The smaller economy that results from the MATS rulemaking-induced closures in Colstrip yields a lower revenue base for the state. Revenues are also affected by the loss of production taxes at the Rosebud Mine and the Colstrip SES, which are categorized as selected sales taxes shown in Table 6. Not all revenue sources shown in the table are general fund revenues subject to the discretion of the legislature. Taken as a whole, they exceed $100 million per year.

Table 6

The Economic Implications of MATS Rulemaking in Montana
Selected State Revenue Impacts (Millions of Dollars*)

	Impacts by Year		
Category	**2028**	**2035**	**2040**
Intergovernmental Revenue	-5.3	-14.9	-16.8
Selective Sales Tax	-46.9	-47.3	-47.5
License Taxes	-1.1	-1.3	-1.4
Individual Income Tax	-10.7	-11.6	-12.0
Corporate Income Tax	-3.4	-3.4	-3.4
Other Taxes	-2.6	-3.0	-3.3
Current Charges	-3.5	-4.1	-4.5
Miscellaneous General Revenue	-2.8	-3.3	-3.6
Utility Revenue	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
Liquor Store Revenue	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8
Insurance Trust Revenue	-25.6	-30.3	-33.0
Total	**-$102.8**	**-$120.4**	**-$126.8**

*All dollar amounts are inflation-corrected, expressed in terms of 2024 dollars.

An important factor in all of these detailed impacts is the change in population that is expected to occur due to the closures in Colstrip. This is not a prediction of overall population decline, but a population level that is lower than what would have occurred if the closures did not take place. As shown in Table 7, the population impacts increase substantially over time, and are dominated by those of working age and their children.