



# MONTANA LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## Legislative Fiscal Division

Room 110 Capitol Building \* P.O. Box 201711 \* Helena, MT 59620-1711 \* (406) 444-2986 \* FAX (406) 444-3036

Director  
AMY CARLSON

DATE: February 21, 2019

TO: Sen. Scott Sales, Senate President  
Rep. Greg Hertz, House Speaker  
Sen. Roger Webb, Chair, Senate Tax Committee  
Rep. Alan Redfield, Chair, House Tax Committee  
Sen. Fred Thomas, Senate Majority Leader  
Rep. Brad Tschida, House Majority Leader  
Sen. Jon Sesso, Senate Minority Leader  
Rep. Casey Schreiner, House Minority Leader

FROM: LFD Revenue Team

RE: General Fund Revenue Forecast Update #2

## GENERAL FUND REVENUE SUMMARY

### Key Take-Away: Economic Outlook Stabilizes

This is the second of the monthly revenue forecast updates throughout the 2019 Session designed to brief the legislature on recent economic trends and the corresponding outlook for the 2021 biennium general fund revenue estimate. This update is based on actual revenue collections received through the end of January 2019, and updated national and Montana forecasts from IHS.

FY 2019 general fund revenues through the end of January are \$16.5 million or 1.1% below FY 2018 revenues through the same period. Note that total year-to-date growth of -1.1% is influenced by the timing of one-time-only transfers in FY 2018. When one-time-only transfers and revenue is excluded, the ongoing revenue is above last year by 2.2%, but below the anticipated growth of 3.4%.

### Forecast Update Based on New Data & Other Updates: \$34.7 Million Below HJ 2

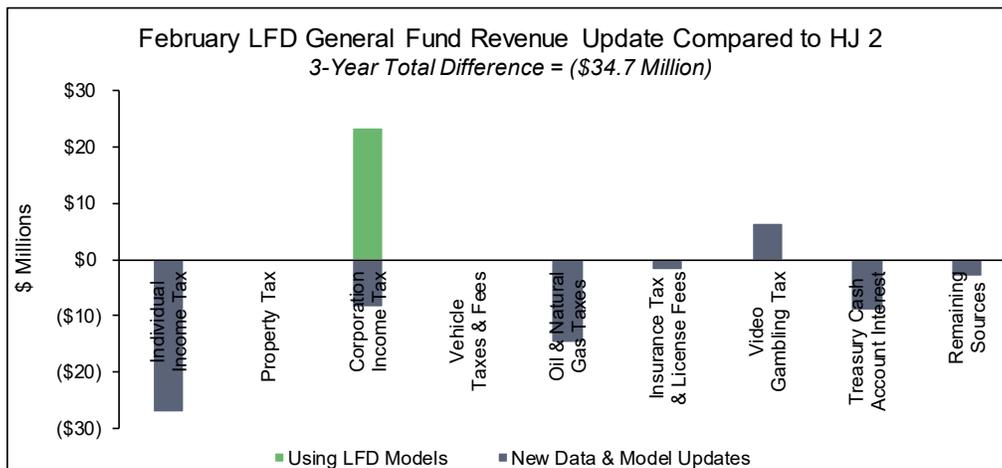
The February economic forecasts from IHS combined with LFD updated revenue models generates a general fund revenue forecast that is \$34.7 million lower than the official estimate in HJ 2 over the three-year forecast period. The table below shows the HJ 2 estimate and the LFD February update based on revised assumptions.

February LFD General Fund Revenue Estimate Update (\$ Millions)					
FY	HJ 2	February Update	\$ Difference	HJ 2 Growth	February Update Growth
2018	\$2,405.4	\$2,405.4			
2019	2,463.5	2,463.5	\$0.0	2.4%	2.4%
2020	2,513.6	2,494.7	(18.8)	2.0%	1.3%
2021	2,590.7	2,574.8	(15.9)	3.1%	3.2%
3-Yr	\$7,567.7	\$7,533.1	(\$34.7)		

The revised forecast from IHS incorporates the following key assumptions:

- Lower nominal GDP growth—from 5.1% in FY 2019 to 4.3% in FY 2020 and 4.2% in FY 2021—due to slowing global growth, a strong dollar, fading fiscal stimulus, tightening monetary policy, weaker stock prices, and the effects of recent tariffs; HJ 2 assumed 5.4%, 4.8%, and 4.3% respectively
- Lower oil prices: West Texas Intermediate (WTI) prices of \$61/bbl in FY 2019, \$62/bbl in FY 2020 and \$60/bbl in FY 2021, compared to the HJ 2 assumptions of \$71, \$71, and \$67 respectively
- Dampened outlook for Montana wage growth: 4.1% in FY 2019, 4.2% in FY 2020 and 4.3% in FY 2021, compared to the HJ 2 assumptions of 4.6%, 4.3%, and 4.5% respectively

The LFD February update changes compared to HJ 2 are shown in the graph below, with fiscal year detail provided in the table. The February IHS data results in lower revenue expectations for most sources; however, the reductions are somewhat offset by excluding the RTIC negative adjustment for corporate income tax, and model updates for individual income and video gambling taxes.



February LFD Update Summary of Changes from HJ 2 (\$ Millions)				
Revenue Source	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3-Yr Total
Individual Income Tax	(\$1.0)	(\$13.1)	(\$13.1)	(\$27.2)
Property Tax	-	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Corporation Income Tax	6.0	3.9	5.0	14.9
Vehicle Taxes & Fees	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Oil & Natural Gas Production Tax	(4.9)	(6.3)	(3.6)	(14.8)
Insurance Tax & License Fees	(0.2)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(2.0)
Video Gambling Tax	1.9	2.1	2.5	6.4
Treasury Cash Account Interest	(1.2)	(3.4)	(4.5)	(9.1)
Remaining Sources	(0.6)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(3.0)
General Fund Total	0.0	(18.8)	(15.9)	(34.7)
Guarantee Fund	4.9	0.1	(0.1)	4.9
General Fund & Guarantee Fund Total	\$4.9	(\$18.7)	(\$16.0)	(\$29.8)

### Colstrip: No Specifics, but a Downside Revenue Risk

In fall 2018, Westmoreland Coal Company filed for bankruptcy. Westmoreland Coal Company owns the Rosebud mine, which supplies the coal for the Colstrip power plants. At the end of January, Westmoreland sought to end its supply contract with the Colstrip power plants. Ultimately, a judge will decide if Westmoreland can end this contract early. If the contract does end and there are no subsequent negotiations with the power company, the operation of the Colstrip power plant would be put in jeopardy, and could impact 2021 biennium revenue collections. The timing, order, and magnitude of potential revenue impacts is uncertain.

The first impact would likely be seen in coal severance tax collections. If the Rosebud mine does not find a new customer or the Colstrip plant does not agree to a higher price, production would stop, and severance tax collections would decrease. Production from the Rosebud mine represents approximately one-third of Montana’s total coal production. Similarly, coal gross proceeds tax collections, a property tax paid on coal proceeds, would decline soon after production ended. US mineral royalties would also begin declining as soon as production ceased at the Rosebud mine. The state also imposes a resource indemnity and groundwater assessment (RIGWA) tax on the gross value of coal that would be immediately impacted.

Electrical production and transmission tax impacts would take longer to materialize. Even if no alternative coal supplier is found, there is likely a backlog of coal that has already been purchased that would be used to run the plant. The length of time before impacts are seen by the state would depend on the amount of coal that is on site at the plant. Impacts to property tax collections would take time to materialize as well. Depending on when the plant ceases operation, changes to its property tax valuation would not be seen until after a reappraisal for the next tax year. If the reappraisal shows a decrease in value, as expected, it would result in a tax shift at the local levels, local spending reductions, and a decrease to the state property tax collections. Finally, changes in income tax collections could take years to materialize as reclamation and cleanup jobs may partially replace those at the mine, power plant, or other related industrial activities.

The table below shows the anticipated order of impacts to the state as well as the potential total fiscal impact if the plant is fully decommissioned. These estimates were produced using a previous [analysis](#) done by the LFD, which calculated the direct fiscal impacts of Colstrip units 1 and 2 closing. It did not account for any indirect effects or the timing in which the impacts would be felt, it simply compared a baseline scenario when they were both in operation to another scenario where they were not in operation. Colstrip units 1 and 2 make up approximately one-third of the total plant; therefore, the estimates below were produced by multiplying the initial analysis findings by three.

Potential Direct Fiscal Impact if Colstrip Power Plant is Fully Decommissioned <i>Shown by Likely Order of Revenue Reduction</i> (\$ Millions)			
Revenue Source	GF	Other	Total
Coal Severance Tax	\$3.1	\$8.6	\$11.7
Coal Gross Proceeds	3.4	3.5	6.9
Resource Indemnity & Groundwater Assessment		0.4	0.4
US Mineral Royalties	2.5	0.9	3.4
Electrical Production and Transmission	4.0		4.0
Property Tax			22.5
GF	6.3		
Local Governments and School Districts		16.2	
Individual Income Tax	2.3		2.3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$21.7</b>	<b>\$29.4</b>	<b>\$51.1</b>

The IHS Markit economic forecast for Montana does not include specific impacts related to a sudden change in coal production or associated power production. Without specific information regarding the timing of layoffs, it is unlikely that the IHS forecast will be adjusted.

## Next Steps

Updated revenue forecasts will be published monthly throughout the 2019 Session. The next report will be available in mid-March and will be based new data will be available, including:

- IHS national & Montana economic forecasts
- IHS reports and analysis
- SABHRS revenue collection data through February
- Board of Oil & Gas production data
- Department of Revenue detailed collection data through February

# YEAR-TO-DATE GENERAL FUND REVENUE

General Fund Revenue Monitoring Report							
(\$ Millions)							
Revenue Source	Actual FY 2018	HJ 2 FY 2019	HJ 2 Est. % Change	Jan FY 2018	Jan FY 2019	YTD Difference	YTD % Change
<b>Largest Seven Sources</b>							
Individual Income Tax	\$1,297.777	\$1,359.066	4.7%	\$892.468	\$900.960	\$8.492	1.0%
Property Tax	276.414	283.225	2.5%	154.045	162.989	8.944	5.8%
Corporation Tax	167.100	160.824	-3.8%	99.018	97.519	(1.498)	-1.5%
Vehicle Taxes & Fees	109.540	111.525	1.8%	56.136	56.343	0.206	0.4%
Oil & Natural Gas Taxes	54.508	60.049	10.2%	12.075	15.805	3.729	30.9%
Insurance Tax	75.273	77.475	2.9%	28.937	29.952	1.014	3.5%
Video Gaming Tax	60.324	60.158	-0.3%	29.666	31.432	1.766	6.0%
<b>Other Business Taxes</b>							
Drivers License Fee	4.581	4.342	-5.2%	2.561	2.354	(0.207)	-8.1%
Investment Licenses	7.683	7.963	3.6%	6.934	7.183	0.249	3.6%
Lodging Facilities Sales Tax	24.091	25.218	4.7%	11.631	12.579	0.948	8.2%
Public Contractor's Tax	4.267	3.503	-17.9%	4.644	4.711	0.067	1.4%
Railroad Car Tax	3.649	3.492	-4.3%	3.358	3.077	(0.280)	-8.4%
Rental Car Sales Tax	3.719	3.730	0.3%	2.016	2.412	0.396	19.6%
Retail Telecom Excise Tax	13.726	12.889	-6.1%	4.567	4.460	(0.107)	-2.3%
<b>Other Natural Resource Taxes</b>							
Coal Severance Tax	14.107	13.555	-3.9%	5.247	6.864	1.617	30.8%
Electrical Energy Tax	4.302	4.547	5.7%	2.220	2.327	0.108	4.9%
Metal Mines Tax	6.291	6.749	7.3%	0.000	0.154	0.154	654630.4%
U.S. Mineral Leasing	20.139	20.934	3.9%	8.183	8.372	0.189	2.3%
Wholesale Energy Trans Tax	3.628	3.516	-3.1%	1.265	1.732	0.466	36.9%
<b>Other Interest Earnings</b>							
Coal Trust Interest Earnings	17.938	17.088	-4.7%	8.581	8.459	(0.122)	-1.4%
TCA Interest Earnings	10.888	21.514	97.6%	4.010	9.330	5.320	132.7%
<b>Other Consumption Taxes</b>							
Beer Tax	3.002	3.074	2.4%	1.538	1.573	0.035	2.2%
Cigarette Tax	27.755	27.313	-1.6%	16.071	16.380	0.309	1.9%
Liquor Excise Tax	21.007	22.884	8.9%	11.011	11.326	0.315	2.9%
Liquor Profits	12.200	12.900	5.7%	-	-	-	
Lottery Profits	10.699	11.510	7.6%	3.362	2.684	(0.678)	-20.2%
Tobacco Tax	6.058	6.273	3.6%	3.101	3.059	(0.042)	-1.4%
Wine Tax	2.446	2.461	0.6%	1.290	1.312	0.022	1.7%
<b>Other Sources</b>							
All Other Revenue	117.645	90.686	-22.9%	87.621	40.003	(47.617)	-54.3%
Highway Patrol Fines	3.754	3.907	4.1%	1.839	1.894	0.054	2.9%
Nursing Facilities Fee	4.405	4.275	-3.0%	2.013	1.432	(0.581)	-28.9%
Public Institution Reimbursement	13.754	13.887	1.0%	5.794	5.698	(0.097)	-1.7%
Tobacco Settlement	2.778	2.996	7.9%	0.006	0.337	0.331	5464.5%
Ongoing Revenue Subtotal	2,333.618	2,412.503	3.4%	1,402.215	1,432.382	30.167	2.2%
OTO Revenue & Transfers Subtotal	71.829	51.024		68.992	22.328	(46.664)	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$2,405.447</b>	<b>\$2,463.527</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>\$1,471.207</b>	<b>\$1,454.710</b>	<b>(\$16.497)</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>

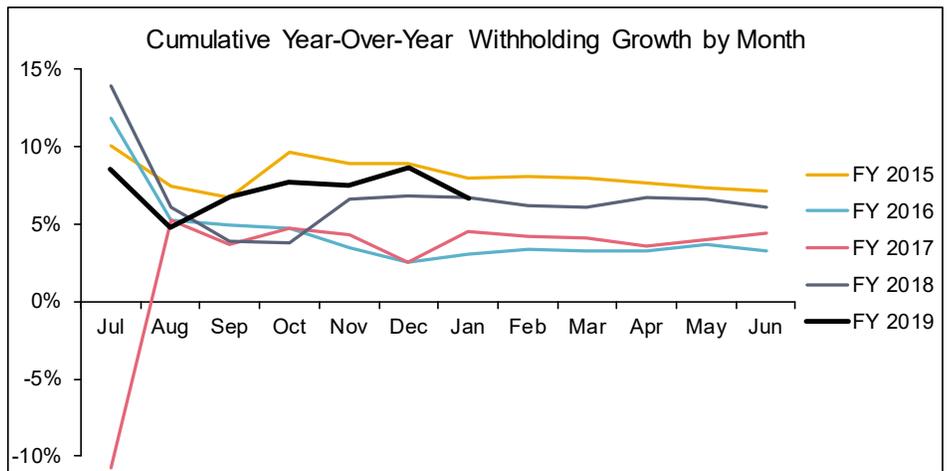
# LFD FEBRUARY REVENUE UPDATE DETAIL BY MAJOR SOURCE

## Individual Income Tax: May End Up Below HJ 2

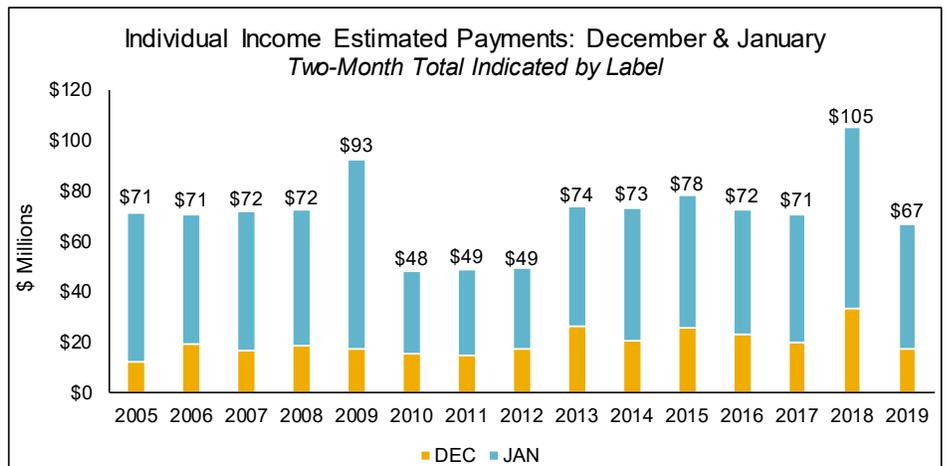
Individual income tax collections through the end of January are \$8.5 million or 1.0% above the year-to-date collections in FY 2018, but below the 4.7% growth anticipated in HJ 2. The year-over-year increase is primarily due to continued withholding growth, which offset the decline in December and January estimated payments.

Individual Income Tax (\$ Millions)				
	YTD 2019	YTD 2018	\$ Difference	% Difference
Withholding	\$598.2	\$560.6	\$37.6	6.7%
Estimated Payments	175.3	206.9	(31.6)	-15.3%
Current Year Payments	21.1	21.2	(0.2)	-0.7%
Audit, P&I, Amended	21.5	20.4	1.1	5.2%
Refunds	(88.0)	(82.3)	(5.7)	6.9%
Refund Accrual Reversal	161.9	153.2	8.7	5.7%
Partnership Income Tax	7.2	8.2	(0.9)	-11.5%
Mineral Royalties	3.8	4.2	(0.5)	-11.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$901.0</b>	<b>\$892.5</b>	<b>\$8.5</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

Withholding accounts for over two-thirds of individual income tax and about one-third of total general fund revenue, and is holding strong despite recent cumulative year-over-year fluctuations. A portion of the decline in January could be attributable to the federal shutdown, and may bounce back somewhat in February. As shown in the following chart, withholding growth tends to be relatively variable in the first half of the year, but stabilizes by February, allowing for potential assessments of overall fiscal year withholding growth.



The decline relative to the high combined December and January estimated payments of last year—potentially due to advanced payments made at the end of CY 2017 by taxpayers in response to the new federal cap on state and local tax deductions starting in CY 2018—is not surprising. After December’s anemic estimated payments collections, January payments recovered somewhat and brought the two-month total nearly in line with recent years.



The LFD February update for individual income tax is below the three-year HJ 2 estimate by \$27.2 million. The difference is primarily due to the February IHS lower outlook for wage disbursements, interest rates, corporate profits and stock market growth; these declines are somewhat offset by model updates and the inclusion of the charitable endowment credit sunset.

## Property Tax: YTD Increase Due to Protested and Non-Levy Revenue

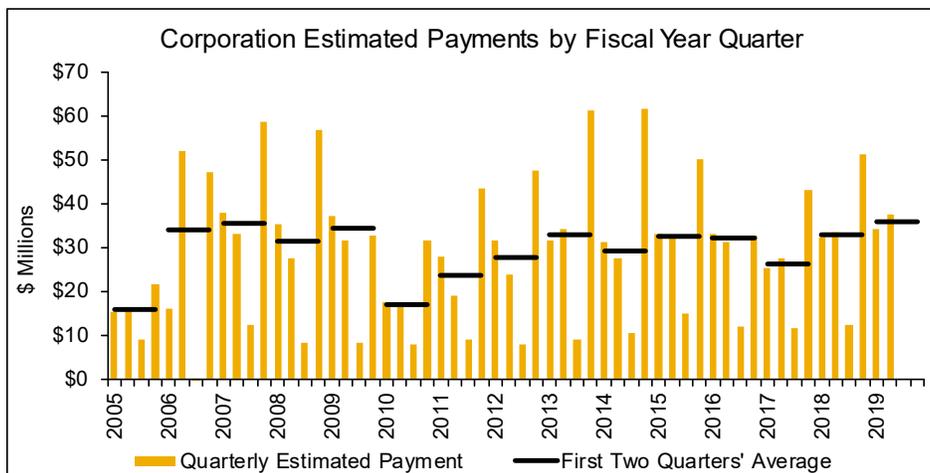
Property tax collections are above last year by \$8.9 million or 5.8%, and above the increase of 2.5% anticipated in HJ 2. While there still may be timing issues with five months left in the fiscal year, both protested taxes and non-levy revenue are currently bolstering collections. The property tax estimate does not use IHS data, so the three-year decrease of \$0.1 million relative to HJ 2 is due to small updates in the LFD estimate models.

## Corporate Income Tax: Currently Above Estimate

Corporation income tax collections through the end of January are 1.5% or \$1.5 million below this time in FY 2018. As the chart below shows, corporation tax payments and estimated payments have shown strong growth in FY 2019. However, a large one-time audit in FY 2018 has offset the growth in those accounts. Estimated payments typically make up 80% of total corporation income tax collections. Therefore, if the current estimated payments growth rate continues throughout FY 2019, final collections will likely come in above HJ 2, and perhaps slightly above last year's collections.

Corporation Income Tax (\$ Millions)				
Account	YTD 2019	YTD 2018	\$ Difference	% Difference
Corporation Tax	\$14.4	\$11.8	\$2.6	21.9%
Estimated Payments	75.5	69.1	6.4	9.3%
Refunds	(5.7)	(6.3)	0.7	-10.4%
Refund Accrual Reversal	4.9	3.3	1.6	46.7%
Audit, P&I, Amended	8.5	21.2	(12.7)	-60.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$97.5</b>	<b>\$99.0</b>	<b>(\$1.5)</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>

The following chart shows that estimated payments in the first two quarters of FY 2019 are above the estimated payments collected in recent years.



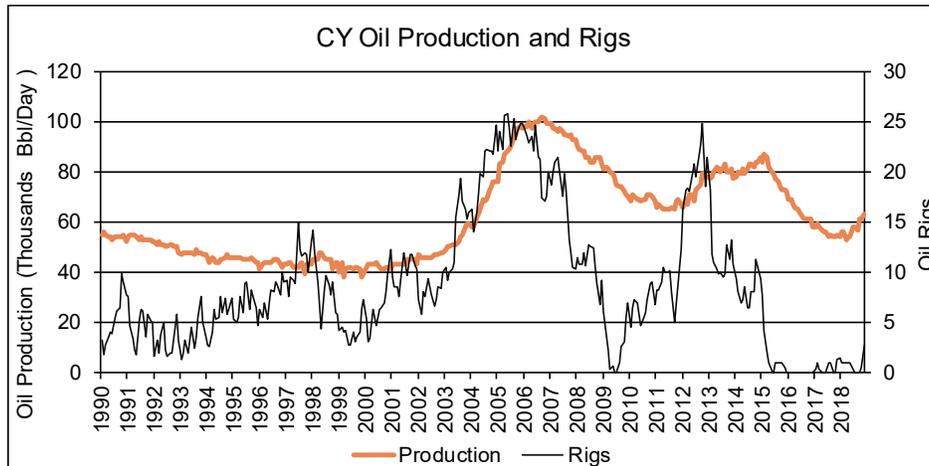
The LFD February update for corporation income tax is above the three-year HJ 2 estimate by \$14.9 million. The LFD revenue models do not include the \$23.5 million negative adjustment related to federal tax reform that was included in HJ 2; however, the increase was offset by the lower IHS outlook, which reduced the three-year estimate by \$8.6 million.

## Vehicle Fees & Taxes: Slightly Below Estimate

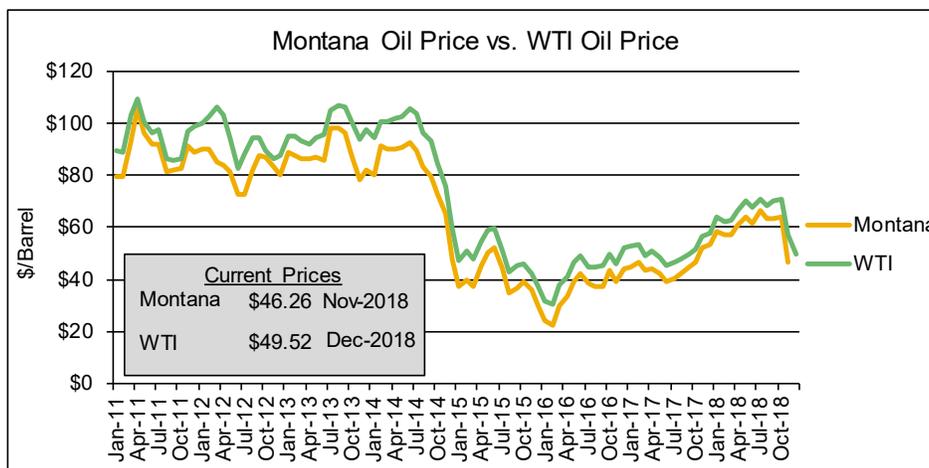
Seven months into FY 2019, vehicle taxes and fees are 0.4% or \$0.2 million above collections last year. In HJ 2, this source was expected to grow by 1.8%. This source is typically close to HJ 2, and is once again expected to end up near HJ 2. The February IHS forecast increased the vehicle fees & taxes estimate by \$0.2 million over the three years. The difference was driven by an increase in the estimate of new car sales in Montana for FY 2019.

## Oil & Natural Gas Production Tax: Strong First Quarter Growth

In January, the first oil and natural gas payment was booked to the accounting system. High prices in the first quarter of FY 2019 caused this source to grow by 30.9% compared to the first quarter of FY 2018. In HJ 2 this source was expected to grow by 10.2%. Prices have since fallen compared to their first quarter levels, suggesting that the robust growth of 30.9% will not continue but should instead gradually approach the HJ 2 estimate.



As the chart on the previous page shows, oil production had been declining since the beginning of 2015, as there was at most two rigs operating in the state since early 2015. However, production has increased since the summer of 2018 as up to four rigs moved into the area for the second half of 2018. The increased activity was likely spurred by increased prices, shown to the right.



The LFD February update for oil & natural gas taxes is below the three-year HJ 2 amount by \$14.8 million. The decrease is due to revised oil prices by IHS. Specifically, the IHS outlook for West Texas Intermediate oil price has been revised downward by \$10/bbl in FY 2019, \$9/bbl in FY 2020, and \$7/bbl in FY 2021.

## Insurance Tax: In Line with Estimate

Current insurance tax collections are 3.5% or \$1.0 million above FY 2018 through January, and in line with the 2.9% growth anticipated in HJ 2. The LFD February update for insurance tax is below the three-year HJ 2 amount by \$2.0 million, primarily due to the reduced IHS outlook for consumer expenditures in the finance and insurance sector.

## **Video Gambling Tax: Currently Above Estimate**

Revenue from video gambling is currently \$1.8 million or 6.0% above collections from last year. This source was expected to remain flat in HJ 2. Because of the strong year-to-date growth, the forecast for this growth has been updated. The updated estimate over the three-year period is \$6.4 million greater than the HJ 2 estimate.

## **TCA Interest Earnings**

Treasury cash account interest earnings are \$5.3 million or 132.7% above collections last year at this time, and above the HJ 2 anticipated growth of 97.6%. The increase has been driven by the continued rise in short-term interest rates. The February IHS update decreased the estimate by \$9.1 million over the three-year period, due to lower expectations for short-term interest rates.

## **All Other Revenue**

To date, all other revenue collections are 54.3% or \$47.6 million below last year's collections. The decrease is due to legislatively authorized transfers from [SB 261 \(2017 Session\)](#) and [HB 6 \(2017 Special Session\)](#) that were made in the first half of FY 2018.

## **Remaining Sources**

Revenue from the remaining sources, excluding legislatively authorized transfers and one-time-only revenue, was 1.8% above FY 2018. The February IHS forecast resulted in very small changes to most of the remaining sources. In aggregate, the new data and revised modeling resulted in a decrease of \$3.0 million over the three-year period.

## **Guarantee Fund**

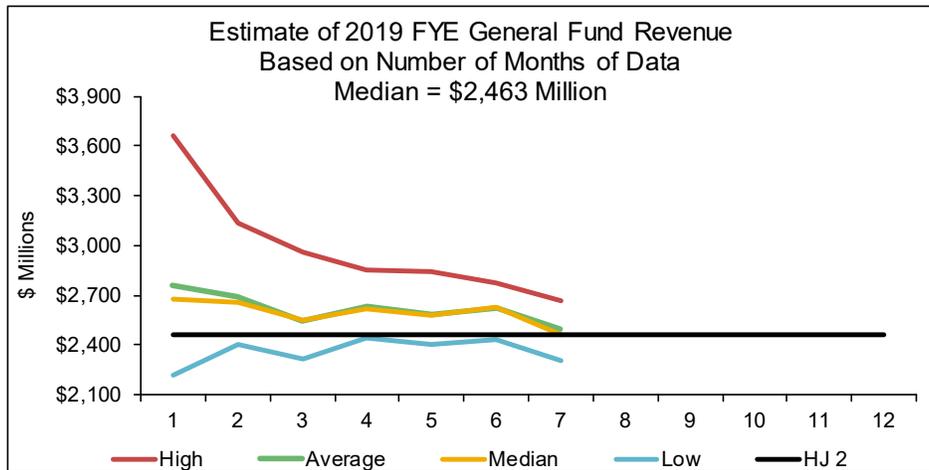
The LFD February update for the guarantee fund is above the three-year HJ 2 amount by \$4.9 million. The increase is due to the inclusion of \$4.8 million in 2017 Special Session transfers to the guarantee fund in FY 2019 that were not included in HJ 2.

# APPENDIX

Based on data through January, two analyses of possible fiscal-year-end revenue collections based year-to-date revenue suggest final revenue collections in the range of \$1 million to \$25 million below HJ 2.

## Year-to-Date Relative to Historical Collection Patterns

As the fiscal year progresses, the accruing data allows for a closer estimate of final collections based on historical collection patterns. Potential total general fund collections for FY 2019 are calculated using various year-to-date percentages—minimum, maximum, median and average—since FY 2002. The results are shown in the graph below. Based on collections through the end of January, the difference between the high and low amounts is about \$361 million, with the average and median values very close to the HJ 2 estimate.

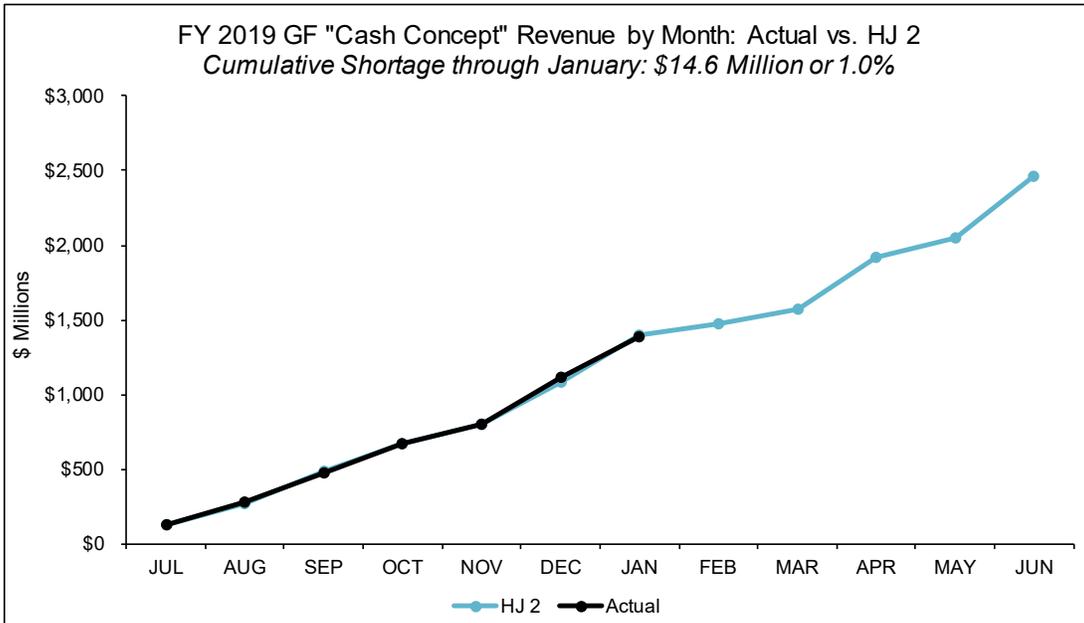


Potential total general fund collections range from a low of \$2,302 million to a high of \$2,664 million, with a median amount of \$2,463 million and average of \$2,495 million. The FY 2019 forecast for total general fund in HJ 2 is \$2,464 million.

## Cash Flow Model

The monthly cash flow model is based on state accounting (SABHRS) revenue data by month from FY 2002 to FY 2018, with accruals and subsequent accrual reversals removed. The top seven revenue sources and general fund transfers are modeled separately, with the remaining sources estimated as a group.

The chart below shows modeled cumulative HJ 2 by month with the blue line, and actual collections with the black line. Through January, the cash concept model suggests general fund revenue is below what would be expected based on the official revenue estimate by \$14.6 million or 1.0%. If revenue continues to be below HJ 2 by 1.0% through FY 2019, final collections could be \$25.7 million lower than expected.



Individual income tax has the largest difference with respect to the estimate in HJ 2; based on the cash flow model, individual income tax through January is \$34.3 million below the HJ 2 estimate.

