

Liquor Taxes

Beer Taxes

Wine Taxes

Liquor Profits



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www.leg.mi.gov/ess/fiscal
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Liquor Excise and License Tax

Revenue Description: The Department of Revenue (DOR) is authorized to sell liquor to retail liquor establishments throughout the state. These sales result in profits and taxes that are deposited in various state accounts. An excise tax is collected both on liquor sold by DOR and for liquor purchased outside the state, by airlines and railroads (carriers), for consumption within the state. The department also collects a license tax on the sale of liquor. A portion of the excise tax revenue is returned to Indian tribes through an agreement with the department.

Statutory Reference:

Tax Rate (MCA) - Excise tax (16-1-401), License tax (16-1-404)

Tax Distribution (MCA) - Excise tax (16-1-401 & 16-2-108), License tax (16-1-404)

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 Rate(s):

Excise Tax Rate

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 nationwide in the calendar year preceding imposition of the tax:

- 3.0% < 20,000 proof gallons
- 8.0% 20,000 to 50,000 proof gallons
- 13.8% 50,001 to 200,000 proof gallons
- 16.0% Over 200,000 proof gallons

The amount of excise taxes paid by carriers includes additional factors related to departures and passenger miles.

License Tax Rate

- 10.0% of the retail selling price on all liquor sold and delivered in the state by a company that manufactured, distilled, rectified, bottled, or processed and that sold more than 200,000 proof gallons of liquor nationwide in the calendar year preceding imposition of the tax
- 8.6% of the retail selling price on all liquor sold and delivered in the state by a company that manufactured, distilled, rectified, bottled, or
 processed and that sold <u>not more than</u> 200,000 proof gallons of liquor nationwide in the calendar year preceding imposition of the tax
 e license tax must be charged and collected on all liquor brought into the state and taxed by DOR. The retail selling price must be computed by

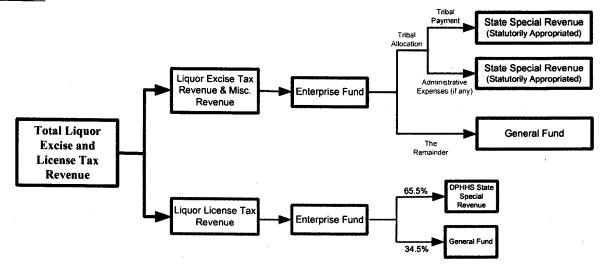
The license tax must be charged and collected on all liquor brought into the state and taxed by DOR. The retail selling price must be computed by adding to the cost of the liquor the state markup as designated by the department. The license tax must be figured in the same manner as the state excise tax and is in addition to the state excise tax.

Distribution:

Excise tax revenue, less amounts distributed to Indian tribes, is deposited in the enterprise fund for transfer to the general fund.

<u>License tax</u> revenue is allocated to the enterprise fund for transfer 34.5 % to the general fund and 65.5% to the Department of Public Health and Human Services for alcohol treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Distribution Chart:





Beer Tax

Revenue Description: A tax is levied on each barrel of beer (31 gallons) produced in or imported into Montana based on the amount produced. A portion of the revenue from the beer tax is returned to Indian tribes per an agreement between the Department of Revenue and the tribes.

Statutory Reference:

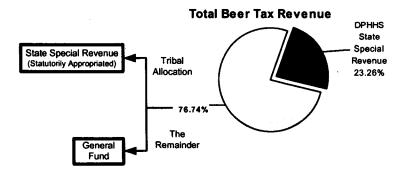
Tax Rate (MCA) – 16-1-406 Distribution (MCA) – 16-1-406 Date Due – end of the month and collected in the next month (16-1-406(2))

Applicable Tax Rate(s): The per barrel tax varies based on barrels of production:

up to 5,000 barrels - \$1.30 5,001 to 10,000 barrels - \$2.30 10,001 to 20,000 barrels - \$3.30 over 20,000 barrels - \$4.30

Distribution: Beer tax revenue is distributed 76.74 percent to the general fund and 23.26 percent to the DPHHS state special revenue alcohol account. The general fund portion is reduced by the amount of the tribal distribution.

Distribution Chart:





Wine Tax

Revenue Description: A wine tax is levied on table wines imported into Montana by wine distributors or by the Department of Revenue (DOR), who is authorized to sell wines to retail liquor establishments throughout the state. A tax is also imposed on hard cider imported by a table wine distributor or DOR. A portion of wine tax revenue is returned to Indian tribes per an agreement between DOR and the tribes.

Statutory Reference:

Tax Rate (MCA) - 16-1-411(1), 16-2-301(2)

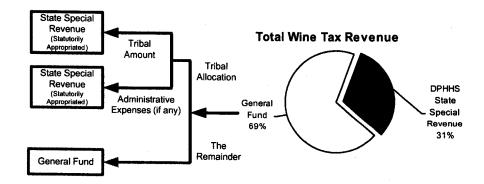
Tax Distribution (MCA) – 16-1-411(3), 16-2-301(2)

Date Due – 15th day of the month following the sale from the distributor's warehouse (16-1-411(2))

Applicable Tax Rate(s): A tax of \$0.27 is imposed per liter of wine and a tax of \$0.037 per liter is imposed on hard cider. An additional tax of \$0.01 per liter is imposed on table wine sold by a table wine distributor to an agent.

Distribution: The \$0.01 per liter tax is deposited into the general fund. After expenses and tribal allocations, other wine tax revenue is distributed 69.0% to the general fund and 31.0% to the DPHHS alcohol account. The general fund distribution is reduced by the amount of the tribal agreements.

Distribution Chart:





Liquor Profits

Revenue Description: The Department of Revenue (DOR) is authorized to sell liquor and fortified wine to retail liquor establishments throughout the state. These sales result in profits that are deposited in the general fund. Tax revenues generated from liquor excise and license taxes, as well as wine taxes, are estimated under separate methodologies.

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. House Bill 348 enacted by the 2001 Legislature phased-in liquor store commission increases based on sales volume over a three-year period beginning fiscal 2003. A 40.0 percent 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% but no greater than 24% alcohol by volume) is 51%. The mark-up percentage for both liquor and wine is determined by administrative rule (see ARM 42.11.104).

Statutory Reference:

Tax Rate – Authority to markup the price is found in 16-1-404(2) and ARM 42.11.104 Tax Distribution (MCA) – 16-2-108(4) Date Due – NA

Applicable Tax Rate(s): N/A

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

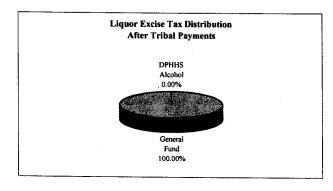
Distribution Chart:

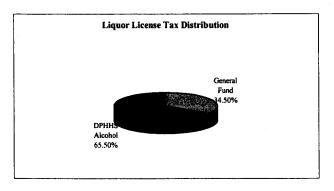


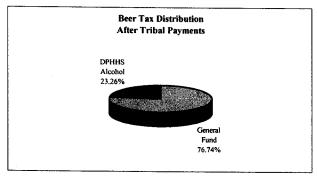


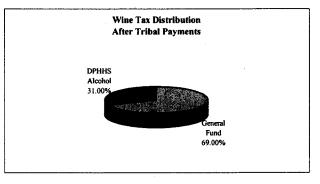
Liquor Tax, Beer Tax, Wine Tax, Liquor Profits - Revenue Distribution Matrix

	01100	02966	02034		
	General	Tribal	DPHHS		
Revenue Source	Fund	Agreement	Alcohol		
Liquor Excise Tax *	100.00%	Agreement	0.00%		
Liquor License Tax	34.50%	•	65.50%		
Beer Tax *	76.74%	Agreement	23.26%		
Wine Tax *	69.00%	Agreement	31.00%	•	
Liquor Profits	100.00%		0.00%		





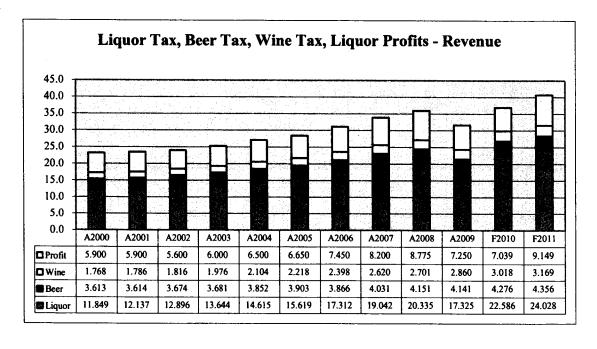






Liquor Tax, Beer Tax, Wine Tax, Liquor Profits - Revenue

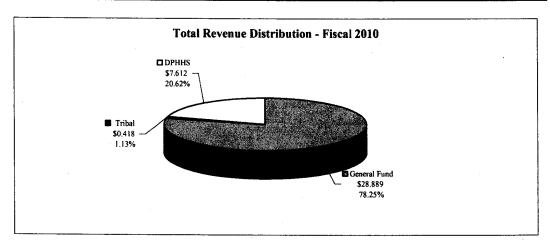
	Fiscal	Liquor	Beer	Wine	Total	Liquor	Total
	Year	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Profits	Revenue
							
Α	2000	11,849,398	3,613,076	1,767,654	17,230,128	5,900,000	23,130,128
Α	2001	12,137,309	3,614,271	1,786,403	17,537,983	5,900,000	23,437,983
Α	2002	12,895,945	3,673,818	1,815,798	18,385,561	5,600,000	23,985,561
Α	2003	13,644,481	3,680,560	1,976,257	19,301,298	6,000,000	25,301,298
Α	2004	14,615,466	3,852,302	2,104,356	20,572,124	6,500,000	27,072,124
Α	2005	15,618,636	3,903,377	2,217,968	21,739,981	6,650,000	28,389,981
Α	2006	17,311,703	3,866,022	2,397,695	23,575,420	7,450,000	31,025,420
Α	2007	19,041,907	4,030,526	2,619,911	25,692,344	8,200,000	33,892,344
Α	2008	20,335,090	4,150,714	2,701,397	27,187,201	8,775,000	35,962,201
A	2009	17,324,804	4,141,236	2,859,963	24,326,003	7,250,000	31,576,003
F	2010	22,586,000	4,276,000	3,018,000	29,880,000	7,039,000	36,919,000
F	2011	24,028,000	4,356,000	3,169,000	31,553,000	9,149,000	40,702,000

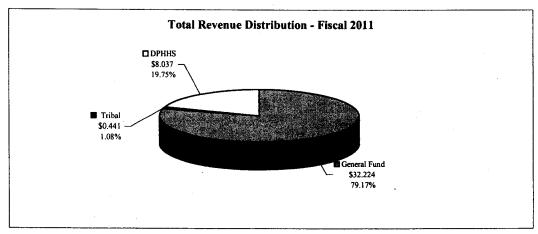




Liquor Tax, Beer Tax, Wine Tax, Liquor Profits - Revenue Distribution By Fund

		01100	02966	02442	02034	
F	Fiscal	General	Tribal	Local	DPHHS	Total
<u> </u>	Year	Fund	Agreement	Assistance	Alcohol	Revenue
A 20	000	14,458,678	194,728	4,102,327	4,374,395	23,130,128
A 20	001	14,660,173	183,504	4,142,381	4,451,924	23,437,983
A 20	002	19,129,296	190,218	1	4,666,047	23,985,562
A 20	003	20,153,742	242,535	. 0	4,905,021	25,301,298
A 20	004	21,538,226	304,929	0	5,228,968	27,072,124
A 20	005	22,557,913	303,778	0	5,528,289	28,389,980
A 20	006	24,690,807	332,373	0	6,002,240	31,025,420
A . 20	007	26,990,796	356,236	0	6,545,311	33,892,343
A 20	800	28,653,606	384,155	0	6,924,441	35,962,202
A 20	009	24,951,683	411,797	0	6,212,522	31,576,002
F .20	010	28,889,000	418,000	0	7,612,000	36,919,000
F 2	011	32,224,000	441,000	0	8,037,000	40,702,000

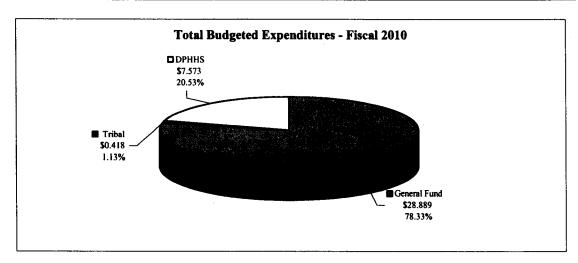


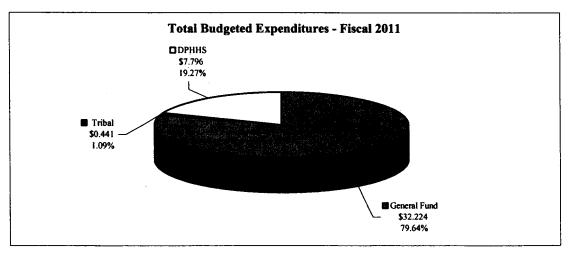




Liquor Tax, Beer Tax, Wine Tax, Liquor Profits - Expenditures/Appropriations By Fund

Π		01100	02966	02442	02034	
l	Fiscal	General	Tribal	Local	DPHHS	. Total
L	Year	Fund	Agreement	Assistance	Alcohol	Expenditures
A	2000	14,458,678	194,728	4,124,819	3,811,735	22,589,960
A	2001	14,660,173	183,504	4,123,584	5,250,569	24,217,830
Α	2002	19,129,296	190,218	(33,810)	4,696,747	23,982,451
Α	2003	20,153,742	242,535	0	4,995,529	25,391,806
Α	2004	21,538,226	304,929	0	5,032,932	26,876,087
Α	2005	22,557,913	303,778	0	5,525,810	28,387,501
Α	2006	24,690,807	332,373	0	6,320,939	31,344,119
Α	2007	26,990,796	356,236	0	6,585,714	33,932,746
Α	2008	28,653,606	384,155	0	6,578,953	35,616,714
Α	2009	24,951,683	411,797	0	7,702,623	33,066,103
F.	2010	28,889,000	418,000	. 0	7,372,811	36,879,811
P	2011	32,224,000	441,000	. 0	7,796,187	6,461,187





State Sales, Gasoline, Cigarette, and Alcohol Taxes

As of July 1, 2009 2009's noteworthy changes in bold

Sales Tax	Gas Tax (Per	Cigarette Tax (Per	Spirits Tax	Table Wine Tax (Per	Beer Tax (Per
. (a)	Gallon) (k, i)	Pack)	(Per Gallon)	Gallon)	Gallon)
Alabama 4%	\$0.209	\$0.425	\$16,17 (n)		\$1.05 (u)
Alaska none Arizona 5.6% (b)	\$0.08 (f)	\$2.00	\$12.80	\$2.50	\$1.07
Arizona 5.6% (b) Arkansas 6%	\$0.19 \$0.218	\$2.00 \$1.15	\$3.00 \$2.58	\$0.84 \$0.77	\$0.16 \$0.21
California 8.25% (w)	AND MANAGEMENT AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF T	\$0.87	\$3.30	\$0.20	\$0.20
Colorado 2.9%	\$0.22	\$0.84	\$2.28	\$0.28	\$0.08
Connecticut 6%	\$0.364	\$2.00	\$4,50	\$0.60	\$0.20
Delaware 2.07% (c)	\$0.23	\$1.15	\$5.46	\$0.97	\$0.16
Florida 6% Georgia 4%	\$0.345 \$0.124	\$1.339 \$0.37	\$6.50 \$3.70	\$2.25 \$4.54	\$0.48 \$1.01 (v)
Hawaii 4% (d)		\$0.37 \$2.60 (m)	\$3.79 \$5.98		
Idaho 6%	\$0.25	\$0.57	\$10.00 (n)	\$0.45	\$0.15
Illinois 6.25% Indiana 7%		\$0.98	\$4.50	\$0.73	\$0.185
Indiana 7%		\$0.995 \$1.36	\$2.68 \$11.32 (n)	\$0.47 \$ 1.75	\$0.115 \$0.19
Kansas 5.3%		\$0.79	\$2.50	\$0.30	\$0.18
Kentucky 6% (e)		\$0,60	\$1.92 (6)	\$0.50 (o)	\$0.08 (a)
Louisiana 4%	\$0.20	\$0.36	\$2.50	\$0.11	\$0.32
Maine 5% Maryland 6%	\$0.299 \$0.235	\$2.00	\$5,10 (n)		\$0.35
Massachusetts 6.25%	de la compania de la	\$2.00 \$2.51	\$1.50 \$4.05	\$0.40 \$0.55	\$0.09 \$0.11
Michigan 6%	\$0.309	\$2.00	\$11.65 (n)	\$0.51	\$0.20
Minnesota 6.875%	CONTRACTOR	\$1.504	\$5.03	\$0.30	\$0.15
Mississippi 7%		\$0.68	\$6.75 (n)	\$0.427	\$0.427
Missouri 4,225%	Company of the Compan	\$0.17	\$2.00	\$0.42	\$0.06
Montana none Nebraska 5.5%	CONTROL CONTRO	\$1.70	\$7.90 (n)	\$1.06	\$0.14
Nebraska 5.5% Nevada 6.85%	And the second s	\$0.64 \$0.80	\$3.75 \$3.60	\$0.95 \$0.70	\$0.31 \$0.16
New Hampshire none	The second secon	\$1.78	ψο.ου (0)	ψο.το (p)	\$0.30
New Jersey 7%		\$2.70	\$5.50	\$0.875	\$0.12
New Mexico 5.375% (g)	\$0.188	\$0.91	\$6,06	\$1.70	\$0.41
New York 4%	\$0.425	\$2.75	\$6.44	\$0.30	\$0.14
N. Carolina 4.5%		\$0,35	\$9.94 (n)		
N. Dakota 5%	errorrorrorrorrorrorrorrorrorrorrorrorro	\$0.44	\$2.50	\$0.50	
Ohio 5,5% (h) Oklahoma 4,5%		\$1.25 \$1.03	\$8.73 (n)	\$0.32 \$0.72	Account of the Control of the Contro
Oregon none		\$1.03 \$1.18	\$5.56 \$20.76 (n)	CONTRACTOR	\$0.40 \$0.0839
Pennsylvania 6%	***************************************	\$1.35	\$6.65 (n)	(p)	\$0.08
Rhode Island 7%	CONTRACTOR	\$3.46	\$3.75	\$0.60	WY 2000 CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF
S. Carolina 6%	Programme and the control of the con	\$0.07	\$5.42 (t)	\$1.08	\$0.77
S. Dakota 4%		\$1.53	\$3.93 (s)	\$0.93 (s)	\$0.27
Tennessee 7%		\$0.62	\$4.40	\$1.21	\$0.14 (r)
Texas 6.25% (i) Utah 5.95% (w)		\$1.41 \$0.695	\$2.40 \$11.12 (n)	\$0.204 (p)	\$0.20 \$0.41
Vermont 6%	NATIONAL CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CO	\$2.24	φ11.12 (II) (q)	\$0.55	NOT THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE P
Virginia 5% (w)		\$0.30	\$19.00 (n)	\$1.51	\$0.2565
Washington 6.5% (j)	CONTRACTOR	\$2.025	\$19.51 (n)	\$0.87	\$0.26
West Virginia 6%	ender national contraction and analysis are an experienced and an expension of the second and th	\$0.55	\$2.05 (n)	\$1.00	ACM CARRIED CONTRACTOR CARROLL SERVICE CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CARROLL CONTRACTOR CARROL
Wisconsin 5%		\$2.52	\$3,25	\$0.25	\$0.08
Wyoming 4%		\$0.60	(p)	(p)	BROWN CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY
D.C. 5.75%	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$0.30	\$0.09

- (a) In addition to sales taxes some states levy gross receipts taxes (GRTs). GRTs are collected at the firm level instead of at retail, and apply to a broad range of intermediate goods, unlike sales taxes which in principle should apply only to end products. Some states levy only a GRT, and some levy both a GRT and a sales tax.
- (b) Arizona has no sales tax but does have a 5.6% GRT called the transaction privilege tax.
- (c) Delaware has no sales tax but does have a GRT. Business and occupational gross receipts tax rates range from 0.104% to 2.07%, depending on the business activity.
- (d) Hawaii has no sales tax but does have a GRT. The rate varies depending on the business activity; it is 0.15% on insurance commissions, 0.5% on certain activities such as wholesaling, and 4% on most activities at the consumer level.
- (e) Kentucky has a GRT called the limited liability entity tax (LLET) in addition to its 6% sales tax. Corporations pay the LLET, which is the lesser of 0.095% of gross receipts or 0.75% of gross profits. The tax phases in between \$3 million and \$6 million of gross receipts or profits. Minimum tax \$175.
- (f) Alaska's 8 cents per gallon tax is suspended from 9/1/08 through 8/31/09.
- (g) New Mexico has no sales tax but does have a GRT. The rate varies by municipality, with a minimum of 5.375%.
- (h) Ohio has a GRT that is levied in addition to its 5.5% sales tax. It is called the commercial activity tax (CAT), and it is being phased in to replace Ohio's Corporate Franchise Tax. Firms with receipts over \$1 million pay the CAT; firms with receipts between \$150K and \$1 million pay a minimum tax of \$150. The rate from April 2008 through March 2009 is 0.208% and will increase to the final rate of 0.26% on 4/1/2009.
- (i) Texas has a GRT that is levied in addition to its 6.25% sales tax. It is called the franchise tax and the rate is 1% (.5% for retailers).
- (j) Washington has a GRT in addition to its 6.5% sales tax. It is called the business and occupation Tax and is levied at various rates. The major rates are 0.471% for retail sales, 0.484% for wholesale and manufacturing, and 1.5% for service and other activities.
- (k) In addition to the 18.4 cpg Federal gasoline tax.
- (I) The American Petroleum Institute has developed a methodology for determining the average tax rate on a gallon of fuel. Rates may include any of the following: excise taxes, environmental fees, storage tank fees, other fees or taxes, general sales tax, and local taxes. In states where gasoline is subject to the general sales tax, or where the fuel tax is based on the average sale price, the average rate determined by API is sensitive to changes in the price of gasoline. States that fully or partially apply general sales taxes to gasoline: CA, CO, GA, IL, IN, MI, NY. Rates shown are as of April 3, 2009.
- (m) Hawaii's cigarette excise tax will increase to \$2.80 on July 1, 2010 and \$3.00 on July 1, 2011.
- (n) States where the state government controls all sales. The implied excise tax rate is calculated using methodology designed by the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States (DISCUS).
- (o) There is an additional 11% wholesale sales tax on all alcoholic beverages.
- (p) All wine sales are through state-run stores. Revenue in these states is generated from various taxes, fees and net profits.
- (q) Control state where the implied excise tax rate as calculated by DISCUS is less then zero.
- (r) There is an additional 17% wholesale tax on beer.
- (s) There is an additional 2% wholesale tax on wine and spirits.
- (t) Includes a wholesale tax of \$5.36 per case.
- (u) Includes a local rate of \$0.52 per gallon statewide.
- (v) Includes a local rate of \$0.53 per gallon statewide.
- (w) California and Virginia rates each include a 1% statewide local sales tax rate. Utah rate includes a 1.25% statewide local sales tax rate.

Sources: American Petroleum Institute, state revenue departments, Distilled Spirits Council of the U.S., Commerce Clearing House, and Tax Foundation.

Tax Foundation
Ph: (202) 464-6200
www.taxfoundation.org

