DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Office of the Governor
Division of Administration
Tax Commission

Ad Valorem Taxation
(LAC 61:V. 103, 203, 211, 213, 303, 304, 307, 703, 705, 901, 903, 905, 907, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1103, 1307, 1503, 2501, 2503, 3101, 3103, and 3507)

The Louisiana Tax Commission exercised the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953(B), and pursuant to its authority under R.S. 47:1837, adopted the following additions, deletions and amendments to the Real/Personal Property Rules and Regulations. This rule is hereby adopted on the day of promulgation.

This Emergency Rule is necessary in order for ad valorem tax assessment tables to be disseminated to property owners and local tax assessors no later than the statutory valuation date of record of January 2023. Cost indexes required to finalize these assessment tables are not available to this office until late October 2022. The effective date of this Emergency Rule is January 2023.

Pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, this Emergency Rule shall be in effect for a maximum of 120 days or until adoption of the Final Rule or another Emergency Rule, whichever occurs first.

Title 61
REVENUE AND TAXATION
Part V. Ad Valorem Taxation
Chapter 1. Constitutional and Statutory Guides to Property Taxation
§103. Exempt Property

A. In addition to the homestead exemption provided for in Section 20 of Article VII of the constitution, the following property and no other shall be exempt from ad valorem taxation:

1. public lands; other public property used for public purposes;

2. property of a nonprofit corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious, dedicated places of burial, charitable, health, welfare, fraternal, or educational purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or member and which is declared to be exempt from federal or state income tax:

a. medical equipment leased for a term exceeding five years to such a nonprofit corporation or association which owns or operates a small, rural hospital and which uses the equipment solely for health care purposes at the hospital, provided that the property shall be exempt only during the term of the lease to such corporation or association, and further provided that “small, rural hospital” shall mean a hospital which meets all of the following criteria:

i. it has less than 50 Medicare-licensed acute care beds; and

ii. it is located in a municipality with a population of less than 10,000 which has been classified as an area with a shortage of health manpower by the United States Health Service;

3. property of a bona fide labor organization representing its members or affiliates in collective bargaining efforts; and

4. property of an organization such as a lodge or club organized for charitable and fraternal purposes and practicing the same, and property of a nonprofit corporation devoted to promoting trade, travel, and commerce, and also property of a trade, business, industry or professional society or association, if that property is owned by a nonprofit corporation or association.

a. The exemption should be allowed only if it is determined that the requesting organization has met all of the constitutional requirements for exemption. Assessors may request the following information from the taxpayer in order to make a determination of exemption:

i. completed LTC Form TC-80, Application for Exemption—Real Estate Taxes;

ii. certified copy of the articles of incorporation of the organization;

iii. certified copy of the by-laws of the organization;

iv. copy of the Internal Revenue Service letter granting the organization tax-exempt status;

v. audited financial statements for the preceding three years, along with an affidavit from the organization's CPA and/or treasurer that the financial statements are true and correct;

vi. federal tax returns filed for the preceding three years; and

vii. affidavit from the president or other duly appointed officer stating:

(a). the price paid for each share of stock issued by the organization for the past five years;

(b). whether or not over the previous five years any dividends have been paid or interest accrued on the value of the stock of the organization; and

(c). whether or not any part of the net earnings of the organization inure to the benefit of any member of the organization;

NOTE: See Louisiana Constitution of 1974, Article VII, Section 21.B, for specific conditions of authorization.

b. none of the property listed in §103.A.2, 3, and 4 shall be exempt if owned, operated, leased or used for commercial purposes unrelated to the exempt purposes of the corporation or association;

5. cash on hand or deposit;

6. stocks and bonds, except bank stocks, the tax on which shall be paid by the banking institution;

7. obligations secured by mortgage on property located in Louisiana and the notes or other evidence thereof;

8. loans by life insurance companies to policyholders, if secured solely by their policies;

9. the legal reserve of domestic life insurance companies;

10. loans by a homestead or building and loan association to its members, if secured solely by stock of the association;

11. debts due for merchandise or other articles of commerce or for services rendered;

12. obligations of the state or its political subdivisions;

13. personal property used in the home or on loan in a public place;

14. irrevocably dedicated places of burial held by individuals for purposes of burial of themselves or members of their families;

15. agricultural products while owned by the producer, agricultural machinery and other implements used exclusively for agricultural purposes (including crop dusting aircraft), animals on the farm, and property belonging to an agricultural fair association (also see R.S. 47:1707);

16. property used for cultural, Mardi Gras carnival, or civic activities and not operated for profit to the owners;

17. rights-of-way granted to the state Department of Highways (DOTD);

18. boats using gasoline as motor fuel;

19. commercial vessels used for gathering seafood for human consumption;

20. ships and oceangoing tugs, towboats and barges engaged in international trade and domiciled in Louisiana ports: a. however, this exemption shall not apply to harbor, wharf, shed, and other port dues or to any vessel operated in the coastal trade of the states of the United States;

21. materials, boiler fuels, and energy sources used by public utilities to fuel the generation of electricity;

22. all incorporeal movables of any kind or nature whatsoever, except public service properties, bank stocks, and credit assessments on premiums written in Louisiana by insurance companies and loan and finance companies. (See Louisiana Civil Code of 1870, as amended, and R.S. 47:1709);

23. raw materials, goods, commodities, articles and personal property imported into this state from outside the states of the United States or, held in storage while in transit through this state which are moving in interstate commerce;

NOTE: See Louisiana Constitution, Article VII, Section 21.D; and, R.S. 47:1951.1, R.S. 47:1951.2 and R.S. 47:1951.3 for specific conditions of authorization. Property described in §103.A.23, whether or not entitled to exemption, shall be reported to the proper taxing authorities on the forms required by law.

24. motor vehicles used on the public highways of this state, from state, parish, municipal, and special ad valorem taxes;

25. new manufacturing establishments and additions to existing manufacturing establishments to the extent tax exempt by virtue of an approved contract with the State Board of Commerce and Industry, as authorized by Article VII, Section 21.F of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974;

26. coal or lignite stockpiled in Louisiana for use in Louisiana for industrial or manufacturing purposes or for boiler fuel, gasification, feedstock, or process purposes;

27. value of enhancements to certain structures located in downtown, historic, or economic development districts to be granted a limited exemption by the State Board of Commerce and Industry, if approved by the governor and the local governing authority, as authorized by Article VII, Section 21.H of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974;

28. goods held in inventory by distribution centers, to be granted tax exemptions by the parish economic development or governing authority, with the approval of each affected tax recipient body in the parish, as authorized by Article VII, Section 21.I of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, Article VII, §21.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), amended LR 12:36 (January 1986), LR 15:1097 (December 1989), LR 17:1213 (December 1991), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 24:478 (March 1998), LR 32:426 (March 2006), LR 34:675 (April 2008), LR 49:

Chapter 2. Policies and Procedures for Assessment and Change Order Practices

§203. Change Order Requests

A. General Provision

1. A change order request may be made to correct an error in assessment if the change does not increase the taxpayer's tax liability or the taxpayer expressly consents to the change. A change to an assessment that increases the taxpayer's tax liability is governed by R.S. 47:1966.

2. Change order requests shall be submitted via the LTC website (www.latax.state.la.us).

3. All change order requests shall comply with Louisiana Law and the Real/Personal Property Rules and Regulations of the LTC.

4. All change order requests shall require that the actual physical address of the property be identified. In the event that there is no actual physical street address, the assessor's office shall furnish the street/highway location and a brief location description.

5. Change order batches should not exceed a total of 50 change order requests, in order to facilitate speedy transmission.

6. Change order requests are subject to audit by the LTC.

7. All change order requests should be submitted to the LTC no later than noon on Thursday of each week in order to be considered on the next public meeting docket of the LTC.

8. All change order requests are subject to review by LTC staff for approval or denial by the commission at their regularly scheduled Open Meetings.

9. The assessor shall certify that the affected taxpayer(s) have been notified of the change order request that has been submitted to the LTC.

B. - F. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, Article VII, Section 20. (A)(1); R.S. 47:1703, R.S. 47:1703A., R.S. 47:1703.1.B., R.S. 47:1835, R.S. 47:1837, R.S. 47:1952, R.S. 47:1966, R.S. 47:1990, and R.S. 47:1991.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 31:700 (March 2005), LR 32:426 (March 2006), amended by the Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 48:1518 (June 2022), LR 49:

§211. Industrial Exemption Properties

A. All property of manufacturing establishments with contracts for the exemption from ad valorem taxes with the State Board of Commerce and Industry, or its successor, with the approval of the governor and administered by the Department of Economic Development (DED), shall be listed as exempt at the appropriate exempt percentage, until such time as the contract has expired or is terminated.

B. Any property of manufacturing establishments subject to a contract for the exemption from ad valorem taxes with the State Board of Commerce and Industry, or its successor, shall be assessed under a separate/unique assessment number.

C. Property of manufacturing establishments subject to a contract for the exemption from ad valorem taxes with the State Board of Commerce and Industry, or its successor, shall be reported on the applicable reporting forms, and must include the following information:

1. contract number;
2. start and end dates of the contract;
3. penalty years (if applicable);
4. percent of exemption;
5. original contract amount;
6. revised contract amount (if applicable);
7. millages subject to exemption.

D. Assessors' offices shall review all Industrial Exemption applications and DED contracts issued to determine proper exempt status for ad valorem taxation purposes.

1. If an assessor determines that any portion of an Industrial Exemption is not eligible for ad valorem tax exemption, pursuant to Article VII, Section 21(F) of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 and rules of the Industrial Tax Exemption Program, the assessor shall informally address concerns to the DED Manager of the Industrial Tax Exemption Program. If informal communication does not satisfactorily answer the assessor's concerns, formal notice shall immediately be submitted to DED, with written ineligibility reasons given.

2. All contract status reports submitted to the assessors' offices by DED and the taxpayer's annual LAT 5-A reports shall be reviewed for accuracy. Any inaccuracies noted shall be reported, in writing, to DED immediately upon discovery.

3. Assessors' offices shall review and confirm contract expiration dates and immediately notify DED, in writing, of any disparity identified. If any exempted manufacturing business is determined to have ceased its operations (business closed) during a contracted exemption period, the assessors' office should provide notice to DED of such cessation.

4. Assessors are urged to obtain rules for the Industrial Tax Exemption Program available at www.lded.state.la.us/come-to-louisiana/business-resources/state-business-incentives/industrial-tax-exemption-program.aspx or by contacting DED's Business Incentives Division.

5. The filing of an advance notice or application for an Industrial Exemption does not exempt property from ad valorem taxes.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, Article VII, Section 21(F), R.S. 47:1837, R.S. 47:4301, et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 31:702 (March 2005), LR 32:427 (March 2006), LR 34:677 (April 2008), LR 49:

§213. Assessment Policies and Procedures

A. - D. …

E. The assessors shall submit applicable reporting forms to all taxpayers located within their parish, whether taxable or exempt, to ensure equity and uniformity in the assessment and valuation of all properties utilizing proper reporting data. Reporting forms should include the items outlined in §211.C for property subject to an ITEP contract. If a taxpayer fails to report or files a false report, the assessors should apply those penalties provided for in state law.

F. - I. …

NOTE: Also see, Chapter 1, §111.D thru D.3 and Chapter 3, §303.C.4 through C.4.c.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, Article VII, Section 18, et seq., R.S. 47:1703, R.S. 47:1703.1, R.S.47:1703.C., R.S. 47:1837, R.S. 47:1951, et seq., R.S. 47:1952, R.S. 47:1953, R.S. 47:1955, R.S. 47:1956, R.S. 47:1957, R.S. 47:1959, R.S. 47:1961, R.S. 47:1971, R.S. 47:1972, R.S. 47:2306, R.S. 47:2323, R.S. 47:2324, R.S. 47:2325, R.S. 47:2329, R.S. 47:2330, and R.S. 47:2331.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 31:703 (March 2005), LR 34:678 (March 2008), amended by the Office of the Governor, Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 43:649 (April 2017), LR 46:560 (April 2020), LR 48:1519 (June 2022), LR 49:

Chapter 3. Real and Personal Property

§303. Real Property

A. In making appraisals of any real property, including but not limited to residential, commercial and industrial land and improvements, the assessors shall follow the criteria and requirements in §111 of the Tax Commission's Rules and Regulations.

B. The following procedure shall be used for assessing, listing and placing transferred property and property upon which improvements have been made after the date of the reappraisal as set by the Tax Commission:

1. Improvements shall be added to the rolls based upon the condition of things existing on January 1 of each year. The value of the improvements shall be in accordance with the uniform valuation date and quadrennial reappraisal cycle as determined by the Tax Commission.

C. - E. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2323.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Tax Commission, LR 7:44 (February 1981), amended by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 9:69 (February 1983), LR 12:36 (January 1986), LR 13:764 (December 1987), LR 16:1063 (December 1990), LR 17:611 (June 1991), LR 21:186 (February 1995), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 25:312 (February 1999), LR 26:506 (March 2000), LR 29:367 (March 2003), LR 30:487 (March 2004), LR 34:678 (April 2008), LR 35:492 (March 2009), LR 36:765 (April 2010), amended by the Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 38:799 (March 2012), LR 39:487 (March 2013), LR 42:745 (May 2016), LR 43:650 (April 2017), LR 44:577 (March 2018), LR 45:532 (April 2019), LR 46:560 (April 2020), LR 48:1521 (June 2022), LR 49:

§304. Electronic Change Order Specifications, Property Classification Standards and Electronic Tax Roll Export Specifications

A. - B. …

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C. Electronic Tax Roll Export Specifications

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Assessment Information (Assmt.txt) (Required)				
Field Name	**Field Type**	**Field Length**	**Required**	**Comments**
tax_year	Numeric	4	Yes	Tax year submitting (ex. 1999, 2000)
* * *				
assessment_status	Character	2	Yes	"AC" = Active, "AJ" = Adjudicated, "EX" = Exempt/Tax Free, "IE" = Industrial Exemption, "RS" = Restoration and "OT" = Other NOTE: Effective 1-1-24, the LTC plans to consolidate these categories

Assessment Information (Assmt.txt) (Required)				
Field Name	**Field Type**	**Field Length**	**Required**	**Comments**
homestead_exempt	Numeric	1	Yes	0 = None (default), 1 = homestead exemption, 2 = 100% Disabled Veteran and 3 = Surviving Spouse
* * *				
restoration_tax_exepmt	Character	1	Yes	Restoration Tax Abatements on historical property, N = No (Default), Y = Yes
other_exempt_types	Numeric	1	No	4 = Industrial, 5 = Restoration, 6 = Agricultural Buildings, 7 = Institutional (School and Government), 8 = Religious and 9 = Non-Profit; NOTE: Effective 1-1-24, the LTC plans to make this a Required Field
other_exempt_percent	Numeric	6.2	No	Other Exemption percentage to be applied to assessment (Format: 100.00 (Default), "Y" = yes; NOTE: Effective 1-1-24, the LTC plans to make this a Required Field
tax_acct	Numeric	6	No	Tax account number is required for grouping tax assessments together
* * *				
usufruct	Character	1	Yes	"N" = No (default) and "Y" = Yes

Assessment Value Information (Avalue.txt) (Required)				
Field Name	**Field Type**	**Field Length**	**Required**	**Comments**
tax_year	Numeric	4	Yes	Tax year submitting (ex. 1999, 2000)
* * *				
market_value	Numeric	12	Yes	Fair Market Value.
total_value	Numeric	10	Yes	Total assessed value of the property. (total of taxpayer's share and the homestead credit, other exemption and non-taxable assessed value added together.)
* * *				
other_exempt_value	Numeric	10	No	Assessed value to be credited by other exemptions (e.g. Industrial, Agricultural, Institutional, Religious, Non-profit); NOTE: Effective 1-1-24, the LTC plans to make this a Required Field
taxpayer_value	Numeric	10	Yes	Assessed value to be paid by Taxpayer.
* * *				

Assessment Millage Information (Amillage.txt) (Required)				
Field Name	**Field Type**	**Field Length**	**Required**	**Comments**
tax_year	Numeric	4	Yes	Tax year submitting (ex. 1999, 2000)
* * *				
percent	Numeric	6.2	Yes	Percent of assessed value applicable to the millage. (Applies to split district millages, use 100.00 as default value if percent is not applied.)
taxing_body_approval	Numeric	1	Yes	Indicates if local taxing body related to the millage approved an exemption (or did not vote). 0 = voted to deny exemption, 1 = voted to approve exemption/NA.
total_tax	Numeric	11.2	Yes	Total taxes assessed to the property. (Format:99999999.99)
homestead_credit	Numeric	11.2	Yes	Homestead exemption share of taxes credited. (Format: 99999999.99)
other_exempt_taxes	Numeric	11.2	No	Other exemption share of taxes credited. (Format: 99999999.99); NOTE: Effective 1-1-24, the LTC plans to make this a Required Field
taxpayer_tax	Numeric	11.2	Yes	Tax payer's taxes owed. (Format: 99999999.99)

* * *

Tax Exemption Program Information (TEP.txt)				
Field Name	**Field Type**	**Field Length**	**Required**	**Comments**
tax_year	Numeric	4	Yes	Tax year submitting (ex. 2017, 2018)
* * *				
contract_end_date	Character	10	No	Date contract ends (Format 01/01/1999)
penalty_years	Numeric	12	Yes	Specifies the number of penalty years assessed by the Board of Commerce and Industry, if applicable. (Default: 0)
contract_status_type	Character	2	Yes	"IE" = Industrial Exemption, "RS" = Restoration
industrial_exemption_type	Numeric	1	Yes	1 = Industrial Exemption subject to 80% cap, 2 = Industrial Exemption megaproject subject to 93% cap, 3 = Legacy Industrial Exemption not subject to cap
original_contract_amt	Numeric	12	Yes	Value of the original contract
* * *				

Summary Information (SUM.txt)				
Field Name	**Field Type**	**Field Length**	**Required**	**Comments**
tax_year	Numeric	4	No	Tax year submitting (ex. 2017, 2018)
fips_code	Numeric	5	No	Parish FIPS code
taxpayer_name	Character	50	No	Taxpayer's name
market_value	Numeric	12	No	Fair market value
assessed_value	Numeric	10	No	Total assessed value of the property
exempt_value	Numeric	6	No	Exempt assessed value
taxpayer_value	Numeric	10	No	Assessed value to be paid by Taxpayer
exempt_percent	Numeric	6.2	No	Exemption percentage to be applied to assessment. Format: 100.00 (Default)
total_tax	Numeric	11.2	No	Total taxes assessed to the property. (Format: 99999999.99)

Summary Information (SUM.txt)				
Field Name	**Field Type**	**Field Length**	**Required**	**Comments**
exempt_tax	Numeric	11.2	No	Taxes subject to exemption. (Format: 99999999.99)
taxpayer_tax	Numeric	11.2	No	Taxpayer's taxes owed. (Format: 99999999.99)

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, Article VII, §18 and R.S. 47:1837.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 31:703 (March 2005), LR 32:427 (March 2006), LR 36:765 (April 2010), amended by the Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 38:799 (March 2012), LR 39:487 (March 2013), LR 40:529 (March 2014), LR 41:672 (April 2015), LR 42:745 (May 2016), LR 43:651 (April 2017), LR 44:578 (March 2018), LR 45:532 (April 2019), LR 48:1522 (June 2022), LR 49:

§307. Personal Property Report Forms

A. The appropriate self-reporting Personal Property Report Form, is to be forwarded each year, on or before February 15 in the year in which the property is to be appraised, to each person in whose name the property is assessed. Upon completion, the property owner shall return the form to the assessor by the first day of April of that year or 45 days after receipt, whichever is later. Prior to the deadline for filing a complaint with the Board of Review provided for in R.S. 47:1992, the property owner shall also submit to the assessor, or the designee contracted by the assessor, any and all additional documentation and information the property owner believes is relevant to the determination of fair market value of the reported property. Nothing in these Rules prohibits a taxpayer/property owner from arguing that the tables fail to achieve fair market value in a particular appeal or that another approach to value is appropriate to achieve fair market value in a particular appeal. It is the party seeking a deviation from the tables or for a reduction for its property based on obsolescence who has the burden of producing sufficient data and information to substantiate its claim. The assessor shall legitimately consider all evidence and information submitted or publicly available to the assessor, including the consideration of functional and/or economic obsolescence. The assessor shall request additional documentation from the taxpayer if the assessor determines that the documentation submitted by the taxpayer is insufficient. The assessor shall promptly respond to a taxpayer's request for a reduction in value and/or obsolescence. Both the assessors and taxpayers are expected and ordered to act in good faith on issues concerning personal property renditions and requests for a fair market value reduction based on obsolescence. On appeal to the Tax Commission, the assessor shall be prepared to offer an articulated analysis for the assessor's determination of value, including the consideration of functional and/or economic obsolescence, and shall be prepared to offer an articulated analysis for the assessor's evaluation of the sufficiency of the taxpayer's documentation.

1. - 5. …

6. LAT Form 10, Brine Operations Property Form, should be furnished to all brine operation companies doing business in the parish or taxing district.

7. LAT Form 11, Watercraft, should be sent to owners of watercraft domiciled in the parish and to all owners operating watercraft out of the parish on the assessment date. This form should be used as a supplement to LAT 5 for companies that own such property but are not interstate towing or barge line companies, whose watercraft are assessed by the Tax Commission as public service properties.

A.7.a. - B.3. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837, R.S. 47:2324 and R.S. 47:2326.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Tax Commission, LR 2:358 (November 1976), amended by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), LR 13:764 (December 1987), LR 16:1063 (December 1990), LR 21:186 (February 1995), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 33:489 (March 2007), amended by the Office of the Governor, Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 45:533 (April 2019), LR 48:1522 (June 2022), LR 49:

Chapter 7. Watercraft

§703. Tables—Watercraft

A. Motorized Floating Equipment

1. Floating Equipment—Motor Vessels

Table 703.A.1 Floating Equipment—Motor Vessels				
Cost Index (Average)		**Average Economic Life 12 Years**		
Year	**Index**	**Effective Age**	**Percent Good**	**Composite Multiplier**
2022	0.956	1	94	.90
2021	1.123	2	87	.98
2020	1.222	3	80	.98
2019	1.228	4	73	.90
2018	1.272	5	66	.84
2017	1.316	6	58	.76
2016	1.342	7	50	.67
2015	1.331	8	43	.57
2014	1.343	9	36	.48
2013	1.361	10	29	.39
2012	1.372	11	24	.33
2011	1.411	12	22	.31
2010	1.455	13	20	.29

2. Floating Equipment—Motor Vessels

Table 703.A.2 Floating Equipment—Motor Vessels						
Vessel Type/Size	**Day Rate**	**Base Cost**	**2021 - 2017**	**2016 - 2012**	**2011 - 2007**	**2006 and Earlier**
Cost Index			**0.92349**	**0.68481**	**0.32732**	**0.3125**
Research Vessel						
110'-139'	4000	$3,000,000	$2,770,470	$2,054,430	$981,960	$865,771.88
140'-179'	4500	$2,500,000	$2,308,725	$1,712,025	$818,300	$781,250
180'-199'	6800	$4,000,000	$3,693,960	$2,739,240	$1,309,280	$1,250,000

Table 703.A.2 Floating Equipment—Motor Vessels						
Vessel Type/Size	**Day Rate**	**Base Cost**	**2021 - 2017**	**2016 - 2012**	**2011 - 2007**	**2006 and Earlier**
Cost Index			**0.92349**	**0.68481**	**0.32732**	**0.3125**
200'-219'	8500	$6,000,000	$5,540,940	$4,108,860	$1,963,920	$1,875,000
220'-279'	10000	$9,500,000	$8,773,155	$6,505,695	$3,109,540	$2,968,750
280'-299'	12000	$12,000,000	$11,081,880	$8,217,720	$3,927,840	$3,750,000
300'-319'	16000	$18,000,000	$16,622,820	$12,326,580	$5,891,760	$5,625,000
320'+	18000	$20,000,000	$18,469,800	$13,696,200	$6,546,400	$6,250,000
Dive Vessel						
110'-139'	4000	$3,000,000	$2,770,470	$2,054,430	$981,960	$937,500
140'-179'	4500	$3,000,000	$2,770,470	$2,054,430	$981,960	$937,500
180'-199'	5000	$4,000,000	$3,693,960	$2,739,240	$1,309,280	$1,250,000
200'-219'	6500	$6,000,000	$5,540,940	$4,108,860	$1,963,920	$1,875,000
220'-279'	7500	$9,500,000	$8,773,155	$6,505,695	$3,109,540	$2,968,750
280'-299'	8500	$6,500,000	$6,002,685	$4,451,265	$2,127,580	$2,031,250
300'-319'	9000	$8,000,000	$7,387,920	$5,478,480	$2,618,560	$2,500,000
320'+	10000	$9,500,000	$8,773,155	$6,505,695	$3,109,540	$2,968,750
Pollution Control Vessel						
110'-139'	4000	$2,400,000	$2,216,376	$1,643,544	$785,568	$750,000
140'-179'	4500	$2,400,000	$2,216,376	$1,643,544	$785,568	$750,000
180'-199'	6800	$3,200,000	$2,955,168	$2,191,392	$1,047,424	$1,000,000
200'-219'	8500	$4,800,000	$4,432,752	$3,287,088	$1,571,136	$1,500,000
220'-279'	10000	$7,600,000	$7,018,524	$5,204,556	$2,487,632	$2,375,000
280'-299'	12000	$9,600,000	$8,865,504	$6,574,176	$3,142,272	$3,000,000
300'-319'	16000	$14,400,000	$13,298,256	$9,861,264	$4,713,408	$4,500,000
320'+	18000	$16,000,000	$14,775,840	$10,956,960	$5,237,120	$5,000,000
Platform Supply Vessel						
110'-139'	4000	$3,000,000	$2,770,470	$2,054,430	$981,960	$937,500
140'-179'	4500	$3,000,000	$2,770,470	$2,054,430	$981,960	$937,500
180'-199'	6800	$4,000,000	$3,693,960	$2,739,240	$1,309,280	$1,250,000
200'-219'	8500	$6,000,000	$5,540,940	$4,108,860	$1,963,920	$1,875,000
220'-279'	10000	$9,500,000	$8,773,155	$6,505,695	$3,109,540	$2,968,750
280'-299'	12000	$12,000,000	$11,081,880	$8,217,720	$3,927,840	$3,750,000
300'-319'	16000	$18,000,000	$16,622,820	$12,326,580	$5,891,760	$5,625,000
320'+	18000	$20,000,000	$18,469,800	$13,696,200	$6,546,400	$6,250,000
Jack Up Vessel						
60'-89'	N/A	$3,500,000	$3,232,215	$2,396,835	$1,145,620	$1,093,750
90'-109'	N/A	$3,800,000	$3,509,262	$2,602,278	$1,243,816	$1,187,500
110'-139'	N/A	$4,500,000	$4,155,705	$3,081,645	$1,472,940	$1,406,250
140'-174'	N/A	$5,200,000	$4,802,148	$3,561,012	$1,702,064	$1,625,000
175'-219'	N/A	$6,500,000	$6,002,685	$4,451,265	$2,127,580	$2,031,250
220'-239'	N/A	$8,400,000	$7,757,316	$5,752,404	$2,749,488	$2,625,000
240'+	N/A	$9,500,000	$8,773,155	$6,505,695	$3,109,540	$2,968,750
Inland Tugs						
50-60'X25-35' 600 HP	2000	$1,000,000	$923,490	$684,810	$327,320	$312,500
50-60'X25-45' 900 HP	2400	$1,200,000	$1,108,188	$821,772	$392,784	$375,000
60-70'X30-45' 1200 HP	2600	$1,400,000	$1,292,886	$958,734	$458,248	$437,500
60-70'x30-55' 1500 HP	2850	$1,500,000	$1,385,235	$1,027,215	$490,980	$468,750
70-80'X30-55' 1800 HP	3000	$1,800,000	$1,662,282	$1,232,658	$589,176	$562,500
80-100'X30-50' 2400 HP	4000	$2,800,000	$2,585,772	$1,917,468	$916,496	$875,000
80-100'X30-60' 3000 HP	4200	$3,500,000	$3,232,215	$2,396,835	$1,145,620	$1,093,750
100-120'X45-55' 4200 HP	4300	$3,800,000	$3,509,262	$2,602,278	$1,243,816	$1,187,500
110-150'X30-75' 6000 HP	4800	$5,000,000	$4,617,450	$3,424,050	$1,636,600	$1,562,500
Offshore Tugs						
60-80'X25-35' 1800 HP	3500	$3,200,000	$2,955,168	$2,191,392	$1,047,424	$1,000,000
75-90'X25-35' 2400 HP	3800	$3,500,000	$3,232,215	$2,396,835	$1,145,620	$1,093,750
95-105'X30-40' 3000 HP	4000	$3,800,000	$3,509,262	$2,602,278	$1,243,816	$1,187,500
100-120'X35-50' 4200 HP	4250	$4,500,000	$4,155,705	$3,081,645	$1,472,940	$1,406,250
120-140'X40-60' 6000 HP	4500	$4,800,000	$4,432,752	$3,287,088	$1,571,136	$1,500,000
140-160'X35-60' 10,000 HP	5000	$5,000,000	$4,617,450	$3,424,050	$1,636,600	$1,562,500
Push Boats						
50-60'X25-35' 600 HP	2000	$1,000,000	$923,490	$684,810	$327,320	$312,500

Table 703.A.2 Floating Equipment—Motor Vessels						
Vessel Type/Size	**Day Rate**	**Base Cost**	**2021 - 2017**	**2016 - 2012**	**2011 - 2007**	**2006 and Earlier**
Cost Index			**0.92349**	**0.68481**	**0.32732**	**0.3125**
50-60'X25-45' 900 HP	2400	$1,200,000	$1,108,188	$821,772	$392,784	$375,000
60-70'X30-45' 1200 HP	2600	$1,400,000	$1,292,886	$958,734	$458,248	$437,500
60-70'X30-55' 1500 HP	2850	$1,500,000	$1,385,235	$1,027,215	$490,980	$468,750
70-80'X30-55' 1800 HP	3000	$1,800,000	$1,662,282	$1,232,658	$589,176	$562,500
80-100'X30-50' 2400 HP	4000	$2,800,000	$2,585,772	$1,917,468	$916,496	$875,000
80-100'X30-60' 3000 HP	4200	$3,500,000	$3,232,215	$2,396,835	$1,145,620	$1,093,750
100-120'X45-55' 4200 HP	4300	$3,800,000	$3,509,262	$2,602,278	$1,243,816	$1,187,500
110-150'X30-75' 6000 HP	4800	$5,000,000	$4,617,450	$3,424,050	$1,636,600	$1,562,500
Model Bow Boats						
50-60'X25-35' 600 HP	N/A	$2,200,000	$2,031,678	$1,506,582	$720,104	$687,500
50-60'X25-45' 900 HP	N/A	$2,800,000	$2,585,772	$1,917,468	$916,496	$875,000
60-70'X30-45' 1200 HP	N/A	$3,200,000	$2,955,168	$2,191,392	$1,047,424	$1,000,000
75-90'X25-35' 2400 HP	N/A	$6,500,000	$6,002,685	$4,451,265	$2,127,580	$2,031,250
95-105'X30-40' 3000 HP	N/A	$8,200,000	$7,572,618	$5,615,442	$2,684,024	$2,562,500
100-120'X35-50' 4200 HP	N/A	$10,500,000	$9,696,645	$7,190,505	$3,436,860	$3,281,250
120-140'X40-60' 6000 HP	N/A	$13,500,000	$12,467,115	$9,244,935	$4,418,820	$4,218,750
140-160'X35-60' 10,000 HP	N/A	$20,000,000	$18,469,800	$13,696,200	$6,546,400	$6,250,000
Skiff						
Under 20'	50	$90,000	$83,114.10	$61,632.90	$29,458.80	$25,973.16
20'-40'	150	$180,000	$166,228.20	$123,265.80	$58,917.60	$56,250
40'-60’	200	$220,000	$203,167.80	$150,658.20	$72,010.40	$68,750
Steamboat						
120X30	200	$250,000	$230,872.50	$171,202.50	$81,830	$78,125
140X40	400	$450,000	$415,570.50	$308,164.50	$147,294	$140,625
180X54	600	$900,000	$831,141	$616,329	$294,588	$281,250
250X72 Non Class	400	$1,800,000	$1,662,282	$1,232,658	$589,176	$562,500
250X72 Class	600	$2,900,000	$2,678,121	$1,985,949	$949,228	$906,250
260X72 Non Class	400	$1,900,000	$1,754,631	$1,301,139	$621,908	$593,750
260X72 Class	800	$3,000,000	$2,770,470	$1,301,139	$981,960	$937,500
300X100 Non Class	1200	$3,200,000	$2,955,168	$2,191,392	$1,047,424	$1,000,000
300X100 Class	2400	$6,400,000	$5,910,336	$4,382,784	$2,094,848	$2,000,000
400X100 Non Class	3000	$6,000,000	$5,540,940	$4,108,860	$1,963,920	$1,875,000
400X100 Class	6000	$12,000,000	$11,081,880	$8,217,720	$3,927,840	$3,750,000
Riverboat Casino						
120X30	200	$250,000	$230,872.50	$171,202.50	$81,830	$78,125
140X40	400	$450,000	$415,570.50	$308,164.50	$147,294	$140,625
180X54	600	$900,000	$831,141	$616,329	$294,588	$281,250
250X72 Non Class	400	$1,800,000	$1,662,282	$1,232,658	$589,176	$562,500
250X72 Class	600	$2,900,000	$2,678,121	$1,985,949	$949,228	$906,250
260X72 Non Class	400	$1,900,000	$1,754,631	$1,301,139	$621,908	$593,750
260X72 Class	800	$3,000,000	$2,770,470	$2,054,430	$981,960	$937,500
300X100 Non Class	1200	$3,200,000	$2,955,168	$2,191,392	$1,047,424	$1,000,000
300X100 Class	2400	$6,400,000	$5,910,336	$4,382,784	$2,094,848	$2,000,000
400X100 Non Class	3000	$6,000,000	$5,540,940	$4,108,860	$1,963,920	$1,875,000
400X100 Class	6000	$12,000,000	$11,081,880	$8,217,720	$3,927,840	$3,750,000

B. Non-Motorized Floating Equipment

1. Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized) Cost Index

Table 703.B.1 Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized)				
Cost Index Average		**Average Economic Life 20 Years**		
Year	**Index**	**Effective Age**	**Percent Good**	**Composite Multiplier**
2022	0.956	1	97	.93
2021	1.123	2	93	1.04
2020	1.222	3	90	1.10

Table 703.B.1 Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized)				
Cost Index Average		**Average Economic Life 20 Years**		
Year	**Index**	**Effective Age**	**Percent Good**	**Composite Multiplier**
2019	1.228	4	86	1.06
2018	1.272	5	82	1.04
2017	1.316	6	78	1.03
2016	1.342	7	74	.99
2015	1.331	8	70	.93
2014	1.343	9	65	.87
2013	1.361	10	60	.82
2012	1.372	11	55	.75

Table 703.B.1 Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized)				
Cost Index Average		Average Economic Life 20 Years		
Year	Index	Effective Age	Percent Good	Composite Multiplier
2011	1.411	12	50	.71
2010	1.455	13	45	.65
2009	1.444	14	40	.58
2008	1.486	15	35	.52
2007	1.545	16	31	.48
2006	1.629	17	27	.44

Table 703.B.1 Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized)				
Cost Index Average		Average Economic Life 20 Years		
Year	Index	Effective Age	Percent Good	Composite Multiplier
2005	1.704	18	24	.41
2004	1.833	19	22	.40
2003	1.896	20	21	.40
2002	1.928	21	20	.39

2. Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized)

Table 703.B.2 Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized)								
Barge Type/Size	Day Rate	Base Cost	2021 - 2017	2016 - 2012	2011 - 2007	2006 - 2002	2001 - 1997	1996 & Earlier
Cost Index			0.95328	0.92395	0.74816	0.68218	0.51552	0.51552
Deck								
120x30	100	$250,000	$238,320	$230,987.50	$187,040	$170,545	$128,880	$128,880
140X40	250	$450,000	$428,976	$415,777.50	$336,672	$306,981	$231,984	$231,984
180X54	350	$900,000	$857,952	$831,555	$673,344	$613,962	$463,968	$463,968
250X72 Non Class	400	$1,800,000	$1,715,904	$1,663,110	$1,346,688	$1,227,924	$927,936	$927,936
250X72 Class	600	$2,900,000	$2,764,512	$2,679,455	$2,169,664	$1,978,322	$1,495,008	$1,495,008
260X72 Non Class	400	$1,900,000	$1,811,232	$1,755,505	$1,421,504	$1,296,142	$979,488	$979,488
260X72 Class	700	$3,000,000	$2,859,840	$2,771,850	$2,244,480	$2,046,540	$1,546,560	$1,546,560
300X100 Non Class	1200	$3,200,000	$3,050,496	$2,956,640	$2,394,112	$2,182,976	$1,649,664	$1,649,664
300X100 Class	1800	$6,400,000	$6,100,992	$5,913,280	$4,788,224	$4,365,952	$3,299,328	$3,299,328
400X100 Non Class	2500	$6,000,000	$5,719,680	$5,543,700	$4,488,960	$4,093,080	$3,093,120	$3,093,120
400X100 Class	6000	$12,000,000	$11,439,360	$11,087,400	$8,977,920	$8,186,160	$6,186,240	$6,186,240
Dredge								
8" Cutter	N/A	$425,000	$405,144	$392,678.75	$317,968	$289,926.50	$219,096	$219,096
10" Cutter	N/A	$650,000	$619,632	$600,567.50	$486,304	$443,417	$335,088	$335,088
14" Cutter	N/A	$950,000	$905,616	$877,752.50	$710,752	$648,071	$489,744	$489,744
16" Cutter	N/A	$1,100,000	$1,048,608	$1,016,345	$822,976	$750,398	$567,072	$567,072
20" Cutter	N/A	$3,600,000	$3,431,808	$3,326,220	$2,693,376	$2,455,848	$1,855,872	$1,855,872
24" Cutter	N/A	$4,500,000	$4,289,760	$4,157,775	$3,366,720	$3,069,810	$2,319,840	$2,319,840
Transport								
120X30	200	$250,000	$238,320	$230,987.50	$187,040	$170,545	$128,880	$128,880
140X40	400	$450,000	$428,976	$415,777.50	$336,672	$306,981	$231,984	$231,984
180X54	600	$900,000	$857,952	$831,555	$673,344	$613,962	$463,968	$463,968
250X72 Non Class	400	$1,800,000	$1,715,904	$1,663,110	$1,346,688	$1,227,924	$927,936	$927,936
250X72 Class	600	$2,900,000	$2,764,512	$2,679,455	$2,169,664	$1,978,322	$1,495,008	$1,495,008
260X72 Non Class	400	$1,900,000	$1,811,232	$1,755,505	$1,421,504	$1,296,142	$979,488	$979,488
260X72 Class	800	$3,000,000	$2,859,840	$2,771,850	$2,244,480	$2,046,540	$1,546,560	$1,546,560
300X72 Non Class	1200	$3,200,000	$3,050,496	$2,956,640	$2,394,112	$2,182,976	$1,649,664	$1,649,664
300X72 Class	2400	$6,400,000	$6,100,992	$5,913,280	$4,788,224	$4,365,952	$3,299,328	$3,299,328
400X100 Non Class	3000	$6,000,000	$5,719,680	$5,543,700	$4,488,960	$4,093,080	$3,093,120	$3,093,120
400X100 Class	6000	$12,000,000	$11,439,360	$11,087,400	$8,977,920	$8,186,160	$6,186,240	$6,186,240
Crane								
120X30	250	$1,800,000	$1,715,904	$1,663,110	$1,346,688	$1,227,924	$927,936	$927,936
150X50	400	$2,200,000	$2,097,216	$2,032,690	$1,645,952	$1,500,796	$1,134,144	$1,134,144
180X60	450	$2,600,000	$2,478,528	$2,402,270	$1,945,216	$1,773,668	$1,340,352	$1,340,352
250X72	600	$3,000,000	$2,859,840	$2,771,850	$2,244,480	$2,046,540	$1,546,560	$1,546,560
300X100	750	$4,000,000	$3,813,120	$3,695,800	$2,992,640	$2,728,720	$2,062,080	$2,062,080
Oil								
10K	300	$2,000,000	$1,906,560	$1,847,900	$1,496,320	$1,364,360	$1,031,040	$1,031,040
30K	800	$4,000,000	$3,813,120	$3,695,800	$2,992,640	$2,728,720	$2,062,080	$2,062,080
80K	2000	$6,500,000	$6,196,320	$6,005,675	$4,863,040	$4,434,170	$3,350,880	$3,350,880
120K	3000	$12,000,000	$11,439,360	$11,087,400	$8,977,920	$8,186,160	$6,186,240	$6,186,240
Spar (Holds)								
175X26 (1000 Tons)	200	$2,000,000	$1,906,560	$1,847,900	$1,496,320	$1,364,360	$1,031,040	$1,031,040

Table 703.B.2 Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized)								
Barge Type/Size	**Day Rate**	**Base Cost**	**2021 - 2017**	**2016 - 2012**	**2011 - 2007**	**2006 - 2002**	**2001 - 1997**	**1996 & Earlier**
Cost Index			**0.95328**	**0.92395**	**0.74816**	**0.68218**	**0.51552**	**0.51552**
195X35 (2200 Tons)	250	$2,200,000	$2,097,216	$2,032,690	$1,645,952	$1,500,796	$1,134,144	$1,134,144
290X35 (3000 Tons)	400	$4,500,000	$4,289,760	$4,157,775	$3,366,720	$3,069,810	$2,319,840	$2,319,840
Shugart								
10X5X2	50	$50,000	$47,664	$46,197.50	$37,408	$34,109	$25,776	$25,776
20X10X4	50	$50,000	$47,664	$46,197.50	$37,408	$34,109	$25,776	$25,776
40X12X5	100	$60,000	$57,196.80	$55,437	$44,889.60	$40,930.80	$30,931.20	$30,931.20
Spud								
110x30	250	$300,000	$285,984	$277,185	$224,448	$204,654	$154,656	$154,656
120X30	250	$1,400,000	$1,334,592	$1,293,530	$1,047,424	$955,052	$721,728	$721,728
140X40	400	$1,600,000	$1,525,248	$1,478,320	$1,197,056	$1,091,488	$824,832	$824,832
140X45	400	$1,600,000	$1,525,248	$1,478,320	$1,197,056	$1,091,488	$824,832	$824,832
180X54	500	$2,000,000	$1,906,560	$1,847,900	$1,496,320	$1,364,360	$1,031,040	$1,031,040
200x60	800	$3,500,000	$3,336,480	$3,233,825	$2,618,560	$2,387,630	$1,804,320	$1,804,320
250X72	900	$3,800,000	$3,622,464	$3,511,010	$2,843,008	$2,592,284	$1,958,976	$1,958,976
Pile Driver								
120X30	150	$1,800,000	$1,715,904	$1,663,110	$1,346,688	$1,227,924	$927,936	$927,936
150X50	250	$2,200,000	$2,097,216	$2,032,690	$1,645,952	$1,500,796	$1,134,144	$1,134,144
180X60	375	$2,600,000	$2,478,528	$2,402,270	$1,945,216	$1,773,668	$1,340,352	$1,340,352
250X72	450	$3,000,000	$2,859,840	$2,771,850	$2,244,480	$2,046,540	$1,546,560	$1,546,560
300X100	575	$4,000,000	$3,813,120	$3,695,800	$2,992,640	$2,728,720	$2,062,080	$2,062,080
Hopper (Holds)								
175X26 (1000 Tons)	200	$2,000,000	$1,906,560	$1,847,900	$1,496,320	$1,364,360	$1,031,040	$1,031,040
195X35 (2200 Tons)	250	$2,200,000	$2,097,216	$2,032,690	$1,645,952	$1,500,796	$1,134,144	$1,134,144
290X35	400	$4,500,000	$4,289,760	$4,157,775	$3,366,720	$3,069,810	$2,319,840	$2,319,840
Tank								
10K	400	$1,600,000	$1,525,248	$1,478,320	$1,197,056	$1,091,488	$824,832	$824,832
30K	800	$3,200,000	$3,050,496	$2,956,640	$2,394,112	$2,182,976	$1,649,664	$1,649,664
80K	1700	$5,200,000	$4,957,056	$4,804,540	$3,890,432	$3,547,336	$2,680,704	$2,680,704
120K	3500	$9,600,000	$9,151,488	$8,869,920	$7,182,336	$6,548,928	$4,948,992	$4,948,992
Pressure								
250X50 (16,000 Barrels)	1500	$3,200,000	$3,050,496	$2,956,640	$2,394,112	$2,182,976	$1,649,664	$1,649,664
Keyway								
120X30	200	$200,000	$190,656	$184,790	$149,632	$136,436	$103,104	$103,104
140X40	400	$360,000	$343,180.80	$332,622	$269,337.60	$245,584.80	$185,587.20	$185,587.20
180X54	500	$720,000	$686,361.60	$665,244	$538,675.20	$491,169.60	$371,174.40	$371,174.40
250X72 Non Class	400	$1,440,000	$1,372,723.20	$1,330,488	$1,077,350.40	$982,339.20	$742,348.80	$742,348.80
250X72 Class	600	$2,320,000	$2,211,609.60	$2,143,564	$1,735,731.20	$1,582,657.60	$1,196,006.40	$1,196,006.40
260X72 Non Class	400	$1,520,000	$1,448,985.60	$1,404,404	$1,137,203.20	$1,036,913.60	$783,590.40	$783,590.40
260X72 Class	800	$2,560,000	$2,440,396.80	$2,365,312	$1,915,289.60	$1,746,380.80	$1,319,731.20	$1,319,731.20
300X72 Non Class	1200	$2,560,000	$2,440,396.80	$2,365,312	$1,915,289.60	$1,746,380.80	$1,319,731.20	$1,319,731.20
300X72 Class	2400	$5,120,000	$4,880,793.60	$4,730,624	$3,830,579.20	$3,492,761.60	$2,639,462.40	$2,639,462.40
400X100 Non Class	3000	$4,800,000	$4,575,744	$4,434,960	$3,591,168	$3,274,464	$2,474,496	$2,474,496
400X100 Class	6000	$9,600,000	$9,151,488	$8,869,920	$7,182,336	$6,548,928	$4,948,992	$4,948,992
Industrial								
120X30	200	$250,000	$238,320	$230,987.50	$187,040	$170,545	$128,880	$128,880
140X40	400	$450,000	$428,976	$415,777.50	$336,672	$306,981	$231,984	$231,984
180X54	600	$900,000	$857,952	$831,555	$673,344	$613,962	$463,968	$463,968
250X72 Non Class	400	$1,800,000	$1,715,904	$1,663,110	$1,346,688	$1,227,924	$927,936	$927,936
250X72 Class	600	$2,900,000	$2,764,512	$2,679,455	$2,169,664	$1,978,322	$1,495,008	$1,495,008
260X72 Non Class	400	$1,900,000	$1,811,232	$1,755,505	$1,421,504	$1,296,142	$979,488	$979,488
260X72 Class	800	$3,000,000	$2,859,840	$2,771,850	$2,244,480	$2,046,540	$1,546,560	$1,546,560
300X72 Non Class	1200	$3,200,000	$3,050,496	$2,956,640	$2,394,112	$2,182,976	$1,649,664	$1,649,664
300X72 Class	2400	$6,400,000	$6,100,992	$5,913,280	$4,788,224	$4,365,952	$3,299,328	$3,299,328
400X100 Non Class	3000	$6,000,000	$5,719,680	$5,543,700	$4,488,960	$4,093,080	$3,093,120	$3,093,120
400X100 Class	6000	$12,000,000	$11,439,360	$11,087,400	$8,977,920	$8,186,160	$6,186,240	$6,186,240

Table 703.B.2 Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized)								
Barge Type/Size	**Day Rate**	**Base Cost**	**2021 - 2017**	**2016 - 2012**	**2011 - 2007**	**2006 - 2002**	**2001 - 1997**	**1996 & Earlier**
Cost Index			**0.95328**	**0.92395**	**0.74816**	**0.68218**	**0.51552**	**0.51552**
Pontoon								
30X11X2	50	$7,000	$6,672.96	$6,467.65	$5,237.12	$4,775.26	$3,608.64	$3,608.64
60X15X3	100	$15,000	$14,299.20	$13,859.25	$11,222.40	$10,232.70	$7,732.80	$7,732.80
40X12X3	100	$12,000	$11,439.36	$11,087.40	$8,977.92	$8,186.16	$6,186.24	$6,186.24
Dry Dock								
100'	N/A	$1,800,000	$1,715,904	$1,663,110	$1,346,688	$1,227,924	$927,936	$927,936
200'	N/A	$2,500,000	$2,383,200	$2,309,875	$1,870,400	$1,705,450	$1,288,800	$1,288,800
300'	N/A	$4,000,000	$3,813,120	$3,695,800	$2,992,640	$2,728,720	$2,062,080	$2,062,080
500'	N/A	$6,500,000	$6,196,320	$6,005,675	$4,863,040	$4,434,170	$3,350,880	$3,350,880
Quarter								
10 Person	100	$40,000	$38,131.20	$36,958	$29,926.40	$27,287.20	$20,620.80	$20,620.80
25 Person	250	$50,000	$47,664	$46,197.50	$37,408	$34,109	$25,776	$25,776
50 Person	300	$100,000	$95,328	$92,395	$74,816	$68,218	$51,552	$51,552
300 Person	1000	$2,000,000	$1,906,560	$1,847,900	$1,496,320	$1,364,360	$1,031,040	$1,031,040
500 Person	2000	$4,000,000	$3,813,120	$3,695,800	$2,992,640	$2,728,720	$2,062,080	$2,062,080
Utility								
30X11X2	50	$7,000	$6,672.96	$6,467.65	$5,237.12	$4,775.26	$3,608.64	$3,608.64
40X12X3	100	$12,000	$11,439.36	$11,087.40	$8,977.92	$8,186.16	$6,186.24	$6,186.24

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2323.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), amended LR 10:924 (November 1984), LR 12:36 (January 1986), LR 13:188 (March 1987), LR 13:764 (December 1987), LR 14:872 (December 1988), LR 15:1097 (December 1989), LR 16:1063 (December 1990), LR 17:1213 (December 1991), LR 19:212 (February 1993), LR 20:198 (February 1994), LR 21:186 (February 1995), LR 22:117 (February 1996), LR 23:204 (February 1997), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 24:479 (March 1998), LR 25:312 (February 1999), LR 26:506 (March 2000), LR 27:425 (March 2001), LR 28:518 (March 2002), LR 29:368 (March 2003), LR 30:487 (March 2004), LR 31:715 (March 2005), LR 32:430 (March 2006), LR 33:490 (March 2007), LR 34:678 (April 2008), LR 35:492 (March 2009), LR 36:772 (April 2010), amended by the Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 37:1394 (May 2011), LR 38:802 (March 2012), LR 39:490 (March 2013), LR 40:530 (March 2014), LR 41:673 (April 2015), LR 42:746 (May 2016), LR 43:652 (April 2017), LR 44:579 (March 2018), LR 45:533 (April 2019), LR 46:560 (April 2020), LR 47:460 (April 2021), LR 48:1522 (June 2022), LR 49:

§705. Tables—Vessels

Table 705.A Vessels								
Vessel Type/Size	**Base Cost**	**Day Rate**	**Multiplier**	**2021 - 2017**	**2016 - 2012**	**2011 - 2007**	**2006 - 2002**	**2001 and Earlier**
Cost Index				**0.86**	**0.72**	**0.58**	**0.44**	**0.3**
Crew								
60'-70'	$1,450,000	1800	1.1	$1,371,700	$1,148,400	$925,100	$701,800	$478,500
71'-99’	$1,750,000	2000	1.13	$1,700,650	$1,423,800	$1,146,950	$870,100	$593,250
100'-119'	$2,000,000	2200	1.33	$2,287,600	$1,915,200	$1,542,800	$1,170,400	$798,000
120'140'	$2,500,000	2400	1.23	$2,644,500	$2,214,000	$1,783,500	$1,353,000	$922,500
141'-165'	$3,250,000	2800	1.17	$3,270,150	$2,737,800	$2,205,450	$1,673,100	$1,140,750
165’+	$3,500,000	3000	1.17	$3,521,700	$2,948,400	$2,375,100	$1,801,800	$1,228,500
Supply								
140'-159'	$2,500,000	2500	1.43	$3,074,500	$2,574,000	$2,073,500	$1,573,000	$1,072,500
160'-179'	$2,800,000	3200	1.43	$3,443,440	$2,882,880	$2,322,320	$1,761,760	$1,201,200
180’-199'	$3,300,000	4000	1.43	$4,058,340	$3,397,680	$2,737,020	$2,076,360	$1,415,700
200'-219'	$4,500,000	4800	1.64	$6,346,800	$5,313,600	$4,280,400	$3,247,200	$2,214,000
220'-230'	$6,000,000	5000	2.5	$12,900,000	$10,800,000	$8,700,000	$6,600,000	$4,500,000
231' +	$6,000,000	5000	2.83	$14,602,800	$12,225,600	$9,848,400	$7,471,200	$5,094,000
OSV								
110'-139'	$2,000,000	3000	1.14	$1,960,800	$1,641,600	$1,322,400	$1,003,200	$684,000
140'-159'	$2,200,000	3500	1.14	$2,156,880	$1,805,760	$1,454,640	$1,103,520	$752,400
160'-179'	$2,200,000	3500	1.21	$2,289,320	$1,916,640	$1,543,960	$1,171,280	$798,600

Table 705.A Vessels								
Vessel Type/Size	**Base Cost**	**Day Rate**	**Multiplier**	**2021 - 2017**	**2016 - 2012**	**2011 - 2007**	**2006 - 2002**	**2001 and Earlier**
Cost Index				**0.86**	**0.72**	**0.58**	**0.44**	**0.3**
180'-199'	$2,800,000	4000	1.43	$3,443,440	$2,882,880	$2,322,320	$1,761,760	$1,201,200
200'-219'	$3,500,000	5200	1.71	$5,147,100	$4,309,200	$3,471,300	$2,633,400	$1,795,500
220'-230'	$5,000,000	5700	1.93	$8,299,000	$6,948,000	$5,597,000	$4,246,000	$2,895,000
231'-279'	$5,000,000	5700	2.11	$9,073,000	$7,596,000	$6,119,000	$4,642,000	$3,165,000
280'-299'	$6,000,000	9000	2.11	$10,887,600	$9,115,200	$7,342,800	$5,570,400	$3,798,000
300'-319'	$8,000,000	10500	2.11	$14,516,800	$12,153,600	$9,790,400	$7,427,200	$5,064,000
320' +	$9,000,000	10800	2.11	$16,331,400	$13,672,800	$11,014,200	$8,355,600	$5,697,000
Utility								
100'-119'	$2,200,000	2500	1.27	$2,402,840	$2,011,680	$1,620,520	$1,229,360	$838,200
120'-139'	$2,500,000	2800	1.13	$2,429,500	$2,034,000	$1,638,500	$1,243,000	$847,500
140'-165'	$2,800,000	3200	1.17	$2,817,360	$2,358,720	$1,900,080	$1,441,440	$982,800
165' +	$4,000,000	3600	1.17	$4,024,800	$3,369,600	$2,714,400	$2,059,200	$1,404,000

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2323.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 33:490 (March 2007), LR 35:493 (March 2009), amended by the Office of the Governor, Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 47:465 (April 2021), LR 49:

Chapter 9. Oil and Gas Properties

§901. Guidelines for Ascertaining the Fair Market Value of Oil and Gas Properties

A. The assessment of oil and gas properties shall be made in accordance with the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, Article VII, Section 18; Louisiana Constitutional Amendment 2 concerning Article VII, Section 4(B), approved November 3, 2020; and in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Tax Commission and applied uniformly throughout the state.

B. The Well

1. The well includes all of the equipment and any other taxable property located below the wellhead, as well as the casinghead, wellhead and/or xmas tree.

2. For assessment purposes, the well shall also be construed to include surface equipment items more or less permanently attached to the well necessary for the oil and gas and related hydrocarbons to be produced and reach the point of custody transfer or first point of sale or gathering operation (i.e. leasehold equipment or "production train", see Explanations below).

3. Each well/lease/field is assessed in accordance with guidelines establishing "fair market value".

C. Explanations

Ad Valorem Tax Allowance—the estimated tax rate levied by local taxing bodies on the taxable value of property, expressed as a percentage deduction from the DCF.

Additional Equipment—equipment on a well site not typical for production of similar wells.

Annualized—the conversion of a short-term figure or calculation into an annual or yearly rate.

Average Depth—the simple average of the depth of the wells included in the LAT-12 filing.

Capital Expense (*Capex*)—the major investments a company incurs to either maintain, restore, or increase production or efficiency (see Workover). Capex is generally considered non-recurring in nature because it is not a direct operating expense that affects net operating income. Instead, capital expenditures are capitalized into a depreciable asset for accounting purposes. However, capex, or some portion thereof, can be included in a DCF appraisal to the extent deemed necessary for the operator to achieve a forecasted production amount. Otherwise, capex is solely a past expense that shouldn't be explicitly recognized in a forecast of future net income. See discussion of expense forecast in §907.B.3 below.

Custody Transfer—in the oil and gas industry, refers to the passing of oil or gas from one entity to another for the other's immediate charge or control, accomplished for example by a custody transfer meter for gas and a lease automatic custody transfer (LACT) unit for oil or other liquids, installed downstream of the wellhead or central gathering location such as a tank battery.

Decline Curve Analysis—a common means of predicting future oil well or gas well production based on past production history utilizing empirical reservoir engineering equations which assume production decline is proportional to reservoir pressure decline. When used in conjunction with DCF appraisal methodology which considers the economics of this potential future production, a well's expected ultimate recovery (EUR) and remaining reserves can be reliably estimated.

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) *Analysis*—discounted cash flow (DCF) is a valuation method used to analyze the economics and current or potential value of an investment based on its expected future cash flows. Although technically different from an accounting perspective, net operating income can be used as a proxy for cash flow. As a widely accepted technique of the income approach to value, DCF analysis is most useful when past and expected future cash flows will vary over time, either up or down, as opposed to the direct capitalization technique which assumes a stabilized income is available or can be estimated. A DCF appraisal involves the interaction of four basic parameters: production, price, expense, and discount rate. The first three parameters combine to create a forecasted net income stream, whereas the fourth parameter converts this future net income to a present worth equal to estimated fair market value. Cash flow projection in a DCF can proceed along any chosen time increments; yearly ("year-by-year") projections are mathematically convenient and widely used for long-lived assets related to oil and gas production.

Discount Rate—the discount rate refers to the rate of interest used in a discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis to determine the present value of predicted future cash flows. Because these cash flows are non-guaranteed, the rate should include not only the time cost of money but also all components of risk that relate to the valuation in the marketplace for oil and gas assets. The discount rate typically exceeds the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) which is the minimum rate needed to justify the cost of a new venture, because future cash flows from a project or investment must meet or exceed the capital outlay needed to fund the project or investment in the present. See discussion of discount rate in §907.B.4 below.

Disposal Well—well used for injection of waste fluids or solids into an underground formation for more or less permanent storage.

Economic Limit—in a year-by-year DCF appraisal, describes the future point in time in which forecasted net income becomes negative due to allowed direct costs of operation (not counting capital expense, if any) exceeding forecasted revenues. Economic limit can vary between properties and is most often considered a result of each property's DCF appraisal, not a known input parameter itself.

Field—the general geographic region situated over one or more subsurface oil and gas reservoirs or "pools." Fields can abut or even overlay each other if two or more vertically aligned reservoirs are assigned separate field names by the state's regulatory body.

Flowing Well—a well that produces oil and/or gas to the surface by its own reservoir pressure instead of utilizing mechanical inducement such as a downhole pump, pumping unit, compressor or gas lift.

Gathering Line/System—small to medium diameter pipelines that transport oil or gas from a central point of receipt to a transmission line or mainline. A gathering system can include compression and treatment facilities.

Inactive Wells—wells that are non-producing or "shut-in." Shut-in status becomes effective on the date the application for shut-in status is filed, consistent with the Louisiana Office of Conservation requirements.

Injection Wells—wells completed as single or wells reclassified by the Louisiana Office of Conservation after a conversion of another well. Injection wells are used for gas and water injection oil and gas formation for production purposes, as well as, disposal wells.

Lease—a legal instrument or agreement between the operator (lessee) and a landowner (lessor) which gives the operator the right to explore for and produce mineral resources such as oil and gas. Also, the term often used interchangeable with property.

Lease/Flow Lines—typically smaller diameter pipelines that directly connect one or more wells to a central accumulation point, manifold, or process equipment including all check, safety, and allocation meters up to the point of custody transfer such as a LACT unit or sales meter.

Lease Operating Expense (*LOE*)—the costs incurred after drilling and completion activities have ended and production activities have begun. In a DCF appraisal, LOE represents all costs deemed necessary and reasonably prudent for a property to produce oil and/or gas in the amounts desired. Allowed LOE includes direct recurring costs for items such as labor, contract services, equipment, materials and supplies, treatment and processing of gases and fluids to the point of custody transfer, and overhead. LOE can also include capital expenditures when appropriate. See discussion of expense forecast in §907.B.3 below.

LUW Code—an identification code assigned to a well by the Louisiana Office of Conservation located on a particular lease, unit, or a gas lease well.

Multiple Completions—wells consisting of more than one producing zone. Deepest or primary completion may or may not be the base well number depending upon the Louisiana Office of Conservation permits and classification.

Number of Wells—the total well count included in the DCF appraisal.

Price Adjustment Factor—the factor derived to adjust the prior year average price to a more current market price, as of the assessment date.

Primary Product—the permitted majority product (oil or gas) produced from a well.

Production—the yield or amount of hydrocarbons of an oil or gas well as reported to the Louisiana Office of Conservation. In a DCF appraisal, production is the manufactured product that is projected to be sold and create a future revenue stream. See *Decline Curve Analysis*.

Production Depth—is the depth from the surface to the active lower perforation in each producing zone in which the well is completed. As an example: a well completed in three separate zones is a triple completion and will have three different production depths as determined by the depth of the active lower perforation for each completion.

Production Rate Decline—the rate at which the production level of oil and gas assets change (typically reduce) over time. See *Decline Curve Analysis*.

Production Train—the production train includes all the leasehold equipment on site, including the oil and gas wells themselves, required for the production of oil, gas, and related water assets, subject to ad valorem taxation. Simply identified, it is all the tangible equipment from the lowest active completion through the first sales meter before gathering or pipeline entry. The production train includes, but is not limited to, water supply wells, disposal wells, platforms, pad sites, tanks, process facilities such as separators, heater treaters, amine units, etc., injection wells for oil and gas production purposes, and all improvements directly related to production activities. The production train can include inactive equipment but not ancillary equipment not directly related to production of the oil and gas wells being appraised.

Pumping Well—a well which is not a flowing well and from which oil is produced by use of any type of artificial lifting method such as a pump. Pumps are required when the formation pressure is not sufficient to allow fluids to flow to the surface.

Recompletion—any downhole operation to an existing oil or gas well that is conducted to establish production of oil or gas from any geological interval not currently completed or producing in said existing oil or gas well.

Royalty Interest—royalty interest in the oil and gas industry refers to ownership of a portion of a resource or the revenue it produces. A company or person that owns a royalty interest does not bear any operational costs needed to produce the resource, yet they still own a portion of the resource or revenue it produces.

Sales Meter—sales meter is a meter at which custody transfer takes place.

Salvage Leasehold Equipment Value—the estimated net cash value of the equipment included in the production train either when production ceases or becomes uneconomic to produce commercially.

Severance Tax Allowance—the estimated tax rate levied by the state on removal (severance) of oil and gas from the ground, expressed as a percentage deduction from the DCF.

Single Completions—

a. well originally completed as a single;

b. well reclassified by the Louisiana Office of Conservation after a conversion of multiple completed well to a single producing zone.

Start Rate—the daily average production level of oil or gas at the beginning of the appraisal. The start rate can be the average of a brief period of time surrounding the assessment date (January 1 of the current tax year) or the actual daily production rate as of January 1. The rate should be based on all information known and related to the actual expected production as of the assessment date. See discussion of production forecast in §907.B.1 below.

Starting Price—the actual average price received by the well/LUW/field in the immediately prior year or available 12 months. See discussion of price forecast in §907.B.2 below.

Tax Year—the year of assessment as of January 1 of any annual period.

Typical Equipment—See *Production Train*.

Water Wells—wells used for production purposes only, both fresh and salt water supply.

Well Serial Number—in Louisiana, the permanent identification number assigned to a well by Department of Natural Resources upon approval of the Application for (or to Renew) Permit to Drill for Minerals (MD-10R).

Working Interest (*WI*)—the estate or rights created from a lease agreement that grants oil and gas companies the right to explore for, drill, and produce natural resources such as oil and gas from a designated area of land. The owners of a lease's working interest (typically, the operator and contractually related parties) incur all expenses of a well's physical creation and operation and therefore own the well, as opposed to royalty interest owners who do not own any portion of the well. For DCF purposes described in this chapter, WI is the sum of all working interest net revenue interest decimals included in the LAT-12 reporting, well/LUW/field. It will be a number less than 1.0 in most cases.

Workovers—major repairs or modifications which restore or enhance production from a well. An example of a typical workover is cleaning out a well that has sanded up whereas the tubing is pulled and the casing and bottom of the hole is washed out with mud. Workovers can also involve more complex recompletion procedures such as redrilling or hydraulic fracturing (fracking) of the oil or gas formation. Workovers often involve an operator incurring capital expenditures (capex) which may or may not be applicable to a forecast of future net income. See discussion of expense forecast in §907.B.3 below.

D. Well Fair Market Value Classifications. LUW (Lease, Unit, or Well) code is a six-digit code assigned by the Office of Conservation for the purpose of recording production. Each individual well must be listed separately by ward, field name and Louisiana Office of Conservation field code number, location (Sec.-Twp.-Range), lease name, well serial number, lease well number, well type and production depth (active lower perforation of each zone), in accordance with guidelines established by the Tax Commission.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2323.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Tax Commission, LR 2:359 (November 1976), amended by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), LR 9:69 (February 1983), LR 17:1213 (December 1991), LR 19:212 (February 1993), LR 31:717 (March 2005), LR 33:492 (March 2007), LR 35:495 (March 2009), LR 36:773 (April 2010), amended by the Office of the Governor, Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 43:652 (April 2017), LR 49:

§903. Instructions for Reporting Oil and Gas Properties

A. A separate LAT-12 form is used for each well lease or facility represented by a LUW (Lease, Unit, or Well) code, a six-digit code assigned by the Office of Conservation for the purpose of recording production. An attachment in lieu of the form is permitted only if information is in the same sequence. The LAT-12 form may be reproduced and used as an attachment; however, all attachments must be properly identified and attached to the original.

1. Wells under the same assessment number are required to be listed in serial number order.

2. All additional supporting documentation is recommended to be attached to the LAT-12 in an order that allows for ease of review by the assessor.

B. The following data is useful in performing the DCF appraisal of the well(s) and leasehold equipment (production train) and is recommended to be provided with the LAT-12. The detail level will be based on the reporting level of the LAT-12 (well, lease, LUW, field, facility).

1. Primary product (oil or gas), total working interest (WI) decimal, total number of wells included, average depth, prior year average price for oil and gas received, operating expense for prior year, capital expense used to enhance production, decline rate, production rate, and any data to support limits or inhibitors to the asset.

2. Decline curves for field averages over time ("type curves") are a useful tool in forecasting future production levels for individual wells/leases/LUW codes.

3. Any additional information that provides the anticipated performance of the assets included in the production train or the associated production should be considered.

C. Operators shall furnish a statement of lease operating expenses for the previous calendar year. This statement should correspond as closely as possible with the LAT 12 form(s) for each lease or facility (as stated above) and be in sufficient enough detail to indicate the extent and monthly timing of incurrence of various major categories of expense such as labor, power and fuel, salt water disposal, chemicals, materials and supplies, repair and maintenance, workovers, and district overhead.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2326.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), amended LR 16:1063 (December 1990), LR 19:212 (February 1993), LR 22:117 (February 1996), amended by the Office of the Governor, Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 48:1523 (June 2022), LR 49:

§905. Reporting Procedures

A. Oil, Gas, Associated Wells, and Related Production Equipment (Production Train), see guidelines adopted by the

Louisiana Tax Commission and report in accordance with form requirements or as otherwise outlined in this chapter.

1. A data template corresponding to a DCF model as adopted by the Louisiana Tax Commission shall be completed by the operator with the following information:

a. level of detail being provided (well/lease/LUW, etc.) and appropriate identifying name(s), number(s), LUW codes, etc;

b. primary product being produced (oil or gas);

c. total decimal ownership of the working interest (WI) in the assets to be assessed (typically +/- 0.75000);

d. total number of wells to be represented in the DCF;

e. average total depth of the wells represented in the DCF;

f. previous year average price (dollars per barrel for oil or dollars per mcf for gas);

g. severance tax rate(s) being assessed against the well(s) by the Louisiana Department of Revenue;

h. recurring direct operating expense commensurate to the level of detail (well/lease/LUW) represented in the DCF;

i. amount of capital expenditures (capex) anticipated to be incurred as of the assessment date (January 1) and cause and timing thereof;

j. salvage value of specialized leasehold equipment, if any, not considered part of a typical production train.

B. Surface Equipment

1. See guidelines adopted by the Louisiana Tax Commission regarding the use of Table 907.E-7 regarding depreciable life and Table 907.D-4 regarding depreciation rate. The detail of typical equipment included in the production train need not be listed on or with the LAT-12. For additional or ancillary equipment not considered as part of the production train, various sizes, items, etc. may not be commingled into one category or value. Property must be grouped, totaled and included in summary according to the following property classes:

2. Property Class #1—Oil and Gas Equipment - major items of oil and gas equipment not included and assessed as part of the well are shown as a schedule item. For other equipment (not included as a schedule item), year of construction or purchase, original cost and composite multiplier must be shown and used to determine fair market value. Refer to composite multipliers in the general business section (Chapter 25) of these guidelines.

3. Property Class #2—Tanks—see schedule for type, size, unit cost, etc.

4. Property Class #3—Inventories

a. may be reported as a total accumulated cost in the fair market value column - with property description and on appropriate LAT form;

b. Material AND Supplies:

i. located on lease or facility—use LAT-12 form;

ii. located at a public or private storage—use LAT-5 form (Sec. 1).

c. Pipe Stock—report footage or tonnage in unit column (indicating measurement) cost per unit measurement in unit value column and extend total fair market value.

i. located on lease or facility - use LAT-12 form.

ii. located at a public or private storage - use LAT-5 form (Sec. 1).

d. Pipe Stock—exempt under La. Const., Art. VII, §21(D-3)—use LAT-5 form (Sec. 1).

5. Property Class #4—Field Improvements— docks, lease buildings, equipment sheds and buildings, warehouses, land and leasehold improvements, etc.—furnish year constructed and cost. Use composite multiplier from appropriate table on original cost, and extend fair market value for each.

6. Property Class #5—Other Property—on lease or producing facilities, but not included in the above classes viz:

a. Barges—used as work, utility, submerged platforms, etc.—report type, size, year of purchase, cost and use composite multiplier from the appropriate table;

b. Furniture and Fixtures—may be reported as a total cost with the composite multiplier from the appropriate table on original cost. Report such property on LAT-12 form (Oil and Gas Property).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2323.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), amended LR 19:212 (February 1993), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 24:480 (March 1998), LR 49:

§907. Valuation of Oil, Gas, and Other Wells

A. The valuation procedure below, which provides that the presence of oil or gas or the production thereof may be included in the methodology to determine the fair market value of an oil or gas well for ad valorem taxes, covers only that portion of the well, including the well's associated leasehold equipment or "production train" subject to ad valorem taxation. Further, the valuation procedure below provides that no further or additional tax or license shall be levied or imposed on oil, gas or sulphur leases or rights and no additional value shall be added to the assessment of land due to the presence of oil, gas or sulphur or their production therefrom.

B. The presence of oil or gas, or the production thereof, is to be included in the year-by-year discounted cash flow (DCF) model described below and as adopted by the Louisiana Tax Commission to determine the fair market value of an oil or gas well and its associated leasehold equipment for ad valorem tax purposes in Louisiana.

1. Production Forecast—oil and gas or other hydrocarbon production history for the well, lease or facility represented by the LUW (Lease, Unit, or Well) code is to be analyzed by the assessor for relevant trends and patterns established as of January 1 of the current tax year, using Decline Curve Analysis or other accepted empirical method. A commensurate forecast of future production, or production potential, attributable to only the working interest owner(s), is to be made by the assessor as of January 1 of the current tax year. This production forecast will consist of a Start Rate as of January 1 (daily average barrels or mcf) and up to three exponential percentage decline rates for designated periods of time in the DCF.

2. Price Forecast—the forecasted oil and gas or other hydrocarbon production amounts for the well, lease or facility represented by the LUW code, attributable to the working interest owner(s), are to be factored by an oil or gas or other hydrocarbon price forecast as of January 1 of the current tax year as annually determined by the Tax Commission to result in a forecasted gross revenue stream attributable to the working interest owner(s). This price forecast is based on the following guidelines:

a. the forecasted oil and gas or other hydrocarbon price forecast shall begin with the immediately previous calendar year's monthly average price (starting price) received by the working interest owner(s) for the oil and gas or other hydrocarbons produced and sold from the lease or facility represented by the LEW code on the open market to an unaffiliated third party or otherwise at a market-oriented rate. The source of this starting price shall correspond to severance tax data as reported by the operator to the Louisiana Department of Revenue;

i. this previous year average price may vary by property;

ii. if oil and gas or other hydrocarbons were either not produced or not sold for one or more months of the previous calendar year, the average price for which similar oil and gas from comparable interests was selling during that month is to be used;

b. the previous year average price is to be increased or decreased, whichever is appropriate, for year 1 of the discounted cashflow analysis with a Price Adjustment Factor which will be commensurate with the percentage increase or decrease, respectively, as indicated by the forecasted price in the Energy Information Administration (EIA) January STEO (Short-Term Energy Outlook) report for the current tax year, relative to the actual price shown for the immediately previous calendar year in the same publication. These two prices can be referenced in the report's Table 2. Energy Prices:

i. for oil, reference "West Texas Intermediate Spot Average" (dollars per barrel);

ii. for natural gas, reference "Henry Hub Spot" (dollars per million Btu);

iii. this price adjustment factor is to be used in the appraisal of each property, to the extent the property's forecasted cash flow extends to year 1;

c. the year 1 price used in the DCF appraisal is to be either increased or decreased, whichever is appropriate, in four more or less equal percentage increments to a year 5 price considered to be representative to a long-term average price available for the sale of oil and gas from the property as calculated with reference to the last 20 years of historical oil and gas price data from the Energy Information Administration (EIA);

i. the long-term average price is to be calculated after removal of outlier prices, if any, within the 20-year range, defined as any historical price outside of one standard deviation from the simple average.

ii. these percentages are to be used in the appraisal of each property, to the extent the property's forecasted cash flow extends to either years 2, 3, 4, or 5.

d. the year 5 price used in the DCF appraisal is to be held flat for all years thereafter in the DCF, to the extent the property's forecasted cash flow extends past year 5;

e. the five oil and gas price forecast percentages discussed above, along with the zero percent escalation for any years in the DCF past year 5, together constitute the "price forecast scenario" as established by the Tax Commission and are to be used in the DCF appraisal of each property. This oil and gas price forecast scenario is shown in Table 907.D-1.

3. Expense Forecast—in the DCF appraisal of the property, the forecasted gross revenues attributable to the working interest owner(s) are to be reduced for the allowance of reasonable and defendable direct costs of operation, as well as, all applicable state and local tax burden, to result in a forecasted net income stream attributable to the working interest owner(s) of the specific property being appraised. This cost allowance should represent the amount and timing of recurring expense, including overhead, along with any applicable non-recurring (capital) expense(s), typical to the area and similar operations and not necessarily the exact expenses incurred in any previous year, deemed reasonable and necessary for the property to achieve the forecasted oil and gas production amounts:

a. an assessor should make effort to obtain and consider actual historical expenses being incurred by the operator as documented on expense statements required to be provided to the assessor pursuant to §903.C. Absent this information, an assessor may assume a minimal amount and/or otherwise rely on their own judgement using best information available;

b. the increase or decrease of direct operating expense allowance in the cash flow appraisal will correspond to the increase or decrease in forecasted price, as established by the Tax Commission;

c. the percentage increase or decrease for each forecasted year of the cash flow appraisal will be calculated at 1/3 of the percentage increase or decrease in price for that year relative to the previous year price, referencing the price of the property's primary hydrocarbon being produced;

d. the provision for increase or decrease of the direct operating expense allowance does not pertain to separate allowance, if any, of capital expense(s) in the property's cash flow appraisal.

4. Discount Rate—the forecasted net income amounts in the property's DCF appraisal are to be discounted (reduced) to present day worth by application of a discount factor for each year of the forecasted cash flow commensurate with an appropriate discount rate:

a. the discount rate may vary by property;

b. base discount rates to account for the time cost of money and general industry risk are to be established by the Tax Commission. These discount rates separately extend to oil wells vs. gas wells and are shown in Table 907.D-2. This is a minimum rate whereas the assessor may use a higher rate to account for additional property-specific risks and/or other considerations as appropriate for the determination of each property's market value;

c. these discount rates applies only to the forecasted net income of the DCF appraisal. A separate discount rate is established by the Louisiana Tax Commission to be applicable to valuation of the oil and gas wells' associated leasehold equipment (production train) and is shown in Table 907.D-2.

C. In the event the DCF appraisal results in a zero economic life and/or zero or negative discounted net income, a minimum amount of value will be established for the leasehold equipment (production train) associated with the oil and gas well(s) represented by the DCF, applying the appropriate schedule value in Table 907.D-3 to the average production depth of the wells represented by the DCF.

1. In the event the DCF appraisal results in a positive value but less than the minimum equipment value as derived using Table 907.D-3, the assessed value will be based on the minimum equipment value as established by Table 907.D-3.

D. For the 2023 tax year, the assessed value of the oil and gas wells on an individual property basis is to be limited

to a range of 50 percent to 150 percent of the assessed value of the same oil and gas wells in the previous tax year. This limitation is inclusive of only the wells and leasehold equipment (production train) assessed in both years.

1. Oil and Gas Price Forecast Scenario

Table 907.D-1 Oil and Gas Price Forecast Scenario		
Year of Discounted Cash Flow	**Oil Price (%)**	**Gas Price (%)**
1	-7.30%	-18.45%
2	-7.78%	-8.65%
3	-8.43%	-9.47%
4	-9.21%	-10.46%
5	-10.14%	-11.68%
Thereafter	0	0

2. Oil and Gas Well Discount Rates

Table 907.D-2 Oil and Gas Well Discount Rates	
Primary Product	**Discount Rate (%)**
Oil Well	15%
Gas Well	15%
Leasehold Equipment	6%

3. Minimum Leasehold Equipment Value

Table 907.D-3 Minimum Leasehold Equipment Value		
Onshore/Offshore	**Average Production Depth (feet)**	**Value Per Foot ($)**
Onshore	1 – 1,499	0.50
Onshore	1,500 – 2,499	0.75
Onshore	2,500 – 9,999	1.00
Onshore	10,000 or greater	1.50
Offshore *	All Depths	2.00

* Includes production platforms/barges.

4. Serial Number to Percent Good Conversion Chart

Table 907.D-4 Serial Number to Percent Good Conversion Chart			
Year	**Beginning Serial Number**	**Ending Serial Number**	**20 Year Life Percent Good**
2022	253176	Higher	97
2021	252613	253175	93
2020	252171	252612	90
2019	251497	252170	86
2018	250707	251496	82
2017	249951	250706	78
2016	249476	249950	74
2015	248832	249475	70
2014	247423	248831	65
2013	245849	247422	60
2012	244268	245848	55
2011	242592	244267	50
2010	240636	242591	45
2009	239277	240635	40
2008	236927	239276	35
2007	234780	236926	31
2006	232639	234779	27
2005	230643	232638	24
2004	229010	230642	22
2003	227742	229009	21
2002	Lower	227741	20 *
VAR.	900000	Higher	50

* Reflects residual or floor rate.

NOTE: For any serial number categories not listed above, use year well completed to determine appropriate percent good. If spud date is later than year indicated by serial number; or, if serial number is unknown, use spud date to determine appropriate percent good.

E. Surface Equipment

1. Listed below is the cost-new of major items used in the production, storage, transmission and sale of oil and gas. Any equipment not shown shall be assessed on an individual basis.

2. All surface equipment, including other property associated or used in connection with the oil and gas industry in the field of operation, must be rendered in accordance with guidelines established by the Tax Commission and in accordance with requirements set forth on LAT Form 12- Personal Property Tax Report - Oil and Gas Property.

3. Surface equipment will be assessed in 5 major categories, as follows:

a. oil and gas equipment (surface equipment not considered leasehold equipment);

b. tanks (surface equipment not considered leasehold equipment);

c. inventories (material and supplies);

d. field improvements (docks, buildings, etc.);

e. other property (not included above).

4. The cost-new values listed below are to be adjusted to allow depreciation by use of the appropriate percent good listed in Table 907.D-4. When determining the value of equipment associated with a single well, use the age of that well to determine the appropriate percent good. When determining the value of equipment used on multiple wells, the average age of the wells within the lease/field will determine the appropriate year to be used for this purpose.

a. January 1, 2016 the allowance of depreciation by use of the appropriate percent good will be based on the actual age of the equipment, if known or available, and will apply only to surface equipment with an original purchase cost of $2,500 or more.

5. Functional and/or economic obsolescence shall be considered in the analysis of fair market value as substantiated by the taxpayer in writing. Consistent with Louisiana R.S. 47:1957, the assessor may request additional documentation.

6. Sales, properly documented, should be considered by the assessor as fair market value, provided the sale meets all tests relative to it being a valid sale.

7. Surface Equipment—Property Description

Table 907.E-7 Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Actuators—(see Metering Equipment)	
Automatic Control Equipment—(see Safety Systems)	
Automatic Tank Switch Unit—(see Metering Equipment)	
Barges - Concrete—(assessed on an individual basis)	
Barges - Storage—(assessed on an individual basis)	
Barges - Utility—(assessed on an individual basis)	
Barges - Work—(assessed on an individual basis)	
Communication Equipment—(see Telecommunications)	
Dampeners—(see Metering Equipment—"Recorders")	
Desorbers—(no metering equipment included): 125# 300# 500#	 114,320 126,050 143,440
Destroilets—(see Metering Equipment—"Regulators")	

Table 907.E-7 Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Desurgers—(see Metering Equipment—"Regulators")	
Desilters—(see Metering Equipment—"Regulators")	
Diatrollers—(see Metering Equipment—"Regulators")	
Docks, Platforms, Buildings—(assessed on an individual basis)	
Dry Dehydrators (Driers)—(see Scrubbers)	
Engines-Unattached—(only includes engine and skids): Per Horsepower	 360
Evaporators—(assessed on an individual basis)	
Expander Unit—(no metering equipment included): Per Unit	 41,940
Flow Splitters—(no metering equipment included): 48 In. Diameter Vessel 72 In. Diameter Vessel 96 In. Diameter Vessel 120 In. Diameter Vessel	 20,420 27,050 41,450 58,890
Fire Control System—(assessed on an individual basis)	
Furniture and Fixtures—(assessed on an individual basis) (Field operations only, according to location.)	
Gas Compressors-Package Unit—(Skids, scrubbers, cooling system, and power controls. No metering or regulating equipment.): 1 - 49 HP 50 - 99 HP 100 - 999 HP 1,000 - 1,499 HP 1,500 HP and Up	 750 1,510 1,230 940 830
Gas Coolers—(no metering equipment); 5,000 MCF/D 10,000 MCF/D 20,000 MCF/D 50,000 MCF/D 100,000 MCF/D	 32,210 36,280 112,860 256,060 419,370
Generators—Package Unit only -(no special installation) Per K.W.	 240
Glycol Dehydration-Package Unit—(Including pressure gauge, relief valve and regulator. No other metering equipment.): Up to 4.0 MMCF/D 4.1 to 5.0 MMCF/D 5.1 to 10.0 MMCF/D 10.1 to 15.0 MMCF/D 15.1 to 20.0 MMCF/D 20.1 to 25.0 MMCF/D 25.1 to 30.0 MMCF/D 30.1 to 50.0 MMCF/D 50.1 to 75.0 MMCF/D 75.1 and Up MMCF/D	 22,610 25,220 48,620 67,650 92,080 119,730 227,430 254,050 316,050 364,670
Heaters—(Includes unit, safety valves, regulators and automatic shut-down. No metering equipment.): Steam Bath—Direct Heater: 24 In. Diameter Vessel - 250,000 BTU/HR Rate 30 In. Diameter Vessel - 500,000 BTU/HR Rate 36 In. Diameter Vessel - 750,000 BTU/HR Rate 48 In. Diameter Vessel - 1,000,000 BTU/HR Rate 60 In. Diameter Vessel - 1,500,000 BTU/HR Rate Water Bath—Indirect Heater: 24 In. Diameter Vessel - 250,000 BTU/HR Rate 30 In. Diameter Vessel - 500,000 BTU/HR Rate 36 In. Diameter Vessel - 750,000 BTU/HR Rate 48 In. Diameter Vessel - 1,000,000 BTU/HR Rate 60 In. Diameter Vessel - 1,500,000 BTU/HR Rate Steam—(Steam Generators): 24 In. Diameter Vessel - 250,000 BTU/HR Rate 30 In. Diameter Vessel - 450,000 BTU/HR Rate 36 In. Diameter Vessel - 500 to 750,000 BTU/HR Rate 48 In. Diameter Vessel - 1 to 2,000,000 BTU/HR Rate 60 In. Diameter Vessel - 2 to 3,000,000 BTU/HR Rate 72 In. Diameter Vessel - 3 to 6,000,000 BTU/HR Rate 96 In. Diameter Vessel - 6 to 8,000,000 BTU/HR Rate	 7,840 9,850 11,910 17,630 21,760 6,690 9,180 11,970 16,960 21,700 8,570 10,700 16,050 18,420 20,850 32,940 39,570
Heat Exchange Units-Skid Mounted—(see Production Units)	

Table 907.E-7 Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Heater Treaters—(Necessary controls, gauges, valves and piping. No metering equipment included.): Heater - Treaters - (non-metering): 4 x 20 ft. 4 x 27 ft. 6 x 20 ft. 6 x 27 ft. 8 x 20 ft. 8 x 27 ft. 10 x 20 ft. 10 x 27 ft.	 17,140 22,060 23,100 29,050 37,010 43,330 48,930 57,560
L.A.C.T. (Lease Automatic Custody Transfer)—see Metering Equipment)	
JT Skid (Low Temperature Extraction)—(includes safety valves, temperature controllers, chokes, regulators, metering equipment, etc.—complete unit.): Up to 2 MMCF/D Up to 5 MMCF/D Up to 10 MMCF/D Up to 20 MMCF/D	 42,540 60,780 145,870 243,110
Liqua Meter Units—(see Metering Equipment)	
Manifolds—(see Metering Equipment)	
Material and Supplies-Inventories—(assessed on an individual basis)	
Meter Calibrating Vessels—(see Metering Equipment)	
Meter Prover Tanks—(see Metering Equipment)	
Meter Runs—(see Metering Equipment)	
Meter Control Stations—(not considered Communication Equipment) - (assessed on an individual basis)	
Metering Equipment Actuators—hydraulic, pneumatic and electric valves Controllers—time cycle valve - valve controlling device (also known as Intermitter) Fluid Meters: 1 Level Control 24 In. Diameter Vessel - 1/2 bbl. Dump 30 In. Diameter Vessel - 1 bbl. Dump 36 In. Diameter Vessel - 2 bbl. Dump 2 Level Control 20 In. Diameter Vessel - 1/2 bbl. Dump 24 In. Diameter Vessel - 1/2 bbl. Dump 30 In. Diameter Vessel - 1 bbl. Dump 36 In. Diameter Vessel - 2 bbl. Dump	 6,620 2,070 5,040 6,500 9,000 4,740 5,710 7,170 9,660
L.A.C.T. and A.T.S. Units: 30 lb. Discharge 60 lb. Discharge Manifolds—Manual Operated: High Pressure per well per valve Low Pressure per well per valve	 31,850 36,280 24,980 8,450 12,090 4,010
Manifolds—Automatic Operated: High Pressure per well per valve Low Pressure per well per valve NOTE: Automatic Operated System includes gas hydraulic and pneumatic valve actuators, (or motorized valves), block valves, flow monitors-in addition to normal equipment found on manual operated system. No Metering Equipment Included.	 45,160 14,890 32,210 10,880

Table 907.E-7 Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Meter Runs—piping, valves and supports—no meters:	
2 In. piping and valve	6,810
3 In. piping and valve	7,660
4 In. piping and valve	9,240
6 In. piping and valve	12,880
8 In. piping and valve	19,350
10 In. piping and valve	25,770
12 In. piping and valve	32,210
14 In. piping and valve	43,880
16 In. piping and valve	57,310
18 In. piping and valve	70,990
20 In. piping and valve	92,260
22 In. piping and valve	116,270
24 In. piping and valve	142,340
Metering Vessels (Accumulators):	3,950
1 bbl. calibration plate (20 x 9)	4,250
5 bbl. calibration plate (24 x 10)	5,960
7.5 bbl. calibration plate (30 x 10)	7,410
10 bbl. calibration plate (36 x 10)	2,740
Recorders (Meters)—Includes both static element and tube drive pulsation dampener-also one and two pen operations.	360
per meter	
Solar Panel (also see Telecommunications)	
per unit (10' x 10')	
Pipe Lines—Lease Lines	
Steel	19,810
2 In. nominal size - per mile	26,680
2 1/2 In. nominal size - per mile	34,040
3 and 3 1/2 In. nominal size - per mile	58,530
4, 4 1/2 and 5 In. nominal size - per mile	85,940
6 In. nominal size - per mile	10,880
Poly Pipe	14,650
2 In. nominal size - per mile	18,720
2 1/2 In. nominal size - per mile	32,150
3 In. nominal size - per mile	47,220
4 In. nominal size - per mile	
6 In. nominal size - per mile	
Plastic-Fiberglass	
2 In. nominal size - per mile	16,900
3 In. nominal size - per mile	28,930
4 In. nominal size - per mile	49,720
6 In. nominal size - per mile	72,990
NOTE: Allow 90 percent obsolescence credit for lines that are inactive, idle, open on both ends and dormant, which are being carried on corporate records solely for the purpose of retaining right of ways on the land and/or due to excessive capital outlay to refurbish or remove the lines.	
Pipe Stock—(assessed on an individual basis)	
Pipe Stock - Exempt—Under La. Const., Art. X, §4 (19-C)	
Production Units:	
Class I - per unit—separator and 1 heater—500 MCF/D	21,390
Class II - per unit—separator and 1 heater—750 MCF/D	28,500
Production Process Units—These units are by specific design and not in the same category as gas compressors, liquid and gas production units or pump-motor units. (Assessed on an individual basis.)	
Pumps—In Line	
per horsepower rating of motor	300
Pump-Motor Unit—pump and motor only	
Class I - (water flood, s/w disposal, p/l, etc.)	360
Up to 300 HP - per HP of motor	430
Class II - (high pressure injection, etc.)	
301 HP and up per HP of motor	

Table 907.E-7 Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Pumping Units-Conventional and Beam Balance—(unit value includes motor) - assessed according to API designation.	6,990
16 D	13,130
25 D	16,410
40 D	21,880
57 D	36,530
80 D	37,990
114 D	51,110
160 D	55,490
228 D	70,140
320 D	83,270
456 D	100,830
640 D	106,670
912 D	
NOTE: For "Air Balance" and "Heavy Duty" units, multiply the above values by 1.30.	
Regenerators (Accumulator)—(see Metering Equipment)	
Regulators:	
per unit	2,800
Safety Systems	
Onshore And Marsh Area	5,590
Basic Case:	6,440
well only	9,660
well and production equipment	16,110
with surface op. ssv, add	40,300
Offshore 0 - 3 Miles	24,190
Wellhead safety system (excludes wellhead actuators)	56,400
per well	35,430
production train	4,010
glycol dehydration system	6,020
P/L pumps and LACT	
Compressors	
Wellhead Actuators (does not include price of the valve)	
5,000 psi	
10,000 psi and over	
NOTE: For installation costs - add 25 percent	
Sampler—(see Metering Equipment—"Fluid Meters")	
Scrubbers—Two Classes	
Class I - Manufactured for use with other major equipment and, at times, included with such equipment as part of a package unit.	3,400
8 In. Diameter Vessel	4,860
10 In. Diameter Vessel	5,530
12 In. Diameter Vessel	1,580
Class II - Small "in-line" scrubber used in flow system usually direct from gas well. Much of this type is "shop-made" and not considered as major scrubbing equipment.	2,070
8 In. Diameter Vessel	
12 In. Diameter Vessel	
NOTE: No metering or regulating equipment included in the above.	
Separators—(no metering equipment included)	
Horizontal—Filter /1,440 psi (High Pressure)	4,980
6-5/8" OD x 5'-6"	5,410
8-5/8" OD x 7'-6"	7,600
10-3/4" OD x 8'-0"	10,210
12-3/4" OD x 8'-0"	16,410
16" OD x 8'-6"	24,250
20" OD x 8'-6"	25,530
20" OD x 12'-0"	34,400
24" OD x 12'-6"	50,200
30" OD x 12'-6"	59,680
36" OD x 12'-6"	

Table 907.E-7 Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Separators—(no metering equipment included)	
Vertical 2—Phase /125 psi (Low Pressure)	5,650
24" OD x 7'-6"	6,080
30" OD x 10'-0"	12,700
36" OD x 10'-0"	5,960
Vertical 3—Phase /125 psi (Low Pressure)	6,750
24" OD x 7'-6"	9,360
24" OD x 10'-0"	13,310
30" OD x 10'-0"	15,440
36" OD x 10'-0"	8,810
42" OD x 10'-0"	11,300
Horizontal 3—Phase /125 psi (Low Pressure)	12,340
24" OD x 10'-0"	19,690
30" OD x 10'-0"	
36" OD x 10'-0"	
42" OD x 10'-0"	
Vertical 2—Phase /1440 psi (High Pressure)	
12-3/4" OD x 5'-0"	3,340
16" OD x 5'-6"	4,980
20" OD x 7'-6"	9,480
24" OD x 7'-6"	11,490
30" OD x 10'-0"	17,500
36" OD x 10'-0"	22,670
42" OD x 10'-0"	36,280
48" OD x 10'-0"	42,790
54" OD x 10'-0"	64,790
60" OD x 10'-0"	81,020
Vertical 3 - Phase /1440 psi (High Pressure)	5,830
16" OD x 7'-6"	10,210
20" OD x 7'-6"	11,850
24" OD x 7'-6"	18,290
30" OD x 10'-0"	23,400
36" OD x 10'-0"	38,170
42" OD x 10'-0"	44,250
48" OD x 10'-0"	5,710
Horizontal 2—Phase /1440 psi (High Pressure)	9,180
16" OD x 7'-6"	12,520
20" OD x 7'-6"	19,270
24" OD x 10'-0"	24,430
30" OD x 10'-0"	49,590
36" OD x 10'-0"	57,190
42" OD x 15'-0"	8,810
48" OD x 15'-0"	9,850
Horizontal 3—Phase /1440 psi (High Pressure)	14,340
16" OD x 7'-6"	20,420
20" OD x 7'-6"	29,420
24" OD x 10'-0"	32,880
30" OD x 10'-0"	42,360
36" OD x 10'-0"	40,420
36" OD x 15'-0"	58,650
Offshore Horizontal 3—Phase /1440 psi (High Pressure)	61,200
30" OD x 10'-0"	95,000
36" OD x 10'-0"	
36" OD x 12'-0"	
36" OD x 15'-0"	
42" OD x 15'-0"	
Skimmer Tanks—(see Flow Tanks in Tanks section)	
Stabilizers—per unit	6,260
Sump/Dump Tanks—(See Metering Equipment -"Fluid Tanks")	
Tanks—no metering equipment	Per Barrel*
Flow Tanks (receiver or gunbarrel)	39.10
50 to 548 bbl. Range (average tank size - 250 bbl.)	30.40
Stock Tanks (lease tanks)	
100 to 750 bbl. Range (average tank size – 300 bbl.)	

Table 907.E-7 Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Storage Tanks (Closed Top)	
1,000 barrel	25.90
1,500 barrel	22.90
2,000 barrel	22.20
2,001 - 5,000 barrel	20.40
5,001 - 10,000 barrel	19.20
10,001 - 15,000 barrel	18.00
15,001 - 55,000 barrel	12.60
55,001 - 150,000 barrel	9.50
Internal Floating Roof	37.00
10,000 barrel	25.00
20,000 barrel	18.60
30,000 barrel	16.50
50,000 barrel	15.90
55,000 barrel	14.10
80,000 barrel	12.30
100,000 barrel	
*I.E.: (tanks size bbls.) X (no. of bbls.) X (cost-new factor.)	
Telecommunications Equipment	
Microwave System	48,620
Telephone and data transmission	3,650
Radio telephone	10,390
Supervisory controls:	23,700
remote terminal unit, well	610
master station	50
towers (installed):	620
heavy duty, guyed, per foot	130
light duty, guyed, per foot	180
heavy duty, self supporting, per foot	60
light duty, self supporting, per foot	
equipment building, per sq. ft.	
solar panels, per sq. ft.	
Utility Compressors	
per horsepower - rated on motor	800
Vapor Recovery Unit—no Metering Equipment	
60 MCF/D or less	21,270
105 MCF/D max	30,390
250 MCF/D max	40,110
Waterknockouts—Includes unit, backpressure valve and regulator, but, no metering equipment.	5,770
2' diam. x 16'	8,630
3' diam. x 10'	11,910
4' diam. x 10'	19,510
6' diam. x 10'	22,550
6' diam. x 15'	28,260
8' diam. x 10'	32,460
8' diam. x 15'	35,980
8' diam. x 20'	40,050
8' diam. x 25'	47,100
10' diam. x 20'	

8. Service Stations

Table 907.E-8 Service Stations Marketing Personal Property *Alternative Procedure	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Air and Water Units:	
Above ground	1,360
Below ground	580
Air Compressors:	
1/3 to 1 H.P.	1,820
1/2 to 5 H.P.	3,080
Car Wash Equipment:	
In Bay (roll over brushes)	48,930
In Bay (pull through)	75,950
Tunnel (40 to 50 ft.)	165,320
Tunnel (60 to 75 ft.)	221,230
Drive On Lifts:	
Single Post	8,930
Dual Post	10,060

Table 907.E-8 Service Stations Marketing Personal Property *Alternative Procedure	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Lights:	
Light Poles (each)	910
Lights - per pole unit	1,010
Pumps:	
Non-Electronic - self contained and/or remote	3,870
controlled computer	5,750
Single	6,540
Dual	8,810
Computerized - non-self service, post pay, pre/post pay. self contained and/or remote controlled dispensers	
Single	
Dual	
Read-Out Equipment (at operator of self service)	
Per Hose Outlet	1,430
Signs:	
Station Signs	4,320
6 ft. lighted - installed on 12 ft. pole	7,900
10 ft. lighted - installed on 16 ft. pole	3,600
Attachment Signs (for station signs)	3,680
Lighted "self-serve" (4 x 11 ft.)	13,080
Lighted "pricing" (5 x 9 ft.)	17,120
High Rise Signs - 16 ft. lighted - installed on:	19,150
1 pole	6,950
2 poles	3,680
3 poles	
Attachment Signs (for high rise signs)	
Lighted "self-serve" (5 x 17 ft.)	
Lighted "pricing" (5 x 9 ft.)	
Submerged Pumps—(used with remote control equipment, according to number used - per unit)	3,860
Tanks—(average for all tank sizes)	
Underground - per gallon	2.20

NOTE: The above represents the cost-new value of modern stations and self-service marketing equipment. Other costs associated with such equipment are included in improvements. Old style stations and equipment should be assessed on an individual basis, at the discretion of the tax assessor, when evidence is furnished to substantiate such action.

*This alternative assessment procedure should be used only when acquisition cost and age are unknown or unavailable. Otherwise, see general business section (Chapter 25) for normal assessment procedure.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2326.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), amended LR 12:36 (January 1986), LR 13:188 (March 1987), LR 13:764 (December 1987), LR 14:872 (December 1988), LR 15:1097 (December 1989), LR 16:1063 (December 1990), LR 17:1213 (December 1991), LR 19:212 (February 1993), LR 20:198 (February 1994), LR 21:186 (February 1995), LR 22:117 (February 1996), LR 23:205 (February 1997), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 24:480 (March 1998), LR 25:313 (February 1999), LR 26:507 (March 2000), LR 27:425 (March 2001), LR 28:518 (March 2002), LR 29:368 (March 2003), LR 30:488 (March 2004), LR 31:717 (March 2005), LR 32:431 (March 2006), LR 33:492 (March 2007), LR 34:679 (April 2008), LR 35:495 (March 2009), LR 36:773 (April 2010), amended by the Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 37:1395 (May 2011), LR 38:803 (March 2012), LR 39:490 (March 2013), LR 40:531 (March 2014), LR 41:673 (April 2015), LR 42:746 (May 2016), LR 43:653 (April 2017), LR 44:580 (March 2018), repromulgated LR 44:917 (May 2018), LR 45:534 (April 2019), LR 46:561 (April 2020), LR 47:465 (April 2021), LR 48:1523 (June 2022), LR 49:

Chapter 10. Brine Operation Properties

§1001. Guidelines for Ascertaining the Fair Market Value of Brine Operation Properties

A. The assessment of brine operation properties shall be made in accordance with the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, Article VII, Section 18, and in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Tax Commission and applied uniformly throughout the state.

B. The Well

1. The well includes all the equipment and any other taxable property located below the wellhead, as well as the casinghead, wellhead and/or xmas tree.

2. Each string of casing runs from the surface down. There will always be at least two sizes of casing; the surface pipe which seals off freshwater zones, and the production string. The larger surface pipe usually extends only a few feet, depending on the depth of usable underground water, while the small production string extends to the depth of the brine operation formations. However, in some wells, and, in particular the deeper wells, it may be necessary to set more than two strings of casing, each of which extends to a specific depth.

3. Each well is assessed in accordance with guidelines establishing "fair market value".

C. Explanations

Inactive Wells—wells that are shut-in. Shut-in status becomes effective on the date the application for shut-in status is filed, consistent with the Louisiana Office of Conservation requirements.

Injection Wells—wells completed as single, or wells reclassified by the Louisiana Office of Conservation after a conversion of another well. Wells are used for water injection or for disposal wells.

Production Depth—the depth from the surface to the active lower perforation in each producing zone in which the well is completed.

Brine Operation Wells—wells used for brine operations.

D. Well Fair Market Value Classifications. Each individual well must be listed separately by ward, field name and Louisiana Office of Conservation field code number, location (Sec.-Twp.-Range), lease name, well serial number, lease well number, well type and production depth (active lower perforation of each zone), in accordance with guidelines established by the Tax Commission.

E. Permanently Abandoned Wells. Must be reported only the first tax year after abandonment, however, no assessment shall be made on such well. A PandA permit number, issued by the Louisiana Office of Conservation, must be provided. A copy of the PandA report (Conservation Form # PandA) may be requested of the taxpayer, if necessary. A work permit or well history report is not acceptable.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2323.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Office of the Governor, Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 49:

§1003. Instructions for Reporting Brine Operation Properties

A. A separate LAT-10 form is used for each lease or facility. An attachment in lieu of the form is permitted only if information is in the same sequence. The LAT-10 form may be reproduced and used as an attachment; however, all attachments must be properly identified and attached to the original.

1. Wells under the same assessment number are required to be listed in serial number order.

2. All additional supporting documentation is recommended to be listed in serial number order.

B. For operations with more than one lease or facility in any one field (by ward), the following will be permitted:

1. furnish an original LAT-10 showing parish, ward, and field with notation that attachments are made. Only this form needs date and signature;

2. furnish separate attachment(s) (as stated above) for each lease or facility;

3. total each attachment, by property classes and summarize;

4. summary of all attachments, by property classes, may be on an attachment or in the space provided on the original.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2326.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Office of the Governor, Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 49:

§1005. Reporting Procedures

A. Brine Operation Wells—Property Class #1—see guidelines adopted by the Louisiana Tax Commission and report in accordance with form requirements or as outlined above.

B. Surface Equipment

1. See guidelines adopted by the Louisiana Tax Commission. Various sizes, items, etc. may not be commingled into one category or value. Property must be grouped, totaled, and included in summary according to the following property classes:

2. Property Class #2—Process Equipment—major items of equipment are shown as a schedule item. For other equipment (not included as a schedule item), year of construction or purchase, original cost and composite multiplier must be shown and used to determine fair market value. Refer to composite multipliers in the general business section (Chapter 25) of these guidelines.

3. Property Class #3—Tanks—see schedule for type, size, unit cost, etc.

4. Property Class #4—Lease Lines

a. Steel: Up through 6" in diameter—see schedule. For larger sizes—see schedule in pipelines section (Chapter 13) and use LAT—14 form.

b. Plastic: Up through 6" in diameter—see schedule.

5. Property Class #5—Inventories

a. may be reported as a total accumulated cost in the fair market value column—with property description and on appropriate LAT form.

b. Material and Supplies:

i. located on lease or facility—use LAT—10 form;

ii. located at a public or private storage—use LAT—5 form (Sec. 1).

c. Pipe Stock—report footage or tonnage in unit column (indicating measurement) cost per unit measurement in unit value column and extend total fair market value.

i. located on lease or facility—use LAT—10 form;

ii. located at a public or private storage—use LAT—5 form (Sec. 1).

d. Pipe Stock—exempt under La. Const., Art. VII, §21(D—3)—use LAT—5 form (Sec. 1).

6. Property Class #6—Field Improvements—docks, lease buildings, equipment sheds and buildings, warehouses, land, and leasehold improvements, etc.—furnish year constructed and cost. Use composite multiplier from appropriate table on original cost and extend fair market value for each.

7. Property Class #7—Other Property—on lease or producing facilities, but not included in the above classes viz:

a. furniture and fixtures—may be reported as a total cost with the composite multiplier from the appropriate table on original cost. Report such property on LAT-10 form (Brine Operation Property).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2323.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Office of the Governor, Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 49:

§1007. Valuation of Brine Operation Wells

A. The Cost-New schedules below cover only that portion of the well subject to ad valorem taxation. Functional and/or economic obsolescence shall be considered in the analysis of fair market value as substantiated by the taxpayer in writing. Consistent with Louisiana R.S. 47:1957, the assessor may request additional documentation.

B. Instructions for Use of Table 1007.B and Procedure for Arriving at Assessed Value

1. Multiply the appropriate percent good factor based on age of the well as found in Table 1007.C.

2. Use cost-new to assess all active wells.

3. For wells recompleted, use new perforation depth to determine fair market value.

4. Adjustments for Allowance of Economic Obsolescence

a. All active service wells (i.e. LDNR Class III solution mining, injection, salt water disposal, water source, etc.) shall be allowed a 40 percent reduction.

b. All inactive (shut-in) wells shall be allowed a 90 percent reduction.

c. Deduct any additional obsolescence that has been appropriately documented by the taxpayer, as warranted, to reflect fair market value.

d. Sales, properly documented, should be considered by the assessor as fair market value, provided the sale meets all tests relative to it being a valid sale.

5. Multiply depth of well by appropriate 15 percent of Cost-New amount as indicated in Table 1007.A-6.

6. Brine Operation Wells: All Regions—Louisiana

Table 1007.B
Brine Operation Wells
All Regions—Louisiana

Producing Depths	Cost—New by depth, per foot for Brine Operation Wells	
	Cost @ 100%	15% Assessed
0 – 1,249 ft.	S 163.31	$ 24.50
1,250 – 2,499 ft.	$ 120.98	$ 18.15
2,500 – 3,749 ft.	$ 118.13	$ 17.72
3,750 – 4,999 ft.	$ 104.13	$ 15.62
5,000 – 7,499 ft.	$ 142.25	$ 21.34
7,500 – 9,999 ft.	$ 194.06	$ 29.11
10,000 – 12,499 ft.	$ 264.61	$ 39.69
12,500 – 14,999 ft.	$ 347.13	$ 52.07
15,000 – 17,499 ft.	$ 562.28	$ 84.34
17,500 – 19,999 ft.	$ 686.51	$ 102.98
20,000 Deeper ft.	$ 366.58	$ 54.99

C. Serial Number to Percent Good Conversion

Table 1007.C Serial Number to Percent Good Conversion Chart			
Year	Beginning Serial Number	Ending Serial Number	20 Year Life Percent Good
2022	253176	Higher	97
2021	252613	253175	93
2020	252171	252612	90
2019	251497	252170	86
2018	250707	251496	82
2017	249951	250706	78
2016	249476	249950	74
2015	248832	249475	70
2014	247423	248831	65
2013	245849	247422	60
2012	244268	245848	55
2011	242592	244267	50
2010	240636	242591	45
2009	239277	240635	40
2008	236927	239276	35
2007	234780	236926	31
2006	232639	234779	27
2005	230643	232638	24
2004	229010	230642	22
2003	227742	229009	21
2002	Lower	227741	20 *
VAR.	900000	Higher	50

* Reflects residual or floor rate.

NOTE: For any serial number categories not listed above, use year well completed to determine appropriate percent good. If spud date is later than year indicated by serial number; or, if serial number is unknown, use spud date to determine appropriate percent good.

D. Surface Equipment

1. Listed below is the cost-new of major items potentially used in the brine operation process. Any equipment not shown shall be assessed on an individual basis.

2. All surface equipment, including other property associated or used in connection with brine operations, must be rendered in accordance with guidelines established by the Tax Commission and in accordance with requirements set forth on LAT Form 10—Personal Property Tax Report—Brine Operation Property.

3. Brine operation personal property will be assessed in 7 major categories, as follows:

a. wells;
b. operation equipment (surface equipment);
c. tanks (surface equipment);
d. lines;
e. inventories (material and supplies);
f. field improvements (docks, buildings, etc.);
g. other property (not included above).

4. The cost-new values listed below are to be adjusted to allow depreciation by use of the appropriate percent good listed in Table 1007.C. When determining the value of equipment associated with a single well, use the age of that well to determine the appropriate percent good. When determining the value of equipment used on multiple wells, the average age of the wells will determine the appropriate year to be used for this purpose.

5. Functional and/or economic obsolescence shall be considered in the analysis of fair market value as substantiated by the taxpayer in writing. Consistent with Louisiana R.S. 47:1957, the assessor may request additional documentation.

6. Sales, properly documented, should be considered by the assessor as fair market value, provided the sale meets all tests relative to it being a valid sale.

Table 1007.D Surface Equipment	
Property Description	$ Cost New
Actuators—(See Metering Equipment)	
Automatic Control Equipment—(See Safety Systems)	
Automatic Tank Switch Unit—(See Metering Equipment)	
Communication Equipment—(See Telecommunications)	
Dampeners—(See Metering Equipment—"Recorders")	
Engines - Unattached—(Only includes engine and skids): Per Horsepower	360
Fire Control System—(Assessed on an individual basis)	
Furniture and Fixtures—(Assessed on an individual basis) (Field operations only, according to location.)	
Generators—Package Unit only—(No special installation) Per K.W.	240
Manifolds—(See Metering Equipment)	
Material snd Supplies—Inventories—(Assessed on an individual basis)	
Meter Calibrating Vessels—(See Metering Equipment)	
Meter Prover Tanks—(See Metering Equipment)	
Meter Runs—(See Metering Equipment)	
Meter Control Stations—(not considered Communication Equipment)—(Assessed on an individual basis)	
Metering Equipment	
Manifolds—Automatic Operated:	45,160
High Pressure	14,890
per well	32,210
per valve	10,880
Low Pressure	6,810
per well	7,660
per valve	9,240
NOTE: Automatic Operated System includes gas	12,880
hydraulic and pneumatic valve actuators, (or	19,350
motorized valves), block valves, flow monitors—in	25,770
addition to normal equipment found on manual	32,210
operated system. NO METERING EQUIPMENT	43,880
INCLUDED.	57,310
	70,990
Meter Runs - piping, valves and supports—no	92,260
meters:	116,270
2 In. piping and valve	142,340
3 In. piping and valve	3,950
4 In. piping and valve	4,250
6 In. piping and valve	5,960
8 In. piping and valve	7,410
10 In. piping and valve	2,740
12 In. piping and valve	360
14 In. piping and valve	
16 In. piping and valve	
18 In. piping and valve	
20 In. piping and valve	
22 In. piping and valve	
24 In. piping and valve	
Metering Vessels	
(Accumulators):	
1 bbl. calibration plate (20 x 9)	
5 bbl. calibration plate (24 x 10)	
7.5 bbl. calibration plate (30 x 10)	
10 bbl. calibration plate (36 x 10)	
Recorders (Meters)—Includes both static element	

Table 1007.D Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
and tube drive pulsation dampener—also one and two pen operations.	
per meter	
SOLAR PANEL (also see Telecommunications)	
per unit (10' x 10')	
Pipe Lines - Lease Lines	
Steel	19,810
2 In. nominal size—per mile	26,680
2 ½ In. nominal size—per mile	34,040
3 and 3 ½ In. nominal size—per mile	58,530
4, 4 ½ and 5 In. nominal size—per mile	85,940
6 In. nominal size—per mile	10,880
Poly Pipe	14,650
2 In. nominal size—per mile	18,720
2 ½ In. nominal size—per mile	32,150
3 In. nominal size—per mile	47,220
4 In. nominal size—per mile	
6 In. nominal size—per mile	
Pipe Lines—Lease Lines (Cont'd)	
Plastic—Fiberglass	16,900
2 In. nominal size—per mile	28,930
3 In. nominal size—per mile	49,720
4 In. nominal size—per mile	72,990
6 In. nominal size—per mile	
NOTE: Allow 90% obsolescence credit for lines that are inactive, idle, open on both ends and dormant, which are being carried on corporate records solely for the purpose of retaining right of ways on the land and/or due to excessive capital outlay to refurbish or remove the lines.	
Pipe Stock—(Assessed on an individual basis)	
Pipe Stock—Exempt—Under La. Const., Art. X, §4 (19-C)	
Pumps—In Line	
per horsepower rating of motor	300
Pump—Motor Unit—pump and motor only	
Class I—(water flood, s/w disposal, p/l, etc.)	360
Up to 300 HP—per HP of motor	430
Class II—(high pressure injection, etc.)	
301 HP and up—per HP of motor	
Regenerators (Accumulator)—(See Metering Equipment)	
Regulators	
per unit	2,800
Skimmer Tanks—(See Flow Tanks in Tanks section)	
Sump/Dump Tanks—(See Metering Equipment - "Fluid Tanks")	
Tanks—No metering equipment	Per Barrel*
Flow Tanks (receiver or gunbarrel)	39.10
50 to 548 bbl. Range	30.40
average tank size—250 bbl.	25.90
Stock Tanks (lease tanks)	22.90
100 to 750 bbl. Range	22.20
average tank size—300 bbl.	20.40
Storage Tanks (Closed Top)	19.20
1,000 barrels	18.00
1,500 barrels	12.60
2,000 barrels	9.50
2,001—5,000 barrels	37.00
5,001—10,000 barrels	25.00
10,001—15,000 barrels	18.60
15,001—55,000 barrels	16.50
55,001—150,000 barrels	15.90
Internal Floating Roof	14.10
10,000 barrels	12.30
20,000 barrels	
30,000 barrels	
50,000 barrels	
55,000 barrels	
80,000 barrels	
100,000 barrels	
* I.E.: (tanks size bbls.) x (no. of bbls.) x (cost-new factor)	
Telecommunications Equipment	
Microwave System	48,620
Telephone and data transmission	3,650
Radio telephone	10,390
Supervisory controls	23,700
remote terminal unit, well	610
master station	50
towers (installed):	620
heavy duty, guyed, per foot	130
light duty, guyed, per foot	180
heavy duty, self supporting, per foot	60
light duty, self supporting, per foot	
equipment building, per sq. ft.	
solar panels, per sq. ft.	
Utility Compressors	
per horsepower—rated on motor	800

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2326.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 49:

Chapter 11. Drilling Rigs and Related Equipment

§1103. Drilling Rigs and Related Equipment Tables

A. Land Rigs

Table 1103.A Land Rigs		
Depth "0" to 7,000 Feet		
Depth (Ft.)	**Fair Market Value**	**Assessment**
	$	$
3,000	148,200	22,200
4,000	235,400	35,300
5,000	237,500	35,600
6,000	243,400	36,500
7,000	310,300	46,500
th 8,000 to 10,000 Feet		
Depth (Ft.)	**Fair Market Value**	**Assessment**
	$	$
8,000	468,300	70,200
9,000	725,000	108,800
10,000	1,070,100	160,500
Depth 11,000 to 15,000 Feet		
Depth (Ft.)	**Fair Market Value**	**Assessment**
	$	$
11,000	1,479,800	222,000
12,000	1,921,700	288,300
13,000	2,359,300	353,900
14,000	2,756,300	413,400
15,000	3,081,500	462,200
Depth 16,000 to 20,000 Feet		
Depth (Ft.)	**Fair Market Value**	**Assessment**
	$	$
16,000	3,313,500	497,000
17,000	3,444,800	516,700
18,000	3,486,800	523,000
19,000	3,474,300	521,100
20,000	3,469,900	520,500
Depth 21,000 + Feet		
Depth (Ft.)	Fair Market Value	Assessment
	$	$
21,000	3,568,800	535,300
25,000 +	3,708,300	556,200

1. - 2. …

B. Jack-Ups

Table 1103.B Jack-Ups			
Type	**Water Depth Rating**	**Fair Market Value**	**Assessment**
IC	0-199 FT.	$ 66,900,000	$ 10,035,000

Table 1103.B Jack-Ups			
Type	Water Depth Rating	Fair Market Value	Assessment
	200-299 FT.	133,600,000	20,040,000
	300 FT. and Deeper	266,800,000	40,020,000
IS	0-199 FT.	20,100,000	3,015,000
	200-299 FT.	33,400,000	5,010,000
	300 FT. and Deeper	40,100,000	6,015,000
MC	0-199 FT	6,700,000	1,005,000
	200-299 FT.	13,400,000	2,010,000
	300 FT. and Deeper	53,400,000	8,010,000
MS	0-249 FT.	14,000,000	2,100,000
	250 FT. and Deeper	27,600,000	4,140,000

IC - Independent Leg Cantilever
IS - Independent Leg Slot
MC - Mat Cantilever
MS - Mat Slot

C. Semisubmersible Rigs

Table 1103.C Semisubmersible Rigs		
Water Depth Rating	Fair Market Value	Assessment
	$	$
0- 800 FT.	61,100,000	9,165,000
801-1,800 FT.	109,400,000	16,410,000
1,801-2,500 FT.	200,400,000	30,060,000
2,501FT. and Deeper	628,800,000	94,320,000

NOTE: The fair market values and assessed values indicated by these tables are based on the current market (sales) appraisal approach and not the cost approach.

1. - 3.b.i. …

D. Well Service Rigs Land Only

Table 1103.D Well Service Rigs Land Only				
Class	Mast	Engine	Fair Market Value (RCNLD)	Assessment
I	71’ X 125M# 71’ X 150M# 72’ X 125M# 72’ X 150M# 75’ X 150M#	C-7 50 SERIES 6V71	95,000	14,300
II	96’ X 150M# 96’ X 180M# 96’ X 185M# 96’ X 200M# 96’ X 205M# 96’ X 210M# 96’ X 212M# 96’ X 215M#	C-11 50 SERIES 8V71	135,000	20,300
III	96’ X 240M# 96’ X 250M# 96’ X 260M# 102’ X 215M#	C-11 50 SERIES 8V92	170,000	25,500
IV	102’ X 224M# 102’ X 250M# 103’ X 225M# 103’ X 250M# 104’ X 250M# 105’ X 225M# 105’ X 250M#	C-15/C-13 60 SERIES 12V71	200,000	30,000

Table 1103.D Well Service Rigs Land Only				
Class	Mast	Engine	Fair Market Value (RCNLD)	Assessment
V	105’ X 280M# 106’ X 250M# 108’ X 250M# 108’ X 260M# 108’ X 268M# 108’ X 270M# 108’ X 300M#	C-15/C-13 60 SERIES 12V71 12V92	230,000	34,500
VI	110’ X 250M# 110’ X 275M# 112’ X 300M# 112’ X 350M#	C-15 60 SERIES 12V71 (2) 8V92	265,000	39,800
VII	117’ X 350M#	(2) C-18 (2) 60 SERIES (2) 8V92 (2) 12V71	310,000	46,500

D.1. - E.1. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2323.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), amended LR 10:939 (November 1984), LR 12:36 (January 1986), LR 13:188 (March 1987), LR 16:1063 (December 1990), LR 17:1213 (December 1991), LR 22:117 (February 1996), LR 23:205 (February 1997), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 24:487 (March 1998), LR 25:315 (February 1999), LR 26:508 (March 2000), LR 27:426 (March 2001), LR 28:519 (March 2002), LR 30:488 (March 2004), LR 31:718 (March 2005), LR 32:431 (March 2006), LR 33:493 (March 2007), LR 34:683 (April 2008), LR 35:497 (March 2009), LR 36:778 (April 2010), amended by the Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 37:1399 (May 2011), LR 38:808 (March 2012), LR 39:495 (March 2013), LR 40:536 (March 2014), LR 41:678 (April 2015), LR 42:748 (May 2016), LR 43:654 (April 2017), LR 44:581 (March 2018), LR 45:535 (April 2019), LR 46:562 (April 2020), LR 47:467 (April 2021), LR 48:1525 (June 2022), LR 49:

Chapter 13. Pipelines

§1307. Pipeline Transportation Tables

A. Current Costs for Other Pipelines (Onshore)

Table 1307.A Current Costs for Other Pipelines (Onshore)		
Diameter (inches)	Cost per Mile	15% of Cost per Mile
2	$ 218,710	$ 32,810
4	258,180	38,730
6	304,770	45,720
8	359,760	53,960
10	424,680	63,700
12	501,320	75,200
14	591,790	88,770
16	698,580	104,790
18	824,640	123,700
20	973,450	146,020
22	1,149,110	172,370
24	1,356,480	203,470
26	1,601,260	240,190
28	1,890,220	283,530
30	2,231,320	334,700
32	2,633,970	395,100
34	3,109,280	466,390
36	3,670,370	550,560
38	4,332,700	649,910
40	5,114,560	767,180

Table 1307.A Current Costs for Other Pipelines (Onshore)		
Diameter (inches)	Cost per Mile	15% of Cost per Mile
42	6,037,510	905,630
44	7,055,740	1,058,360
46	8,118,650	1,217,800
48	9,434,730	1,415,210

NOTE: Excludes river and canal crossings. For river and canal crossings, apply a factor of 2.0 to Cost Per Mile figures in table above.

B. Current Costs for Other Pipelines (Offshore)

Table 1307.B Current Costs for Other Pipelines (Offshore)		
Diameter (inches)	Cost per Mile	15% of Cost per Mile
2	$ 1,265,240	$ 189,790
4	1,270,380	190,560
6	1,283,280	192,490
8	1,303,230	195,480
10	1,327,960	199,190
12	1,364,170	204,630
14	1,405,020	210,750
16	1,457,180	218,580
18	1,520,650	228,100
20	1,595,420	239,310
22	1,681,500	252,230
24	1,778,890	266,830
26	1,887,590	283,140
28	2,007,590	301,140
30	2,138,900	320,840
32	2,281,520	342,230
34	2,435,450	365,320
36	2,600,680	390,100
38	2,777,230	416,580
40	2,965,080	444,760
42	3,156,320	473,450
44	3,357,830	503,670
46	3,560,510	534,080
48	3,772,110	565,820

C. Pipeline Transportation Allowance for Physical Deterioration (Depreciation)

Table 1307.C Pipeline Transportation Allowance for Physical Deterioration (Depreciation)	
Actual Age (Yrs)	26.5 Year Life Percent Good
1	98
2	96
3	94
4	91
5	88
6	86
7	83
8	80
9	77
10	73
11	70
12	67
13	63
14	60
15	56
16	52
17	48
18	44
19	39
20	35
21	33
22	30
23	28
24	26
25	25
26	23
27 and older	20 *

* Reflects residual or floor rate.

NOTE: See §1305.G (page PL-3) for method of recognizing economic obsolescence.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2323.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), amended LR 10:941 (November 1984), LR 12:36 (January 1986), LR 16:1063 (December 1990), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 24:489 (March 1998), LR 25:316 (February 1999), LR 26:509 (March 2000), LR 27:426 (March 2001), LR 31:719 (March 2005), LR 32:432 (March 2006), LR 33:494 (March 2007), LR 34:684 (April 2008), LR 35:499 (March 2009), LR 36:778 (April 2010), amended by the Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 37:1401 (May 2011), LR 38:809 (March 2012), LR 39:496 (March 2013), LR 40:537 (March 2014), LR 41:680 (April 2015), LR 42:748 (May 2016), LR 43:655 (April 2017), LR 44:582 (March 2018), LR 45:535 (April 2019), LR 46:563 (April 2020), LR 47:468 (April 2021), LR 48:1526 (June 2022), LR 49:

Chapter 15. Aircraft

§1503. Aircraft (Including Helicopters) Table

A. Aircraft (Including Helicopters)

Table 1503 Aircraft (Including Helicopters)				
Cost Index (Average)		Average Economic Life (20 Years)		
Year	Index	Effective Age	Percent Good	Composite Multiplier
2022	0.956	1	97	.93
2021	1.123	2	93	1.04
2020	1.222	3	90	1.10
2019	1.228	4	86	1.06
2018	1.272	5	82	1.04
2017	1.316	6	78	1.03
2016	1.342	7	74	.99
2015	1.331	8	70	.93
2014	1.343	9	65	.87
2013	1.361	10	60	.82
2012	1.372	11	55	.75
2011	1.411	12	50	.71
2010	1.455	13	45	.65
2009	1.444	14	40	.58
2008	1.486	15	35	.52
2007	1.545	16	31	.48
2006	1.629	17	27	.44
2005	1.704	18	24	.41
2004	1.833	19	22	.40
2003	1.896	20	21	.40
2002	1.928	21	20	.39

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2323.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), amended LR 10:943 (November 1984), LR 12:36 (January 1986), LR 13:188 (March 1987), LR 13:764 (December 1987), LR 14:872 (December 1988), LR 15:1097 (December 1989), LR 16:1063 (December 1990), LR 17:1213 (December 1991), LR

19:212 (February 1993), LR 20:198 (February 1994), LR 21:186 (February 1995), LR 22:117 (February 1996), LR 23:206 (February 1997), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 24:490 (March 1998), LR 25:316 (February 1999), LR 26:509 (March 2000), LR 27:427 (March 2001), LR 28:520 (March 2002), LR 29:370 (March 2003), LR 30:489 (March 2004), LR 31:719 (March 2005), LR 32:433 (March 2006), LR 33:495 (March 2007), LR 34:685 (April 2008), LR 35:499 (March 2009), LR 36:779 (April 2010), amended by the Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 37:1401 (May 2011), LR 38:809 (March 2012), LR 39:497 (March 2013), LR 40:538 (March 2014), LR 41:680 (April 2015), LR 42:749 (May 2016), LR 43:656 (April 2017), LR 44:584 (March 2018), LR 45:537 (April 2019), LR 46:564 (April 2020), LR 47:469 (April 2021), LR 48:1527 (June 2022), LR 49:

Chapter 25. General Business Assets

§2501. Guidelines for Ascertaining the Fair Market Value of Office Furniture and Equipment, Machinery and Equipment and Other Assets Used In General Business Activity

A. - C. …

D. The procedure for establishing the fair market value of business and industrial personal property with the cost approach to value (excluding oil and gas properties, drilling rigs, inventories and leased equipment), includes these steps:

1. classify the personal property according to the classifications listed in Table 2503.A, or a different economic life supported by reliable evidence;

2. the classification table will refer the assessor to the correct composite multiplier column in Table 2503.D. The composite multiplier is a composite of the cost index and the percent good, which shall be updated annually by the LTC in order to comply with uniform assessment of personal property in this chapter;

3. select the correct composite multiplier from this table, based on the actual age of the equipment. For example, the age 1 composite multiplier applies to personal property purchased the year prior to the year it is being assessed (two years back for Orleans) and so on for the other ages;

4. multiply the composite multiplier times the acquisition cost by year of the equipment. The result is the reproduction cost new less physical depreciation (RCNLPD) of the equipment;

5. in the year in which the personal property has reached its minimum percent good, the applicable composite multiplier in use at that time is "frozen". For the assessment years that follow, the RCNLD value does not change until the personal property is permanently taken out of service. An exception to this rule applies when the property has been reconditioned to extend its remaining economic life.

6. determine the amount of other forms of depreciation, when present:

a. functional obsolescence as defined in §301;

b. onomic (external) obsolescence as defined in §301;

7. deduct functional and/or economic (external) obsolescence from RCNLPD. The result is the fair market value of the equipment.

E. Nothing in this Section prohibits a taxpayer/property owner from arguing and submitting evidence that the tables contained in this Chapter fail to achieve fair market value in a particular appeal. A taxpayer/property owner has the burden to prove that a deviation from the tables contained in this Chapter is necessary to achieve fair market value.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:2323.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), amended LR 10:943 (November 1984), LR 12:36 (January 1986), LR 15:1097 (December 1989), LR 16:1063 (December 1990), LR 17:1213 (December 1991), LR 19:212 (February 1993), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 31:719 (March 2005), LR 33:495 (March 2007), LR 34:685 (April 2008), LR 35:500 (March 2009), amended by the Office of the Governor, Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 42:749 (May 2016), LR 47:469 (April 2021), LR 48:1527 (June 2022), LR 49:

§2503. Tables Ascertaining Economic Lives, Percent Good and Composite Multipliers of Business and Industrial Personal Property

A. …

1. Suggested Guidelines for Ascertaining Economic Lives of Business and Industrial Personal Property

Table 2503.A Business Activity/Type of Equipment	Average Economic Life in Years
Agricultural Machinery and Equipment	10
Feed Mill Equipment (Production Line)	20
* * *	* * *
Soft Drink Mfg. M and E (Batch)	20
Solar Farm	
Panels	25
Racking	20
Controls/Electronics	5
Tracking/Motors	10
Inverters	10
Feeder Lines	20
OandM Facility	25
Fencing	15
Storage Buildings (portable)	10
* * *	* * *
*If acquisition cost and age of service station equipment are not available, see Chapter 9, Table 907.D-4 for alternative assessment procedure.	

B. Cost Indices

Table 2503.B Cost Indices			
Year	Age	National Average 1926 = 100	January 1, 2022 = 100*
2022	1	2218.3	0.956
2021	2	1888.1	1.123
2020	3	1736.4	1.222
2019	4	1727.8	1.228
2018	5	1667.7	1.272
2017	6	1612.2	1.316
2016	7	1580.9	1.342
2015	8	1593.7	1.331
2014	9	1578.8	1.343
2013	10	1558.7	1.361
2012	11	1545.9	1.372
2011	12	1503.2	1.411
2010	13	1457.4	1.455
2009	14	1468.6	1.444
2008	15	1427.3	1.486
2007	16	1373.3	1.545
2006	17	1302.3	1.629
2005	18	1244.5	1.704
2004	19	1157.3	1.833
2003	20	1118.6	1.896
2002	21	1100.0	1.928
2001	22	1093.4	1.940
2000	23	1084.3	1.956

Table 2503.B Cost Indices			
Year	Age	National Average 1926 = 100	January 1, 2022 = 100*
1999	24	1065.0	1.992
1998	25	1061.8	1.998
1997	26	1052.7	2.015
1996	27	1036.0	2.047
1995	28	1020.4	2.079
1994	29	985.0	2.153
1993	30	958.0	2.214
1992	31	939.8	2.257

*Reappraisal Date: January 1, 2022 – 2121.1 (Base Year)

C. …

* * *

D. Composite Multipliers 2023 (2024 Orleans Parish)

Table 2503.D Composite Multipliers 2023 (2024 Orleans Parish)										
Age	3 Yr	5 Yr	6 Yr	8 Yr	10 Yr	12 Yr	15 Yr	20 Yr	25 Yr	30 Yr
1	.67	.81	.83	.86	.88	.90	.91	.93	.94	.94
2	.55	.77	.82	.89	.94	.98	1.01	1.04	1.07	1.09
3	.42	.64	.70	.82	.93	.98	1.04	1.10	1.14	1.16
4	.20	.42	.50	.66	.82	.90	.97	1.06	1.11	1.14
5		.29	.38	.55	.74	.84	.93	1.04	1.11	1.16
6		.24	.25	.43	.64	.76	.89	1.03	1.11	1.17
7			.24	.35	.52	.67	.83	.99	1.09	1.15
8				.29	.40	.57	.73	.93	1.04	1.12
9				.27	.32	.48	.66	.87	1.01	1.10
10					.29	.39	.59	.82	.97	1.08
11					.27	.33	.51	.75	.93	1.04
12						.31	.44	.71	.90	1.04
13						.29	.38	.65	.87	1.03
14							.33	.58	.81	.98
15							.31	.52	.77	.97
16							.31	.48	.74	.94
17								.44	.72	.94
18								.41	.66	.92
19								.40	.62	.93
20								.40	.57	.89
21								.39	.54	.85
22									.50	.78
23									.47	.72
24									.40	.68
25									.40	.62
26									.40	.56
27										.53
28										.48
29										.45
30										.44
31										.45

1. Data sources for tables are:
   a. Cost Index—Marshall and Swift Publication Co.;
   b. Percent Good—Marshall and Swift Publication Co.;
   c. Average Economic Life—various.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2323.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), amended LR 9:69 (February 1983), LR 10:944 (November 1984), LR 12:36 (January 1986), LR 13:188 (March 1987), LR 13:764 (December 1987), LR 14:872 (December 1988), LR 15:1097 (December 1989), LR 16:1063 (December 1990), LR 17:1213 (December 1991), LR 19:212 (February 1993), LR 20:198 (February 1994), LR 21:186 (February 1995), LR 22:117 (February 1996), LR 23:207 (February 1997), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 24:490 (March 1998), LR 25:317 (February 1999), LR 26:509 (March 2000), LR 27:427 (March 2001), LR 28:520 (March 2002), LR 29:370 (March 2003), LR 30:489 (March 2004), LR 31:719 (March 2005), LR 32:433 (March 2006), LR 33:496 (March 2007), LR 34:686 (April 2008), LR 35:500 (March 2009), LR 36:780 (April 2010), amended by the Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 37:1402 (May 2011), LR 38:810 (March 2012), LR 39:497 (March 2013), LR 40:538 (March 2014), LR 41:681 (April 2015), LR 42:750 (May 2016), LR 43:656 (April 2017), LR 44:584 (March 2018), LR 45:538 (April 2019), LR 46:564 (April 2020), LR 47:470 (April 2021), LR 48:1528 (June 2022), LR 49:

Chapter 31 Public Exposure of Assessments; Appeals

§3101. Public Exposure of Assessments, Appeals to the Board of Review and Board of Review Hearings

A. - K.2. …

Form 3101
Exhibit A

Appeal to Board of Review
by Property Owner/Taxpayer
For Real and Personal Property
Name:_____Parish/District:_____
Taxpayer
Address:_____City,State,Zip:_____

Ward:___Assessment/Tax Bill Number:____Appeal No.____

Board of Review
(Attach copy of complete appeal submitted to the Board of Review)

Address or Legal Description of Property Being Appealed (Also, please identify building by place of business for convenience of appraisal)_____
_____

I hereby request the review of the assessment of the above described property pursuant to L.R.S. 47:1992.

The assessor has determined Fair Market Value of this property at:

Land $_____ Improvement $____ * Personal Property $_____
Total $_____

I am requesting that the Fair Market Value of this property be fixed at:

Land $_____ Improvement $____ * Personal Property $_____
Total $_____

* If you are not appealing personal property, leave this section blank.
Please notify me of the date, place and time of my appeal at the address shown below.

_____
Property Owner/Taxpayer:
Address: _____
_____
Telephone No.: _____
Email Address: _____

PLEASE NOTE: You must submit all information concerning the value of your property to your assessor before the deadline for filing an appeal with the Board of Review. The failure to submit such information may prevent you from relying on that information should you protest your value.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1992, R.S. 47:2301 and R.S. 47:2321.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Tax Commission, LR 4:339 (September 1978), amended by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 13:188 (March 1987), LR 13:764 (December 1987), LR 15:1097

(December 1989), LR 16:1063 (December 1990), LR 20:198 (February 1994), LR 21:186 (February 1995), LR 23:208 (February 1997), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 24:492 (March 1998), LR 25:319 (February 1999), LR 26:512 (March 2000), LR 32:435 (March 2006), LR 33:498 (March 2007), LR 34:688 (April 2008), LR 35:501 (March 2009), LR 36:781 (April 2010), amended by the Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 37:1403 (May 2011), LR 38:811 (March 2012), LR 40:539 (March 2014), LR 41:682 (April 2015), LR 42:751 (May 2016), LR 43:657 (April 2017), LR 45:538 (April 2019), LR 48:1529 (June 2022), LR 49:

§3103. Appeals to the Louisiana Tax Commission (for appeals filed on or after January 1, 2022)

NOTE: The following procedure and rules shall apply and govern all appeals filed with the Louisiana Tax Commission on or after January 1, 2022.

A. - P. …

Form 3102/3103.A
Exhibit A
Appeal to Louisiana Tax Commission
by Property Owner/Taxpayer or Assessor
for Real and Personal Property

La. Tax Commission
P.O. Box 66788
Baton Rouge, LA 70896
(225) 219-0339

Name: _____ Parish/District: _____

Property Owner/Taxpayer/Assessor

Address: _____City,State,Zip:_____

Ward: _____ Assessment Tax Bill No.:_____ Appeal No.:_____

Address or Legal Description of Property Being Appealed. Also, please identify building by place of business for convenience of appraisal._____

_____

_____

I hereby appeal the decision of the Board of Review on the assessment of the above described property pursuant to La..R.S. 47:1992, La. R.S. 47:1989 and the rules of the Louisiana Tax Commission. I timely filed my appeal as required by law.

Date of the Board of Review Determination: _____

"You are required to include a copy of the Board of Review Determination with this Appeal Form."

The Fair Market Value by the assessor was:

Land $_____ Improvement $_____

Personal Property $_____ Total $_____

The Fair Market Value determined by the Board of Review was:

Land $_____ Improvement $_____

Personal Property $_____ Total $_____

The Fair Market Value should be:

Land $_____ Improvement $_____

Personal Property $_____ Total $_____

* If you are not appealing personal property leave this section blank.

NOTE: If you disagree with the Board of Review's determination, you must file an appeal. The appeal of the decision of the Board of Review by one party is not an appeal of that decision from the other party. To protect your rights, if you disagree with the determination of the Board of Review, you should file an appeal to the Louisiana Tax Commission challenging the Board of Review's determination regardless of whether or not the other party has appealed that decision.

_____

Applicant: (Property Owner/Taxpayer/Assessor)

Address: _____

_____

_____

_____

Telephone No.: _____

Email Address: _____

Date of Appeal: _____

Today's Date: _____

This form must be completed in its entirety. The failure to complete the form, in its entirety, or failure to attach a copy of the Board of Review Determination may result in summary dismissal at the discretion of the Tax Commission.

PLEASE NOTE: Any documents or other evidence submitted to the assessor and/or the Board of Review must be refiled/resubmitted to the Louisiana Tax Commission.

Form 3102/3103.B

Exhibit B

Power of Attorney

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT

Taxpayer(s) must sign and date this form on Page 2.

I. Taxpayer:

Your Name or Name of Entity:_____

Street Address, City, State, ZIP:_____

I/we appoint the following representative as my/our true and lawful agent and attorney-in-fact to represent me/us before the Louisiana Tax Commission. The representative is authorized to receive and inspect confidential information concerning me/our tax matters, and to perform any and all acts that I/we can perform with respect to my/our tax matters, unless noted below. Modes of communication for requesting and receiving information may include telephone, e-mail, or fax. The authority does not include the power to receive refund checks, the power to substitute another representative, the power to add additional representatives, or the power to execute a request for disclosure of tax information to a third party.

Representatives must sign and date this form on Page 3.

II. Authorized Representative:

Name:_____

Firm:_____

Street Address _____

City, State, ZIP:_____

Telephone Number:( ) _____

Fax Number:( )_____

Email Address:_____

III. Scope of Authorized Appointment:

Acts Authorized. Mark only the boxes that apply. By marking the boxes, you authorize the representative to perform any and all acts on your behalf, including the authority to sign tax returns, with respect only to the indicated tax matters:

A. Duration:
_____ Tax Year _____ (Days, Months, etc.) _____ Until Revoked.

B. Agent Authority:

1._____General powers granted to represent taxpayer in all matters.

2._____Specified powers as listed.

(a.)____File notices of protest and present protests before the Louisiana Tax Commission.

(b.)____Receive confidential information filed by taxpayer.

(c.)____Negotiate and resolve disputed tax matters without further authorization.

(d.)____Represent taxpayer during appeal process.

C. Properties Authorized to Represent:

1.____All property.

2.____The following property only (give assessment number and municipal address or legal description).

_____

_____

Additional properties should be contained on separate page

NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS: Original notices and other written communication will be sent only to you, the taxpayer. Your representative may request and receive information by telephone, e-mail, or fax. Upon request, the representative may be provided with a copy of a notice or communication sent to you. If you want the representative to request or receive a copy of notices and communications sent to you, check this box.☐

REVOCATION OF PRIOR POWER(S) OF ATTORNEY: Except for Power(s) of Attorney and Declaration of Representative(s) filed on this Form, the filing of this Power of Attorney automatically revokes all earlier Power(s) of Attorney on file with the Louisiana Tax Commission for the same tax matters and years or periods covered by this document.

SIGNATURE OF TAXPAYER(S): If a tax matter concerns jointly owned property, all owners must sign if joint representation is requested. If signed by a corporate officer, partner, guardian, tax matters partner, executor, receiver, administrator, or trustee on behalf of the taxpayer. I certify that I have the authority to execute this form on behalf of the taxpayer.

IF THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY IS NOT SIGNED AND DATED, IT WILL BE RETURNED.

_____

Signature

_____

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

_____

Spouse/Other Owner Signature

_____

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

_____

Signature of Duly Authorized Representative, if the taxpayer title is a corporation, partnership, executor, or administrator

_____

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

IV. Declaration of Representative:

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that:

I am authorized to represent the taxpayer identified above and to represent that taxpayer as set forth in Part III specified herein;

I have read and am familiar with all the rules and regulations promulgated by the commission;

I have fully complied with all rules adopted by the commission regarding professional conduct and ethical considerations.

_____

Signature

_____

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

IF THIS DECLARATION OF REPRESENTATIVE IS NOT SIGNED AND DATED, THE POWER OF ATTORNEY WILL BE RETURNED.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837, R.S. 47:1989 and R.S. 47:1992.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Tax Commission, LR 4:339 (September 1978), amended by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 10:947 (November 1984), LR 15:1097 (December 1989), LR 20:198 (February 1994), LR 21:186 (February 1995), LR 22:117 (February 1996), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 24:492 (March 1998), LR 25:319 (February 1999), LR 26:512 (March 2000), LR 28:521 (March 2002), LR 31:721 (March 2005), LR 32:436 (March 2006), LR 33:498 (March 2007), LR 34:688 (April 2008), LR 36:782 (April 2010), amended by the Office of the Governor, Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 38:811 (March 2012), LR 41:682 (April 2015), LR 42:752 (May 2016), LR 43:658 (April 2017), LR 45:539 (April 2019), LR 46:567 (April 2020), LR 47:471 (April 2021), LR 48:1533 (June 2022), LR 49:

Chapter 35 Miscellaneous

§3507. Claim for Taxes Paid in Error

A. Any taxpayer/owner who has a claim against a political subdivision for ad valorem taxes erroneously paid, may present such claim to the Louisiana Tax Commission. The claim may be presented on the form in this section and shall be presented as follows:

1. The claim shall be presented to the Tax Commission in writing within three years of the erroneous payment.

2. The presentation of the claim shall include:

a. the name of the parish in which the property is located and, in Orleans Parish, the number of the district;

b. the name and address of the property owner;

c. the amount of tax paid in error;

d. the assessment number, tax bill number, account number, or any other numerical designation of the property on the assessment rolls.

3. The person who presents the claim shall:

a. present proof of an erroneous payment by evidence such as a receipt to the claimant, or a canceled check issued in payment; and

b. present proof that he or she:

i. is the person who made the erroneous payment by evidence such as a receipt to the claimant, or a canceled check issued in payment; or

ii. is a bona fide representative of the person who made the erroneous payment by evidence such as proof of status of responsible employee or officer, or affidavit or contract of employment as attorney, accountant, or other representative; or, by proof of status as custodian, trustee, executor, or other legal capacity, or other showing of capacity of representative of the claimant; or

iii. has succeeded to or otherwise possesses the right to present the claim.

4. The claim shall show the nature of the error. Payment of taxes on property which was eligible for homestead exemption, or was exempt from taxation by Article VII, Section 21 of the Constitution of 1974, or other provision of law is erroneous payment. Dual payment, or payment on dual or multiple assessments of the same property is erroneous payment.

a. In the case of dual payment or dual assessment, the claim shall particularly identify the property on which dual payment was made.

b. In the case of a claim of exemption, the claimant shall provide proof of the basis of the exemption.

c. There is no erroneous payment when the taxpayer questions the accuracy of an assessment, but has not appealed the assessment by regular administrative process.

5. If it is reasonably available to the claimant, the presentation shall include:

a. except in Orleans Parish, the number of the ward in which the property is located; or, in the case of business personal or movable property, the number of the ward in which the property was taxed;

b. the property classification, such as land, improvement, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, inventory, or similar classification.

6. The claim must be presented to the Tax Commission within three years of the erroneous payment. The date of payment shall be shown by a dated receipt from the tax collector; or, by a date marked by the collector on the check on the date of payment or processing; or, if neither is available, the date of processing, or cancellation marked by the bank in which the check was deposited.

a. The claim should be sent with return receipt requested to provide proof of receipt by the Tax Commission. If it is not sent in this manner, the postmark date indicated on the envelope shall be the date on which the claim is made to the Tax Commission for determination of a timely filed claim.

7. A copy of the claim shall be forwarded to the assessor and the assessor shall, within 30 calendar days after receipt thereof, advise the Tax Commission whether a refund is due to claimant using Form 3507.B. If the assessor advises the Tax Commission that a refund is due the claimant, the Tax Commission shall duly examine the merits and correctness of each such claim, and shall make a determination thereon within 30 calendar days of receipt of the assessor's response. If the assessor advises the Tax Commission that the refund is not due, then the Tax Commission shall deny the claim within 30 calendar days of receipt of the assessor's response. If the assessor fails to respond within 30 calendar days, then the request will be deemed to be approved by the assessor and the Tax Commission shall duly examine the merits and correctness of each such claim, and shall make a determination thereon within 30 calendar days.

8. There will be refund of taxes paid in error only in the limited circumstances allowed by R.S. 47:2132. In all other cases, a credit against future taxes owed shall be the remedy.

Form 3507.A
laim for Refund or Credit
of Taxes Paid in Error

I. Claimant:

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City State Zip _____

II. Property:

Parish _____ District (If Orleans Parish) _____ Ward ____

Assessment No. _____ Tax Bill No. _____

Amount of Tax Paid in Error _____Description of property:

III. Basis of Claim:

Dual or multiple payment _____

Payment on non-existent property _____

Payment on property in which taxpayer no longer has an interest _____

Property is eligible for homestead exemption _____

Clerical error in assessment rolls _____

Other _____

The following documents are attached to this form as proof of the basis for this claim:

_____

_____

IV. Proof of Payment:

_____ Copy of canceled check(s) (both sides)

_____ Receipt to the Claimant

V. Date of Erroneous Payment:

The following proof of payment is attached:

_____ Copy of canceled check(s) (both sides)

_____ Receipt to the Claimant

_____ Other

VI. Standing

The following proof that the claimant is the person who made the erroneous payment, is a bona fide representative of the person who made the erroneous payment or has succeeded to or otherwise possesses the right to present the claim is attached:

_____ Receipt to Claimant or canceled check

_____ Proof of status as responsible employee or officer

_____ Affidavit or Contract of Employment as attorney, accountant or other representative, or

_____ Other proof of status as legal representative of Claimant

VII. Signature: _____

Property Owner/Authorized Agent

Be Completed at Office of Louisiana Tax Commission

Claim received, Date Assessor consulted, Date _____

Assessor's Response: Approve Disapprove Date _____

Other _____

Initial Response to Taxpayer

Documentation requested _____ Date _____

Received Date _____

Decision

Approved _____ Denied _____ Date _____

Reason for Denial _____

Reason _____

Refund or Credit

Property is eligible for homestead Yes No _____

Parish has alternative procedure Yes No _____

Form 3507.B
Assessor Notification of
Possible Claim for Refund or Credit
for Taxes Paid in Error
(To Be Completed by Assessor)

Claimant:

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____Zip _____

Property:

Parish _____ District (If Orleans Parish) _____

Ward _____ Assessment No._____ Tax Bill No._____

I have received and reviewed the Claim for Refund or Credit of Taxes Paid in Error (Form 3507.A) for the above referenced claimant and property. Based upon my review, I have determined that:

The claimant is due a refund or credit for taxes erroneously paid in the amount of $ _____ due to (describe reason(s) for refund or credit) _____.

This property is _____ is not _____ eligible for the homestead exemption.

My parish does _____ does not _____ have an alternative procedure for providing for refunds of ad valorem taxes erroneously paid.

_____ No refund or credit for taxes erroneously paid is due. (Reason(s) for denial)

_____

_____

_____Assessor

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837 and R.S. 47:2108.1.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 16:1063 (December 1990), amended LR 19:212 (February 1993), LR 20:198 (February 1994), LR 22:117 (February 1996), LR 23:209 (February 1997), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 24:494 (March 1998), LR 32:441 (March 2006), LR 49:

Lawrence E. Chehardy
Chairman

2212#018