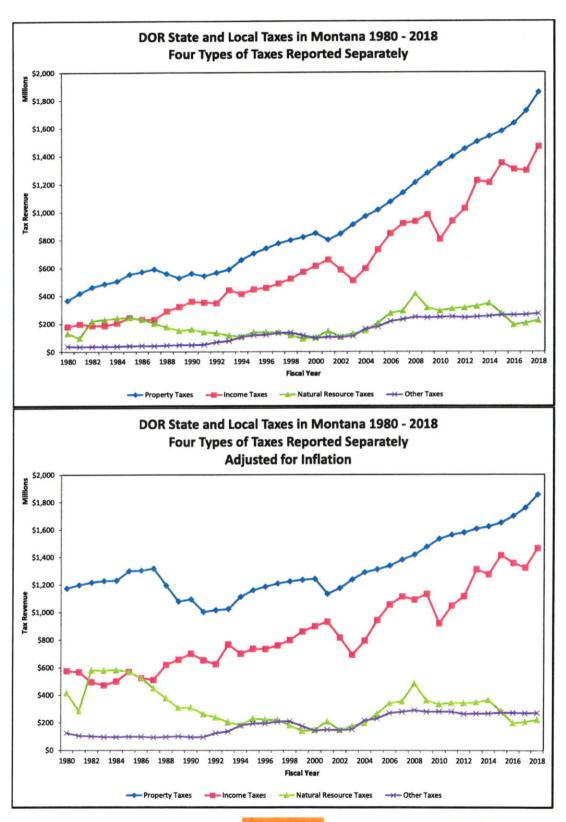
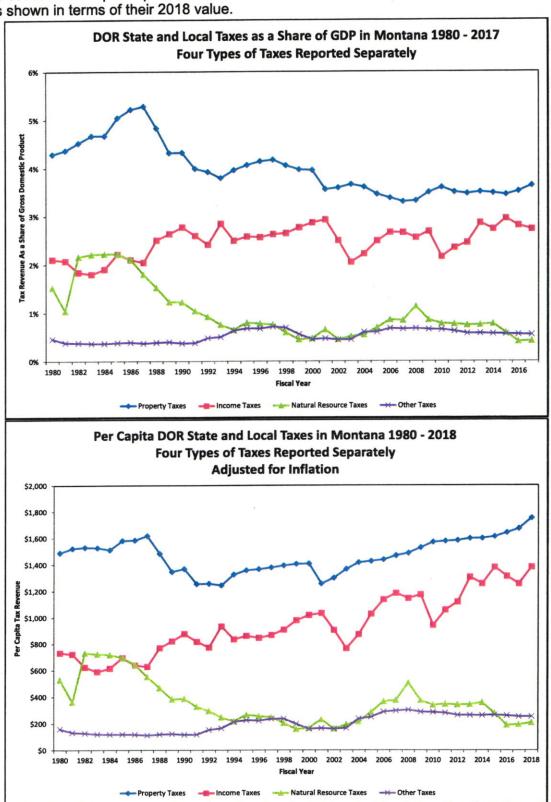
Montana Tax Trends

The two graphs on this page show total collections of taxes, divided into four categories, for Fiscal Years 1980 through 2018. The first shows the actual amount of collections each year. The second shows collections adjusted for inflation, with each year's collections shown in terms of their value in 2018.

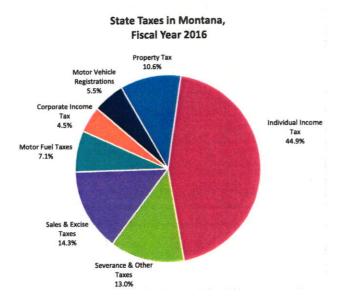


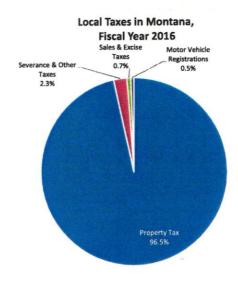
Montana Tax Trends

The two graphs on this page also show total collection of taxes in Montana, divided into the same four categories, for Fiscal Years 1980 through 2018. The first graph shows the amount of collections for each tax type as a share of Montana's gross domestic product for the same period. The second shows the amount of revenue collected on a per capita basis. The second chart is also adjusted for inflation, with each year's collections shown in terms of their 2018 value.



Department of Revenue Tax Collections





Local government and school district tax collections come almost entirely from property taxes. The coal gross proceeds tax, which is the locally collected severance tax, was originally a property tax, but the legislature changed it to a flat rate tax on the value of production in 1975 so that all mines would pay the same rate. Local option sales taxes collected by resort communities and local option vehicle taxes are each less than 1 percent of local tax collections.

The following table shows how each type of tax was allocated between state and local governments in the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2018. For the state share, it shows the allocation between the state general fund and earmarked uses. Each column shows the allocation of one type of tax. The bottom row shows the percentage of total state and local tax revenue from each type of tax. The rest of each column shows the percentage of collections of each type of tax that went to local governments, school districts, the state general fund, and various earmarked state funds in Fiscal Year 2018.

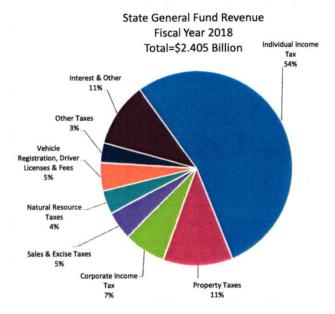
For taxes that are collected by the state, the table shows the share that is distributed to local governments and school districts. However, it does not reflect the fact that half of revenue going into the state general fund is distributed to local governments and school districts.

				es, FY 2018			
	Property Tax	Individual Income Tax	Severance & Other Taxes	Sales & Excise Taxes	Motor Fuel Taxes	Corporate Income Tax	Motor Vehicle Licenses
Local							
Governments & Special Districts	40.90%	-	15.38%	0.84%	-	-	-
Schools	41.47%		16.74%		-		-
State							
General Fund	16.57%	100.00%	38.12%	44.06%	-	100.00%	69.72%
University System	1.06%	-	0.81%	1.08%	-	-	
Health & Human Services	-	-	-	20.09%	-	-	
Regulation & Agency Operations	-	-	1.73%	15.09%	-	-	4.62%
Public Safety	-	-	2.07%	1.46%	0.05%	-	
Transportation	-	_	<u>-</u> -	0.22%	95.78%	-	22.71%
Environment	-	-	5.01%	0.30%	4.17%	-	
State Buildings		-	3.78%	0.29%	-	-	
Trust Funds (inc. Retirement)		-	16.36%	0.27%	-	-	0.16%
Parks, Recreation, Tourism		-	-	16.30%	-		2.80%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
% of Total from Each Tax	39.94%	30.36%	4.34%	13.54%	4.13%	4.09%	3.61%
Total From Each Tax (\$ millions)	\$1,703.136	\$1,294.934	\$184.991	\$577.407	\$175.973	\$174.393	\$153.8

Department of Revenue Tax Collections

The graph to the right shows the breakdown of general fund revenue for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2018, including taxes and non-tax revenue. The individual income tax is by far the largest single source of revenue for the general fund, and accounts for over half of state general fund revenue. The second largest source is property tax from the 95-mill statewide school equalization levy, which accounted for 11 percent of general fund revenue. Nearly all other revenue categories each accounted for less than 10 percent of general fund revenue.

The following table shows Department of Revenue collections of state taxes for Fiscal Years 2012 through 2018. For taxes where revenue is split between the state and local governments, this table shows only the state share. Details on each tax can be found in



later sections of this report. The Department of Revenue collects about 80 percent of state tax revenue. Other agencies that collect at least 1 percent of state tax revenue are the Department of Transportation (motor fuel taxes), the Commissioner of Securities and Insurance (insurance taxes), and the Department of Justice (gambling taxes).

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018
# 4 4 - 4 b 						_		_					
Individual Income Tax Income Tax Withheld	\$ 734,240,351	\$	783,631,123	s	816,681,159	\$	875,304,260	\$	904.652.951	\$	941,987,699	s	998,390,0
Income Tax All Other	164,610,850	•	264,158,862	•	246,603,249	•	300,440,621		280,174,810		226,236,943		299,386,5
Subtotal	898,851,201		1,047,789,985	_	1,063,284,408	_	1,175,744,881	_	1,184,827,762	_	1,168,224,644		1,297,776,
Corporation License Tax	127,774,092		177,500,421		147,550,091		172,731,561		118,386,603		125,991,635		167,099,8
Natural Resources Taxes (State Portion)													
Bentonite Tax	494,248		352,050		172,039		219,172		286,081		266,623		291,
Coal Severance Tax	52,742,627		56,573,818		57,676,184		60,891,414		60,358,548		58,808,035		60,097,
Oil and Gas Production Tax	110,123,693		120,794,398		135,766,496		92,502,365		45,537,806		54,846,008		65,514,
Resource Indemnity Trust Tax	2,343,678		2,112,327		2,278,971		3,303,038		2,335,153		2,622,658		2,531,
Metalliferous Mines License Tax	9,936,518		13,222,539		10,457,348		10,947,952		5,691,074		6,698,782		8,700,
Subtotal	175,640,765		193,055,132		206,351,039		167,863,941		114,208,662		123,242,105		137,135,
Other Taxes, Licenses and Services													
Cigarette Tax	75,533,075		74,790,040		73,839,772		71,843,320		73,219,123		71,872,218		65,495,
Telecommunications Excise Tax	21,459,017		20,651,872		19,656,770		18,256,517		16,774,868		15,602,798		13,725
Lodging Facility Use Tax	22,257,882		23,332,178		24,486,047		27,127,478		27,910,664		29,539,381		32,805
Inheritance/Estate Tax (Net)	59,718		1,676		3,741		35		62				
Sales Tax - Accommodations	15,606,496		16,719,931		17,725,159		19,696,526		21,492,606		21,780,133		24,091,
Nursing Facility Bed Tax	14,294,205		13,719,662		13,929,619		13,485,243		13,232,878		13,109,763		16,959,
Hospital Utilization Fee	21,238,158		21,703,642		22,179,418		23,626,972		22,667,834		22,282,214		22,619,
Emergency Telephone 911 System	13,212,111		13,062,990		13,009,356		12,947,304		13,120,489		13,020,367		13,003,
Electrical Energy Production Tax	4,481,361		5,066,602		4,279,845		5,132,926		4,536,484		4,313,577		4,301,
Abandoned Property	7,188,318		8,827,032		12,882,668		10,196,308		9,554,713		12,068,348		13,868
Tobacco Products Tax	12,024,144		12,386,794		12,562,721		12,894,293		13,131,013		13,268,717		12,864
Wholesale Energy Transaction Tax	3,427,411		3,558,221		3,112,284		3,795,377		3,516,131		3,463,834		3,628,
Public Service Commission Tax	2,461,936		2,608,068		4,910,861		3,254,094		2,897,229		4,745,981		3,936,
Sales Tax - Rental Vehicles Tax	3,419,763		3,523,211		3,521,324		3,906,745		4,269,438		4,536,234		4,958,
Contractor's Gross Receipts Tax	(3,041,921)		(137,587)		887,078		3,256,741		2,397,493		3,078,111		4,266,
Rail Car Tax	2,273,412		2,178,957		2,418,072		3,706,309		3,594,460		3,790,195		3,648,
Consumer Counsel Tax	1,523,517		1,063,563		1,444,344		1,469,750		1,002,553		1,365,518		919,
TDD Telecommunications Service Fee	1,325,236		1,317,336		1,430,128		1,321,811		1,334,146		1,352,174		1,365,
Intermediate Care Utilization Fee	882,024		951,767		906,220		906,155		1,036,982		743,617		614,
Other Taxes and Licenses	127,592		152,681	_	151,784	_	165,793	_	160,547	_	152,789	_	225,
Subtotal	219,753,456		225,478,635		233,337,211		236,989,696		235,849,713		240,085,969		243,300,
iquor Taxes, Profits, and Licenses													
Liquor Profits and License Fees (to GF)	9,559,079		10,584,631		10,560,209		11,253,438		11,373,175		12,034,865		12,459,
Liquor, Beer, and Wine Taxes	30,266,107		31,438,970	_	32,471,220	_	33,908,378	_	34,706,138	_	35,545,414	_	36,450,
Subtotal	39,825,185		42,023,600		43,031,429		45,161,815		46,079,313		47,580,279		48,910,
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	\$ 1,461,350,452	\$	1,685,847,774	S	1,693,554,177	S	1,798,491,894	s	1,699,352,053	S	1,705,124,632	s	1,894,222,

Property Taxes Paid by Class

Property Taxes Paid by Class of Property in 2018

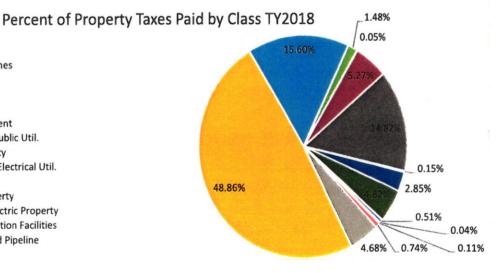
The following table presents market value, taxable market value, and the taxes paid by class of property in the state in Tax Year 2018. Class 4 property provided 64.46 percent, Class 9 provided 14.82 percent, and personal property paid 5.27 percent of total property taxes paid in the state.

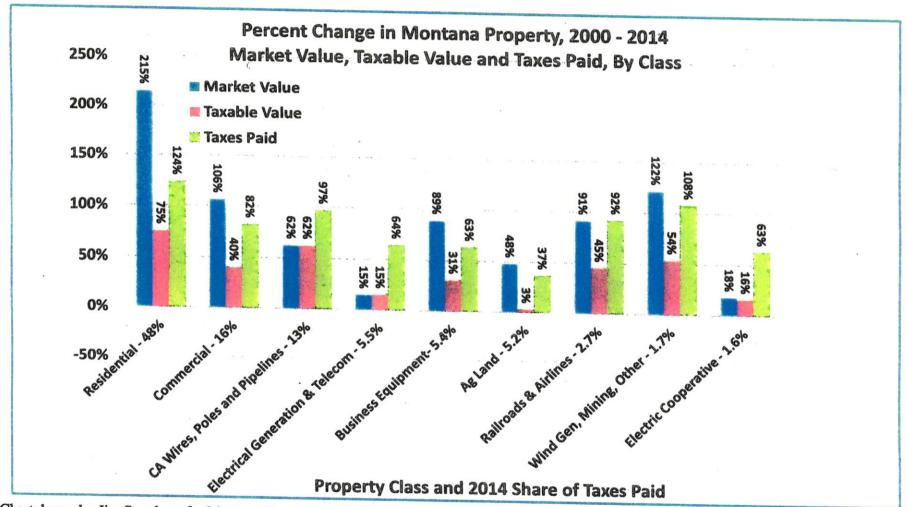
Care T		operty Taxes Paid By Year 2018 (Fiscal Yea			
Tax Class	<u>Description</u>	Market Value	Taxable Value	Taxes Paid by Tax Class	Percent of Total Taxes
	Mine Net Proceeds	\$4,794,622	\$4,794,622	\$1,930,216	0.11%
2	Gross Proceeds Metal Mines	\$742,469,971	\$22,274,100	\$13,047,519	0.74%
3	Agricultural Land	\$6,753,405,034	\$152,576,949	\$82,081,810	4.68%
4.1	Residential Improvements	\$73,899,125,456	\$987,734,976	\$626,526,133	35.75%
4.2	Residential Land	\$27,710,304,492	\$364,026,323	\$229,649,792	13.10%
4.8	Commercial Improvements	\$14,681,978,732	\$273,677,910	\$191,356,525	10.92%
4.9	Commercial Land	\$6,181,878,587	\$116,352,932	\$82,016,084	4.68%
	Subtotal Class 4	\$122,473,287,267	\$1,741,792,141	\$1,129,548,534	64.46%
5	Pollution Control Equipment	\$1,970,360,360	\$47,312,291	\$26,009,480	1.48%
7	Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.	\$15,191,024	\$1,215,281	\$911,447	0.05%
8	Business Personal Property	\$6,949,617,276	\$155,861,423	\$92,316,434	5.27%
9	Non-Elect. Gen. Prop. Of Electrical Util.	\$4,176,210,477	\$495,370,951	\$259,741,619	14.82%
10	Forest Land	\$1,323,802,727	\$4,898,379	\$2,633,117	0.15%
12	Railroad and Airline Property	\$2,823,508,511	\$87,932,183	\$50,029,906	2.85%
	Telecommunication & Electric Property	\$2,877,270,073	\$172,526,493	\$84,435,089	4.82%
14	Commercial Wind Generation Facilities	\$761,927,227	\$16,207,755	\$8,993,866	0.51%
15	Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline	\$151,198,970	\$2,009,940	\$778,679	0.04%
	Total	\$151,023,043,539	\$2,904,772,508	\$1,752,457,716	

The following graph compares the percent of property tax paid for each class of property in Tax Year 2018.



- Gross Proceeds Metal Mines
- Agricultural Land
- Residential
- Commercial
- Pollution Control Equipment
- Non-Centrally Assessed Public Util.
- Business Personal Property
- Non-Elect. Gen. Prop. Of Electrical Util.
- Forest Land
- Railroad and Airline Property
- Telecommunication & Electric Property
- Commercial Wind Generation Facilities
- Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline





Property Taxes Paid by Taxing Jurisdiction Type

In Fiscal Year 2017, approximately \$1.544 billion in property tax revenue was used by the state and local jurisdictions. Of this amount, approximately 17.93 percent was budgeted by the state for educational purposes, 27.75 percent was budgeted for county services, 32.66 percent was used to fund local schools, 7.11 percent was used to fund educational retirement and transportation, 10.72 percent was budgeted for cities, and towns, services, and 3.83 percent was budgeted for fire and other miscellaneous services. As presented in the following table, the Fiscal Year 2018 distributions were similar.

Taxes Levied by Jurisdiction Type

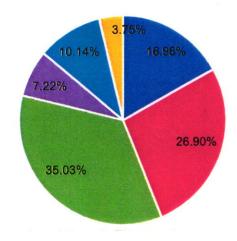
	FY2	018	FY2	019
Taxing Jurisdiction	Tax Revenue	Percent of Total	Tax Revenue	Percent of Total
State	\$295,313,344	17.39%	\$297,158,316	16.96%
County	\$447,302,306	26.34%	\$471,402,590	26.90%
Local Schools	\$587,192,594	34.58%	\$613,900,481	35.03%
County-Wide Schools	\$119,124,717	7.01%	\$126,502,579	7.22%
Cities and Towns	\$171,739,280	10.11%	\$177,769,753	10.14%
Fire and Micellaneous	\$77,523,883	4.57%	\$65,727,808	3.75%
	\$1,698,196,124	100.00%	\$1,752,461,527	100.00%

The following pie chart presents the allocation of property tax usage by taxing jurisdiction type for Fiscal Year 2019.

Allocation of Property Taxes by Taxing Jurisdiction Type in FY 2019



- County
- Local Schools
- County-Wide Schools
- Cities and Towns
- Fire and Micellaneous



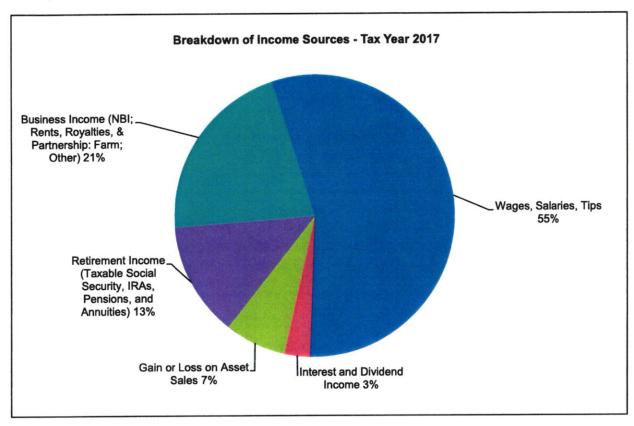
Tax Revenue by County

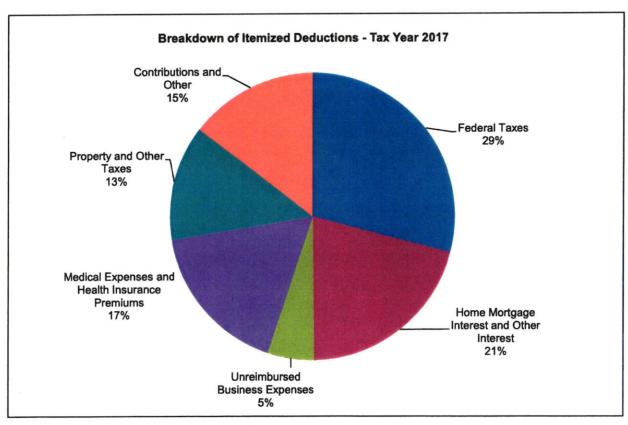
The following two-page tables presents property tax revenue collected for each county in Tax Year 2017 and Tax Year 2018 by each type of taxing jurisdiction.

Property Class		Tax Rate		Taxes / \$100,000 Market Value@500 mills
3	Agricultural Land	2.16%	1.60	\$1,080.00
4	Residential	1.35%	1.00	\$675.00
4	Commerical and Industrial	1.89%	1.40	\$945.00
5	Pollution Control Equipment, Independent and rural Electric and Telephone Cooperatives,			
	New and Expanding Industry, Electrolytic			
	Recduction Facilities, Research and	- =		
	Development Firms, and gasohol Production Property	3.00%	2.22	\$1,500.00
7	Noncentrally Assessed Utilities	8.00%	# 1 to 4 to 4 to 5 to 5	1000
8	Business Equipment - First \$100,000 in market	0.0070	3.73	\$4,000.00
0	value is tax exempt; next six million dollars of			
	market value is taxed at:	1.50%	1.11	\$750.00
8	Business Equipment/any property above \$6.1		-	
Ü	million	3.00%	2.22	\$1,500.00
9	Pipelines and Nonelectric Generating Property			
	of Electric Utilities	12.00%	8.89	\$6,000.00
10	Forest Land	0.37%	0.27	\$185.00
12	Airlines and Railroads	3.04%	2.25	\$1,520.00
13	Telecommunication Utilities and Electric			
	Generating Poperty of Electric Utilities	6.00%	4.44	\$3,000.00
14	Renewable Energy Production and			
	Transmission Property	3.00%	2.22	\$1,500.00
15	Carbon Dioxide and Liquid Pipeline Property	3.00%	2.22	\$1,500.00
16	High Voltage DC Converter Property	2.25%	1.67	\$1,125.00

*Example Formula: tax rate x 100,000 x 500 mills .0135 x 100,000 x .500 = \$675.00







Deductions as Percent of Montana Adjusted Gross Income Full-Year Residents 2016 and 2017										
		2016 Standard			2017 Standard					
Decile Group	Itemized Deductions	Deductions	All	Itemized Deductions	Deductions	All				
1	-37%	-50%	-40%	-37%	-45%	-39%				
2	90%	32%	50%	85%	31%	48%				
3	58%	22%	36%	54%	22%	34%				
4	42%	20%	29%	41%	20%	29%				
5	34%	18%	25%	33%	17%	25%				
6	27%	16%	23%	27%	15%	23%				
7	25%	15%	23%	25%	15%	23%				
8	24%	13%	22%	23%	13%	22%				
9	22%	10%	21%	21%	10%	20%				
10	14%	5%	14%	13%	5%	13%				
All	22%	20%	22%	21%	20%	21%				

						able Income all-Year Res 2016 and 2	idents					
			201	6					201	7		
Decile				10			_					
Group	Ta	xable Incon	ne		Tax Liabili	ty	Та	xable Incon	ne		Tax Liabili	ty
	\$ million	Average	% of Total	\$ million	Average	% of Total	\$ million	Average	% of Total	\$ million	Average	% of Total
1	\$0.3	\$6	0%	\$0.0	\$0	0%	\$0.5	\$8	0%	\$0.0	\$0	0%
2	\$103.7	\$1,839	1%	\$1.3	\$23	0%	\$116.0	\$2,029	1%	\$1.5	\$26	0%
3	\$317.5	\$5,631	2%	\$6.3	\$111	1%	\$344.2	\$6,021	2%	\$6.9	\$121	1%
4	\$582.9	\$10,338	3%	\$16.4	\$291	2%	\$629.2	\$11,007	3%	\$18.1	\$317	2%
5	\$900.2	\$15,967	5%	\$33.3	\$591	3%	\$968.9	\$16,950	5%	\$36.8	\$644	3%
6	\$1,255.8	\$22,273	7%	\$55.8	\$989	5%	\$1,335.2	\$23,358	7%	\$60.3	\$1,054	6%
7	\$1,617.7	\$28,692	9%	\$79.9	\$1,418	8%	\$1,720.5	\$30,098	9%	\$85.9	\$1,503	8%
8	\$2,116.3	\$37,535	11%	\$113.6	\$2,015	11%	\$2,245.6	\$39,284	11%	\$121.3	\$2,122	11%
9	\$2,932.5	\$52,012	16%	\$168.7	\$2,993	17%	\$3,118.6	\$54,556	16%	\$180.1	\$3,151	16%
10	\$8,730.6	\$154,850	47%	\$547.1	\$9,704	54%	\$9,409.1	\$164,598	47%	\$584.4	\$10,224	53%
All	\$18,557.5	\$32,914	2	\$1,022.5	\$1,813		\$19,887.8	\$34,791		\$1,095.5	\$1,916	

		Tax as Per	cent of Adjusted Full-Year Reside 2016 and 201	ents		
		2016			2017	
Decile Group	Montana Adjusted Gross Income	Tax Liability	Tax / Income	Montana Adjusted Gross Income	Tax Liability	Tax / Income
	\$ million	\$ million	%	\$ million	\$ million	%
1	-\$642.6	\$0.0	0.0%	-\$669.4	\$0.0	0.0%
2	\$408.6	\$1.3	0.3%	\$434.3	\$1.5	0.3%
3	\$747.2	\$6.3	0.8%	\$791.6	\$6.9	0.9%
4	\$1,102.3	\$16.4	1.5%	\$1,166.0	\$18.1	1.6%
5	\$1,481.2	\$33.3	2.3%	\$1,564.2	\$36.8	2.4%
6	\$1,912.0	\$55.8	2.9%	\$2,017.4	\$60.3	3.0%
7	\$2,415.4	\$79.9	3.3%	\$2,543.9	\$85.9	3.4%
8	\$3,050.9	\$113.6	3.7%	\$3,209.0	\$121.3	3.8%
9	\$4,041.7	\$168.7	4.2%	\$4,261.2	\$180.1	4.2%
10	\$10,477.7	\$547.1	5.2%	\$11,152.9	\$584.4	5.2%
All	\$24,994.5	\$1,022.5	4.1%	\$26,471.0	\$1,095.5	4.1%

- Permanent Fund Prior to the establishment of the previous four funds, all the coal severance tax revenue distributed to the trust fund was deposited to the permanent fund. From FY 2006 to FY 2016 no coal severance tax revenue was deposited to the fund. In FY 2017, the permanent fund received 75% of the remaining coal severance tax revenue after deposits in the coal tax bond fund. Interest earnings from the fund, audit revenue, and interest and penalties are deposited to the general fund. After a \$1.275 million general fund transfer to the research and commercialization account created in 90-3-1002, the remaining interest income from the permanent fund deposited into the general fund is statutorily appropriated as follows:
 - \$65,000 to the cooperative development center;
 - \$625,000 for the growth through agriculture program provided for in Title 90, chapter 9;
 - to the Department of Commerce for specific projects:
 - o \$125,000 for a small business development center;
 - o \$50,000 for a small business innovative research program;
 - \$425,000 for certified regional development corporations;
 - o \$200,000 for the Montana manufacturing extension center at MSU-Bozeman; and
 - o \$300,000 for export trade enhancement
 - After the above payments, the remainder is deposited into the state general fund.
- School Facilities Fund –The school facilities fund was created with the passage of <u>SB 260 (2017 Session</u>). Interest from the fund may be used only for school facility projects authorized by the legislature. Beginning in FY 2018, the school facilities fund will receive 75% of the coal tax allocation to the coal trust fund.

Coal Severance Tax Related Funds:

The other 50% of the coal severance tax revenue is distributed to the following eight funds outside of the coal severance tax trust fund (15-35-108, MCA):

- General Fund (the remainder after all other allocations) –After allocations are made to the coal trust and state special funds, the remaining coal severance tax collections are distributed to the state general fund.
- Long-range Building Program Account (12.00%) Coal severance tax revenue in this account can be used for long-range building projects or for general obligation bond debt service. The legislature appropriates the money in HB 5 to finance building projects at universities, vocational education institutions, state buildings and state institutions. Debt service payments are statutorily appropriated and are currently servicing debt for capitol restoration, the UM pharmacy and psychology, and chemistry buildings, MSU central heating plant and underground utilities, Montana state prison expansion, and regional correctional facilities.
- Coal Natural Resource Account (2.90% increased to 5.8% in FY 2016 and FY 2017) Created in HB 758 (2005 Session) and amended by SB 23 (2009 Session), the account receives a portion of the coal severance tax revenue. Money in the account is appropriated to the coal board in HB 2 for local impact grants and administrative costs. Due to SB 100 (2009 Session), the coal tax allocation was doubled to 5.80% beginning FY 2010. After September 2013, the allocation decreased to 2.9%. The allocation was increased to 5.8% for FY 2016 and FY 2017, and again for FY 2018 and FY 2019 with the passage of HB 209 (2017 Session).
- Conservation Districts Fund (3.89%) The money is distributed to the conservation districts program within the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation on the basis of need.
- Basic Library Services Fund (0.85%) The money is distributed by the commission to public library federations.

- Growth through Agriculture Fund (0.72%) Money is granted or loaned by the Agriculture Development Council to businesses for agricultural development projects that stimulate agriculture.
- State Parks Trust (1.27%) The distribution to this trust is for the purpose of parks acquisition or management. Interest earnings from the trust is appropriated to the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (FWP) by the legislature in HB 2 and HB 5 for the acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of state parks, recreational areas, public camping grounds, historic sites, and monuments.
- Renewable Resource Debt Service Fund (0.95%) Money in this fund is used to service debt on coal severance tax bonds used to finance renewable resource projects. This is in addition to any coal tax paid from the Coal Tax Bond Fund (1 above). Bonds are authorized, projects approved, loan rates established, and bond proceeds are appropriated by the legislature to DNRC in HB 8.
- © Cultural Trust (0.63%) The distribution to this trust is for the purpose of protecting works of art in the capitol and for other cultural and aesthetic projects. Interest earnings from the trust are appropriated to the Montana Arts Council by the legislature in HB 9 for these purposes.
- Coal and Uranium Mine Permitting and Reclamation Program (\$250,000) Enacted by <u>HB 688</u> (2007 Session), coal severance tax revenue is deposited to the state special revenue account and appropriated in HB 2 to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to administer and enforce coal and uranium mine reclamation (82-4-244, MCA).

Forecast Risks

- Energy prices
- Production and shipping costs
- Type of coal (BTU)
- Length of company contracts
- Federal Environmental regulation changes

Revenue Estimate Methodology

Data

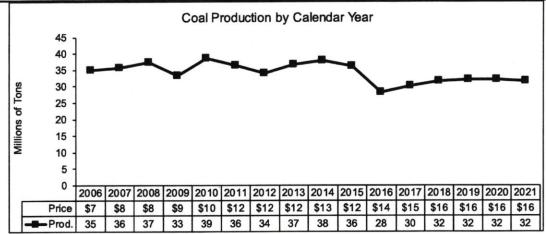
The estimate for this revenue source is based on collection data from SABHRS, historical price and production data from DOR, and anticipated production from surveys of major coal companies.

Analysis

The taxable value of coal is determined in a three-step process:

- 1. The future coal production for each company, as reported on the survey, is reduced by the exempt amount of 20,000 tons to get taxable tons.
- To determine the future price for each company's coal, the company's average contract sales price for the last year is increased by an average price. The average contract sales price for all companies is shown in the figure below.
- 3. The estimated production and price for each company are multiplied together and the product for all companies summed to obtain the total taxable value.

The calendar year taxable value is multiplied by the applicable tax rate to determine total coal severance tax revenue and converted to fiscal year basis.



Revenue Estimate Assumptions

		Total Tax	GF Tax	Tons (CY)	CSP (CY)	
	FY	\$ Millions	\$ Millions	Millions	\$/Ton	
A	2008	\$45.332	\$11.894	37.373	8.33	
Α	2009	49.564	13.028	33.153	9.44	
Α	2010	44.177	10.322	38.690	10.22	
A	2011	54.971	12.883	36.321	11.64	
Α	2012	52.743	12.350	33.870	12.15	
A	2013	56.574	13.265	36.540	12.30	
Α	2014	57.676	14.745	37.810	12.56	
Α	2015	60.891	16.063	36.075	12.38	
Α	2016	60.359	14.236	28.089	14.02	
Α	2017	58.808	13.799	30.143	15.18	
Α	2018	60.097	14.107	31.616	15.72	
F	2019	56.234	13.555	32.119	16.06	
F	2020	57.043	15.385	32.018	16.19	
F	2021	57.147	15.413	31.561	16.48	
F	2022	56.086	15.128	30.037	16.92	
F	2023	53.135	14.338	28.217	17.17	

Revenue Projection

