

Department of Legislative Services
 Maryland General Assembly
 2003 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

House Bill 87 (Delegates Bronrott and Marriott)
 Ways and Means

Alcoholic Beverage Tax - Tax Rates

This bill increases the State tax rates for alcoholic beverages from \$1.50 to \$5.12 per gallon for distilled spirits (from 39.63 cents to \$1.3527 cents for each liter), from 40 cents to \$1.28 per gallon for wine (from 10.57 cents to 33.8176 cents for each liter), and from 9 cents to 64 cents per gallon for beer (from 2.3778 cents to 16.9088 cents for each liter). For distilled spirits that contain alcohol greater than 100 proof, the additional tax is raised from 1.5 cents to 5.12 cents per gallon, for each proof over 100 proof.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2003.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund revenue increase of approximately \$92.7 million in FY 2004. Future year revenues increase by 1.5% annually. Expenditures are absorbable within existing resources.

(\$ in millions)	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
GF Revenue	\$92.7	\$94.1	\$95.5	\$96.9	\$98.4
Expenditure	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Effect	\$92.7	\$94.1	\$95.5	\$96.9	\$98.4

Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate effect

Local Effect: None.

Small Business Effect: Potential meaningful.

Analysis

Current Law: State tax rates for alcoholic beverages in Maryland are \$1.50 per gallon for distilled spirits, 40 cents per gallon for wine, and 9 cents per gallon for beer.

Background: The tax on distilled spirits has not increased since 1955, and the tax on beer and wine was last increased in 1972.

Exhibit 1 shows alcoholic beverage tax rates in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

State Fiscal Effect: This bill raises the tax on alcoholic beverages by \$.05 per drink – from \$.01 to \$.06. As a result, general fund revenues would increase by approximately \$92.7 million in fiscal 2004 based on the following facts and assumptions:

- An estimated 105.3 million gallons of beer are projected to be purchased in fiscal 2004. Due to the tax increase, sales could decrease by 2.32% in fiscal 2004.
- Approximately 11.0 million gallons of wine are projected to be purchased in fiscal 2004. Due to the tax increase, sales could decrease by 1.74% in fiscal 2004.
- Approximately 8.5 million gallons of distilled spirits are projected to be purchased in fiscal 2004. Due to the tax increase, sales could decrease by 8.69% in fiscal 2004.

Future year revenues are expected to increase by approximately 1.5% annually.

To the extent that the tax increases proposed by the bill result in a higher incidence of cross-border sales activity than is accounted for in the estimate, revenues would in turn be lower than estimated. This would most likely apply to the sale of distilled spirits, since it is the most price sensitive.

Any expenditures associated with printing new tax forms and postage are assumed to be minimal and could be absorbed within existing budgeted resources.

Small Business Effect: The alcoholic beverage tax increase will result in a decline in sales for all retailers and wholesalers of alcoholic beverages. Those businesses located near the State's borders, particularly those in Montgomery and Prince George's counties, could be more adversely affected as customers in those areas could cross the border to purchase alcoholic beverages, where the taxes are somewhat lower.

Also, small businesses that import beer into the State would be required to prepay the tax.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: None.

Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Comptroller of Maryland (Bureau of Revenue Estimates),
Department of Legislative Services

Fiscal Note History: First Reader - March 6, 2003
mam/jr

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Exhibit 1
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes by State, as of January 2003

State	Distilled Spirits¹ (\$ per gallon)	Wine² (\$ per gallon)	Beer³ (\$ per gallon)
Alabama	*	\$1.70	\$.53
Alaska	\$5.60	.85	.35
Arizona	3.00	.84	.16
Arkansas	2.50	.75	.23
California	3.30	.20	.20
Colorado	2.28	.32	.08
Connecticut	4.50	.60	.19
Delaware	3.75	.97	.16
Florida	6.50	2.25	.48
Georgia	3.79	1.51	.48
Hawaii	5.92	1.36	.92
Idaho	*	.45	.15
Illinois	4.50	.73	.185
Indiana	2.68	.47	.12
Iowa	*	1.75	.19
Kansas	2.50	.30	.18
Kentucky	1.92	.50	.08
Louisiana	2.50	.11	.32
Maine	*	.60	.35
Maryland	1.50	.40	.09
Massachusetts	4.05	.55	.11
Michigan	*	.51	.20
Minnesota	5.03	.30	.15
Mississippi	*	.35	.43
Missouri	2.00	.36	.06
Montana	*	1.06	.14
Nebraska	3.00	.75	.23
Nevada	2.05	.40	.09
New Hampshire	*	**	.30
New Jersey	4.40	.70	.12
New Mexico	6.06	1.70	.41
New York	6.44	.19	.125
North Carolina	*	.79	.53
North Dakota	2.50	.50	.16
Ohio	*	.32	.18
Oklahoma	5.56	.72	.40
Oregon	*	.67	.08
Pennsylvania	*	**	.08
Rhode Island	3.75	.60	.10
South Carolina	2.72	.90	.77
South Dakota	3.93	.93	.27
Tennessee	4.40	1.21	.14
Texas	2.40	.20	.19
Utah	*	**	.35
Vermont	*	.55	.265
Virginia	*	1.51	.26
Washington	*	.87	.261
West Virginia	*	1.00	.18
Wisconsin	3.25	.25	.06
Wyoming	*	**	.02
District of Columbia	1.50	.30	.09

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

¹22 states and DC have different rates for products with certain percentages of alcohol and/or other sales/excise taxes.

²37 states have different rates for products with certain percentages of alcohol and/or other sales/excise taxes.

³23 states have different rates for products with certain percentages of alcohol and/or other sales/excise taxes.

*In 18 states, the government directly controls the sales of distilled spirits. Revenue in these states is generated from various taxes, fees, and net liquor sales.

**All wine sales are through state stores. Revenue in these states is generated from various taxes, fees, and net profits.