

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Office of the Governor Division of Administration Tax Commission

Ad Valorem Taxation
(LAC 61:V.101, 301, 701, 703, 705, 907, 1103,
1307, 1503, 2501, 2503, 3103, and 3301)

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 2021. Cost indexes required to finalize these assessment tables are not available to this office until late October 2020. The effective date of this Emergency Rule is January 20, 2021.

Pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, this Emergency Rule shall be in effect for a maximum of 120 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

§101. Constitutional Principles for Property Taxation

A. - F.3.h. ...

G. Special Assessment Level

1. - 1.d....

2. Any person or persons shall be prohibited from receiving the special assessment as provided in this Section if such person's or persons' adjusted gross income, for the year prior to the application for the special assessment, exceeds \$100,000 for tax year 2021 (2022 Orleans Parish). For persons applying for the special assessment whose filing status is married filing separately, the adjusted gross income for purposes of this Section shall be determined by combining the adjusted gross income on both federal tax returns.

3. - 9. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, Article VII, §18.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), amended LR 15:1097 (December 1989), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 24:477 (March 1998), LR 26:506 (March 2000), LR 31:700 (March 2005), LR 32:425 (March 2006), LR 33:489 (March 2007), LR 34:673 (April 2008), LR 35:492 (March 2009), LR 36:765 (April 2010), amended by the Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 37:1394 (May 2011), LR 38:799 (March 2012), LR 39:487 (March 2013), LR 40:528 (March 2014), LR 41:671 (April 2015), LR 42:744 (May 2016), LR 43:648 (April 2017), LR 44:577 (March 2018), LR 45:531 (April 2019), LR 46:560 (April 2020), LR 47:

Chapter 3. Real and Personal Property

§301. Definitions

Composite Multiplier—a factor obtained by multiplying the cost index for the base year times percent good.

Depreciation—loss in value of an object, relative to its replacement cost new, reproduction cost new, or original cost, whatever the cause of the loss in value. Depreciation is sometimes subdivided into three types: physical deterioration (wear and tear), functional obsolescence (suboptimal design in light of current technologies or tastes), and economic obsolescence (poor location or radically diminished demand for the product).

Economic Life—the normal useful life of the property as experienced by a particular business or industry.

External (Economic) Obsolescence—the loss of appraisal value (relative to the cost of replacing a property with property of equal utility) resulting from causes outside the property that suffers the loss. Usually locational in nature in the depreciation of real estate, it is more commonly marketwide in personal property, and is generally considered to be economically infeasible to cure.

Effective Age of a Property—its age compared with other properties performing like functions. It is the actual age less the age which has been taken off by face-lifting, structural reconstruction, removal of functional inadequacies, modernization of equipment, etc. It is an age which reflects a true remaining life for the property, taking into account the typical life expectancy of buildings or equipment of its class and usage. It is a matter of judgment, taking all factors into consideration.

Extended Life Expectancy—the increased life expectancy due to seasoning and proven ability to exist. Just as a person will have a total normal life expectancy at birth which increases as he grows older, so it is with structures and equipment.

Fair Market Value—the price for property which would be agreed upon between a willing and informed buyer and a willing and informed seller under usual and ordinary circumstances; it shall be the highest price estimated in terms of money which property will bring if exposed for sale on the open market with reasonable time allowed to find a purchaser who is buying with knowledge of all the uses and purposes to which the property is best adopted and for which it can be legally used.

Functional Obsolescence—loss in value due to lack of utility or desirability of part or all the property, inherent to the improvement or equipment. Thus a new structure or piece of equipment may suffer functional obsolescence.

Inventory—raw materials, work in process, finished goods or supplies.

Non-Operating or Non-Utility Property—property owned by a public service company used for purposes other than the normal operation of that public service company. See §2901 for further details.

Obsolescence—a decrease in the value of a property occasioned solely by shifts in demand from properties of this type to other types of property and/or to personal services. Some of the principal causes of obsolescence are:

1. changes in the esthetic arts;
2. changes in the industrial arts, such as new inventions and new processes;
3. legislative enactments;
4. change in consumer demand for products that results in inadequacy or overadequacy;
5. migration of markets that results in misplacement of the property.

Percent Good—equals 100 percent less the percentage of cost represented by depreciation. It is the present value of the structure or equipment at the time of appraisal, divided by its replacement cost.

Physical Depreciation—loss in value due to physical deterioration.

Reconciliation—the final step in the valuation process wherein consideration is given to the relative strengths and weaknesses of the three approaches to value, the nature of the property appraised, and the quantity and quality of available data in formation of an overall opinion of value (either a single point estimate or a range of value). Also termed “correlation” in some texts.

Remaining Life—the normal remaining life expectation. It is the length of time the structure or equipment may be expected to continue to perform its function economically.

Rules and Regulations of the Tax Commission—guidelines and procedures adopted which establish criteria to be applied uniformly in determining fair market value, use value and/or assessed value as stated in the Section applicable to a particular type or class of property.

1. Nothing adopted as a rule or regulation of the Tax Commission can supersede the constitutional directive that property be appraised at fair market value or use value as defined by law.

Three Approaches to Value—

1. Market Approach: when using the market approach, the assessor shall estimate the value of property based on sales of comparable property in an arm’s length transaction under usual and ordinary circumstances. It can be used when there is an active market in property similar in type, quality and condition;

a. Allocation of the purchase price by the purchaser among items purchased in a single sale or among elements of a single property does not prove the fair market value of that item or element;

2. Cost Approach: in the absence of an active market, yielding comparable and reliable data, which can be used in determining market value, use of the cost approach as provided herein is the best approach;

3. Income Approach: when using the income approach, net income is capitalized at an appropriate rate to determine its value. In assessment of tangible personal property, it is suitable for assessing items which are commonly leased, or the income from which is subject to government regulation or items the income from which can otherwise be reliably identified. The income approach is generally unreliable in assessing other personal property.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1837, R.S. 47:1853 and R.S. 47:2323.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Louisiana Tax Commission, LR 3:77 (February 1977), amended by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 8:102 (February 1982), LR 10:16 (January 1984), LR 13:763 (December 1987), LR 16:1063 (December 1990), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 32:427 (March 2006), LR 47:

Chapter 7. Watercraft

§701. Guidelines for Ascertaining Fair Market Value of Watercraft

A. - B.4. ...

C. Vessel Types and Definitions

1. *Deck Barge*—have both inland and offshore applications and can be used to transport and store materials and liquids at the work site. These are also good for

transporting heavy equipment, vehicles, material, rock, sand, building supplies, food, water, etc. Deck barges are also essential for carrying construction-based materials such as cranes, containers, aggregate materials, refinery parts, etc.

2. *Dredge Barge*—the operation of removing material from one part of the water environment and relocating it to another. In all but a few situations the excavation is undertaken by a specialist floating plant, known as a dredger. Dredging is carried out in many different locations and for many different purposes, but the main objectives are usually to recover material that has some value or use, or to create a greater depth of water. Dredging is mandatory to many rivers and harbors to continue keeping the depth and the opening to allow vessels in and out.

3. *Transport Barge*—a made-to-order water transportation vessel. These are built mainly for river and canal transport of bulk goods. Owners can add different walls or winches onto the barge to fit the client’s needs.

4. *Crane Barge*—also known as a crane vessel or floating crane, is a vessel with an attached crane specialized in lifting heavy loads. These come in many sizes with the largest crane vessels being used for offshore construction.

5. *Oil Barge*—a vessel with tanks (normally integral tanks) for carriage of oil cargo, including bulk crude oil. Most of these barges are ABS classified. Classifications are defined later in this report. Classes of the vessels are based according to its area of operation, the type of operation, and the nature of cargo. ABS equipment requires thicker steel and more rigorous inspections.

6. *Spar Barge*—a type of floating oil platform typically used in very deep waters and is named for logs used as buoys in shipping that are moored in place vertically. Spar production platforms have been developed as an alternative to conventional platforms. The deep draft design of spars makes them less affected by wind, wave and currents and allows for both dry tree and subsea production.

7. *Shugart Barge*—raked on one end or can be boxed with connecting angle on all 4 sides. These are used for carrying many different materials. These are used on inland waterways.

8. *Spud Barge*—a specialized type of vessel used for marine construction operations. Spud barges are also referred to as jack-up barges and are a flat-decked barge with a large area for storing construction supplies and equipment for use during construction. These barges are not tied together or have a need to be tied to a dock, they are held in position by various length steel spuds (beams) in the ground, this spud is pulled up when relocated. These barges can carry many different materials and come in various sizes.

9. *Pile Driving Barge*—has the ability to assemble Flexifloat® modules into a number of shapes which offers significant advantages in pile-driving operations. For example, it allows a "T"-shaped assemblies permit location for the on-deck machine to get as close to the working edge of the barge as possible while retaining excellent 360-degree stability.

10. *Hopper Barge*—a non-mechanical vessel that cannot move around by itself, unlike some other types of barges. Hopper barges are designed to carry materials, like rocks, sand, soil and rubbish, for dumping into the ocean, a river or lake for land reclamation. Hopper barges are seen in two distinctive types: raked hopper or box hopper barges. The raked hopper barges move faster than the box hoppers;

they are both designed for movement of dry bulky commodities.

11. *Tank Barge*—as storage vessels generally used to carry bulk liquids. They may consist of one or more storage tanks separated by interior walls. Some tank barges can be more expensive by being “double skinned” -which means two layers of interior steel for protection.

12. *Pressure Barge*—a container vessel designed to hold gases or liquids at a pressure substantially different from the ambient pressure. Pressure vessels can be dangerous and fatal accidents have occurred in the history of their development and operation. Consequently, pressure vessel design is manufacture and operations are regulated by engineering authorities backed by legislation. For these reasons, the definition of a pressure barge varies from country to country.

13. *Keyway Barge*—designed with a U shape to it so portable truck-mounted drilling rigs can be backed onto the deck of these barges and up to the edge of the key slot. The barge then can be positioned around inland oil wells to perform a variety of procedures necessary to maintain production of the wells. The barge is then lead in place to work around each location.

14. *Industrial Barge*—as its name implies, is a flat decked cargo hauler vessel. It is designed to serve as a mobile base of operations for construction or mining projects. It has three advanced constructors that can fabricate any needed materials and its deck is large enough to carry everything in the Industrial Machinery line. The basic model comes rather bare and many galactic survivalists modify it to suit their needs. This vessel can also be called a flat deck barge or material barge, due to these barges carrying containers, rigs, power plants and many other items.

15. *Industrial Vessel*—a vessel which, by reason of its special outfit, purpose, design, or function engages in certain industrial ventures. This classification includes such vessels as dredges, cable layers, derrick barges, and construction and wrecking barges, but does not include vessels which carry passengers or freight for hire, OSVs, oceanographic research vessels, or vessels engaged in the fisheries.

16. *Pontoon Barge*—a vessel great for inland applications that can be used to store and transport materials quickly esp. for shallow water. They also are great to transport workers to job sites. These barges can also be convenient to house people working on jobs on unique locations where housing is limited or travel time delays job production.

17. *Dry Dock Barge*—a narrow basin or vessel that can be flooded to allow a load to be floated in, then drained to allow that load to come to rest on a dry platform. Dry dock barges are used for the construction, maintenance, and repairs of marine transportation and other marine equipment.

18. *Quarter Barge*—a vessel that is outfitted with living accommodations, galley rooms, shower and restroom facilities. These barges can be pre-made for crews ranging from 50 people up to 300+ people. They can also be customized to meet the customer’s request. They are self-sufficient with generators, potable water and sewage plants

19. *Utility Barge*—a utility barge is a flat-bottomed vessel that can provide a safe working environment and improve confidence when working on the water esp. when carrying freight, typically on canals and rivers.

20. *Utility Vessel*—complements a range of heavy-duty workboats and offshore vessels. The UV Series is comprised

of several designs that share the same basic principles: the ability to support a wide variety of light duty operations such as buoy laying, survey and research work, diving operations, lighthouse supply, fire-fighting, pollution control, fish farming and maintenance work.

21. *Jack Up Vessel*—the floating lifting platform, is powered to move around on sea, rivers and canals. When the jack up vessel has reached the desired location, it is then lifted above water level, so the platform is not subjected to the movement of the water. Jack up vessels are mainly used for piling, drilling, building and dredging work. The offshore and maritime sector and the oil and gas industry are the biggest branches in the jack up vessel market. The reason for this is mainly the enormous capacity of the jack up vessels and incredible flexibility.

22. *Offshore Support Vessel (OSV)*—an ocean-going vessel used for transporting cargo, goods, supplies, and crew, as well as for carrying out offshore exploration and production across oil platforms. These provide transportation for workers and products to and from drilling locations.

23. *Platform Supply Vessel (PSV)*—a vessel specially designed to supply offshore oil and gas platforms. These vessels range from 15 to 300 feet in length and accomplish a variety of tasks.

24. *Crew Boat*—a vessel specialized in the transportation of offshore support personnel, deck cargo, and below-deck cargo such as fuel and potable water to and from offshore installations such as oil platforms, drilling rigs, drill and dive ships and wind farms. Majority of these vessels are used to carry crew members to and from job sites.

25. *Dive Vessel*—also called diving support vessel is a ship used in professional diving projects as a floating base. Diving vessels are considered a great mode of transportation and can provide valuable deck space in oil and gas production platforms. These vessels work on pipe lay jobs and provide support for deep water jobs.

26. *Pollution Control Vessel*—can rotate 360 degrees in place and has been specially conceived to operate in small harbor areas, nearby waters, bays and open-seas or offshore activities. Features and options of the Pollution Control, Sea Cleaning Vessel is based on a robust steel catamaran hull.

27. *Model Bow Boats*—tug vessels with pointed bows. They are also the most diversified of all tugs. Model bow tugs can be used in the inland waters and offshore as well. They can be shallow draft or very deep draft depending on what the need of the job is. This is the vessel most people can visualize when the work tugboat is mentioned.

28. *Push Boat*—also known as: pusher, pusher craft,² pusher boat, pusher tug, or towboat, is a boat designed for pushing barges or car floats. In the United States, the industries that use these vessels refer to them as towboats. These vessels are characterized by a square bow, a shallow draft, and typically have knees, which are large plates mounted to the bow for pushing barges of various heights. These boats usually operate on rivers and inland waterways. Multiple barges lashed together, or a boat and any barges lashed to it, are referred to as a "tow" and can have dozens of barges. Many of these vessels, especially the long distances, or long-haul boats, include living quarters for the crew.

29. *Offshore and Inland Tugs*—primarily used to tug or pull vessels that cannot move by themselves like disabled ships, oil platforms and barges or those that should not move like a big or loaded ship in a narrow canal or a crowded harbor. In addition to these, tugboats are also used as ice

breakers or salvage boats and as they are built with firefighting guns and monitors, they assist in the firefighting duties especially at harbors and when required even at sea. With the continuing developments in the shipping industry the ships are growing larger than they ever have been in the marine history. Since it is much easier to maneuver these large ships at sea, an issue has developed with the exceedingly difficult narrow sea strips and harbors these ships have to travel down but, most all of them have problems with sideways movement- esp. when currents are rapid and river levels are high. This is when the need of tugboats are paired with these large vessels to help navigate the narrow waters. This is known in the industry as tug assist and thus the name of the boats. Most tugboats can also venture out in the ocean but the majority of them are not equipped with strong horsepower like the inland river tugs. The Inland River Tugs are tow boats designed to help out in the rivers and canals. They have a hull design that makes it quite dangerous for these boats to venture into open ocean.

30. *Research Vessel (RV or R/V)*—a ship or boat designed, modified, and equipped to carry out research at sea. Many government agencies now charter these vessels for fisheries and dredging projects.

31. *Skiff*—used for several essentially unrelated styles of small boat. Traditionally, these are coastal craft or river craft boats used for leisure, as a utility craft and for fishing, and have a one-person or small crew capacity. Sailing skiffs have developed into high performance competitive classes.

32. *Steamboats*—a boat that is propelled primarily by steam power, typically driving propellers or paddlewheels. Steamboats sometimes use the prefix designation SS, S.S. or S/S (for 'Screw Steamer') or PS (for 'Paddle Steamer'), however these designations are most often used for steamships. The term steamboat is used to refer to smaller, insular, steam-powered boats working on lakes and rivers, particularly riverboats. As using steam became more reliable, steam power became applied to larger, ocean-going vessels in the marine history. Five major commercial steamboats currently operate on the inland waterways of the United States. The only remaining overnight cruising steamboat is the 432 passenger American Queen, which operates week-long cruises on the Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers 11 months out of the year. The others boats only preform day trips: they are the

steamers Chautauqua Belle at Chautauqua Lake, New York, Minne Ha-Ha at Lake George, NY, operating on Lake George; the Belle of Louisville in Louisville, Kentucky, operating on the Ohio River; and the Natchez in New Orleans, Louisiana, operating on the Mississippi River.

33. *Riverboat Casino*—a type of casino on a riverboat found in several states in the United States with frontage on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, or along the Gulf Coast. Several states authorized this type of casino in order to enable gaming but limit the areas where casinos could be constructed; it was a type of legal fiction as the riverboats were seldom if ever taken away from the dock.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with La. Const. of 1974, Article VII, §18 and §21, 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 10:922 (November 1984), LR 12:36 (January 1986), LR 15:1097 (December 1989), LR 16:1063 (December 1990), LR 20:198 (February 1994), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 24:479 (March 1998), amended by the Office of the Governor, Division of Administration, Tax Commission, LR 44:579 (March 2018), LR 47:

§703. Tables—Watercraft

A. Floating Equipment—Motor Vessels

Cost Index (Average)		Average Economic Life 12 Years		
Year	Index	Effective Age	Percent Good	Composite Multiplier
2020	0.996	1	94	.94
2019	1.001	2	87	.87
2018	1.037	3	80	.83
2017	1.073	4	73	.78
2016	1.094	5	66	.72
2015	1.085	6	58	.63
2014	1.095	7	50	.55
2013	1.110	8	43	.48
2012	1.119	9	36	.40
2011	1.150	10	29	.33
2010	1.187	11	24	.28
2009	1.178	12	22	.26
2008	1.212	13	20	.24

Vessel Type/Size	Day Rate	Base Cost	2019	2018-2014	2013-2009	2008 & 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
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

Table 703.A.2

Floating Equipment—Motor Vessels

Vessel Type/Size	Day Rate	Base Cost	2019	2018-2014	2013-2009	2008 & Earlier
Cost Index			0.92349	0.68481	0.32732	0.3125
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
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

Table 703.A.2						
Floating Equipment—Motor Vessels						
Vessel Type/Size	Day Rate	Base Cost	2019	2018-2014	2013-2009	2008 & Earlier
Cost Index			0.92349	0.68481	0.32732	0.3125
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. Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized)

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
2020	0.996	1	97	.97
2019	1.001	2	93	.93
2018	1.037	3	90	.93
2017	1.073	4	86	.92
2016	1.094	5	82	.90
2015	1.085	6	78	.85
2014	1.095	7	74	.81
2013	1.110	8	70	.78
2012	1.119	9	65	.73
2011	1.150	10	60	.69
2010	1.187	11	55	.65
2009	1.178	12	50	.59

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
2008	1.212	13	45	.55
2007	1.259	14	40	.50
2006	1.328	15	35	.46
2005	1.390	16	31	.43
2004	1.494	17	27	.40
2003	1.546	18	24	.37
2002	1.572	19	22	.35
2001	1.582	20	21	.33
2000	1.595	21	20	.32

Table 703.B.2								
Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized)								
Barge Type/Size	Day Rate	Base Cost	2019	2018-14	2013-09	2008-04	2003-1999	1998 & 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
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

Table 703.B.2								
Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized)								
Barge Type/Size	Day Rate	Base Cost	2019	2018-14	2013-09	2008-04	2003-1999	1998 & Earlier
Cost Index			0.95328	0.92395	0.74816	0.68218	0.51552	0.51552
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
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								

Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized)								
Barge Type/Size	Day Rate	Base Cost	2019	2018-14	2013-09	2008-04	2003-1999	1998 & Earlier
Cost Index			0.95328	0.92395	0.74816	0.68218	0.51552	0.51552
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:

§705. Tables—Vessels

A. Table 705.A

Vessels								
Vessel Type/Size	Base Cost	Day Rate	Multiplier	2019-2014	2013-2009	2008-2004	2003-1999	1998 & 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
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), amended LR 35:493 (March 2009), LR 47:

Chapter 9. Oil and Gas Properties

§907. Valuation of Oil, Gas, and Other 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 R.S. 47:1957, the assessor may request additional documentation.

Instructions for Use of Tables 907.A-1, 907.A-2 and 907.A-3 and Procedure for Arriving at Assessed Value

1. Determine if well is located in Region 1 by reference to Table 907.B.1. See note for Region 2 or Region 3 (offshore state waters) wells.
2. Multiply the appropriate percent good factor based on age of the well as found in Table 907.B-2.
3. Use Oil cost-new to assess all active service wells for region where located.
4. See explanations in Section 901.E regarding the assessment of multiple completion wells.
5. For wells recompleted, use new perforation depth to determine fair market value.
6. Adjustments for Allowance of Economic Obsolescence
 - a. All wells producing 10 bbls oil or 100 mcf gas, or less, per day, as well as, all active service wells (i.e. injection, salt water disposal, water source, etc.) shall be allowed a 40 percent reduction. Taxpayer shall provide the assessor with proper documentation to claim this reduction. Once the 40 percent reduction has been applied and calculated, an additional 60 percent reduction shall be applied for any well producing 1 bbl of oil or 10 mcf of gas or less per day.
 - i. for wells producing 5 mcf or less of gas per day an additional reduction of 33 percent shall be applied;
 - ii. for wells producing 2 mcf or less of gas per day an additional reduction of 35 percent shall be applied.
 - 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. All oil and gas property assessments may be based on an individual cost basis.
 - e. 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. Multiply depth of well by appropriate 15 percent of Cost-New amount as indicated in Table 907.A-1, 907.A-2 or 907.A-3.

1. Oil, Gas and Associated Wells; Region 1—North Louisiana

Table 907.A.1 Oil, Gas and Associated Wells; Region 1—North Louisiana				
Producing Depths	Cost—New By Depth, Per Foot		15% of Cost—New By Depth, Per Foot	
	\$ Oil	\$ Gas	\$ Oil	\$ Gas
0-1,249 ft.	36.45	152.54	5.47	22.88
1,250-2,499 ft.	32.90	112.16	4.94	16.82
2,500-3,749 ft.	25.86	74.29	3.88	11.14
3,750-4,999 ft.	35.78	74.02	5.37	11.10
5,000-7,499 ft.	42.07	72.25	6.31	10.84
7,500-9,999 ft.	92.22	97.38	13.83	14.61
10,000-12,499 ft.	268.91	118.13	40.34	17.72
12,500-14,999 ft.	437.34	178.38	65.60	26.76
15,000-17,499 ft.	559.75	203.40	83.96	30.51
17,500-Deeper ft.	N/A	568.96	N/A	85.34

2. Oil, Gas and Associated Wells; Region 2—South Louisiana

Table 907.A.2 Oil, Gas and Associated Wells; Region 2—South Louisiana				
Producing Depths	Cost—New By Depth, Per Foot		15% of Cost—New By Depth, Per Foot	
	\$ Oil	\$ Gas	\$ Oil	\$ Gas
0-1,249 ft.	130.65	151.55	19.60	22.73
1,250-2,499 ft.	96.78	251.88	14.52	37.78
2,500-3,749 ft.	94.50	200.82	14.18	30.12
3,750-4,999 ft.	83.30	160.64	12.50	24.10

Table 907.A.2 Oil, Gas and Associated Wells; Region 2—South Louisiana				
Producing Depths	Cost—New By Depth, Per Foot		15% of Cost—New By Depth, Per Foot	
	\$ Oil	\$ Gas	\$ Oil	\$ Gas
5,000-7,499 ft.	113.80	182.48	17.07	27.37
7,500-9,999 ft.	155.25	191.06	23.29	28.66
10,000-12,499 ft.	211.69	249.75	31.75	37.46
12,500-14,999 ft.	277.70	323.10	41.66	48.47
15,000-17,499 ft.	449.82	432.59	67.47	64.89
17,500-19,999 ft.	549.21	612.74	82.38	91.91
20,000-Deeper ft.	293.26	919.92	43.99	137.99

3. Oil, Gas and Associated Wells; Region 3—Offshore State Waters

Table 907.A.3 Oil, Gas and Associated Wells; Region 3—Offshore State Waters*				
Producing Depths	Cost—New By Depth, Per Foot		15% Of Cost—New By Depth, Per Foot	
	\$ Oil	\$ Gas	\$ Oil	\$ Gas
0 -1,249 ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1,250 -2,499 ft.	1,404.78	1,227.42	210.72	184.11
2,500 -3,749 ft.	722.36	943.32	108.35	141.50
3,750 -4,999 ft.	1,031.08	864.98	154.66	129.75
5,000 -7,499 ft.	513.12	801.16	76.97	120.17
7,500 -9,999 ft.	650.53	758.13	97.58	113.72
10,000 -12,499 ft.	736.46	768.47	110.47	115.27
12,500 -14,999 ft.	640.51	747.87	96.08	112.18
15,000 -17,499 ft.	441.46	775.99	66.22	116.40
17,500 -19,999 ft.	219.90	741.87	32.99	111.28
20,000 - Deeper ft.	N/A	1,166.13	N/A	174.92

B. The determination of whether a well is a Region 2 or Region 3 well is ascertained from its onshore/offshore status as designated on the Permit to Drill or Amended Permit to Drill form (Location of Wells Section), located at the Department of Natural Resources as of January 1 of each tax year. Each assessor is required to confirm the onshore/offshore status of wells located within their parish by referring to the Permit to Drill or Amended Permit to Drill form on file at the Department of Natural Resources.

1. Parishes Considered to be Located in Region I

Table 907.B.1 Parishes Considered to be Located in Region 1			
Bienville	DeSoto	Madison	Tensas
Bossier	East Carroll	Morehouse	Union
Caddo	Franklin	Natchitoches	Webster
Caldwell	Grant	Ouachita	West Carroll
Catahoula	Jackson	Red River	Winn
Claiborne	LaSalle	Richland	
Concordia	Lincoln	Sabine	

NOTE: All wells in parishes not listed above are located in Region 2 or Region 3.

2. Serial Number to Percent Good Conversion Chart

Table 907.B.2 Serial Number to Percent Good Conversion Chart			
Year	Beginning Serial Number	Ending Serial Number	20 Year Life Percent Good
2020	252171	Higher	97
2019	251497	252170	93
2018	250707	251496	90
2017	249951	250706	86
2016	249476	249950	82
2015	248832	249475	78
2014	247423	248831	74

Table 907.B.2 Serial Number to Percent Good Conversion Chart			
Year	Beginning Serial Number	Ending Serial Number	20 Year Life Percent Good
2013	245849	247422	70
2012	244268	245848	65
2011	242592	244267	60
2010	240636	242591	55
2009	239277	240635	50
2008	236927	239276	45
2007	234780	236926	40
2006	232639	234779	35
2005	230643	232638	31
2004	229010	230642	27
2003	227742	229009	24
2002	226717	227741	22
2001	225352	226716	21
2000	Lower	225351	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.

C. - C.6. ...

* * *

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), LR 45:534 (April 2019), LR 46:561 (April 2020), LR 47:

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	193,900	29,100
4,000	287,600	43,100
5,000	311,000	46,700
6,000	340,400	51,100
7,000	424,800	63,700

Table 1103.A Land Rigs		
Depth 8,000 to 10,000 Feet		
Depth (Ft.)	Fair Market Value	Assessment
	\$	\$
8,000	590,700	88,600
9,000	845,100	126,800
10,000	1,179,500	176,900
Depth 11,000 to 15,000 Feet		
Depth (Ft.)	Fair Market Value	Assessment
	\$	\$
11,000	1,573,700	236,100
12,000	1,999,700	300,000
13,000	2,425,100	363,800
14,000	2,817,000	422,600
15,000	3,145,900	471,900
Depth 16,000 to 20,000 Feet		
Depth (Ft.)	Fair Market Value	Assessment
	\$	\$
16,000	3,389,300	508,400
17,000	3,535,700	530,400
18,000	3,552,000	532,800
19,000	3,567,100	535,100
20,000	3,570,000	535,500
Depth 21,000 + Feet		
Depth (Ft.)	Fair Market Value	Assessment
	\$	\$
21,000	3,534,300	530,100
25,000 +	3,355,800	503,400

1. - 2. ...

B. Jack-Ups

Table 1103.B Jack-Ups			
Type	Water Depth Rating	Fair Market Value	Assessment
IC	0-199 FT.	\$ 56,600,000	\$ 8,490,000
	200-299 FT.	113,100,000	16,965,000
	300 FT. and Deeper	225,900,000	33,885,000
IS	0-199 FT.	17,000,000	2,550,000
	200-299 FT.	28,300,000	4,245,000
	300 FT. and Deeper	33,900,000	5,085,000
MC	0-199 FT.	5,700,000	855,000
	200-299 FT.	11,300,000	1,695,000
	300 FT. and Deeper	45,200,000	6,780,000
MS	0-249 FT.	11,800,000	1,770,000
	250 FT. and Deeper	23,400,000	3,510,000

IC - Independent Leg Cantilever

IS - Independent Leg Slot

MC - Mat Cantilever

MS - Mat Slot

Semisubmersible Rigs

Table 1103.C Semisubmersible Rigs		
Water Depth Rating	Fair Market Value	Assessment
	\$	\$
0- 800 FT.	51,700,000	7,755,000
801-1,800 FT.	92,600,000	13,890,000
1,801-2,500 FT.	169,700,000	25,455,000
2,501 FT. and Deeper	532,500,000	79,875,000

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.

C.1. - C.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
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.

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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	\$ 187,200	\$ 28,080
4	221,070	33,160
6	261,070	39,160
8	308,300	46,250
10	364,080	54,610
12	429,960	64,490
14	507,750	76,160
16	599,610	89,940
18	708,100	106,220
20	836,220	125,430
22	987,510	148,130
24	1,166,180	174,930
26	1,377,170	206,580
28	1,626,340	243,950
30	1,920,590	288,090
32	2,268,080	340,210
34	2,678,430	401,760
36	3,163,030	474,450
38	3,735,310	560,300
40	4,411,130	661,670
42	5,209,230	781,380
44	6,090,200	913,530
46	7,010,470	1,051,570
48	8,150,170	1,222,530

NOTE: Excludes river and canal crossings

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	\$ 1,053,170	\$ 157,980
4	1,057,920	158,690
6	1,063,690	159,550
8	1,081,870	162,280
10	1,104,140	165,620
12	1,136,070	170,410
14	1,171,950	175,790
16	1,217,320	182,600
18	1,272,180	190,830
20	1,336,540	200,480
22	1,410,400	211,560
24	1,493,750	224,060
26	1,586,590	237,990
28	1,688,930	253,340
30	1,800,760	270,110
32	1,922,090	288,310
34	2,052,910	307,940
36	2,193,220	328,980
38	2,343,030	351,450
40	2,489,820	373,470
42	2,644,420	396,660
44	2,806,680	421,000
46	2,976,460	446,470
48	3,153,620	473,040

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

Actual Age (Yrs)	26.5 Year Life Percent Good
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.

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Chapter 15. Aircraft

§1503. Aircraft (Including Helicopters) Table

A. Aircraft (Including Helicopters)

Cost Index (Average)		Average Economic Life (20 Years)		
Year	Index	Effective Age	Percent Good	Composite Multiplier
2020	0.996	1	97	.97
2019	1.001	2	93	.93
2018	1.037	3	90	.93
2017	1.073	4	86	.92
2016	1.094	5	82	.90
2015	1.085	6	78	.85
2014	1.095	7	74	.81
2013	1.110	8	70	.78
2012	1.119	9	65	.73
2011	1.150	10	60	.69
2010	1.187	11	55	.65
2009	1.178	12	50	.59
2008	1.212	13	45	.55

Cost Index (Average)		Average Economic Life (20 Years)		
Year	Index	Effective Age	Percent Good	Composite Multiplier
2007	1.259	14	40	.50
2006	1.328	15	35	.46
2005	1.390	16	31	.43
2004	1.494	17	27	.40
2003	1.546	18	24	.37
2002	1.572	19	22	.35
2001	1.582	20	21	.33
2000	1.595	21	20	.32

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:

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. When the information necessary to use the market and income approaches to value is generally not available, the fair market value of office furniture and equipment, machinery and equipment and other assets used in general business activity can generally best be estimated by the cost approach with consideration of information provided by property owners on annual LAT 5 forms, written and verbal description of valuation factors impacting the property, and other sources. This approach allows the assessors across the State of Louisiana to fairly and uniformly assess business and industrial personal property, while, at the same time, allowing each assessor the discretion that is necessary to accommodate modernization, facelifting of equipment, and obsolescence. However, when market and/or income data is presented or reasonably available, all of the three approaches to value with reliable data should be considered to determine the reconciled fair market value of the assessed property.

B. The following data is required to use the cost approach to value:

1. total acquisition costs of equipment (including freight, installation, taxes and fees, as well as, date of purchase) indexed to adjust the cost for the effects of inflation;

i acquisition costs can alternatively be determined using market data and/or through a study of

current market conditions when actual costs are not available;

2. the average expected economic life of the equipment;

3. a typical depreciation schedule for the equipment; and

4. information to determine external (economic) and/or functional obsolescence, if any.

C. - H.5. ...

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:

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

A. - A.1. ...

* * *

B. Cost Indices

Year	Age	National Average 1926 = 100	January 1, 2020 = 100*
2020	1	1736.4	0.996
2019	2	1727.8	1.001
2018	3	1667.7	1.037
2017	4	1612.2	1.073
2016	5	1580.9	1.094
2015	6	1593.7	1.085
2014	7	1578.8	1.095
2013	8	1558.7	1.110
2012	9	1545.9	1.119
2011	10	1503.2	1.150
2010	11	1457.4	1.187
2009	12	1468.6	1.178
2008	13	1427.3	1.212
2007	14	1373.3	1.259
2006	15	1302.3	1.328
2005	16	1244.5	1.390
2004	17	1157.3	1.494
2003	18	1118.6	1.546
2002	19	1100.0	1.572
2001	20	1093.4	1.582
2000	21	1084.3	1.595
1999	22	1065.0	1.624
1998	23	1061.8	1.629
1997	24	1052.7	1.643
1996	25	1036.0	1.669
1995	26	1020.4	1.695
1994	27	985.0	1.756
1993	28	958.0	1.805
1992	29	939.8	1.840
1991	30	928.5	1.863
1990	31	910.2	1.900

*Reappraisal Date: January 1, 2020 – 1729.4 (Base Year)

C. ...

* * *

D. Composite Multipliers 2021 (2022 Orleans Parish)

Age	3 Yr	5 Yr	6 Yr	8 Yr	10 Yr	12 Yr	15 Yr	20 Yr	25 Yr	30 Yr
1	.70	.85	.87	.90	.92	.94	.95	.97	.98	.98
2	.49	.69	.73	.79	.84	.87	.90	.93	.95	.97
3	.35	.54	.59	.69	.79	.83	.88	.93	.96	.99
4	.17	.36	.44	.58	.72	.78	.85	.92	.97	1.00
5		.25	.33	.47	.63	.72	.80	.90	.95	1.00
6		.20	.21	.36	.53	.63	.74	.85	.91	.97
7			.20	.28	.43	.55	.68	.81	.89	.94
8				.24	.33	.48	.61	.78	.87	.93
9				.22	.27	.40	.55	.73	.84	.92
10					.24	.33	.49	.69	.82	.91
11					.24	.28	.44	.65	.81	.90
12						.26	.37	.59	.75	.87
13						.24	.32	.55	.73	.86
14							.29	.50	.71	.86
15							.28	.46	.69	.86
16							.28	.43	.67	.85
17								.40	.66	.87
18								.37	.60	.83
19								.35	.53	.80
20								.33	.47	.74
21								.32	.45	.70
22									.42	.65
23									.39	.60
24									.33	.56
25									.33	.52
26									.34	.47
27										.46
28										.42
29										.39
30										.37
31										.38

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:

**Chapter 31 Public Exposure of Assessments; Appeals
§3103. Appeals to the Louisiana Tax Commission**

A. - C.1. ...

D.1. All parties shall receive notice of the scheduling of an appeal hearing at least 30 days prior to the scheduled hearing date.

2. In addition to the initial filing of Forms 3103.A and 3103.B, the taxpayer or assessor appealing the Board of Review decision may attach a pleading containing further information concerning the appeal.

3. Either party may request a continuance of a scheduled hearing. Such a request must be made in writing and filed and served on the opposing party at least 15 days prior to the scheduled hearing date, unless good cause can be shown why the fifteen-day requirement should be waived. Requests for continuance must contain the grounds on which the continuance is requested and state whether or not the opposing party objects to the request.

4. A taxpayer or assessor who has appealed the decision of the Board of Review shall file and serve on the opposing party at least 15 days prior to the scheduled hearing date all documents and papers that may be offered into evidence at the hearing. The party appealing the decision of the Board of Review must submit evidence that establishes the fair market value of their property or other grounds that would constitute reversal of the Board of Review's decision.

5. The party who has not appealed the Board of Review decision shall file and serve on the opposing party at least eight days prior to the scheduled hearing date all documents and papers that may be offered into evidence at the hearing.

6. Documents and papers offered into evidence for a hearing before the commission shall be marked as exhibits and bound. All exhibits, where it is helpful, to the consideration of such exhibits, shall be indexed, numbered, color coded, tabbed or otherwise so identified as to provide ready accessibility. Exhibits offered by a taxpayer shall be marked "Exhibit Taxpayer _____" and shall be consecutively numbered. The taxpayer shall at the time an exhibit is offered state whether the exhibit contains information not furnished to the assessor before the end of the period for public exposure of the assessment lists. Exhibits offered by the assessor shall be marked "Exhibit Assessor _____" and shall be consecutively numbered. Exhibits offered by the commission or its staff representative shall be marked "Exhibit Tax Commission _____" and shall be consecutively numbered. Legal memorandum submitted by the parties will be made part of the record proceedings before the commission, but shall not be filed as exhibits offered into evidence for the hearing before the commission.

7. Any party, including the taxpayer, assessor, and/or Tax Commission, may request, in writing, that all parties disclose witnesses that may be called to testify at the appeal hearing. Such a request must be made not less than 20 days prior to the hearing and if such a request is made, all parties must disclose, in writing, all witnesses that may be called to testify as follows: the appellant must make such disclosure at least 15 days prior to the hearing and the appellee must make such disclosure at least 8 days prior to the hearing. The admissibility of rebuttal witnesses will be evaluated by the commission on a case-by-case basis.

E. - Y. ...

* * *

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:

§3301. Guidelines for Ascertaining the Fair Market Value of Financial Institutions

A - C. ...

D. For the purposes of determining the fair market value of bank stock, the following criteria shall be used: stockholder equity shall serve as a four times factor, 80 percent and annual net earnings of the individual banking institution shall serve as a onetime factor, 20 percent. Annual net earnings shall be adjusted to remove that portion of earnings based on United States obligations by deducting a percentage of annual net earnings based on the ratio of interest on United States obligations to total operating income. Negative earnings shall be included in this formula, but there shall be no earnings loss carried forward or backward. For the purpose of computing the one time, 20 percent earnings factor, the earnings shall be capitalized by multiplying the annual net earnings or net loss of the banking institution by the average price earnings ratio for such institutions as published by a nationwide recognized bond and securities rating firm.

1. The price earnings ratio to be used for this purpose shall be computed based on the quarterly average of the previous seven years of the index selected by the Tax Commission by dropping the highest and lowest ratio years and averaging the remaining five years.

2. The calculated price earnings ratio, to be used to compute bank shareholders assessments, shall not change, up or down, by more than 1.5 points from the ratio used in the previous year.

E. - F.2. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 47:1967, R.S. 47:1968, R.S. 47:1969, R.S. 6:942, R.S. 6:943 and R.S. 6:944.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission, LR 13:249 (April 1987), amended LR 16:1064 (December 1990), LR 20:198 (February 1994), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission, LR 28:521 (March 2002), LR 47:

Lawrence E. Cherhardy
Chairman

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