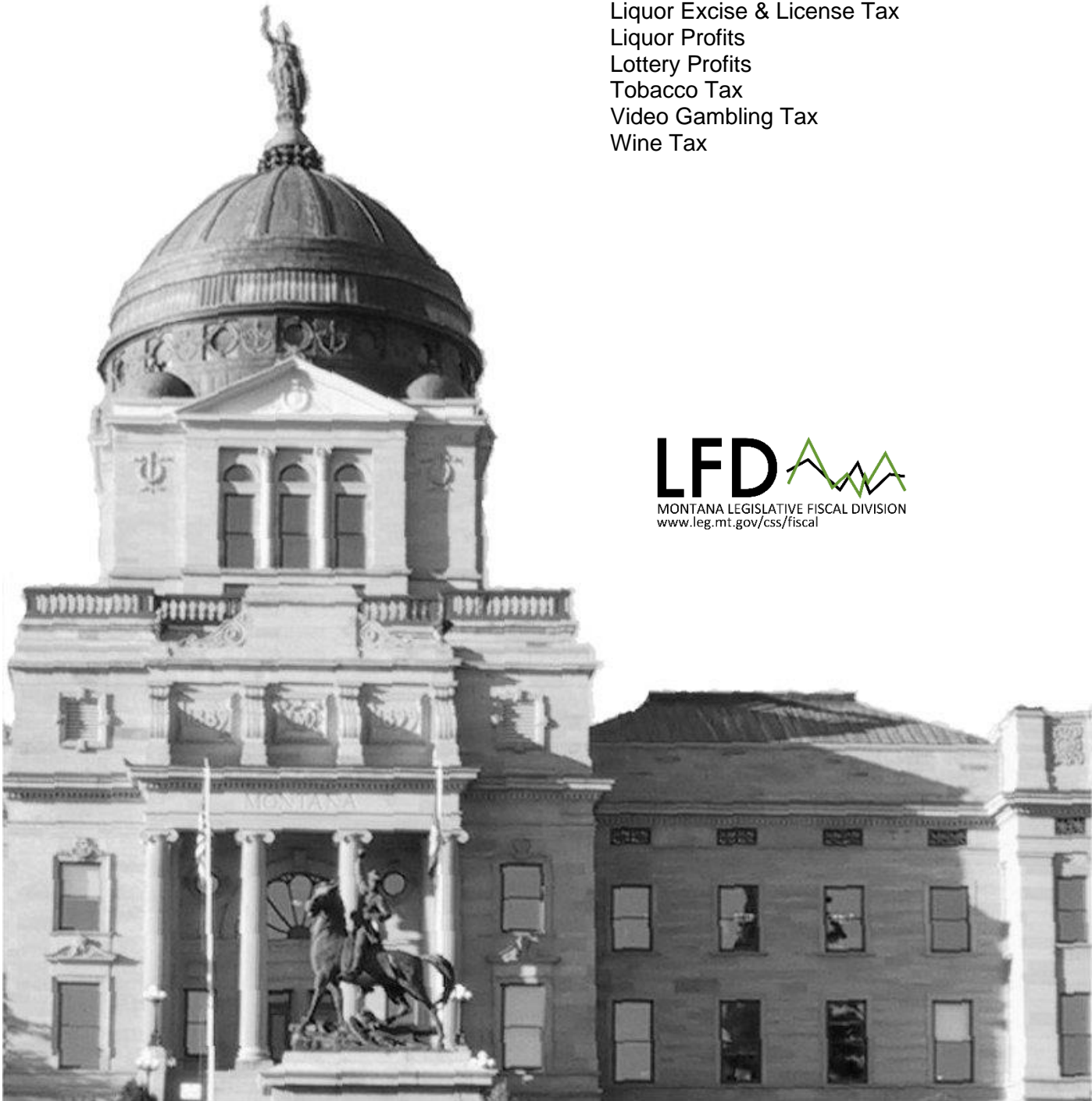


CONSUMPTION TAXES

Beer Tax
Cigarette Tax
Marijuana Tax
Diesel Tax
Gasoline Tax
GVW & Other Fees
Liquor Excise & License Tax
Liquor Profits
Lottery Profits
Tobacco Tax
Video Gambling Tax
Wine Tax



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Beer Tax

Revenue Description

A tax is levied on each barrel (31 gallons) of beer produced in or imported into Montana according to the number of barrels produced annually by a given brewer.

Statutory Reference

Tax Rate – [16-1-406, MCA](#)

Distribution – [16-1-406, MCA](#)

Date Due – end of the month and collected in the next month ([16-1-406\(2\), MCA](#))

Applicable Tax Rates

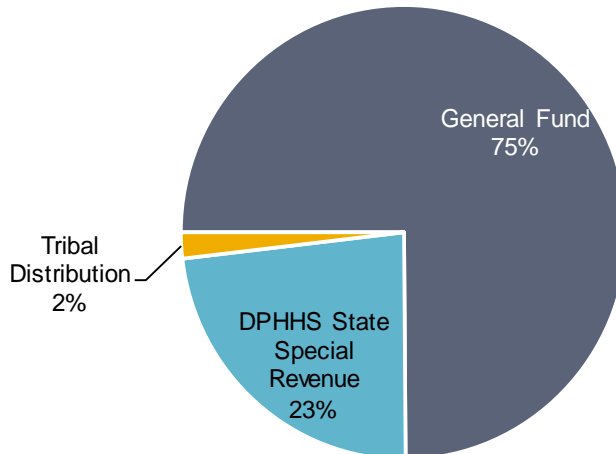
The per-barrel tax varies according to number of barrels produced:

- Up to 5,000 barrels – \$1.30
- 5,001 to 10,000 barrels – \$2.30
- Over 10,000 barrels – \$4.30

Collection Frequency: Monthly

Distribution

Beer tax revenue is distributed between the general fund, the Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) state special revenue alcohol account, and four tribal governments according to intergovernmental agreements between DOR and the tribes. Beer tax dollars are distributed to Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, and Flathead according to the following formula: (per capita beer consumption) x (tribal membership) x (Montana tax rate). The following chart shows the FY 2020 distribution of beer tax revenue.



Summary of Legislative Action: The 67th Legislature did not enact legislation impacting this source.

Forecasting Risks

- Change in Montana population
- Change in Montana personal consumption patterns
- Change in effective tax rate

Revenue Estimate Methodology

Data

Consumption Taxes

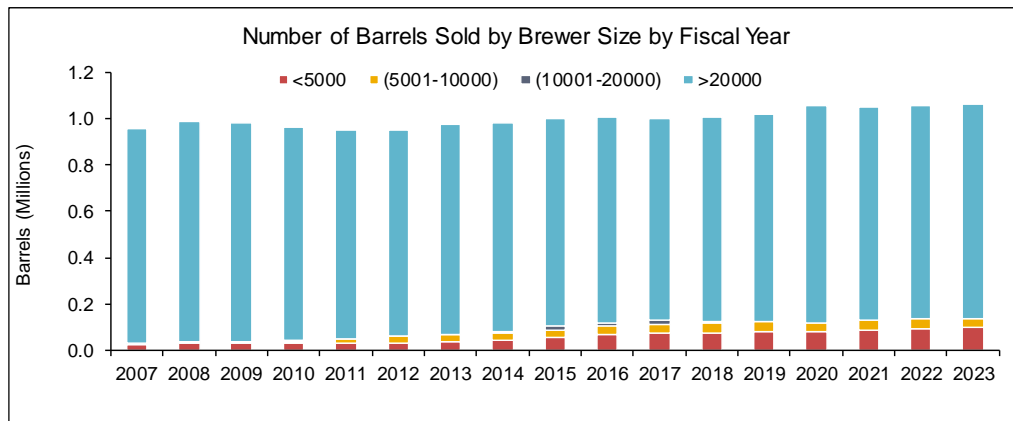
Beer Tax

The beer tax estimate is based on data obtained from DOR, SABHRS, and IHS Markit. Details on tax collections by rate and tribal distributions are provided by DOR; fiscal year tax collections are from SABHRS; forecasts for independent economic variables are produced by IHS Markit.

Analysis

Per capita consumption—the number of proxy barrels divided by Montana population age 21 and older—is modeled on the Montana personal consumption series from IHS Markit. Future barrels are estimated by multiplying the forecast per capita consumption by forecast population. Total tax collections are calculated by multiplying the number of barrels sold in each year by the effective tax rate in that year.

The effective tax rate is on a consistent downward trend; as the number of small brewers increases, there are more barrels being sold in the lower tax brackets. In the chart below, the number of barrels sold in each bracket is stacked to illustrate the changing composition of the beer market. The beer tax estimate assumes that the decrease in the effective rate continues through the biennium.

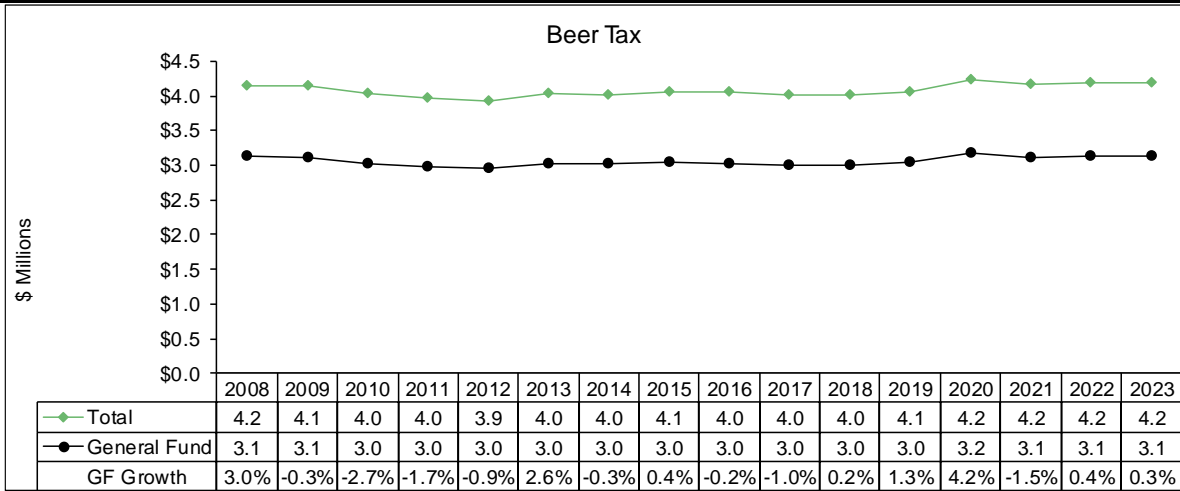


Revenue Estimate Assumptions

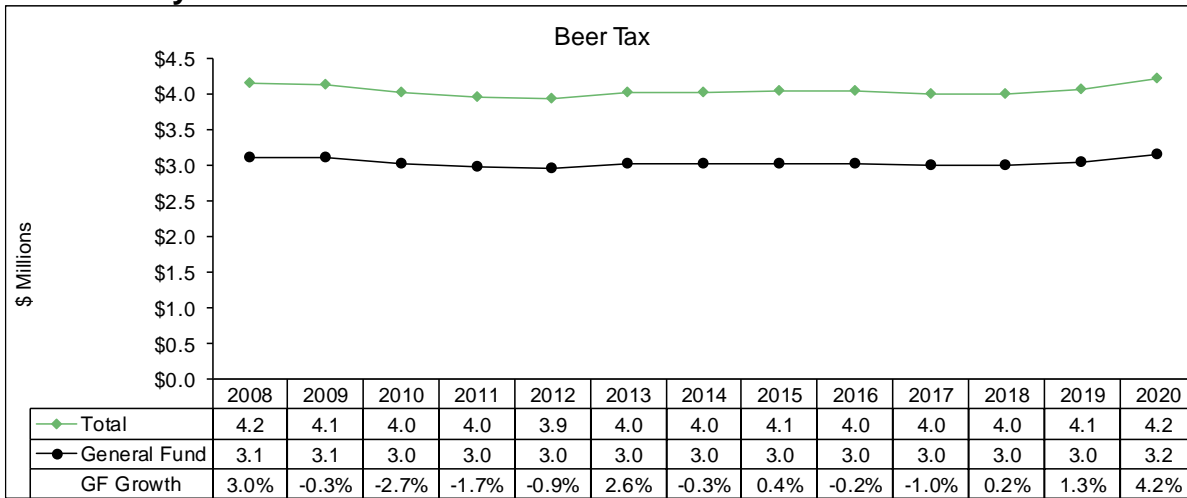
This section contains the assumptions used to generate the revenue estimates contained in House Joint Resolution 2. It does not reflect changes, if any, enacted by the 2021 Legislature.

FY	Total Tax \$ Millions	GF Tax \$ Millions	Effective Tax Rate \$/Barrel	Proxy Barrels Millions	Montana Pop. >=21 Millions	Montana PCE Food \$ Millions	Montana Per Capita Consumption
A 2010	\$4.032	\$3.032	\$4.19	0.962	0.727	\$3,114.880	1.323
A 2011	3.96	2.98	4.17	0.951	0.734	3,247.07	1.297
A 2012	3.93	2.96	4.14	0.950	0.741	2,946.46	1.282
A 2013	4.03	3.03	4.12	0.978	0.749	2,767.07	1.305
A 2014	4.02	3.02	4.10	0.981	0.757	3,341.78	1.296
A 2015	4.06	3.03	4.06	1.001	0.765	3,750.44	1.307
A 2016	4.05	3.03	4.01	1.008	0.775	4,078.54	1.302
A 2017	4.01	3.00	3.99	1.005	0.785	4,346.16	1.280
A 2018	4.02	3.00	3.99	1.006	0.794	4,608.12	1.268
A 2019	4.07	3.04	3.98	1.022	0.802	4,888.83	1.273
A 2020	4.23	3.17	4.01	1.056	0.811	5,164.24	1.301
F 2021	4.17	3.12	3.97	1.049	0.818	5,450.50	1.281
F 2022	4.18	3.13	3.96	1.056	0.825	5,770.26	1.279
F 2023	4.19	3.14	3.95	1.062	0.831	6,089.43	1.277
F 2024	4.20	3.15	3.94	1.067	0.837	6,391.83	1.275
F 2025	4.21	3.15	3.93	1.071	0.842	6,714.28	1.273

Revenue Projection



Revenue History



Cigarette Tax

Revenue Description

An excise tax is levied on all cigarettes sold in Montana. The tax is collected from the wholesaler through sale of insignia and passed down to the retail consumer. The insignia are purchased from the state and affixed to each package of cigarettes. The state has agreements with six of the tribes in Montana (Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, Rocky Boy, Fort Peck, Crow, and Northern Cheyenne) wherein the sale of cigarettes on a reservation, up to a set quota, are untaxed and state cigarette tax revenues are shared with the tribes.

Statutory Reference

Tax Rate – [16-11-111, MCA](#)

Tax Distribution – [16-11-119, MCA](#)

Date Due – Within 30 days after purchase of the insignia ([16-11-117, MCA](#))

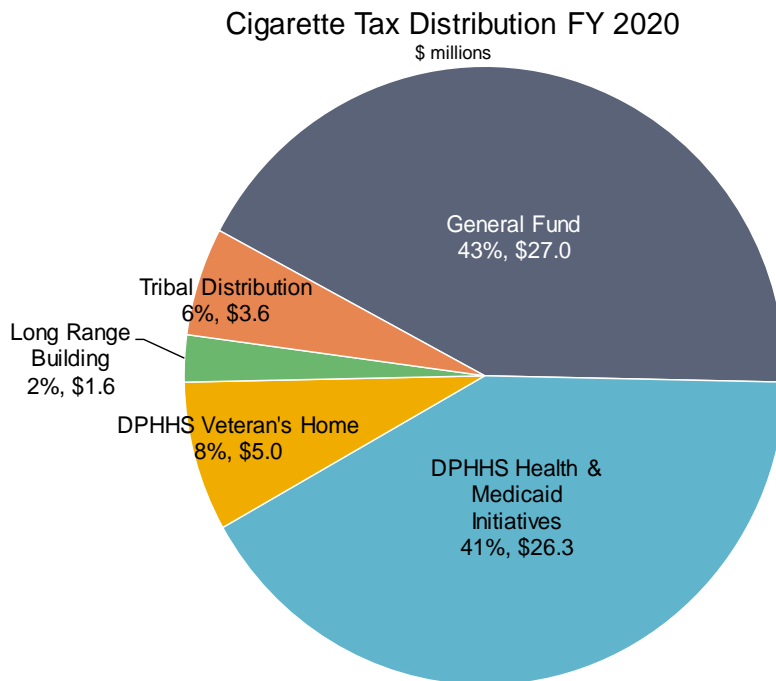
Applicable Tax Rates

\$1.70 per package of 20 cigarettes, prorated by cigarette for packages that differ from 20 cigarettes

Collection Frequency: Monthly

Distribution

Cigarette tax revenue is distributed between the general fund, various state special revenue accounts administrated by the Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS), the long range building fund, and six tribal governments according to intergovernmental agreements DOR and the tribes. Cigarette tax dollars are distributed to the tribes according to the following formula: $(1.5) \times (\text{Montana per capita cigarette tax revenue}) \times (\text{enrolled tribal population})$. This formula may be superseded by another agreed upon amount. The following chart shows the FY 2020 distribution of cigarette tax revenue.



Summary of Legislative Action: The 67th Legislature did not enact legislation impacting this source.

Forecast Risks

- Changes in tobacco CPI
- Changes in consumer spending
- Rate of change in effective tax rate

Revenue Estimate Methodology

Data

The cigarette tax estimate is based on data obtained from DOR, SABHRS, and IHS Markit. Details on tax collections by month and refunds for quota sales are provided by DOR; fiscal year tax collections are from SABHRS; forecasts for independent economic variables are produced by IHS Markit.

Analysis

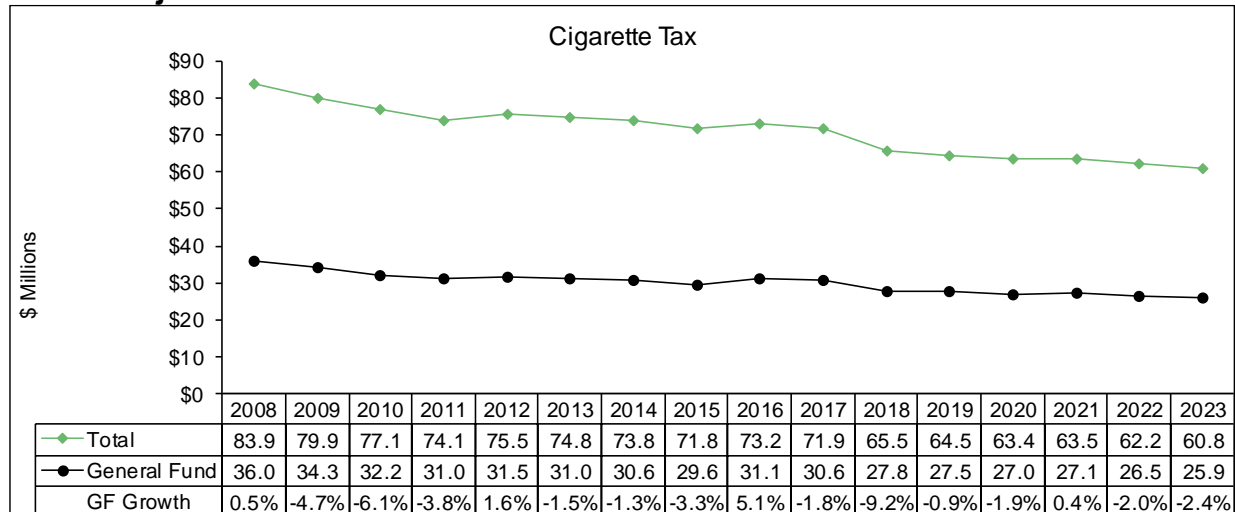
Per capita consumption is modeled on a ratio of CPI for tobacco to consumer spending on tobacco products. Forecast per capita consumption is multiplied by forecast Montana population over age 18 to produce an estimate of packs sold. Total tax collections are calculated by multiplying the number of packs sold in each year by the effective tax rate in that year.

Revenue Estimate Assumptions

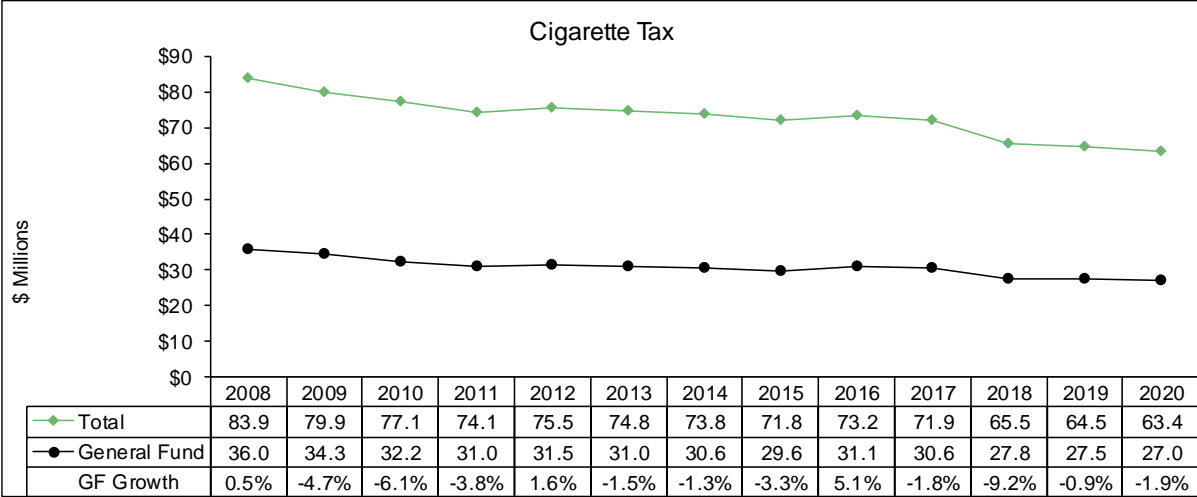
This section contains the assumptions used to generate the revenue estimates contained in House Joint Resolution 2. It does not reflect changes, if any, enacted by the 2021 Legislature.

FY	Total Tax \$ Millions	GF Tax \$ Millions	Effective Tax Rate \$/Pack	Approximate Packs Sold Millions	CPI Tobacco	Cons. Spend. Tobacco \$ Millions	Monana Pop >= 18 Millions
A 2010	\$77.071	\$32.218	1.67	46.159	92	\$97.328	0.767
A 2011	74.09	30.99	1.65	44.947	97	98.34	0.774
A 2012	75.53	31.48	1.63	46.347	99	96.04	0.781
A 2013	74.79	31.01	1.68	44.553	101	93.80	0.790
A 2014	73.84	30.62	1.69	43.650	105	91.38	0.797
A 2015	71.84	29.60	1.67	43.123	107	92.79	0.806
A 2016	73.22	31.10	1.68	43.676	111	95.06	0.815
A 2017	71.87	30.56	1.68	42.768	116	96.34	0.825
A 2018	65.47	27.76	1.68	39.012	123	98.20	0.834
A 2019	64.47	27.50	1.68	38.775	127	99.33	0.843
A 2020	63.41	26.98	1.68	38.346	134	101.06	0.852
F 2021	63.45	27.08	1.68	37.758	141	103.29	0.859
F 2022	62.24	26.54	1.68	37.037	147	100.50	0.866
F 2023	60.75	25.91	1.68	36.150	154	97.72	0.872
F 2024	58.99	25.16	1.68	35.104	161	95.12	0.878
F 2025	57.03	24.32	1.68	33.936	168	93.09	0.882

Revenue Projection



Revenue History



Marijuana Tax

Revenue Description

A tax of 20.0% is levied on the retail price of recreational marijuana and a tax of 4.0% is imposed on the retail price of medical marijuana.

Statutory Reference

Tax Rate – [15-64-102, MCA](#)

Distribution – [16-12-111, MCA](#)

Date Due – Within 15 days of the end of the quarter

Applicable Tax Rates

- Recreational Marijuana – 20.0% of retail price
- Medical Marijuana – 4.0% of retail price

Collection Frequency: Quarterly

Distribution

Revenue from marijuana taxes and license fees are first deposited in the marijuana state special revenue account and then distributed as outlined in the table below.

FY	Total Tax Revenue	HEART Fund		General Fund	Fish, Wildlife & Parks				Veterans	Department of Justice		DOR Admin
		Marijuana Tax	Federal		Habitat	State Parks	Trails & Rec	Nongame Wildlife		Canines	Board of Crime Control	
2022	23.13	6.00	19.00	5.91	2.04	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.20	0.30	0.15	6.93
2023	42.45	6.00	19.00	19.73	6.46	1.29	1.29	1.29	0.20		0.15	4.14
2024	55.44	6.00	19.00	26.69	8.84	1.77	1.77	1.77	0.20		0.15	5.25
2025	62.59	6.00	19.00	30.49	10.26	2.05	2.05	2.05	0.20		0.15	5.28

* Original revenue estimates for I-190 are included in HJ 2 and equal approximately 2.2 million in the 2023 biennium. The HJ 2 amount is subtracted from the general fund total above. Estimates above are from HB 701 fiscal note.

Summary of Legislative Action: HB 701 passed in the 67th legislative session and implemented the new recreational and medical marijuana program.

Forecasting Risks

- Change in Montana population
- Change in Montana personal consumption patterns
- Changes in medical vs. recreational marijuana users

Revenue Estimate Methodology

Data

The marijuana tax estimate is based on fiscal note estimates from DOR and OBPP, which uses data from retail sales in other states that have legalized recreational marijuana. As the recreational marijuana program ramps up, future tax revenue will likely be based off of tax collections obtained from SABHRS, and forecasts for economic variables produced by IHS.

Analysis

The revenue estimates and analysis from the HB 701 fiscal note are used as the revenue forecasts through FY 2025.

As tax revenue is collected and more information and data are available on the recreational marijuana program in Montana, the revenue forecast will be adjusted and modified.

Diesel Tax

Revenue Description

There are two sources of revenue associated with the taxation of special fuels (primarily diesel): the diesel tax paid to the Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) for every gallon of diesel sold or used in the state; and a tax assessed on each gallon of diesel fuel for funding petroleum storage tank cleanup.

Distributors can withhold 1.0% of the diesel tax as an allowance for collecting the tax. To prevent the possibility of dual taxation of motor fuels purchased by Montana citizens and businesses on Indian reservations, MDT and Indian tribes may enter into a cooperative agreement. Refunds of the tax paid is provided for commercial vehicle use other than for use on public highways and streets, governmental use, and nonpublic school use for the transportation of pupils.

[Article VIII, Section 6](#) of the Montana Constitution provides that money from taxes on vehicle fuel be used solely for: payment of obligations incurred for construction, reconstruction, repair, operation, and maintenance of public highways, streets, roads, and bridges; payment of county, city, and town obligations on streets roads, and bridges; and enforcement of highway safety, driver education, tourist promotion, and administrative collection costs. Appropriation of the money for any other use requires a three-fifth vote of each house of the legislature.

Statutory Reference

Tax Rate – [15-70-321\(2\), MCA](#); [75-11-313, MCA](#) (storage tank cleanup)

Tax Distribution – [15-70-101\(1\), MCA](#); [75-11-314, MCA](#) (storage tank cleanup)

Date Due – 25th of the following month ([15-70-344\(1\), MCA](#))

Applicable Tax Rates

- Diesel (Special) Fuel Tax: \$0.2945 per gallon, increases to \$0.2975 per gallon by FY 2023 under [HB 473 \(2017 Session\)](#)
- Petroleum Storage Tank Cleanup Tax: \$0.0075 per gallon

Collection Frequency: Monthly

Distribution

The first \$0.2775 per gallon of diesel tax proceeds are distributed to MDT after the following deductions:

- 1.0% withheld by distributors;
- Administrative expenses and refunds under the tribal agreements;
- Diesel tax refunds; and
- Refunds through the international fuel tax agreement.
- \$0.04 to the highway patrol administration state special revenue account

Of the amount distributed to MDT, 1/4 of \$0.01 per gallon is allocated specifically to the funding of highway system maintenance. All collections exceeding the first \$0.2775 per gallon are allocated to the bridge and road safety and accountability restricted account.

Summary of Legislative Action: The 67th Legislature did not enact legislation impacting this source.

Forecast Risks

- Fuel price significantly different from historical prices

Revenue Estimate Methodology

Data

Consumption Taxes

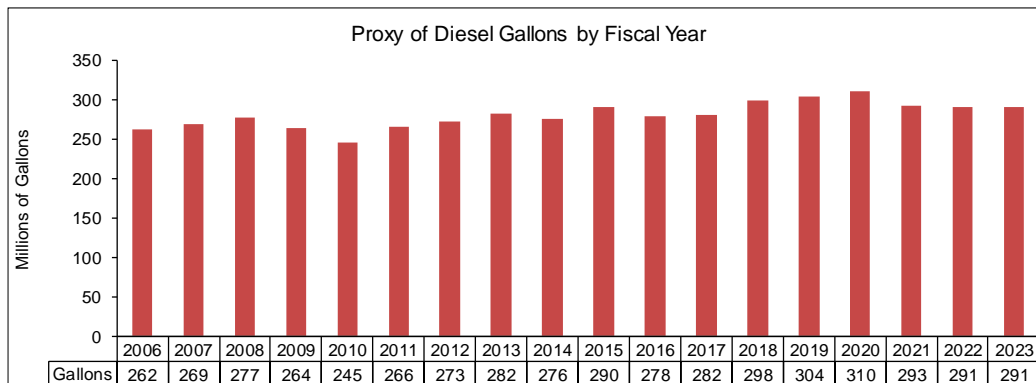
Diesel Tax

Diesel tax collections data from SABHRS is used to produce a proxy amount for taxable gallons of diesel sold in Montana.

Analysis

Diesel fuel taxes are estimated as separate taxes. First, the diesel tax is imposed on each gallon of diesel sold in the state. A second tax is imposed on all diesel fuel distributed in the state for diesel storage tank clean-up costs (storage tank tax). The two taxes are applied to different bases, because the diesel fuel tax provides credits against the cost of the tax to consumers who use the diesel “off highway.”

Future growth in diesel consumption is calculated using an autoregressive moving average time series. The storage tank tax is expected to follow the same patterns as the diesel fuel tax. The effective gasoline tax rates—created to adjust for the statutory credit provided to diesel distributors—are applied to the estimates to produce the estimate for gross tax revenues.



Adjustments

Several adjustments are made to the expected gross diesel fuel tax revenues. Gross tax revenues are reduced by refunds, incentives, MDT administrative costs, and tribal agreements, resulting in the estimate for net diesel fuel tax revenue. No adjustments are required for the storage tank tax. The net tax revenues of the two taxes are combined to determine the estimate for total diesel fuel tax revenue.

Revenue Estimate Assumptions

This section contains the assumptions used to generate the revenue estimates contained in House Joint Resolution 2. It does not reflect changes, if any, enacted by the 2021 Legislature.

FY	Total Tax \$ Millions	GF Tax \$ Millions	Gross \$ Millions	Diesel Tax \$ Millions	Tank Tax \$ Millions	Refunds \$ Millions	DOT Diesel Tax
A 2010	\$66.896	-	\$70.016	\$64.313	\$2.583	(\$3.120)	\$64.313
A 2011	71.99	-	75.82	69.18	2.81	(3.83)	69.18
A 2012	74.29	-	77.92	71.35	2.94	(3.63)	71.35
A 2013	76.07	-	80.43	73.09	2.98	(4.36)	73.09
A 2014	75.56	-	78.75	72.61	2.95	(3.19)	72.61
A 2015	79.52	-	82.73	76.52	3.00	(3.20)	76.52
A 2016	76.21	-	79.29	73.41	2.80	(3.08)	73.41
A 2017	77.96	-	80.43	74.88	3.08	(2.48)	74.88
A 2018	85.99	-	89.29	83.09	2.90	(3.30)	64.34
A 2019	88.09	-	91.13	85.13	2.96	(3.04)	66.37
A 2020	90.55	-	93.41	87.52	3.02	(2.86)	67.65
F 2021	85.78	-	88.49	82.76	3.02	(2.71)	63.41
F 2022	85.33	-	88.02	82.33	3.00	(2.69)	62.85
F 2023	85.88	-	88.60	82.88	3.00	(2.71)	62.87
F 2024	85.98	-	88.69	82.97	3.00	(2.72)	62.94
F 2025	86.20	-	88.92	83.19	3.01	(2.72)	63.12

Gasoline Tax

Revenue Description

There are two sources of revenue associated with the taxation of gasoline: a gasoline license tax paid to the Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) by every distributor for the privilege of selling gasoline; and a tax assessed on each gallon of gasoline for the purpose of funding petroleum storage tank cleanup.

Distributors can withhold 1.0% of the gasoline tax as an allowance for collecting the tax. To prevent the possibility of dual taxation of motor fuels purchased by Montana citizens and businesses on Indian reservations, MDT and Indian tribes may enter into a cooperative agreement. Refunds of the tax paid is provided for denaturing alcohol used in gasohol, stationary gasoline engines used off public highways and streets, and commercial vehicle use other than for use on public highways and streets.

[Article VIII, Section 6](#) of the Montana Constitution provides that money from taxes on vehicle fuel be used solely for: payment of obligations incurred for construction, reconstruction, repair, operation, and maintenance of public highways, streets, roads, and bridges; payment of county, city, and town obligations on streets roads, and bridges; and enforcement of highway safety, driver education, tourist promotion, and administrative collection costs. Appropriation of the money for any other use requires a three-fifth vote of each house of the legislature.

Statutory Reference

Tax Rate – [15-70-204\(1\), MCA](#); [75-11-314, MCA](#) (storage tank cleanup)

Distribution – [15-70-101\(1\), MCA](#); [60-3-201\(1\), MCA](#); [75-11-313, MCA](#) (storage tank cleanup)

Date Due – 25th of the following month ([15-70-205\(1\), MCA](#))

Applicable Tax Rates

Gasoline License Tax: \$0.32 per gallon, increases to \$0.33 per gallon by FY 2023 under [HB 473 \(2017 Session\)](#)

Petroleum Storage Tank Cleanup Tax: \$0.0075 per gallon

Collection Frequency: Monthly

Distribution

After four reductions—the 1.0% withheld by distributors, administrative expenses and refunds under tribal agreements, refunds, and refunds through the international fuel tax agreement—the first \$0.27 per gallon of gasoline tax is allocated as follows:

- 9/10 of 1.0% to the state park account
- 15/28 of 1.0% to a snowmobile account, which is further allocated 86.0% for general use, 4.33% for enforcement, 8.67% for safety and education, and 1.0% to the noxious weed trust
- 1/8 of 1.0% to an off-highway vehicle account, which is further allocated 90% for general use and 10% for safety
- 1/25 of 1.0% to the aeronautics revenue fund of the Department of Transportation
- 4 cents to the highway patrol administration state special revenue account
- The remainder to MDT to be used for highway-related purposes, primarily construction projects and administrative costs. One-fourth of \$0.01 per gallon is allocated specifically to the funding of highway system maintenance.

All collections exceeding the first \$0.27 per gallon less the allocations provided for in 60-3-201(1)(a) through (1)(d) are allocated to the bridge and road safety and accountability restricted account.

Summary of Legislative Action: [SB 285](#) would include all retail purchases of gasoline as those eligible for refund of tax as allowed as estimated for agricultural use per [15-70-430, MCA](#). The fiscal note estimates a reduction in fuel tax revenue of up to \$96,000 per fiscal year.

Forecast Risks

- Fuel prices significantly different from historical prices

Revenue Estimate Methodology

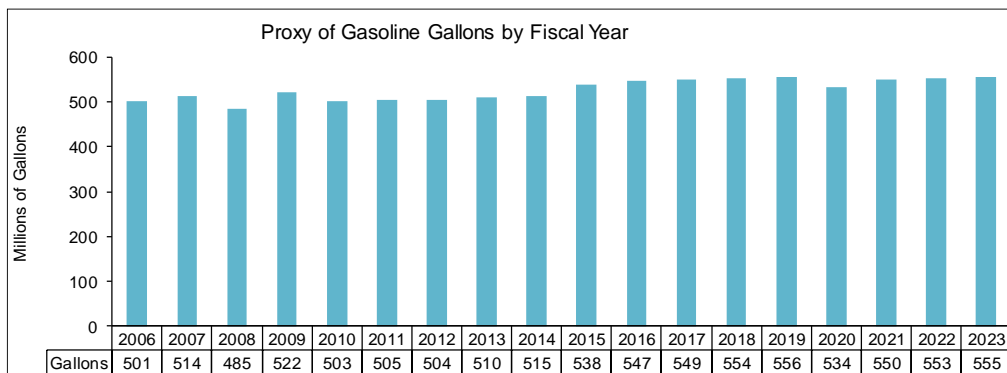
Data

Gasoline tax collections data from SABHRS is used to produce a proxy amount for taxable gallons of gasoline sold in Montana.

Analysis

The gasoline tax and the gasoline petroleum storage tank cleanup tax are estimated separately. First, the gasoline tax is imposed on each gallon of gasoline sold in the state. A second tax is imposed on all gasoline distributed in the state for gasoline storage tank clean-up costs (storage tank tax). The two taxes are applied to different bases, because the gasoline tax provides credits against the cost of the tax to consumers who use the gasoline “off highway.”

Future growth in gasoline consumption is calculated using an autoregressive moving average time series. The storage tank tax is expected to follow the same patterns as the gasoline tax. The effective gasoline tax rates—created to adjust for the statutory credit provided to gasoline distributors—are applied to the estimates to produce the estimate for gross tax revenues.



Adjustments

Several adjustments are made to the expected gross gasoline tax revenues. Gross tax revenues are reduced by refunds, incentives, MDT administrative costs, and tribal agreements, resulting in the estimate for net gasoline tax revenue. No adjustments are required for the storage tank tax. Next, the net tax revenues of the two taxes are combined to determine the estimate for total gasoline tax revenue.

Revenue Estimate Assumptions

This section contains the assumptions used to generate the revenue estimates contained in House Joint Resolution 2. It does not reflect changes, if any, enacted by the 2021 Legislature.

Consumption Taxes

Gasoline Tax

FY	Total Tax \$ Millions	GF Tax \$ Millions	Gross Tax \$ Millions	Gas Tax \$ Millions	Tank Tax \$ Millions	Refunds \$ Millions
A 2010	\$136.036	-	\$138.041	\$132.351	\$3.685	(\$2.006)
A 2011	136.51	-	138.63	132.77	3.74	(2.12)
A 2012	136.66	-	138.50	132.91	3.75	(1.84)
A 2013	138.44	-	140.18	134.65	3.80	(1.74)
A 2014	139.64	-	141.44	135.81	3.84	(1.79)
A 2015	146.11	-	147.73	142.15	3.96	(1.62)
A 2016	148.60	-	150.25	144.54	4.06	(1.64)
A 2017	149.69	-	151.32	145.20	4.49	(1.63)
A 2018	175.06	-	176.77	170.94	4.12	(1.71)
A 2019	176.03	-	177.62	171.89	4.14	(1.59)
A 2020	171.58	-	173.23	167.62	3.96	(1.64)
F 2021	172.67	-	174.34	168.54	4.13	(1.67)
F 2022	176.11	-	177.78	171.97	4.14	(1.66)
F 2023	179.59	-	181.23	175.42	4.16	(1.65)
F 2024	180.31	-	181.96	176.13	4.18	(1.65)
F 2025	181.03	-	182.68	176.84	4.19	(1.65)

FY	Gas Effect. Tax Rate \$/gal	Tank Effect. Tax Rate \$/gal	Gas Gallons Millions	Tank Gallons Millions	DOT \$ Millions	FWP Snow \$ Millions	FWP Boat \$ Millions
A 2010	0.2673	0.0075	502.644	491.267	\$130.226	\$0.617	\$1.191
A 2011	0.2673	0.0075	504.656	498.668	130.64	0.62	1.19
A 2012	0.2673	0.0075	504.105	500.016	130.78	0.61	1.20
A 2013	0.2673	0.0075	510.222	506.247	132.49	0.62	1.21
A 2014	0.2673	0.0075	514.789	511.419	133.64	0.63	1.22
A 2015	0.2673	0.0075	537.875	527.710	139.88	0.66	1.28
A 2016	0.2673	0.0075	546.909	541.197	142.24	0.67	1.30
A 2017	0.2673	0.0075	549.305	549.305	142.88	0.67	1.32
A 2018	0.3119	0.0075	553.629	549.592	100.75	0.75	1.47
A 2019	0.3119	0.0075	556.288	552.055	100.83	0.76	1.48
A 2020	0.3168	0.0075	534.296	528.467	96.71	0.74	1.44
F 2021	0.3168	0.0075	550.324	550.324	96.91	0.75	1.46
F 2022	0.3218	0.0075	552.526	552.526	97.49	0.76	1.49
F 2023	0.3267	0.0075	554.736	554.736	98.07	0.78	1.52
F 2024	0.3267	0.0075	556.955	556.955	100.08	0.78	-
F 2025	0.3267	0.0075	559.183	559.183	100.57	0.78	-

FY	Aeronautics \$ Millions	Off Highway \$ Millions	Weed Gasoline \$ Millions	Snow Enforce. Gasoline \$ Millions	Snow Con-Ed. Gasoline \$ Millions	OHV Con-Ed. Gasoline \$ Millions
A 2010	\$0.053	\$0.149	\$0.007	\$0.031	\$0.061	\$0.017
A 2011	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.02
A 2012	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.02
A 2013	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.02
A 2014	0.05	0.15	-	0.03	0.06	0.02
A 2015	0.06	0.16	-	0.03	0.07	0.02
A 2016	0.06	0.16	-	0.03	0.07	0.02
A 2017	0.06	0.16	-	0.03	0.07	0.00
A 2018	0.07	0.18	-	0.04	0.08	0.02
A 2019	0.07	0.18	-	0.04	0.08	0.03
A 2020	0.06	0.18	-	0.37	0.07	0.02
F 2021	0.06	0.18	-	0.03	0.05	0.02
F 2022	0.07	0.19	-	0.03	0.05	0.02
F 2023	0.07	0.19	-	0.03	0.05	0.02
F 2024	0.07	0.19	-	0.03	0.05	0.02
F 2025	0.07	0.19	-	0.03	0.06	0.02

GVW and Other Fees

Revenue Description

There are two types of revenue derived from over 20 different sources: fee revenue and permit revenue. The majority of revenue is derived from a variety of gross vehicle weight (GVW) fees, including those fees collected by counties when vehicles are registered. Miscellaneous permits comprise the second income component under this source.

Statutory Reference

Tax Rate – [Title 61, Chapter 10, MCA](#); [Administrative Rules 18.8.202](#)

Tax Distribution (MCA) – Multiple

Applicable Tax Rates: [Title 61, Chapter 10, MCA](#)

Collection Frequency: Various

Distribution: GVW revenue is allocated to the Montana Department of Transportation (MDT).

Summary of Legislative Action: The 67th Legislature did not enact legislation impacting this source.

Forecast Risks

- Vehicle sales
- Gas prices

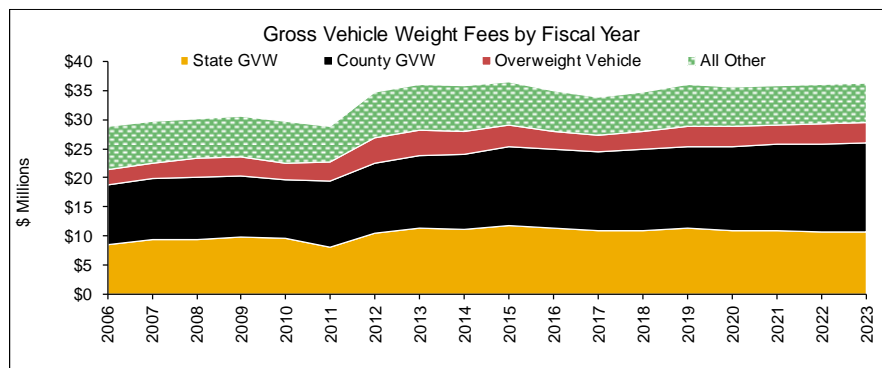
Revenue Estimate Methodology

Data

The SABHRS data provide the historic collection data for the 13 different types of fees and permits. MDT provides statistics on the number of gross weight vehicle licenses for use in Montana.

Analysis

The state of Montana imposes many fees and requires several types of permits based on the gross weight of commercial and large privately-owned vehicles. The largest sources of revenue in the GVW are the gross vehicle weight fees collected by both counties and the state. The figure below demonstrates the relative importance of these two sources to the overall GVW collections.



Both county and state GVW fees are forecast by applying an estimated growth in Montana’s vehicle stock to the previous year’s collections. This same methodology is applied to the remaining smaller fees associated with this revenue source.

Revenue Estimate Assumptions

This section contains the assumptions used to generate the revenue estimates contained in House

Consumption Taxes

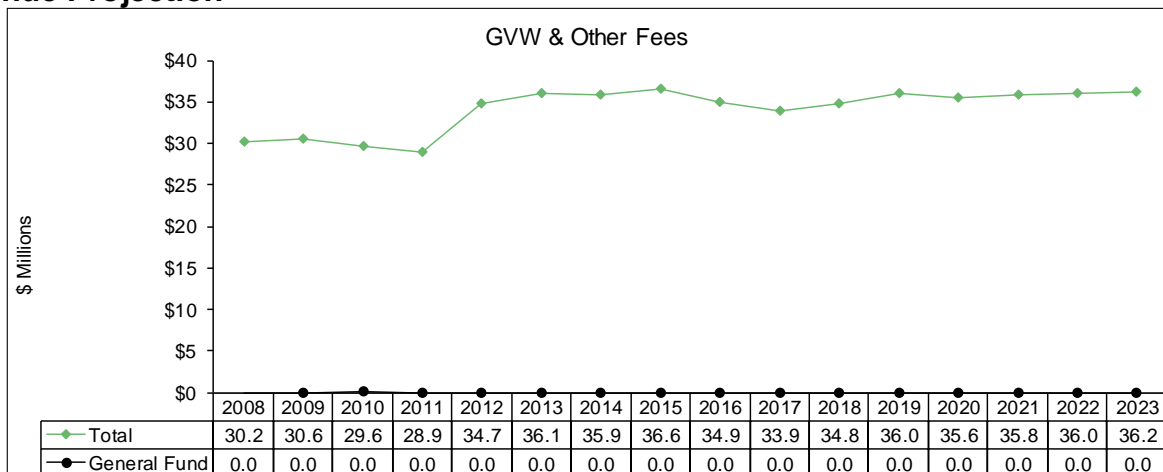
GVW and Other Fees

Joint Resolution 2. It does not reflect changes, if any, enacted by the 2021 Legislature.

FY	Total Tax \$ Millions	GF Tax \$ Millions	GVW \$ Millions	SSRS \$ Millions	Form 3 \$ Millions	Trip \$ Millions	County \$ Millions
A 2010	\$29.630	\$0.019	\$9.618	\$0.019	\$1.023	\$0.565	\$10.120
A 2011	28.87	-	8.07	-	1.03	0.66	11.31
A 2012	34.75	-	10.49	-	1.10	0.87	12.09
A 2013	36.08	-	11.21	-	1.05	0.73	12.60
A 2014	35.86	-	11.18	-	1.03	0.68	12.94
A 2015	36.60	-	11.79	-	1.01	0.71	13.49
A 2016	34.91	-	11.36	-	1.03	0.54	13.49
A 2017	33.89	-	10.83	-	0.90	0.48	13.69
A 2018	34.84	-	10.97	-	0.99	0.52	14.01
A 2019	35.99	-	11.21	-	0.98	0.56	14.21
A 2020	35.55	-	10.80	-	0.89	0.51	14.63
F 2021	35.81	-	10.78	-	0.89	0.51	14.91
F 2022	36.00	-	10.68	-	0.89	0.51	15.19
F 2023	36.19	-	10.59	-	0.89	0.51	15.48
F 2024	36.39	-	10.49	-	0.89	0.51	15.77
F 2025	36.58	-	10.40	-	0.89	0.51	16.06

FY	Overweight \$ Millions	Special \$ Millions	Fuel \$ Millions	Other \$ Millions
A 2010	\$2.730	\$1.081	\$0.142	\$4.332
A 2011	3.31	1.18	0.18	3.13
A 2012	4.35	1.42	0.25	4.18
A 2013	4.34	1.46	0.23	4.47
A 2014	3.88	1.41	0.25	4.49
A 2015	3.86	1.35	0.29	4.10
A 2016	3.12	1.26	0.24	3.87
A 2017	2.84	1.23	0.23	3.68
A 2018	3.09	1.28	0.22	3.76
A 2019	3.51	1.37	0.24	3.92
A 2020	3.45	1.32	0.23	3.72
F 2021	3.45	1.32	0.23	3.72
F 2022	3.45	1.32	0.23	3.72
F 2023	3.45	1.32	0.23	3.72
F 2024	3.45	1.32	0.23	3.72
F 2025	3.45	1.32	0.23	3.72

Revenue Projection



Revenue History

Liquor Excise and License Tax

Revenue Description

DOR is the only liquor wholesaler in the state of Montana. An excise tax and a license tax are collected both on liquor sold by DOR and liquor purchased outside the state (by airlines and passenger rail) for consumption within the state.

Statutory Reference

Tax Rate – Excise tax: [16-1-401, MCA](#); License tax: [16-1-404, MCA](#)

Tax Distribution – Excise tax: [16-1-401, MCA](#) & [16-2-108, MCA](#); License tax: [16-1-404, MCA](#)

Date Due – Excise tax is collected at the time of sale and distributed by the 10th day of each month. License tax is collected at the time of sale.

Applicable Tax Rates

All liquor sold and delivered in the state by a company that manufactured, distilled, rectified, bottled, or processed the liquor is taxed a percentage rate on the retail selling price based on the following number of proof gallons of liquor handled nationwide by that company in the calendar year preceding imposition of the tax:

Excise Tax Rate

- 3.0% – Less than 20,000 proof gallons
- 8.0% – 20,000 to 50,000 proof gallons
- 13.8% – 50,001 to 200,000 proof gallons
- 16.0% – More than 200,000 proof gallons

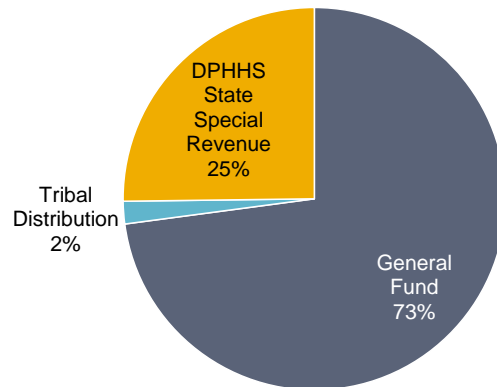
License Tax Rate

- 10.0% – More than 200,000 proof gallons
- 8.6% – Not more than 200,000 proof gallons

Collection Frequency: Both the liquor excise tax and the license tax on liquor are collected at the time of the sale and delivery of liquor. Deposits to the general fund are made monthly.

Distribution

Liquor excise and license tax revenue is distributed between the general fund, the Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) state special revenue alcohol account, and tribal governments according to intergovernmental agreements between DOR and the tribes. Liquor tax dollars are distributed to Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, and Flathead according to the following formula: (per capita liquor consumption) x (tribal membership) x (Montana tax rate). The following chart shows the FY 2020 distribution of liquor tax revenue.



Summary of Legislative Action:

[HB 525](#) expands on the criteria necessary for alcoholic beverage licenses to engage in concession agreements with unlicensed entities. The bill prohibits any new all-beverage fraternal or veteran licensees from entering into concession agreements and caps the number of concession agreements per license at three. It sets forth application and renewal fees and a grandfathering clause for existing concession agreements.

Consumption Taxes

Liquor Excise and License Tax

[HB 705](#) allows for storage facilities for alcohol on resort areas and noncontiguous storage areas for licensed retailers. It also allows for retail or resort licensees to apply to the department for the ability to deliver to guests and pre-stock accommodation units. The main source of revenue is the application fee.

[SB 320](#) creates an alcohol delivery endorsement for various on-premise licenses that would be available for a \$200 fee.

Liquor Excise & License Tax – Legislation Passed by 67th Legislature			
General Fund Impact (\$ Millions)			
Bill Number and Short Title	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
HB0525 Generally revise laws related to alcohol concession agreements	\$0.000	\$0.003	\$0.003
HB0705 Generally revise alcohol and gaming laws	0.000	0.007	0.000
SB0320 Generally revise business law pertaining to alcohol delivery	0.000	0.040	0.040
Total General Fund Impact	\$0.000	\$0.050	\$0.043

Forecasting Risks

- Change in Montana consumption patterns
- Departure of sales growth from historic trends

Revenue Estimate Methodology

Data

The liquor profits estimate is based on data obtained from DOR, SABHRS, and IHS Markit. Details on number of units sold, and average cost per unit are provided by DOR; fiscal year tax collections are from SABHRS; forecasts for independent economic variables are produced by IHS Markit.

Analysis

Gross liquor sales are modeled on the Montana personal consumption expenditure series for food, and the forecast growth rate is applied to the most recent year of actual sales. Liquor taxes are calculated by applying the tax rates to the retail sales price of liquor sold. The tax rate is lower for companies that produce less than 200,000 gallons; however, at this time the lower tax rates are not considered.

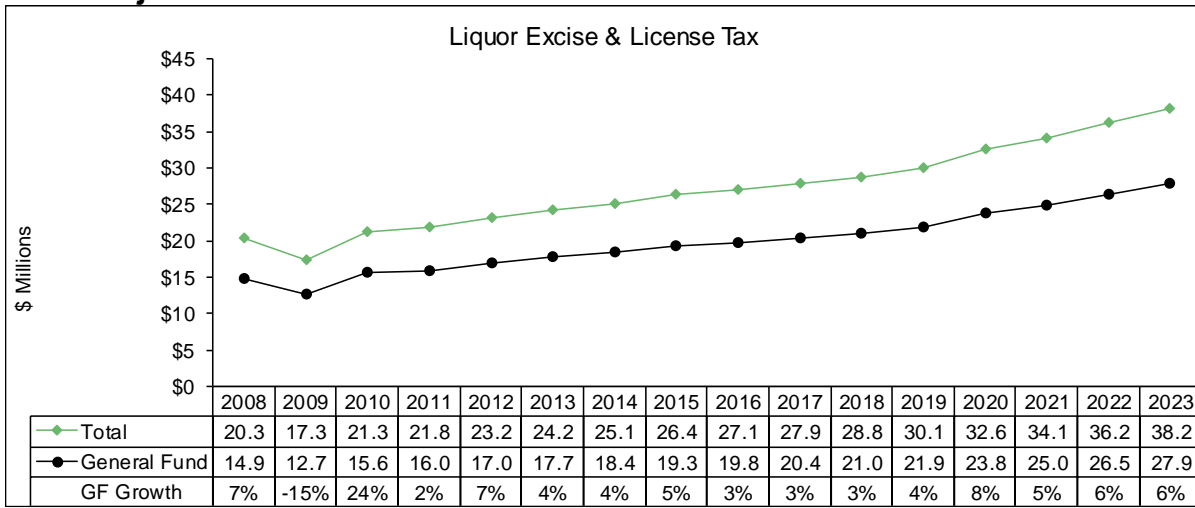
Revenue Estimate Assumptions

This section contains the assumptions used to generate the revenue estimates contained in House Joint Resolution 2. It does not reflect changes, if any, enacted by the 2021 Legislature.

FY	Total Tax \$ Millions	GF Tax \$ Millions	Gross Sales \$ Millions	Montana PCE Food \$ Millions	Excise Tax \$ Millions	License Tax \$ Millions
A 2010	\$21.308	\$15.626	\$66.691	\$0.100	\$13.021	\$8.138
A 2011	21.79	15.99	84.28	0.10	13.41	8.38
A 2012	23.22	17.04	90.18	0.10	14.29	8.93
A 2013	24.16	17.72	94.87	0.10	14.87	9.29
A 2014	25.12	18.42	99.21	0.10	15.46	9.66
A 2015	26.42	19.26	104.80	0.10	16.26	10.16
A 2016	27.13	19.78	107.73	0.10	16.69	10.44
A 2017	27.93	20.37	111.50	0.10	17.19	10.74
A 2018	28.81	21.01	115.29	0.10	17.73	11.08
A 2019	30.09	21.95	120.99	0.10	18.51	11.58
A 2020	32.58	23.79	131.46	0.10	20.05	12.53
F 2021	34.15	24.96	138.76	0.10	21.01	13.14
F 2022	36.15	26.44	146.91	0.10	22.24	13.91
F 2023	38.16	27.90	155.04	0.10	23.48	14.68
F 2024	40.05	29.29	162.75	0.10	24.64	15.41
F 2025	42.07	30.77	170.97	0.10	25.89	16.19

**Consumption Taxes
Revenue Projection**

Liquor Excise and License Tax



Revenue History



Liquor Profits

Revenue Description

Liquor profit income is derived from two sources: profits from liquor sales to retail establishments and profits resulting from the competitive bid auction for transfer of liquor licenses. Profits from these activities are transferred from the Department of Revenue (DOR) liquor enterprise fund to the general fund. DOR is the only liquor wholesaler in the state of Montana.

Statutory Reference

Tax Rate – Authority to markup [16-1-404\(2\), MCA](#) and rate of markup [ARM 42.11.104](#) Competitive bid [16-4-430, MCA](#)

Tax Distribution – [16-2-108\(4\), MCA](#)

Date Due – N/A

Applicable Tax Rates

Liquor profits received by the state are primarily generated by a mark-up on the sale of liquor and fortified wine, less costs such as commissions and discounts. A 40.0% mark-up is added to the state's base cost for liquor. The state's mark-up percentage on the base cost of fortified wine (more than 16.0% but no greater than 24.0% alcohol by volume) is 51.0%. The state's mark-up on sacramental wine (more than 16.0% but no greater than 24.0% alcohol by volume) is 20.0%. A reduced markup of 20.0% is available to some distilleries that produce less than 25,000 proof gallons annually.

Competitive bid licenses are announced at a minimum bid of 75.0% of market price and are awarded to the highest bidder.

Collection Frequency: Payment for liquor purchases is due within 60 days of the invoice date and revenue is deposited into an enterprise fund.

Distribution: Liquor profits are deposited in the general fund annually.

Summary of Legislative Action:

[HB 3](#) is the supplemental appropriations bill. There is a one-time only general fund revenue impact in FY 2021 for the Department of Revenue to pay for lawsuits from the proprietary liquor fund. Excess revenue from this fund would normally be transferred to the general fund, so it is shown as a negative revenue impact. This is estimated to reduce general fund revenue by \$5.8 million in FY 2021.

Forecast Risks

- Change in Montana consumption patterns
- Departure of sales growth from historic trends
- Lack of population growth or loss of demand for liquor licenses

Revenue Estimate Methodology

Data

The liquor profits estimate is based on data obtained from DOR, SABHRS, and IHS Markit. Details on number of units sold, and average cost per unit are provided by DOR, fiscal year tax collections are from SABHRS, and forecasts for independent economic variables are produced by IHS Markit.

Data for competitive bid awards actuals for the all awards, current auction offerings and population growth.

Analysis

Gross liquor sales are modeled on the Montana personal consumption expenditure (PCE) series for food, and the forecast growth rate is applied to the most recent year of actual sales. Net profits are calculated by reducing the gross sales by excise and license tax amounts, discounts, cost of goods

Consumption Taxes

Liquor Profits

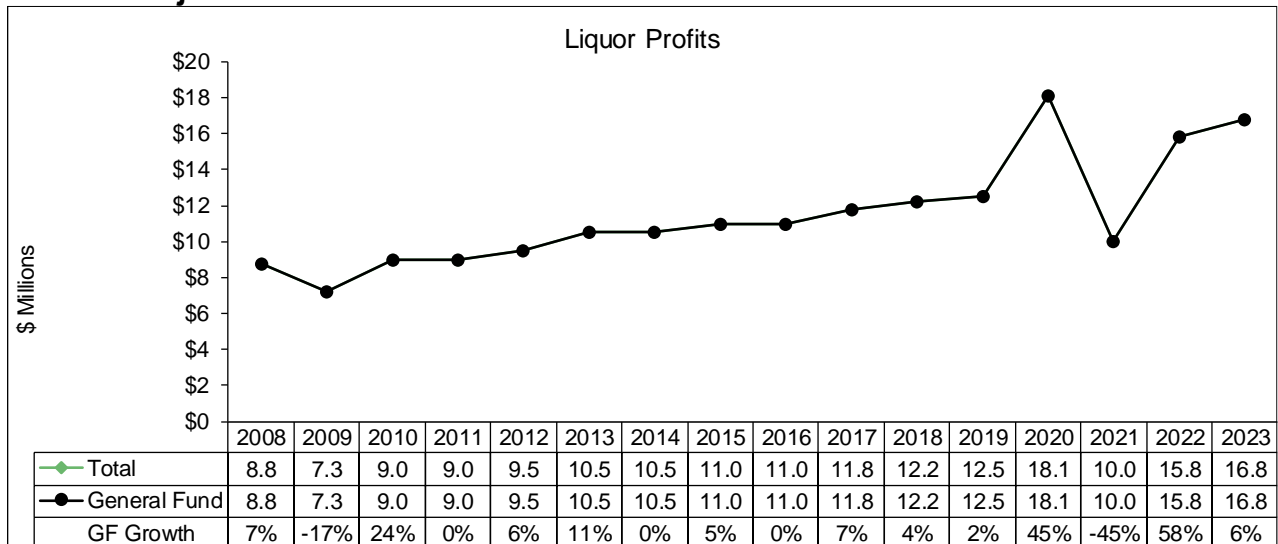
sold, and a trended estimate of the division's operating budget. The amount transferred to the general fund is typically rounded to the nearest \$0.5 million, so the forecast for liquor profits is rounded accordingly. Estimates for license auction awards include a multiplier on current offerings and are rounded down to the nearest million for the near term while market patterns evolve.

Revenue Estimate Assumptions

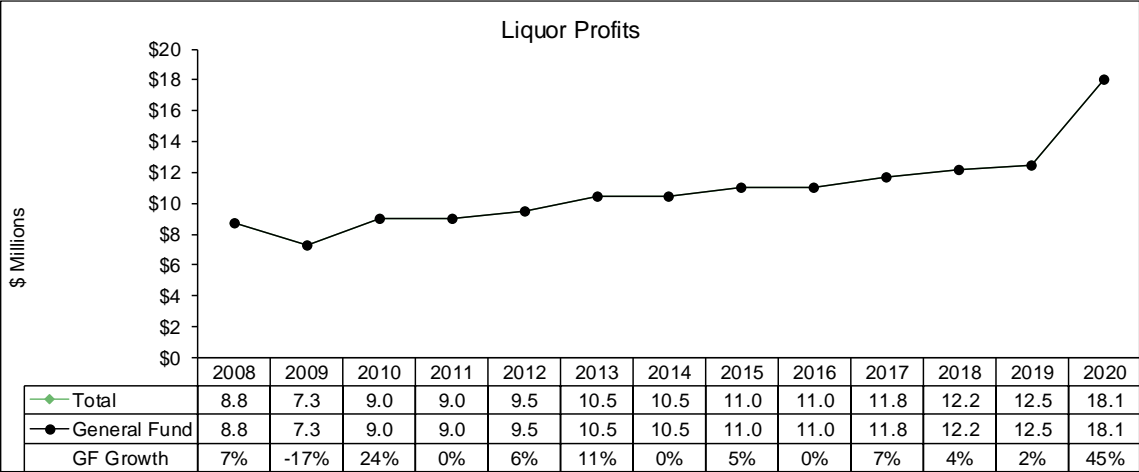
This section contains the assumptions used to generate the revenue estimates contained in House Joint Resolution 2.

FY	GF Profit \$ Millions	Gross Revenue \$ Millions	Business Costs \$ Millions	License & Excise Taxes \$ Millions	Liquor License Auction	Montana PCE Food \$ Millions	Gross Sales \$ Millions	RIC Adjustment
A 2010	\$9.000	\$66.702	\$72.804	\$21.482		\$3,114.880	66.691	
A 2011	9.00	84.28	75.20	22.16		3,247.07	84.277	
A 2012	9.50	90.19	80.77	23.28		2,946.46	90.180	
A 2013	10.50	94.88	84.33	24.25		2,767.07	94.872	
A 2014	10.50	99.23	88.79	25.18		3,341.78	99.209	
A 2015	11.00	104.82	93.75	26.67		3,750.44	104.799	
A 2016	11.00	107.74	96.70	27.50		4,078.54	107.725	
A 2017	11.75	111.52	99.80	28.22		4,346.16	111.502	
A 2018	12.20	115.31	102.93	29.07	-	4,608.12	115.292	
A 2019	12.50	121.62	108.61	31.47	0.60	4,888.83	120.992	
A 2020	18.08	134.25	117.50	37.96	2.77	5,164.24	131.463	
F 2021	15.80	141.43	124.00	38.92	2.65	5,450.50	138.759	(2.70)
F 2022	15.80	148.93	131.19	39.75	2.00	5,770.26	146.909	(2.70)
F 2023	16.80	157.06	138.36	41.76	2.00	6,089.43	155.044	(2.70)
F 2024	20.40	164.77	145.17	43.65	2.00	6,391.83	162.752	
F 2025	21.40	172.99	152.42	45.67	2.00	6,714.28	170.970	

Revenue Projection



Revenue History



Lottery Profits

Revenue Description

Lottery revenue is derived from ticket sales, sports betting, sales agents license fees, and unclaimed prizes. These funds are deposited into the lottery enterprise fund. After paying prizes, ticket costs, commissions, and other operating costs from the enterprise fund, profits are transferred to the general fund.

Statutory Reference

Tax Rate – N/A

Distribution – [23-7-402\(3\), MCA](#)

Date Due – Quarterly ([23-7-402\(3\), MCA](#))

Applicable Tax Rates: N/A

Collection Frequency: Lottery revenues are collected on an on-going basis. Transfers to the general fund are made quarterly.

Distribution: Prior to changes enacted by the 2019 Legislature, net proceeds are deposited into the general fund, up to the amount transferred in FY 2015 (\$12.4 million). Any additional revenue was to be diverted into a state special revenue fund for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) scholarships. Currently an appropriation for STEM scholarships is funded before any funds are transferred to the general fund.

Summary of Legislative Action:

[HB 704](#) allows the Montana State Lottery to establish a lottery game with 50.0% of the net proceeds going to the Board of Horse Racing. It is estimated that the game will make a profit every year. The game will provide a source of income for the Board of Horse Racing and the general fund.

Lottery Profits – Legislation Passed by 67th Legislature General Fund Impact (\$ Millions)			
Bill Number and Short Title	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
HB0704 Generally revise state lottery laws	\$0.000	\$0.058	\$0.058
Total General Fund Impact	\$0.000	\$0.058	\$0.058

Forecast Risks

- Fluctuating short-term interest rates
- Changing Montana population
- Unexpected number of jackpots won

Revenue Estimate Methodology

Data

The lottery revenue estimate is based on data obtained from SABHRS, IHS Markit, and the annual Montana Lottery Commission report. Monthly accounting information for the enterprise fund come from SABHRS; forecasts for independent economic variables are produced by IHS Markit; interest earnings, daily fund balance and other more detailed information come from the Lottery Commission report.

Analysis

Revenue for the enterprise fund comes primarily from a combination of ticket sales, interest earnings, and license sales. Expenditures from the fund cover prizes, commissions, and operation costs. The

Consumption Taxes

Lottery Profits

difference between the forecast revenues and expenditures is the anticipated general fund transfer of lottery profits.

Per capita ticket sales are time trended. Forecast per capita ticket sales are multiplied by Montana population age 18 and older to produce future ticket sales. Interest earnings are calculated by multiplying the IHS Markit forecast for short-term interest by the projected average daily balance of the enterprise fund. The projection for the average daily balance is assumed to increase to a historical average of \$6.0 million. License sales are assumed to be comparable to those in the last known fiscal year.

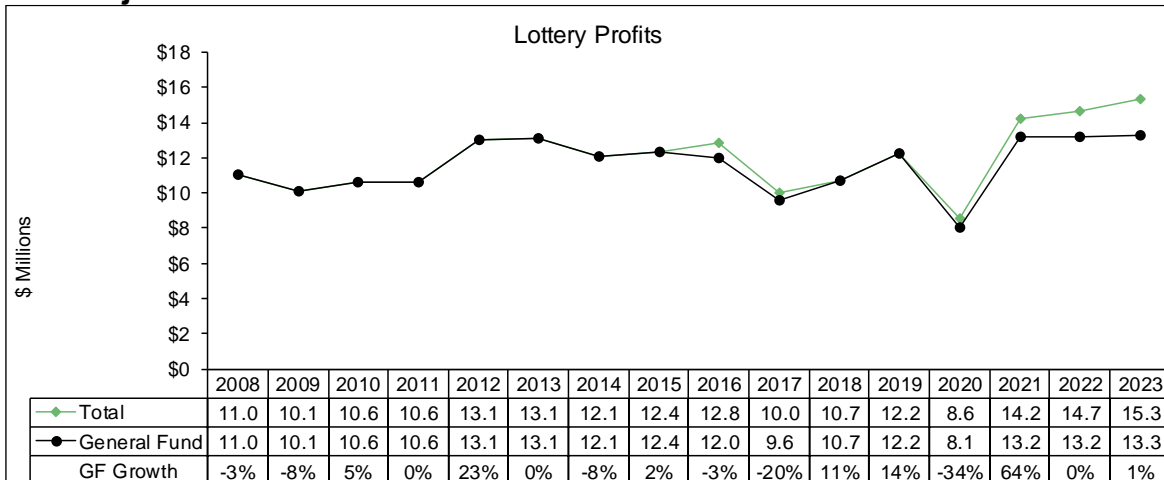
Prizes and commissions are forecast by applying an average prize-to-ticket sales ratio to the ticket sales forecast. Operational costs are based on a time trend. Sports betting is currently forecast using assumptions from the HB 725 fiscal note. Due to COVID-19 there is only one quarter of sports betting data available at this time.

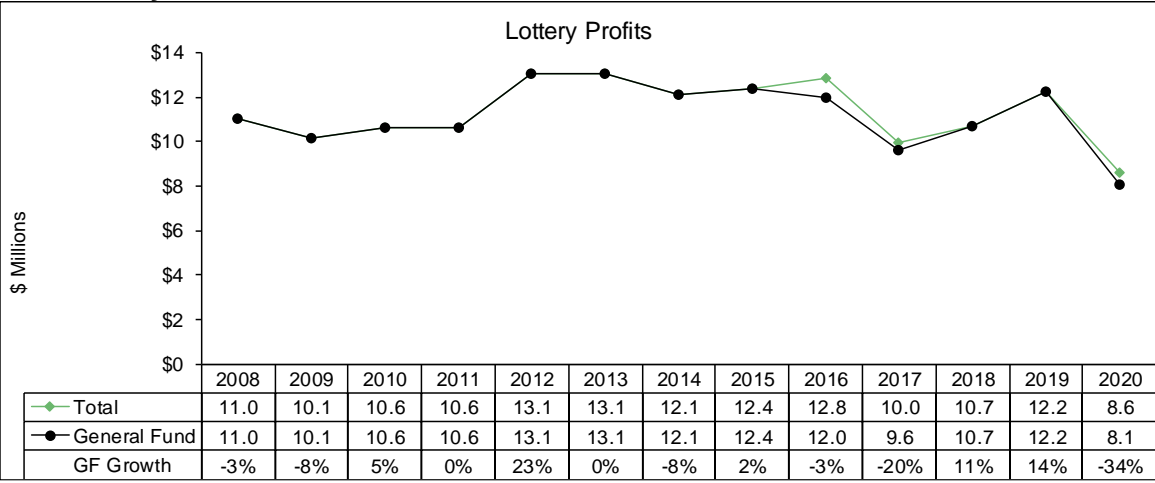
Revenue Estimate Assumptions

This section contains the assumptions used to generate the revenue estimates contained in House Joint Resolution 2.

FY	Total Profit \$ Millions	GF Profits \$ Millions	Gross Revenue \$ Millions	Business Costs \$ Millions	Short-Term Interest Percent	MT Pop. >=18 Millions	STEM Scholarships \$ Millions	RIC Adjustment
A 2010	\$10.631	\$10.631	\$45.231	\$34.600	0.2%	0.767	-	
A 2011	10.61	10.61	47.68	37.07	0.1%	0.774	-	
A 2012	13.06	13.06	52.63	39.57	0.2%	0.781	-	
A 2013	13.08	13.08	56.83	43.75	0.2%	0.790	-	
A 2014	12.09	12.09	53.13	41.04	0.2%	0.797	-	
A 2015	12.36	12.36	52.38	40.02	0.2%	0.806	-	
A 2016	12.84	11.96	59.78	46.93	0.2%	0.815	0.881	
A 2017	9.98	9.62	52.51	42.53	0.2%	0.825	0.358	
A 2018	10.70	10.70	56.43	45.73	0.2%	0.834	-	
A 2019	12.21	12.21	60.31	48.10	0.2%	0.843	-	
A 2020	8.57	8.07	60.66	52.09	0.2%	0.852	0.500	
F 2021	14.22	13.22	71.99	56.54	0.2%	0.859	1.000	(1.223)
F 2022	14.62	13.12	74.49	58.64	0.2%	0.866	1.500	(1.223)
F 2023	15.26	13.26	77.08	60.60	0.2%	0.872	2.000	(1.223)
F 2024	16.45	14.20	78.04	61.59	0.2%	0.878	2.250	
F 2025	16.23	13.98	78.43	62.21	0.2%	0.882	2.250	

Revenue Projection





Tobacco Tax

Revenue Description

Taxes are levied on all non-cigarette tobacco products sold in Montana. A tax is assessed on the number of ounces of moist snuff sold and on the wholesale value of all other non-cigarette tobacco products sold. Tobacco products shipped from Montana to be sold and consumed elsewhere are not subject to the tax.

Statutory Reference

Tax Rate – [16-11-111\(7\), MCA](#)

Tax Distribution – [16-11-114\(2\), MCA](#); [16-11-119\(3\), MCA](#)

Date Due – [16-11-111\(8\), MCA](#)

Applicable Tax Rates

Tobacco products – 50.0% of the wholesale price

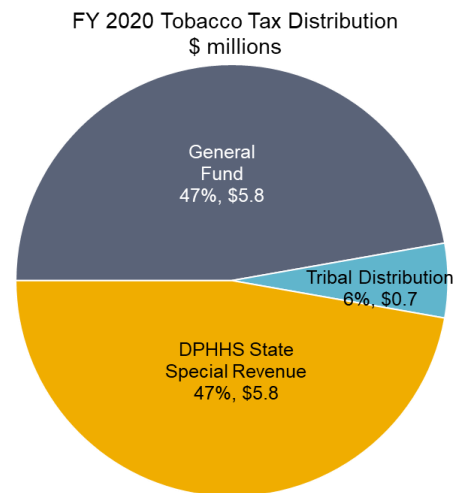
Moist snuff – \$0.85 per ounce

Collection Frequency: Monthly

Distribution

Tobacco tax revenue is first distributed to Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, Rocky Boy, Fort Peck, Northern Cheyenne, and Crow tribes according to intergovernmental agreements between the tribes and DOR. The distribution formula is as follows: (1.5) x (Montana per capita tobacco product consumption) x (enrolled tribal population) x (tax rate).

Following the distribution to the tribes the remaining tobacco tax revenue is split evenly between the general fund and the Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) Health and Medicaid Initiatives state special revenue fund. The following chart shows the FY 2020 distribution of tobacco tax revenue.



Summary of Legislative Action:

[SB 398](#) increases the annual license fees for tobacco product retailer licenses from \$5 to \$50 and the license to sell alternative nicotine or vapor products from \$5 to \$20.

Tobacco Tax – Legislation Passed by 67th Legislature			
General Fund Impact (\$ Millions)			
Bill Number and Short Title	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
SB0398 Generally revise vaping laws	\$0.008	\$0.083	\$0.083
Total General Fund Impact	\$0.008	\$0.083	\$0.083

Forecast Risks

- Changing Montana population
- Value of Montana retail sales

Revenue Estimate Methodology

Data

The tobacco tax estimate is based on data obtained from DOR, SABHRS, and IHS Markit. Details on tax collections by month, distributor, product type, and tribal distributions are provided by DOR; fiscal

Consumption Taxes

Tobacco Tax

year tax collections are from SABHRS; forecasts for independent economic variables are produced by IHS Markit.

Analysis

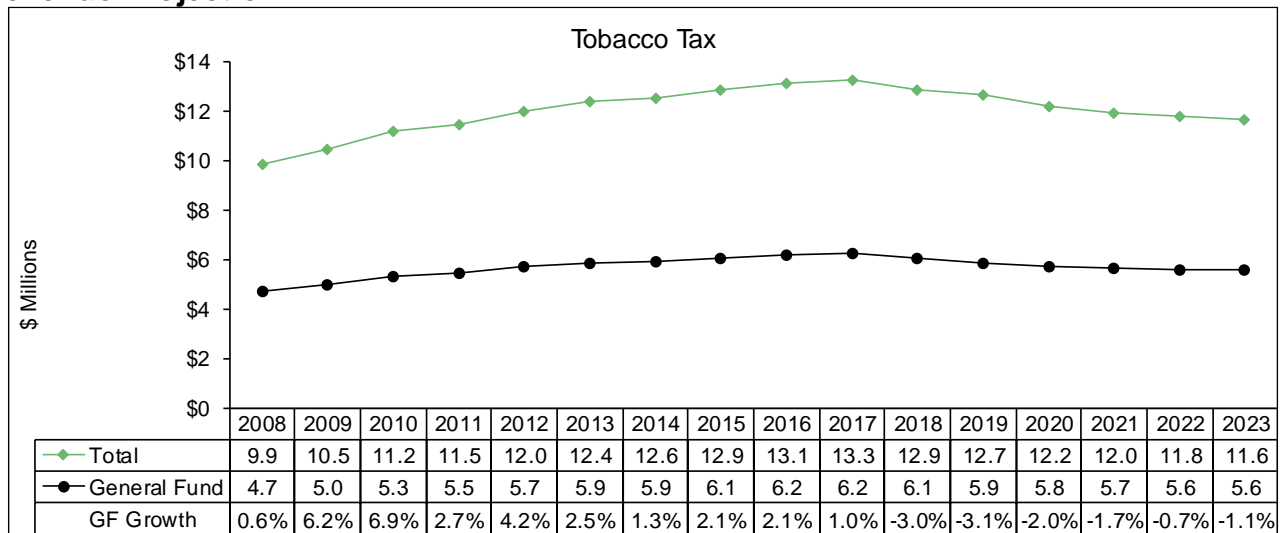
Per capita snuff and other tobacco products are separately modeled on Montana population age 18 and older and Montana personal consumption expenditures (PCE). The per capita forecasts are multiplied by Montana population age 18 and older to produce individual forecasts for snuff and other tobacco products. After applying the appropriate tax rate to each value to determine gross taxes, forecasts for credits and discounts are subtracted to find the net revenue. Credits and discounts are assumed to remain at the same percentage of total tobacco taxes as the most recent completed year.

Revenue Estimate Assumptions

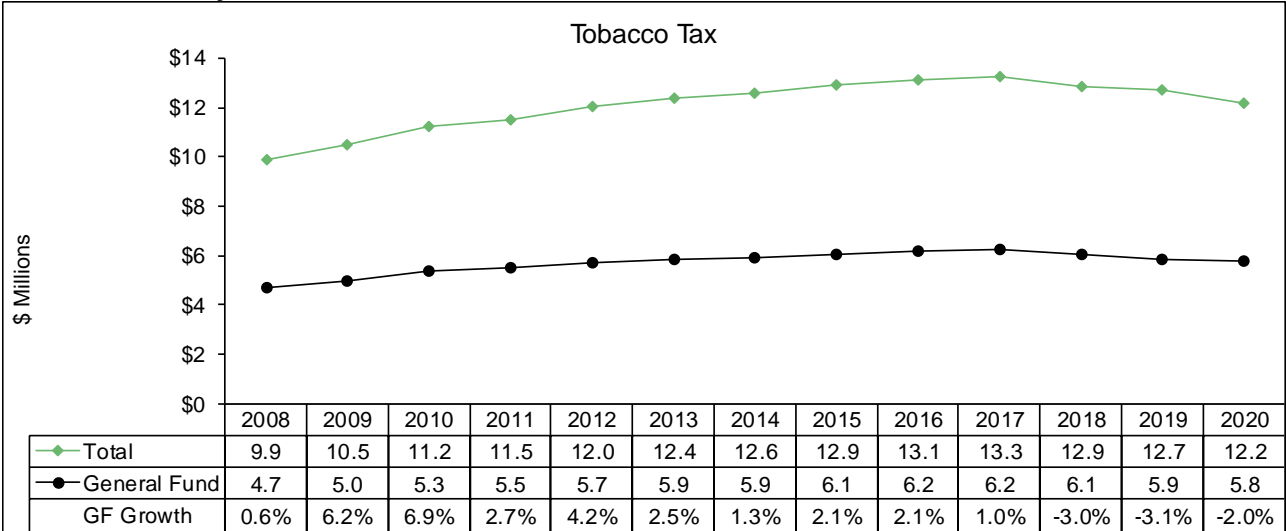
This section contains the assumptions used to generate the revenue estimates contained in House Joint Resolution 2. It does not reflect changes, if any, enacted by the 2021 Legislature.

FY	Total Tax \$ Millions	GF Tax \$ Millions	Moist Snuff Sales \$ Millions	Value Other Products \$ Millions	Business Costs \$ Millions	Montana Pop >= 18 Millions	Montana PCE \$ Millions
A 2010	\$11.210	\$5.334	\$9.453	\$6.991	\$0.277	0.767	\$42,508
A 2011	11.49	5.48	9.92	6.70	0.27	0.774	44,404
A 2012	12.02	5.71	10.41	6.69	0.31	0.781	44,550
A 2013	12.39	5.85	11.12	6.42	0.35	0.790	46,364
A 2014	12.56	5.93	11.51	6.36	0.36	0.797	49,561
A 2015	12.89	6.06	11.90	6.42	0.39	0.806	51,893
A 2016	13.13	6.18	12.27	6.26	0.38	0.815	54,193
A 2017	13.27	6.25	12.27	6.30	0.34	0.825	56,706
A 2018	12.86	6.06	11.95	6.02	0.44	0.834	59,436
A 2019	12.70	5.87	11.54	6.09	0.40	0.843	62,352
A 2020	12.19	5.75	11.36	6.07	0.34	0.852	65,424
F 2021	11.95	5.65	11.14	6.01	0.36	0.859	68,630
F 2022	11.71	5.53	10.84	6.01	0.35	0.866	71,977
F 2023	11.56	5.47	10.65	6.04	0.35	0.872	75,427
F 2024	11.46	5.43	10.49	6.10	0.34	0.878	79,007
F 2025	11.34	5.37	10.29	6.18	0.34	0.882	82,683

Revenue Projection



Revenue History



Video Gambling Tax

Revenue Description

Video gambling income is derived from two sources: license fees and video gambling taxes. There are three types of license fees: fees paid by operators for video gambling machines, fees paid by operators for non-video games such as poker, and annual fees for the right to assemble, produce, or manufacture video gambling machines or associated equipment. The video gambling tax is paid by licensed video gambling machine operators. License holders are charged a tax of 15% of the gross income (defined as net of payouts) from each licensed video gambling machine. The Department of Justice (DOJ) issues video gambling licenses and permits and collects the fees and taxes.

Statutory Reference

Tax Rate – Route operator license: [23-5-129, MCA](#); gambling establishment operator license: [23-5-177, MCA](#); card table fee: [23-5-306\(2\), MCA](#); bingo/keno permit: [23-5-407, MCA](#); sports tab tax: [23-5-502, MCA](#); video tax: [23-5-610\(1\), MCA](#); machine permit fee: [23-5-612\(2\), MCA](#)

Tax Distribution – Card table fee: [23-5-306\(3&4\), MCA](#); bingo and keno tax: [23-5-409, MCA](#); sports tab tax: [23-5-502, MCA](#); video: [23-5-610\(6\), MCA](#); machine permit fee: [23-5-612\(3\), MCA](#)

Date Due – Card table fees due annually and distributed quarterly to local governments: [23-5-306\(1&4\), MCA](#); video tax due 15 and 25 days after the end of the quarter: [23-5-610\(5\), MCA](#); machine permit fees due annually prorated on a quarterly basis: [23-5-612\(2a\), MCA](#); bingo and keno taxes due July 31.

Applicable Tax Rates

License Fees

- Video gambling machine permit – \$220 annually
- Video gambling manufacturer license – \$1,000 annually
- Video gambling machine examination fee – Actual DOJ costs of examining the electronic equipment
- Distributor license – \$1,000 annually
- Route operator license – \$1,000 annually
- Bingo/keno manufacture license – \$1,000 annually
- Gambling establishment operator license – Actual DOJ costs of determining licensure qualifications
- Antique slot machine seller permit – \$50 annually
- Live card game table – \$250 annually for the first table and \$500 for each additional table
- Card game dealer license – \$75 for the first year, \$25 for each subsequent year
- Pinochle tournament permit – \$25
- Card room contractor license – \$150 annually
- Bingo/keno permit – \$250 annually
- Bingo/keno examination fee – Actual DOJ costs of examining the electronic equipment
- Sports tab game seller license – \$100 annually
- Casino night permit – \$25
- Associated business – \$100

Gambling Taxes

- Video – 15.0% of gross income (defined as net of payouts) per video gambling machine
- Bingo/keno – 1.0% of gross proceeds
- Sport tabs – \$1.00 for each 100 sport tabs sold

Collection Frequency: Video tax – quarterly, machine permit fees – quarterly, other fees – annually

Distribution

License Fees

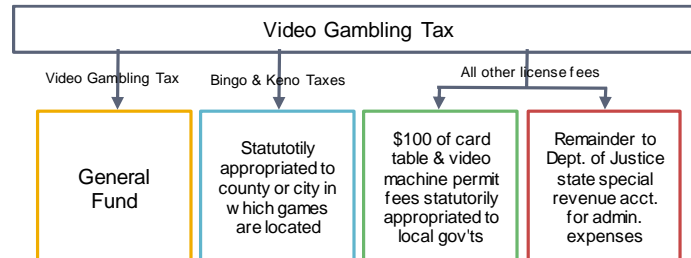
Consumption Taxes

Video Gambling Tax

- \$100 of the live card game table fee and \$100 of the video gambling machine permit fee (prorated basis) are statutorily appropriated for distribution to local governments.
- All other license fee revenue is retained by DOJ to cover administrative costs.

Gambling Taxes

- Video – All of video gambling tax receipts are deposited into the general fund.
- Bingo/Keno – All collections are statutorily appropriated for distribution to the municipality or county in which the game is located.
- Sport Tabs – All collections are retained by DOJ for administration purposes.



Summary of Legislative Action: The 67th Legislature did not enact legislation impacting this source.

Forecast Risks

- Personal income changes
- Population changes
- Potential impact due to legalization of sports betting

Revenue Estimate Methodology

The components of video gambling revenue have separate distributions, so each component is estimated separately.

Data

DOJ provides data upon request and limited applicable data is available from the department's website. Historic and current revenue collections are obtained from SABHRS. IHS forecasts of Montana population coupled with a moving-average modeled growth rate are used to forecast the video tax collections.

Analysis

Revenue from the tax on video gambling machine gross income (defined as net of payouts) is the largest component of this revenue source and all revenue from this tax is distributed to the general fund. To determine total gross income, gross income for poker, keno, and multiple-game machines are calculated from revenue collections. The amount from the most recently completed fiscal year and subsequent estimates for succeeding fiscal years are adjusted based on prior years' collections.

Permit and license fees are the second component to this revenue source, the revenue from which is deposited to the state special revenue fund and distributed to the DOJ to pay administrative costs and to local governments. There are three separate estimates for permit and license fees.

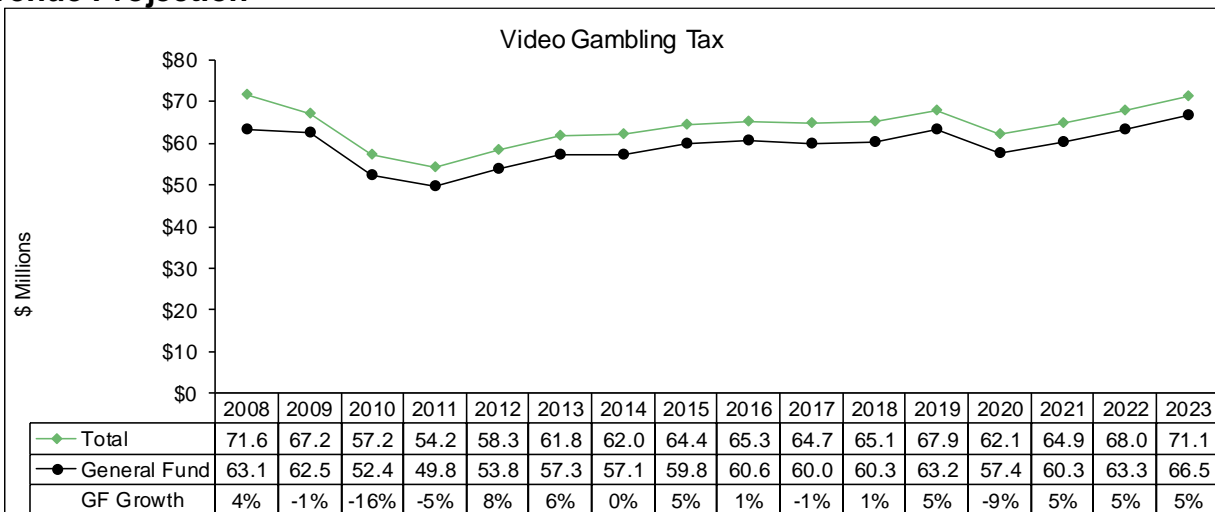
- Video gambling manufacturing license – The number of licenses is estimated using a linear regression model that uses the prior fiscal year's license amount as the predictor variable.
- Live game permit/license fees – The amounts of "first" poker tables, "additional" poker tables, bingo/keno, and card dealers are estimated using the most recently completed fiscal years.
- Video gambling machine permit fees – The number of video, bingo/multi game, and keno machine permits is estimated using a five-year moving average

Revenue Estimate Assumptions

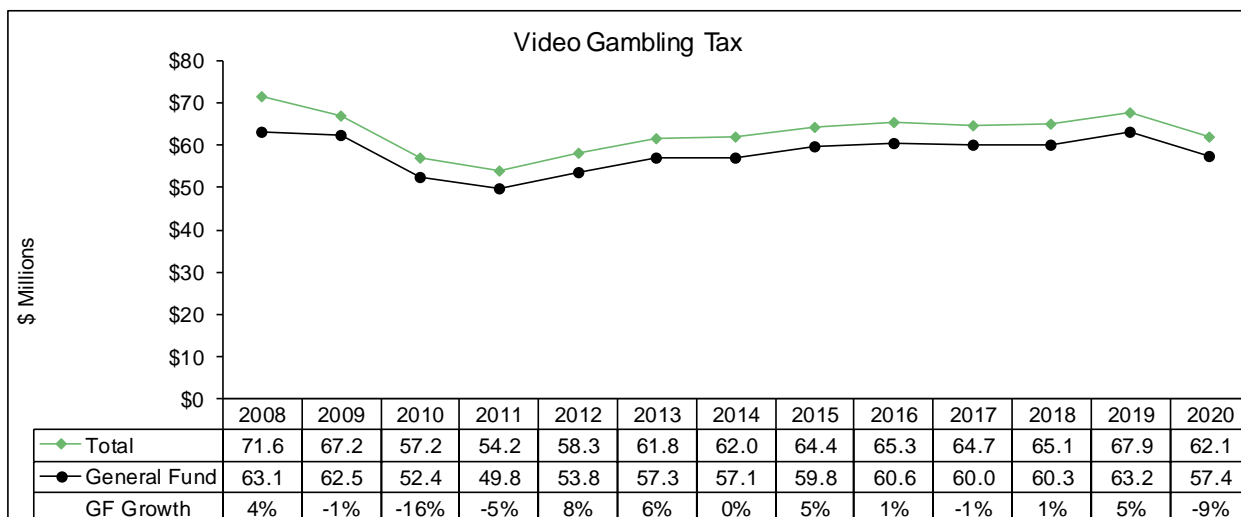
This section contains the assumptions used to generate the revenue estimates contained in House Joint Resolution 2. It does not reflect changes, if any, enacted by the 2021 Legislature.

FY	Total Tax \$ Millions	GF Tax \$ Millions	Non GF Fee \$ Millions
A 2010	\$57.207	\$52.396	\$4.799
A 2011	54.20	49.82	4.37
A 2012	58.26	53.82	4.43
A 2013	61.78	57.26	4.51
A 2014	62.01	57.15	4.85
A 2015	64.41	59.80	4.60
A 2016	65.31	60.55	4.75
A 2017	64.73	59.96	4.77
A 2018	65.08	60.32	4.74
A 2019	67.87	63.23	4.63
A 2020	62.11	57.45	4.66
F 2021	64.94	60.32	4.62
F 2022	67.95	63.34	4.62
F 2023	71.12	66.50	4.62
F 2024	74.45	69.83	4.62
F 2025	77.95	73.32	4.63

Revenue Projection



Revenue History



Wine Tax

Revenue Description

A tax is levied on table wines and hard ciders imported into Montana by wine distributors or by DOR, as a liquor wholesaler.

Statutory Reference

Tax Rate – [16-1-411\(1\), MCA](#); [16-2-301\(2\), MCA](#)

Tax Distribution – [16-1-411\(3\), MCA](#); [16-2-301\(2\), MCA](#)

Date Due – 15th day of the month following the sale from the distributor's warehouse ([16-1-411\(2\), MCA](#))

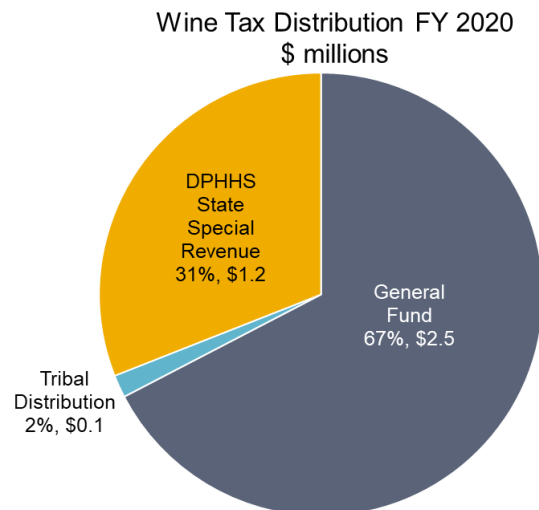
Applicable Tax Rates

- \$0.27 per liter of wine
- \$0.28 per liter of wine sold to agency liquor stores
- \$0.037 per liter of hard cider

Collection Frequency: Monthly

Distribution

Wine tax revenue is distributed between the general fund, the Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) state special revenue alcohol account, and tribal governments according to intergovernmental agreements between DOR and the tribes. The additional \$0.01 tax per liter tax from agency sales is deposited into the general fund. The wine tax revenues distributed to Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, and Confederated Salish and Kootenai tribes come out of the general fund portion of the revenue and are distributed according to the following formula: (per capita wine consumption) x (tribal membership) x (Montana tax rate). The remaining 31.0% of revenue goes to DPHHS to be used for treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention of alcohol and chemical dependency. The following chart shows the FY 2020 distribution of wine tax revenue.



Summary of Legislative Action: The 67th Legislature did not enact legislation impacting this source.

Forecast Risks

- Changing Montana population
- Rate of change in effective tax rate

Revenue Estimate Methodology

Data

The wine tax estimate is based on data obtained from DOR, SABHRS, and IHS Markit. Details on historic tribal distributions are provided by DOR; fiscal year tax collections are from SABHRS; forecasts for independent economic variables are produced by IHS Markit.

Analysis

Per capita consumption is modeled on Montana population age 18 and older and the prior year's actual consumption. Forecast per capita consumption is multiplied by forecast population to obtain an estimate

Consumption Taxes

Wine Tax

of future total consumption. Total tax collections are calculated by multiplying the number of liters sold in a given year by the effective tax rate in that year. This analysis assumes that the effective tax rate remains the same as the last known fiscal year.

Revenue Estimate Assumptions

This section contains the assumptions used to generate the revenue estimates contained in House Joint Resolution 2. It does not reflect changes, if any, enacted by the 2021 Legislature.

FY	Total Tax \$ Millions	GF Tax \$ Millions	Effective Tax Rate	Approximate Liters Sold Millions	Montana Pop >= 21 Millions
A 2010	\$2.857	\$1.933	26.8%	10.673	0.727
A 2011	2.94	1.99	26.7%	11.022	0.734
A 2012	3.11	2.10	26.6%	11.690	0.741
A 2013	3.24	2.20	25.9%	12.510	0.749
A 2014	3.33	2.25	24.9%	13.337	0.757
A 2015	3.43	2.31	24.6%	13.970	0.765
A 2016	3.53	2.37	25.0%	14.136	0.775
A 2017	3.61	2.43	25.2%	14.338	0.785
A 2018	3.63	2.45	25.0%	14.534	0.794
A 2019	3.68	2.48	24.9%	14.804	0.802
A 2020	3.74	2.52	24.9%	15.037	0.811
F 2021	3.82	2.58	24.9%	15.360	0.818
F 2022	3.91	2.63	24.9%	15.694	0.825
F 2023	3.99	2.69	24.9%	16.044	0.831
F 2024	4.09	2.76	24.9%	16.415	0.837
F 2025	4.19	2.82	24.9%	16.812	0.842

Revenue Projection

