

To: Interested Parties
From: Dick Barrett¹
RE: Impact of 2025 Legislative Property Tax Adjustments
Date: Jun 19, 2026

1. Introduction.

In the 2025 session, the Montana Legislature passed two bills, HB 232 and SB 542, with the principal purpose of providing residential property tax relief. For several years, residential property values had increased dramatically, both absolutely and with respect to other classes of taxable property (agricultural, telecommunications, industrial, etc.), and as a result the burden of property taxes had shifted significantly towards homeowners. Importantly, this shift was not mirrored by an equivalent shift in the ability to pay of the taxpayers in question. The issue of residential property taxes rising sharply with respect to homeowners' incomes became, at least in some locations, acute, the most drastic expression of the issue being that some Montanans were being "taxed out of their homes."

2025 was hardly the first time the Legislature had grappled with this problem. Notably in 2009, statewide average residential appraised values had increased by about 50% over the previous six years.² Incorporating the corresponding higher taxable values into the tax base threatened to shift the base towards, and raise the tax burden on, residential property, and the legislature moved to mitigate this effect by lowering the residential tax rate sufficiently to leave the taxable value of residential property essentially unchanged.³

After 2015, when residential reappraisal was placed on a two year cycle, the Department of Revenue was charged with determining and reporting to the Revenue and Transportation Interim Committee⁴ the change in the residential tax rate that would neutralize the impact of reappraisal on residential taxable value, but whether the legislature actually changed the tax rate for that purpose was another matter. In particular, in 2023 the legislature did *not* reduce the residential rate, even though the average statewide appraised value had risen by somewhat

¹ Professor emeritus of Economics, University of Montana, and member of the Montana House and Senate Committees on Taxation, 2009-2020. I thank Doug Dalenberg, Mike Kadas and Rose Bender for helpful comments on an earlier draft.

² Residential property was reappraised on a six year cycle at that time.

³ The taxable value of a property equals its appraised (or "market") value times the tax rate for property of its type (residential in this case). Thus an increase in appraised value can be offset by a legislative reduction in the tax rate, leaving taxable value unchanged. In 2009, the legislature provided for the incorporation of higher appraised values over a six year period (2009-2015) with corresponding successive reductions in the residential property tax rate. These reductions in the tax rate were calibrated to the statewide average increase in appraised values, which meant there were some counties with above average inflation of appraised values (Flathead and Gallatin for example) where the taxable value of residential property rose despite the legislature's effort to mitigate the impact of reappraisal. Other counties were "over mitigated" and residential taxable value declined.

⁴ Now the Revenue Interim Committee.

more than 40% in just the two preceding years.⁵ The resulting shift of the tax base to residential property led to large increases in residential property taxes and ultimately prompted the reductions in rates and the rate structure redesign enacted in 2025.⁶

HB 232 and SB 542 contained multiple significant provisions, but for the purpose of the analysis presented below, the ones that are of interest are the creation of tiered residential and commercial property tax classifications, and adjustment of property tax rates, which took effect in tax year 2025.⁷ For 2025, both residential and commercial properties were divided into tiers or portions that were to be taxed at different rates. Specifically, in determining the taxable value of a commercial or residential property, the first \$400 thousand of its appraised value was subject to one (lowest) rate, the next \$400 thousand to \$1.5 million at a different (higher) rate, and the value in excess of \$1.5 million at yet another (highest) rate.⁸ There were also adjustments to the tax rates for agricultural and forest lands. Table 1 shows the percent change between 2024 and 2025 in the tax rates, by property class, enacted by the legislation. There were no changes in tax rates for property classes not included in Table 1.

The tax rate changes shown in the table have the effect of lowering property taxes for low and moderately valued residential property and low valued commercial property; lowering state property tax revenue; and increasing taxes for all other classes, especially for the portion of residential property value in excess of \$1.5 million, and forest lands. The shift in taxes to agricultural land is mitigated, but not eliminated, by the reduction in the agricultural land tax rate.

The analysis that follows describes the tax impacts of the tax rate changes shown in Table 1, and explores their implications, in greater detail. These tax effects are calculated by applying the new 2025 tax rates to 2024 figures for total appraised value, taxable value and tax

⁵ A significant constraint on lowering the residential tax rate was the impact on state revenue. In 2017, for example, the author carried a bill to reduce the residential rate sufficiently to leave the residential taxable value unchanged, but withdrew it when a fiscal note determined that forecasted state biennial revenue would be reduced by \$33.5 million if it passed. See the fiscal note at <https://docs.legmt.gov/download-ticket?ticketId=ff1b6aa2-279b-4396-bfca-52a9ceba820d>.

⁶ The source of the large increase in residential property taxes in 2023 was the subject of heated debate, with some observers blaming the reappraisal-driven shift of the tax base to residential property and others the expansion of local government and school budgets and spending. Statewide, the impact of the former factor was significantly greater, but which of these factors was more important varied, significantly, from place to place and even from one taxpayer to another in a given place. While the relative importance of these factors could easily be calculated numerically, that rarely happened. Instead, the answer to the question “Why are my property taxes are going up?” continued to be treated as a matter of opinion rather than of incontrovertible (and simple!) arithmetic.

⁷ There are additional provisions that take effect in tax year 2026, but are not considered here.

⁸ This description is somewhat simplified. For the details, see Megan Moore, Montana Legislative Office of Research and Policy Analysis, “HB 231 & SB 542: Property Tax Changes Summary,” at <https://archive.legmt.gov/content/Publications/fiscal/2027-Biennium/Publications-and-Libraries/Libraries/Property-Tax/HB231-SB542-Summary.pdf> and Montana Legislative Branch, Legislative Fiscal Division, “Commercial and Residential Property Taxes,” at <https://archive.legmt.gov/content/Publications/fiscal/2027-Biennium/Committees/LFC/Interim/Commercial-Residential-Property-Tax-Brochure.pdf>.

payments by property tax class and county.⁹ For the purpose of these calculations, total local government, special district and school revenue in each county is held constant at 2024 values; state mills are unchanged, and the homestead tax rebate provided for in the legislation is not taken into account in computing residential property tax changes. The intent of these calculations is to isolate the permanent impact of the 2025 tax rate changes, leaving every other determinant of tax values unchanged. As such, the tax changes calculated below should not be expected to equal the actual changes in taxes that occurred in 2025, which reflected not just the impact of changing tax rates, but also of the reappraisals, additions of newly constructed property, and rebates that occurred during the year. Similarly, these results do not include the effect of the 2026 changes in tax rates provided for in the legislation.

Table 1. 2024 to 2025 Percent Change in Statutory Tax Rates Implied by 2025 Legislation	
Property Classification	Percent Change
4. Residential property; first \$0 to \$400,000	-43.7
4. Residential property; next \$400,000 to \$1,500,000	-18.5
4. Residential property; in excess of \$1,500,000	16.4*
4. Commercial property; first \$0 to \$400,000	-25.9
4. Commercial property; next \$400,000 to \$1,500,000	0
4. Commercial property; in excess of \$1,500,000	0
10. Forest Land	37.0
3. Agricultural Land	-5.1
* Because of additional provisions affecting the determination of taxable values of high valued properties, this figure is an estimate. It is, however, consistent with the change, between 2024 and 2025, in the actual tax rates for this class computed as the ratios of total statewide taxable to appraised values reported by the Department of Revenue.	

The principal conclusions from the analysis below are: (1) Statewide, the tax rate changes displayed in Table 1 reduce taxes on residential property worth up to \$1.5 million by 20%, or \$227 million; taxes on low-valued commercial property also decline by 16% or \$8 million. (2) Most (83%) of these reductions are paid for by shifting property taxes to other classes, and especially high-valued residential property; the remaining 17% is paid for by reduced state revenue. (3) The percent reduction in residential property taxes varies quite substantially across counties, ranging from a high of 42% in Wibaux county to a low of 13% in Jefferson county. (4) County by county, residential property tax reductions are generally inversely related to residential property tax burdens, i.e. counties with relatively low burdens tend to get the most relief while counties with the highest burdens tend to get the least relief. As a result, the net effect of this pattern of tax cuts is to increase the disparity of property tax burdens across counties. (6) Avoiding such disparities can best be achieved by making property tax relief means

⁹ I thank Eric Dale, at the Montana Department of Revenue, for providing this data, for both 2024 and 2025.

tested, i.e. by determining the amount of relief received by a household in relation to its income as well as the property taxes it pays.

2. Statewide Impacts

Table 2. Tax Reductions Resulting from Tax Rate Adjustments; Statewide Average; \$ Millions		
Class	Change in Taxes for Classes Receiving Reduction	
	Amount	Percent
4. Residential \$0 - \$1,500,000	-\$227.39	-19.8%
4. Residential \$0 - \$400,000	-\$173.17	-36.3%
4. Residential \$400,000 - \$1,500,000	-\$54.21	-8.1%
4. Commercial \$0 - \$400,000	-\$7.64	-16.1%
Total	-\$235.02	-19.6%

Table 2 displays the statewide reductions in property taxes that Class 4 residential and commercial properties would have received from a shift to 2025 rates, all other things equal. All together the shift in rates provides \$235 million in property tax reductions for the affected classes. Almost all (97%) of that total goes to the residential property targeted for relief in the legislation, i.e. the portion of residential property worth less than \$1.5 million, with the bulk of residential relief in turn accruing to property worth less than \$400 thousand. Statewide taxes on the two relatively low-valued tiers of residential property decline by 19.8%.

These reductions in property taxes have to be “paid for” by either an increase in taxes on other classes of property and/or a reduction in total property tax revenue. Table 3 displays the amounts of these payments. Note that given the assumption that local mills adjust to maintain constant local revenue, any loss of total revenue must accrue to the state.

Table 3 shows that the residential tax relief resulting from the 2025 adjustments of tax rates is “paid for” mainly by higher taxes on high-valued residential property (27%), moderate- and high-valued commercial property (total of 18%) and class 9 transmission and pipeline property (15%), and by a reduction in state revenue (23%). With the exception of forest and agricultural land, and high-valued residential property, every class to which taxes are shifted is subject to an approximately 13% increase in taxes. Forest and high-valued residential property experience greater increase because their tax rates were increased in the legislation. Taxes on agricultural land increased by less (7%) because its tax rate was reduced. It is left to the legislature to decide if the income transfers and disparities of treatment implied by these numbers are appropriate (if indeed the legislature is aware of them).

Table 3. Tax Increases Resulting from Tax Rate Adjustments and Shares of the Cost of Tax Reductions; Statewide Average; \$ Millions			
Class	Change in Taxes for Classes Experiencing Increase		Share of Cost of Reductions
	Amount	Percent	
1. Mine Net Proceeds	\$0.23	11.53%	0.10%
2. Gross Proceeds Metal Mines	\$1.73	12.82%	0.74%
3. Agricultural Land	\$5.75	7.17%	2.44%
5. Telecomm. & Electric Co-ops	\$3.92	12.94%	1.67%
7. Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.	\$0.00	12.95%	0.00%
8. Business Personal Property	\$13.17	12.90%	5.60%
9. Transmission and Pipelines	\$34.73	12.47%	14.78%
10. Forest Land	\$1.09	53.76%	0.47%
12. Railroad and Airline Property	\$5.97	12.96%	2.54%
13. Telecommunication & Electric Property	\$8.61	12.87%	3.66%
14. Commercial Wind Generation Facilities	\$1.43	12.96%	0.61%
15. Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline	\$0.12	11.67%	0.05%
17. Data Centers	\$0.05	13.34%	0.02%
4. Residential under \$1,500,000	Tax reduction	NA	NA
4. Residential over \$1,500,000	\$63.34	29.47%	26.95%
4. Commercial under \$400,000	Tax reduction	NA	NA
4. Commercial \$400,000 - \$1,500,000	\$13.46	13.21%	5.73%
4. Commercial over \$1,500,000	\$27.64	13.14%	11.76%
Total Increased Taxes	\$181.24	15.61%	77.12%
Loss of State Revenue	\$53.78		22.88%
Total Cost of Reductions	\$235.02		100.00%

4. Disparity of County Impacts

Like all averages, the statewide average tax impacts discussed in the previous section disguise variability of impacts across counties. In this case, variability across counties in the degree of residential property tax relief provided by the legislation is substantial, and it is difficult to see what, if anything, justifies it. This is illustrated in Appendix 1, which lists, by county, the percentage decreases in taxes for the residential and commercial classes that receive property

tax relief from the legislation. The counties are listed in descending order of the percentage tax reduction experienced by the residential property targeted for relief (i.e. property worth between \$0 and \$1.5 million.)

Appendix 1 shows the substantial variation across counties in the degree of relief (i.e. the percentage reduction in total residential taxes) enjoyed by the targeted residential properties. The statewide average reduction for such property is 19.8% (see Table 2), but as shown in Appendix 1, residential taxes in the five counties receiving the most relief (Wibaux, Rosebud, Carter, Fallon and Wheatland) decline by approximately 40%, while in the five counties receiving the least relief (Gallatin, Lake, Ravalli, Missoula, and Jefferson), the comparable decline is about 14%.

To some degree, these disparities result from the fact that the Legislature provided more tax relief (i.e. larger rate cuts, as seen in Table 1) for property in the bottom of the targeted range (property worth \$0 to \$400 thousand) than at the top of the range (property \$400 thousand to \$1.5 million). Thus, as a matter of legislative intent, there will be more tax relief for targeted property as a whole in counties with a relatively large proportion of low valued property.

But another, presumably unintended, source of the disparity in residential tax reductions across counties arises from the fact that reducing residential tax rates reduces the value of residential property and, to a lesser degree, the entire tax base, and to maintain a constant level of local revenue, local mills must rise, offsetting the effect on residential taxes of the reduction in the residential tax rate.¹⁰ Appendix 2 lists these percentage increases in local mills, by county, in ascending order. Mill increases vary substantially from county to county and are greater, the greater the share of the county tax base made up of residential property targeted for tax relief.

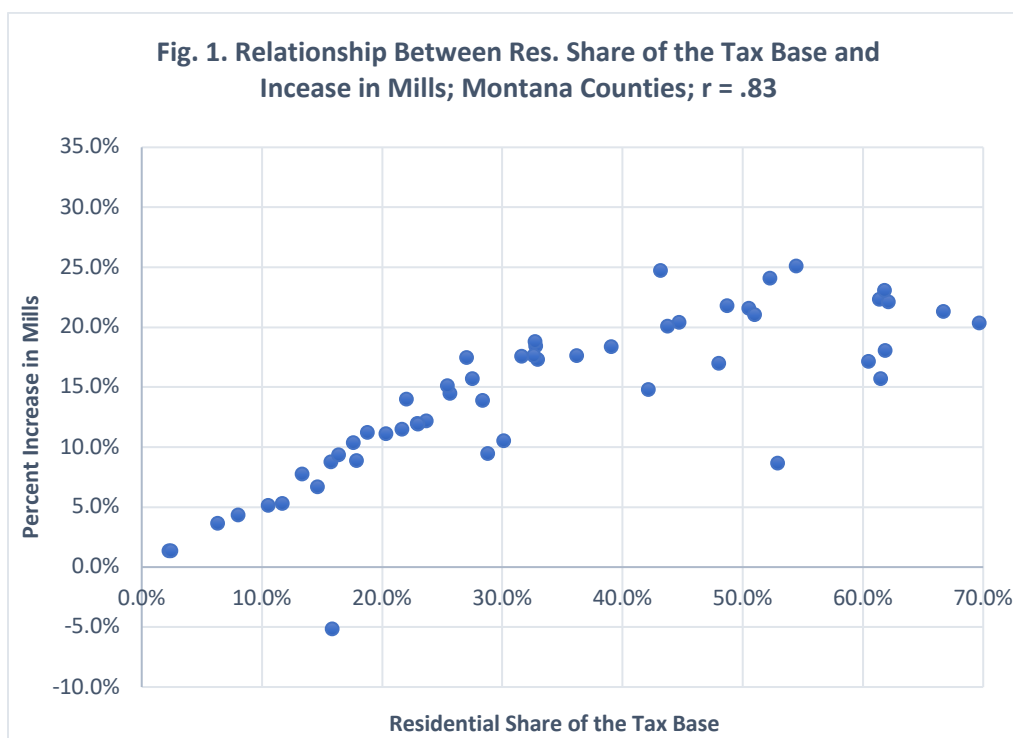
This is illustrated by Figure 1, which shows the relationship between the targeted residential property's share of the tax base (in 2024, prior to relief) and the percentage increase in local mills required to maintain constant local revenue implied by the legislation. Each unit of observation (dot in the figure) corresponds to a county. Figure 1 shows that the greater the share of residential property in the tax base, the larger the increase in mills required to

¹⁰ When the legislature changes tax rates, and, as a result, local mills are adjusted to maintain local revenue, the percentage change in taxes on an individual property, $\Delta\%T$, is given by $\Delta\%T = \Delta\%r + w \cdot \Delta\%M \cdot (1 + \Delta\%r)$, where $\Delta\%M$ is the percent change in local mills, $\Delta\%r$ is the legislatively determined percentage change in the tax rate applicable to the individual property in question, and w is the share of local mills in total (local plus state) mills. For an individual property of a given type and market value, $\Delta\%r$ does not change from county to county, but $\Delta\%M$ and w do. As a result, the amount of tax relief residential properties of a given value receive varies from one county to another and is greater, the smaller the upward adjustment of the mill rate and the lower the initial level of local mills. For example, under the legislation the taxable value of a \$400,000 residence will decline by 43.7% in both Gallatin and Missoula counties. But in Gallatin county, where local mills rise by 8.7% and w equals .78, total taxes on the residence will fall by 39.9%, while in Missoula county where local mills rise by 18.1% and w equals .86, these taxes fall by 34.9%.

maintain constant local revenue and, accordingly, the lower the net residential property tax relief provided.¹¹

A non-political rationale for enacting a property tax relief measure with such disparate effects across counties is difficult to imagine. Presumably, the greatest relief should go to counties where the burden of property taxation is the greatest, where burden is measured by the effective residential property tax rate, i.e. residential property taxes as a percentage of income.

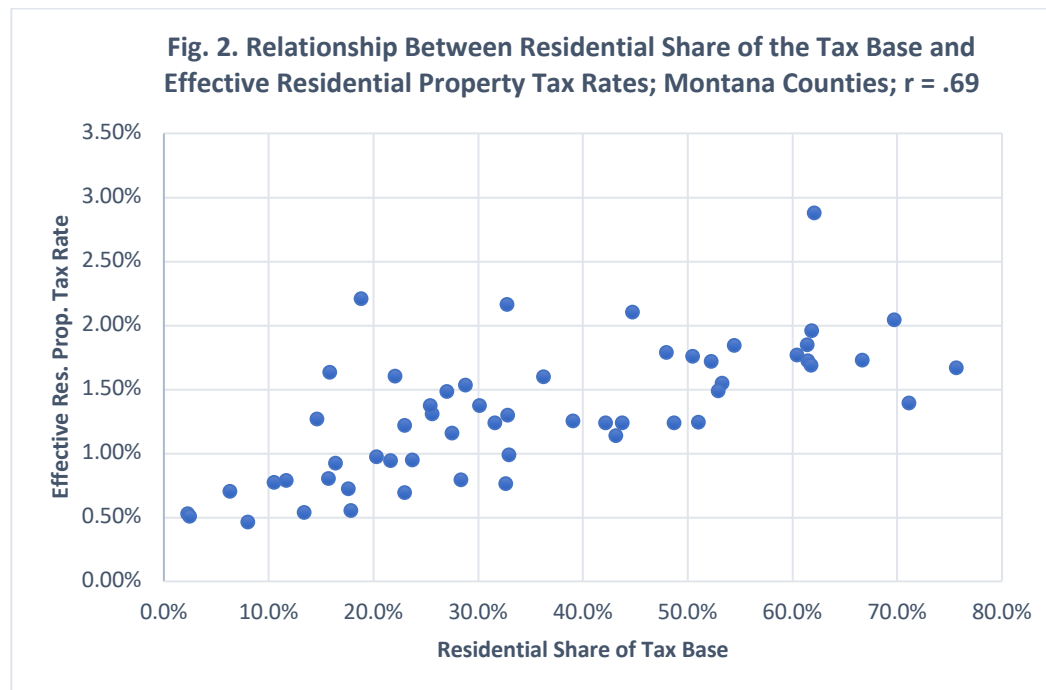
A valid objection to that presumption is that differences in burdens across counties are at least partially elective, as, for example, when residents of Missoula county vote to tax themselves more than residents in Carbon county do. Arguably, the state should not have to subsidize, through a property tax assistance program, Missoula voters who chose to burden themselves with higher taxes.



But while voter preferences may indeed produce disparities in residential property tax burdens, another significant determinant is again the composition of the tax base. In counties with a large residential tax base (large relative to the entire tax base), the cost of funding normal public services (i.e. not the extra services or amenities typically funded through voted levies) necessarily falls mainly on residential property. This result is illustrated in Figure 2, which shows

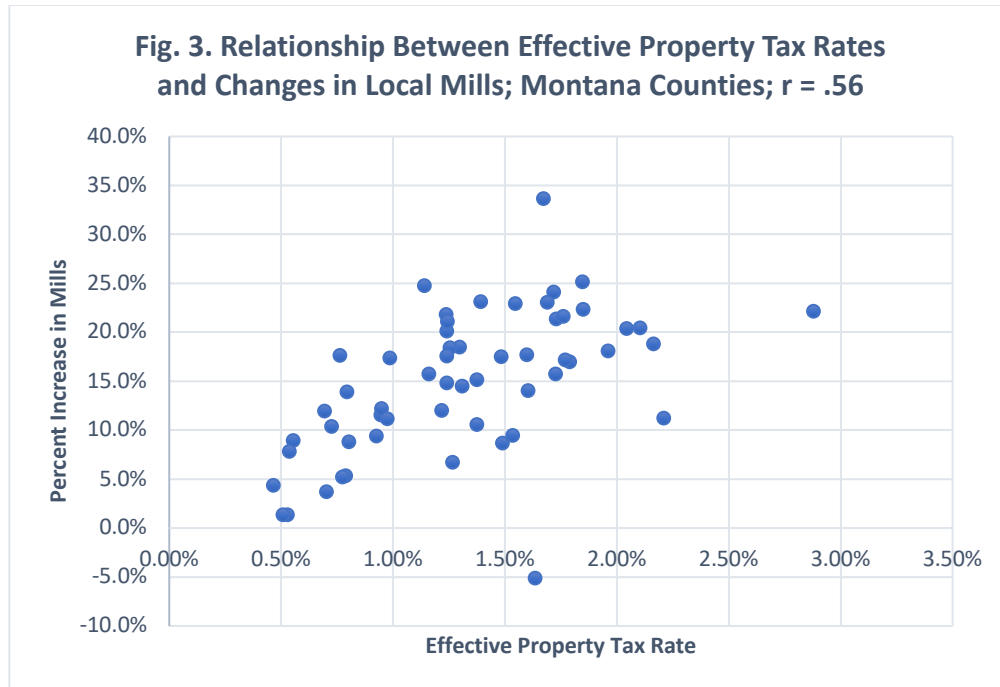
¹¹ Local mills in one county (Madison) decline, rather than rise. That is because although the taxable value of property worth less than \$1.5 million goes down due to tax rate cuts, the taxable value of property worth more than \$1.5 million (of which there is a great deal) goes up due to the rate increase. The net effect is to increase the tax base and mills float down to maintain constant revenue. In general, the increase in mills will be attenuated by a higher concentration of very high-valued property

the relationship between the targeted residential property's share of the tax base and the effective residential property tax rate.¹² As in Figure 1, each dot in Figure 2 corresponds to a Montana county. Figure 2 indicates that the relative abundance of residential property (or paucity of non-residential property) in the tax base is an important (albeit not the sole) determinant of the residential property tax burden, implying that disparities in that burden across counties are not mainly elective.



The implication of the findings in Figures 1 and 2 is that the legislative changes to 2025 tax rates displayed in Table 1 do indeed provide residential tax relief across Montana, but they provide the most relief where it is least needed, and the least relief where it is most needed. Moreover, the net effect of these tax rate changes is to increase, rather than reduce, existing disparities in residential property tax burdens across counties, for which there is no evident justification. These results are illustrated in Figure 3, which shows the relationship between the percent increase in mills resulting from the legislative adjustment of tax rates and the effective rate of residential property taxation. The units of observation are again Montana counties. As the figure indicates, counties with the larger increases in mills and lower relief tend to be those with higher tax burdens.

¹² Effective property tax rates are defined here as 2024 per capita residential taxes by county on property worth up to \$1.5 million, as a percentage of per capita personal income by county. The latter data are available at FRED, the Federal Reserve of St. Louis on-line data base. See <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?eid=267738&rid=175>.



4. Conclusions

When it comes to property tax relief, the Law of Unintended Consequences appears to be in full effect. Given the very substantial variation across Montana counties in residential property tax revenue requirements and the composition of tax bases, across the board state level property tax assistance efforts will almost inevitably result in assistance being provided where it is not really needed, and not being provided where it is.

This result is clearly horizontally inequitable, meaning that it results in taxpayers who are quite similarly situated in terms of income, home value and household wealth paying dissimilar taxes and receiving dissimilar tax relief simply because of county of residence.¹³

Providing tax relief where it is not needed, rather than targeting it to where it is needed, also has the effect of raising the total cost of providing relief. The only way to avoid this outcome is to use some form of means testing to identify the individual taxpaying households for whom property taxes are burdensome and unsustainable, and channel relief to those households.

Means testing is already applied, albeit partially and inefficiently, in all of the state's taxpayer assistance programs. One approach to expanding means testing would be to adopt a circuit breaker, i.e. a system under which the property tax liability of a household is capped at a specified percentage of its income. There are a number of features of such a system that need

¹³ For example, the legislation reduces the taxes on a \$400,000 property by 46% in Madison county but only 29% in Lincoln county.

to be determined, but the outcome of adopting a circuit breaker should be a significant reduction in the regressivity and horizontal inequity of the residential property tax, and the provision of tax relief at a relatively modest cost.¹⁴

¹⁴ In 2020, the Revenue Interim Committee recommended the introduction of a circuit breaker bill in the 2021 session. The text of that bill can be found here: <https://archive.legmt.gov/content/Committees/Interim/2019-2020/Revenue/Meetings/September-2020/HJ35-02.pdf>. Copies of reports and analyses of the circuit breaker received by the committee are available here: <https://archive.legmt.gov/committees/interim/past-interim-committees/2019-2020/2019rvic/hj-35-study-state-and-local-tax-policy/index.html>.

Appendix 1. Percentage Tax Reductions Resulting from Tax Rate Adjustments; By Tax Class and County; in Descending Order of Reductions In Taxes on Low and Moderate Valued Residential Properties				
County	Class			
	4. Residential \$0 to \$400,000	4. Residential \$400,000 to \$1,500,000	4. Residential \$0 to \$1,500,000	4. Commercial \$0 to \$400,000
Wibaux	-43.1%	-17.7%	-41.8%	-25.1%
Rosebud	-41.7%	-15.7%	-40.4%	-23.2%
Carter	-43.2%	-17.9%	-40.2%	-25.2%
Fallon	-42.1%	-16.3%	-39.8%	-23.9%
Wheatland	-41.4%	-15.2%	-39.1%	-22.8%
Roosevelt	-39.9%	-13.2%	-38.9%	-20.9%
Powder River	-39.8%	-12.9%	-37.7%	-20.7%
Golden Valley	-41.3%	-15.1%	-37.1%	-22.7%
Prairie	-38.7%	-11.5%	-36.8%	-19.3%
Glacier	-39.4%	-12.4%	-36.0%	-20.3%
Treasure	-39.3%	-12.4%	-35.6%	-19.9%
Garfield	-38.3%	-10.7%	-35.1%	-18.6%
Toole	-38.2%	-10.7%	-35.1%	-18.7%
McCone	-36.9%	-8.8%	-35.0%	-16.7%
Richland	-38.3%	-10.8%	-34.3%	-18.8%
Phillips	-36.7%	-8.6%	-34.3%	-16.7%
Judith Basin	-40.8%	-14.3%	-34.2%	-22.0%
Big Horn	-37.9%	-10.1%	-34.2%	-18.3%
Daniels	-35.0%	-6.1%	-33.8%	-14.4%
Musselshell	-36.0%	-7.6%	-33.7%	-15.6%
Sheridan	-36.1%	-7.7%	-33.7%	-15.9%
Dawson	-34.6%	-5.4%	-32.8%	-13.8%
Blaine	-36.0%	-7.6%	-32.7%	-15.6%
Chouteau	-38.1%	-10.5%	-32.0%	-18.4%
Valley	-35.3%	-6.8%	-31.9%	-14.7%
Liberty	-38.1%	-10.4%	-31.6%	-18.4%
Pondera	-37.3%	-9.3%	-31.6%	-17.6%
Hill	-35.4%	-6.6%	-31.5%	-15.0%
Madison	-45.7%	-21.1%	-28.8%	-28.5%
Custer	-31.6%	-1.4%	-28.5%	-9.9%
Petroleum	-34.6%	-5.5%	-28.2%	-13.7%

Fergus	-35.3%	-6.6%	-27.6%	-14.7%
Teton	-35.4%	-6.6%	-26.3%	-14.8%
Silver Bow	-34.3%	-5.0%	-26.1%	-13.6%
Meagher	-34.3%	-5.1%	-25.5%	-13.4%
Powell	-37.0%	-9.1%	-25.3%	-17.1%
Stillwater	-39.1%	-11.9%	-25.3%	-19.7%
Cascade	-33.4%	-3.8%	-24.7%	-12.3%
Sweet Grass	-39.5%	-12.6%	-24.7%	-20.4%
Mineral	-32.0%	-1.7%	-23.2%	-10.3%
Deer Lodge	-32.4%	-2.4%	-22.9%	-10.9%
Sanders	-34.0%	-4.8%	-22.7%	-12.8%
Yellowstone	-33.8%	-4.3%	-22.0%	-13.0%
Beaverhead	-33.4%	-3.9%	-20.8%	-12.1%
Carbon	-36.3%	-7.9%	-20.4%	-16.0%
Granite	-34.2%	-5.0%	-17.9%	-13.0%
Lewis And Clark	-32.9%	-2.9%	-16.8%	-11.5%
Lincoln	-29.4%	1.6%	-16.3%	-6.6%
Park	-36.3%	-8.3%	-16.2%	-16.2%
Broadwater	-33.7%	-4.2%	-16.1%	-12.8%
Flathead	-36.7%	-8.7%	-16.1%	-16.6%
Gallatin	-39.9%	-13.0%	-15.1%	-20.9%
Lake	-34.6%	-5.5%	-15.1%	-13.6%
Ravalli	-33.7%	-4.2%	-14.4%	-12.6%
Missoula	-34.9%	-5.8%	-14.0%	-14.3%
Jefferson	-34.1%	-4.8%	-13.3%	-13.3%

Appendix 2. Increase in Mills Required to Maintain Constant Local Revenue After Legislative Tax Rate Changes; Montana Counties	
County	Percent Change in Mills
Madison	-5.1%
Wibaux	1.4%
Carter	1.4%
Fallon	3.7%
Rosebud	4.4%
Wheatland	5.2%
Golden Valley	5.4%
Judith Basin	6.7%
Roosevelt	7.8%
Gallatin	8.7%
Powder River	8.8%
Glacier	8.9%
Treasure	9.4%
Sweet Grass	9.5%
Prairie	10.4%
Stillwater	10.6%
Toole	11.2%
Garfield	11.3%
Big Horn	11.5%
Richland	12.0%
Chouteau	12.0%
Liberty	12.2%
Pondera	13.9%
McCone	14.0%
Phillips	14.5%
Powell	14.8%
Sheridan	15.2%
Flathead	15.7%
Blaine	15.7%

Carbon	17.0%
Park	17.2%
Hill	17.3%
Daniels	17.5%
Valley	17.6%
Musselshell	17.7%
Fergus	17.7%
Missoula	18.1%
Teton	18.4%
Dawson	18.5%
Petroleum	18.8%
Silver Bow	20.1%
Lake	20.4%
Meagher	20.4%
Yellowstone	21.1%
Jefferson	21.3%
Sanders	21.6%
Cascade	21.8%
Granite	22.2%
Broadwater	22.4%
Beaverhead	22.9%
Lewis And Clark	23.1%
Ravalli	23.1%
Deer Lodge	24.1%
Custer	24.7%
Mineral	25.1%
Lincoln	33.6%