DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Office of the Governor
Division of Administration
Tax Commission

Ad Valorem Taxation
(LAC 61:V.703, 705, 901, 903, 907, 1007, 1103, 1301, 1303, 1307, 1503, 2501, 2503 and 3103)

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 2025. Cost indexes required to finalize these assessment tables are not available to this office until late October 2024. The effective date of this Emergency Rule is January 2025.

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 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
2024	0.987	1	94	.93
2023	1.000	2	87	.87
2022	1.018	3	80	.81
2021	1.196	4	73	.87
2020	1.301	5	66	.86
2019	1.307	6	58	.76
2018	1.354	7	50	.68
2017	1.401	8	43	.60
2016	1.429	9	36	.51
2015	1.417	10	29	.41
2014	1.431	11	24	.34
2013	1.449	12	22	.32
2012	1.461	13	20	.29

2. Floating Equipment—Motor Vessels

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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
2024	0.987	1	97	.96
2023	1.000	2	93	.93
2022	1.018	3	90	.92
2021	1.196	4	86	1.03
2020	1.301	5	82	1.07
2019	1.307	6	78	1.02
2018	1.354	7	74	1.00
2017	1.401	8	70	.98
2016	1.429	9	65	.93
2015	1.417	10	60	.85
2014	1.431	11	55	.79
2013	1.449	12	50	.72
2012	1.461	13	45	.66
2011	1.503	14	40	.60
2010	1.550	15	35	.54
2009	1.538	16	31	.48
2008	1.582	17	27	.43
2007	1.645	18	24	.39
2006	1.734	19	22	.38
2005	1.815	20	21	.38
2004	1.952	21	20	.39

2. Floating Equipment—Barges (Non-Motorized)

* * *

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 49:1040 (June 2023), LR 50:366 (March 2024), LR 51:

§705. Tables—Vessels

A. Vessels—Crew-OSV/Supply-Utility

1. Table 705.A.1

Table 705.A.1 Vessels—Crew-OSV/Supply-Utility				
Cost Index Average		Average Economic Life 20 Years		
Year	Index	Effective Age	Percent Good	Composite Multiplier
2024	0.987	1	97	.96
2023	1.000	2	93	.93
2022	1.018	3	90	.92
2021	1.196	4	86	1.03
2020	1.301	5	82	1.07
2019	1.307	6	78	1.02
2018	1.354	7	74	1.00
2017	1.401	8	70	.98

Table 705.A.1 Vessels—Crew-OSV/Supply-Utility				
Cost Index Average		Average Economic Life 20 Years		
Year	Index	Effective Age	Percent Good	Composite Multiplier
2016	1.429	9	65	.93
2015	1.417	10	60	.85
2014	1.431	11	55	.79
2013	1.449	12	50	.72
2012	1.461	13	45	.66
2011	1.503	14	40	.60
2010	1.550	15	35	.54
2009	1.538	16	31	.48
2008	1.582	17	27	.43
2007	1.645	18	24	.39
2006	1.734	19	22	.38
2005	1.815	20	21	.38
2004	1.952	21	20	.39

2. Table 705.A.2

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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 49:1045 (June 2023), LR 50:372 (March 2024), LR 51:

Chapter 9. Oil and Gas Properties

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

A. - B.3. …

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 hydrocarbon commodities, subject to ad valorem taxation. Production train does not include equipment downstream from the wellhead or pumping unit that primarily serves to dispose of water or otherwise reduce costs of operation or increase the price of the commodity being sold. The production train includes, but is not limited to, water supply wells, platforms, pad sites, tanks, process facilities such as separators, heater treaters, amine units, etc., injection wells for enhancement of oil and gas production volumes, 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 51:

§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. Attachments may take the form of a single Excel file in lieu of a separate LAT-12 form for each well, lease, or facility, provided at least one LAT-12 form is submitted with the required signature(s).

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). See further guidelines in §905 (Reporting Procedures).

1. Primary product (oil or gas), total working interest (WI) decimal, total number of wells included, average depth, prior year average price for oil & 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. …

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 51:

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

A. - B.4.c. …

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.C-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.C-3, the assessed value will be based on the minimum equipment value as established by Table 907.C-3.

2. Oil and Gas Well Discount Rates

Table 907.C-2
Oil and Gas Well Discount Rates

Primary Product	Discount Rate (%)
Oil Well	15 percent
Gas Well	15 percent
Leasehold Equipment	6 percent

3. Minimum Leasehold Equipment Value

Table 907.C-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.C-4
Serial Number to Percent Good Conversion Chart

Year	Beginning Serial Number	Ending Serial Number	20 Year Life Percent Good
2024	254511	Higher	97
2023	253984	254510	93
2022	253176	253983	90
2021	252613	253175	86
2020	252171	252612	82
2019	251497	252170	78
2018	250707	251496	74

Table 907.C-4 Serial Number to Percent Good Conversion Chart			
Year	Beginning Serial Number	Ending Serial Number	20 Year Life Percent Good
2017	249951	250706	70
2016	249476	249950	65
2015	248832	249475	60
2014	247423	248831	55
2013	245849	247422	50
2012	244268	245848	45
2011	242592	244267	40
2010	240636	242591	35
2009	239277	240635	31
2008	236927	239276	27
2007	234780	236926	24
2006	232639	234779	22
2005	230643	232638	21
2004	Lower	230642	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 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.C-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.D-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#	138,870
300#	153,120
500#	174,250
Destroilets—(see Metering Equipment—"Regulators")	
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	430
Evaporators—(assessed on an individual basis)	
Expander Unit—(no metering equipment included):	
Per Unit	50,940
Flow Splitters—(no metering equipment included):	
48 In. Diameter Vessel	24,800
72 In. Diameter Vessel	32,860
96 In. Diameter Vessel	50,360
120 In. Diameter Vessel	71,530
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	910
50 - 99 HP	1,830
100 - 999 HP	1,490
1,000 - 1,499 HP	1,140
1,500 HP and Up	1,010
Gas Coolers—(no metering equipment);	
5,000 MCF/D	39,130
10,000 MCF/D	44,070
20,000 MCF/D	137,100
50,000 MCF/D	311,060
100,000 MCF/D	509,440
Generators—Package Unit only -(no special installation)	
Per K.W.	290
Glycol Dehydration-Package Unit—(Including pressure gauge, relief valve and regulator. No other metering equipment.):	
Up to 4.0 MMCF/D	27,470
4.1 to 5.0 MMCF/D	30,630
5.1 to 10.0 MMCF/D	59,060
10.1 to 15.0 MMCF/D	82,180
15.1 to 20.0 MMCF/D	111,860
20.1 to 25.0 MMCF/D	145,450
25.1 to 30.0 MMCF/D	276,280
30.1 to 50.0 MMCF/D	308,620
50.1 to 75.0 MMCF/D	383,930
75.1 and Up MMCF/D	442,990

Table 907.D-7 Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
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	9,530
30 In. Diameter Vessel - 500,000 BTU/HR Rate	11,970
36 In. Diameter Vessel - 750,000 BTU/HR Rate	14,470
48 In. Diameter Vessel - 1,000,000 BTU/HR Rate	21,410
60 In. Diameter Vessel - 1,500,000 BTU/HR Rate	26,430
Water Bath—Indirect Heater:	
24 In. Diameter Vessel - 250,000 BTU/HR Rate	8,130
30 In. Diameter Vessel - 500,000 BTU/HR Rate	11,150
36 In. Diameter Vessel - 750,000 BTU/HR Rate	14,540
48 In. Diameter Vessel - 1,000,000 BTU/HR Rate	20,600
60 In. Diameter Vessel - 1,500,000 BTU/HR Rate	26,360
Steam—(Steam Generators):	
24 In. Diameter Vessel - 250,000 BTU/HR Rate	10,410
30 In. Diameter Vessel - 450,000 BTU/HR Rate	13,000
36 In. Diameter Vessel - 500 to 750,000 BTU/HR Rate	19,500
48 In. Diameter Vessel - 1 to 2,000,000 BTU/HR Rate	22,370
60 In. Diameter Vessel - 2 to 3,000,000 BTU/HR Rate	25,330
72 In. Diameter Vessel - 3 to 6,000,000 BTU/HR Rate	40,020
96 In. Diameter Vessel - 6 to 8,000,000 BTU/HR Rate	48,070
Heat Exchange Units-Skid Mounted—(see Production Units)	
Heater Treaters—(Necessary controls, gauges, valves and piping. No metering equipment included.):	
Heater - Treaters - (non-metering):	
4 x 20 ft.	20,820
4 x 27 ft.	26,800
6 x 20 ft.	28,060
6 x 27 ft.	35,290
8 x 20 ft.	44,060
8 x 27 ft.	52,630
10 x 20 ft.	59,440
10 x 27 ft.	69,930
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	51,680
Up to 5 MMCF/D	73,830
Up to 10 MMCF/D	177,200
Up to 20 MMCF/D	295,320
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	8,040
Controllers—time cycle valve - valve controlling device (also known as Intermitter)	2,510
Fluid Meters:	
1 Level Control	
24 In. Diameter Vessel - 1/2 bbl. Dump	6,120
30 In. Diameter Vessel - 1 bbl. Dump	7,900
36 In. Diameter Vessel - 2 bbl. Dump	10,930
2 Level Control	
20 In. Diameter Vessel - 1/2 bbl. Dump	5,760
24 In. Diameter Vessel - 1/2 bbl. Dump	6,930
30 In. Diameter Vessel - 1 bbl. Dump	8,710
36 In. Diameter Vessel - 2 bbl. Dump	11,730

Table 907.D-7 Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
L.A.C.T. and A.T.S. Units:	
30 lb. Discharge	38,690
60 lb. Discharge	44,070
Manifolds—Manual Operated:	
High Pressure	
per well	30,340
per valve	10,270
Low Pressure	
per well	14,690
per valve	4,870
Manifolds—Automatic Operated:	
High Pressure	
per well	54,860
per valve	18,090
Low Pressure	
per well	39,130
per valve	13,210
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.	
Meter Runs—piping, valves and supports—no meters:	
2 In. piping and valve	8,270
3 In. piping and valve	9,300
4 In. piping and valve	11,230
6 In. piping and valve	15,650
8 In. piping and valve	23,500
10 In. piping and valve	31,300
12 In. piping and valve	39,130
14 In. piping and valve	53,300
16 In. piping and valve	69,620
18 In. piping and valve	86,240
20 In. piping and valve	112,070
22 In. piping and valve	141,240
24 In. piping and valve	172,920
Metering Vessels (Accumulators):	
1 bbl. calibration plate (20 x 9)	4,800
5 bbl. calibration plate (24 x 10)	5,160
7.5 bbl. calibration plate (30 x 10)	7,240
10 bbl. calibration plate (36 x 10)	9,000
Recorders (Meters)—Includes both static element and tube drive pulsation dampener-also one and two pen operations.	
per meter	3,330
Solar Panel (also see Telecommunications)	
per unit (10' x 10')	430
Pipe Lines—Lease Lines	
Steel	
2 In. nominal size - per mile	24,060
2 1/2 In. nominal size - per mile	32,410
3 and 3 1/2 In. nominal size - per mile	41,350
4, 4 1/2 and 5 In. nominal size - per mile	71,100
6 In. nominal size - per mile	104,400
Poly Pipe	
2 In. nominal size - per mile	13,210
2 1/2 In. nominal size - per mile	17,800
3 In. nominal size - per mile	22,740
4 In. nominal size - per mile	39,060
6 In. nominal size - per mile	57,360
Plastic-Fiberglass	
2 In. nominal size - per mile	20,530
3 In. nominal size - per mile	35,140
4 In. nominal size - per mile	60,400
6 In. nominal size - per mile	88,660
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)	

Table 907.D-7 Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Production Units:	
Class I - per unit—separator and 1 heater—500 MCF/D	25,990
Class II - per unit—separator and 1 heater—750 MCF/D	34,620
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	360
Pump-Motor Unit—pump and motor only	
Class I - (water flood, s/w disposal, p/l, etc.)	
Up to 300 HP - per HP of motor	430
Class II - (high pressure injection, etc.)	
301 HP and up per HP of motor	530
Pumping Units-Conventional and Beam Balance—(unit value includes motor) - assessed according to API designation.	
16 D	8,490
25 D	15,950
40 D	19,930
57 D	26,580
80 D	44,370
114 D	46,150
160 D	62,090
228 D	67,400
320 D	85,200
456 D	101,160
640 D	122,490
912 D	129,580
NOTE: For "Air Balance" and "Heavy Duty" units, multiply the above values by 1.30.	
Regenerators (Accumulator)—(see Metering Equipment)	
Regulators:	
per unit	3,400
Safety Systems	
Onshore And Marsh Area	
Basic Case:	
well only	6,790
well and production equipment	7,830
with surface op. ssv, add	11,730
Offshore 0 - 3 Miles	
Wellhead safety system (excludes wellhead actuators)	
per well	19,570
production train	48,960
glycol dehydration system	29,390
P/L pumps and LACT	68,520
Compressors	43,040
Wellhead Actuators (does not include price of the valve)	
5,000 psi	4,870
10,000 psi and over	7,310
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.	
8 In. Diameter Vessel	4,130
10 In. Diameter Vessel	5,900
12 In. Diameter Vessel	6,720
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.	
8 In. Diameter Vessel	1,920
12 In. Diameter Vessel	2,510
NOTE: No metering or regulating equipment included in the above.	

Table 907.D-7 Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Separators—(no metering equipment included)	
Horizontal—Filter /1,440 psi (High Pressure)	
6-5/8" OD x 5'-6"	6,050
8-5/8" OD x 7'-6"	6,570
10-3/4" OD x 8'-0"	9,230
12-3/4" OD x 8'-0"	12,400
16" OD x 8'-6"	19,930
20" OD x 8'-6"	29,460
20" OD x 12'-0"	31,010
24" OD x 12'-6"	41,790
30" OD x 12'-6"	60,990
36" OD x 12'-6"	72,500
Separators—(no metering equipment included)	
Vertical 2—Phase /125 psi (Low Pressure)	
24" OD x 7'-6"	6,860
30" OD x 10'-0"	7,390
36" OD x 10'-0"	15,430
Vertical 3—Phase /125 psi (Low Pressure)	
24" OD x 7'-6"	7,240
24" OD x 10'-0"	8,200
30" OD x 10'-0"	11,370
36" OD x 10'-0"	16,170
42" OD x 10'-0"	18,760
Horizontal 3—Phase /125 psi (Low Pressure)	
24" OD x 10'-0"	10,700
30" OD x 10'-0"	13,730
36" OD x 10'-0"	14,990
42" OD x 10'-0"	23,920
Vertical 2—Phase /1440 psi (High Pressure)	
12-3/4" OD x 5'-0"	4,060
16" OD x 5'-6"	6,050
20" OD x 7'-6"	11,520
24" OD x 7'-6"	13,960
30" OD x 10'-0"	21,260
36" OD x 10'-0"	27,540
42" OD x 10'-0"	44,070
48" OD x 10'-0"	51,980
54" OD x 10'-0"	78,700
60" OD x 10'-0"	98,420
Vertical 3 - Phase /1440 psi (High Pressure)	
16" OD x 7'-6"	7,090
20" OD x 7'-6"	12,400
24" OD x 7'-6"	14,400
30" OD x 10'-0"	22,220
36" OD x 10'-0"	28,430
42" OD x 10'-0"	46,370
48" OD x 10'-0"	53,760
Horizontal 2—Phase /1440 psi (High Pressure)	
16" OD x 7'-6"	6,930
20" OD x 7'-6"	11,150
24" OD x 10'-0"	15,210
30" OD x 10'-0"	23,410
36" OD x 10'-0"	29,670
42" OD x 15'-0"	60,240
48" OD x 15'-0"	69,470
Horizontal 3—Phase /1440 psi (High Pressure)	
16" OD x 7'-6"	10,700
20" OD x 7'-6"	11,970
24" OD x 10'-0"	17,420
30" OD x 10'-0"	24,800
36" OD x 10'-0"	35,740
36" OD x 15'-0"	39,940
Offshore Horizontal 3—Phase /1440 psi (High Pressure)	
30" OD x 10'-0"	51,460
36" OD x 10'-0"	49,100
36" OD x 12'-0"	71,250
36" OD x 15'-0"	74,350
42" OD x 15'-0"	115,400
Skimmer Tanks—(see Flow Tanks in Tanks section)	
Stabilizers—per unit	7,600
Sump/Dump Tanks—(See Metering Equipment -"Fluid Tanks")	

Table 907.D-7 Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Tanks—no metering equipment	Per Barrel*
Flow Tanks (receiver or gunbarrel)	
50 to 548 bbl. Range (average tank size - 250 bbl.)	47.50
Stock Tanks (lease tanks)	
100 to 750 bbl. Range (average tank size – 300 bbl.)	37.00
Storage Tanks (Closed Top)	
1,000 barrel	31.40
1,500 barrel	27.80
2,000 barrel	27.00
2,001 - 5,000 barrel	24.80
5,001 - 10,000 barrel	23.30
10,001 - 15,000 barrel	21.80
15,001 - 55,000 barrel	15.30
55,001 - 150,000 barrel	11.50
Internal Floating Roof	
10,000 barrel	44.90
20,000 barrel	30.40
30,000 barrel	22.60
50,000 barrel	20.10
55,000 barrel	19.40
80,000 barrel	17.10
100,000 barrel	14.90
*I.E.: (tanks size bbls.) X (no. of bbls.) X (cost-new factor.)	
Telecommunications Equipment	
Microwave System	
Telephone and data transmission	59,060
Radio telephone	4,430
Supervisory controls:	
remote terminal unit, well	12,620
master station	28,790
towers (installed):	
heavy duty, guyed, per foot	740
light duty, guyed, per foot	60
heavy duty, self supporting, per foot	750
light duty, self supporting, per foot	150
equipment building, per sq. ft.	220
solar panels, per sq. ft.	70
Utility Compressors	
per horsepower - rated on motor	970
Vapor Recovery Unit—no Metering Equipment	
60 MCF/D or less	25,840
105 MCF/D max	36,920
250 MCF/D max	48,730
Waterknockouts—Includes unit, backpressure valve and regulator, but, no metering equipment.	
2’ diam. x 16’	7,010
3’ diam. x 10’	10,490
4’ diam. x 10’	14,470
6’ diam. x 10’	23,700
6’ diam. x 15’	27,400
8’ diam. x 10’	34,330
8’ diam. x 15’	39,430
8’ diam. x 20’	43,700
8’ diam. x 25’	48,650
10’ diam. x 20’	57,220

8. Service Stations

Table 907.D-8 Service Stations Marketing Personal Property *Alternative Procedure	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Air and Water Units:	
Above ground	1,650
Below ground	700
Air Compressors:	
1/3 to 1 H.P.	2,210
1/2 to 5 H.P.	3,740
Car Wash Equipment:	
In Bay (roll over brushes)	59,440
In Bay (pull through)	92,270
Tunnel (40 to 50 ft.)	200,830
Tunnel (60 to 75 ft.)	268,750

Table 907.D-8 Service Stations Marketing Personal Property *Alternative Procedure	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
Drive On Lifts:	
Single Post	10,850
Dual Post	12,220
Lights:	
Light Poles (each)	1,100
Lights - per pole unit	1,230
Pumps:	
Non-Electronic - self contained and/or remote controlled computer	
Single	4,700
Dual	6,980
Computerized - non-self service, post pay, pre/post pay. self contained and/or remote controlled dispensers	
Single	7,940
Dual	10,700
Read-Out Equipment (at operator of self service)	
Per Hose Outlet	1,740
Signs:	
Station Signs	
6 ft. lighted - installed on 12 ft. pole	5,250
10 ft. lighted - installed on 16 ft. pole	9,600
Attachment Signs (for station signs)	
Lighted "self-serve" (4 x 11 ft.)	4,380
Lighted "pricing" (5 x 9 ft.)	4,470
High Rise Signs - 16 ft. lighted - installed on:	
1 pole	15,890
2 poles	20,800
3 poles	23,270
Attachment Signs (for high rise signs)	
Lighted "self-serve" (5 x 17 ft.)	8,450
Lighted "pricing" (5 x 9 ft.)	4,470
Submerged Pumps—(used with remote control equipment, according to number used - per unit)	4,690
Tanks—(average for all tank sizes)	
Underground - per gallon	2.70

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 49:1049 (June 2023), LR 50:373 (March 2024), LR 51:

Chapter 10. Brine Operation Properties

§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 1007.C 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.D.

2. Cost-New tables.

a. Use Table 1007.B to assess all service wells based on producing depth.

b. Use Table 1007.C to assess all operation wells based on long-string casing diameter size.

3. Recompleted Wells

a. For service wells recompleted, use new long-string casing depth to determine Cost-New amount.

b. For operation wells recompleted, use new long-string casing diameter size to determine Cost-New amount.

4. Adjustments for Allowance of Economic Obsolescence

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

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

c. 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.B/Table 1007.C.

6. For Tax Year 2025, the assessed value of the wells assessed in this Chapter, on an individual property basis, is to be limited to a range of 50% to 150% of the assessed value of the same wells in the previous tax year. This limitation is inclusive of only the wells assessed in both years.

7. Brine Service Wells: All Regions—Louisiana

Table 1007.B
Brine Service Wells
All Regions—Louisiana

Producing Depths	Cost—New by depth, per foot for Brine Service 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. Brine Operation Wells: All Regions—Louisiana

Table 1007.C
Brine Operation Wells
All Regions—Louisiana

Long-String Casing Diameter Size	Cost—New $ per foot for Brine Operation Wells	
Inches	Cost @ 100%	15% Assessed
4	$ 722.31	$ 108.35
5	$ 868.80	$ 130.32
6	$ 1,013.49	$ 152.02
7	$ 1,157.10	$ 173.56
8	$ 1,300.06	$ 195.01
9	$ 1,442.67	$ 216.40
10	$ 1,585.11	$ 237.77
11	$ 1,727.53	$ 259.13
12	$ 1,870.03	$ 280.50
13	$ 2,012.68	$ 301.90
14	$ 2,155.54	$ 323.33
15	$ 2,298.65	$ 344.80
16	$ 2,442.05	$ 366.31
17	$ 2,585.75	$ 387.86
18	$ 2,729.78	$ 409.47
19	$ 2,874.15	$ 431.12
20	$ 3,018.88	$ 452.83
21	$ 3,163.97	$ 474.59
22	$ 3,309.42	$ 496.41
23	$ 3,455.25	$ 518.29
24	$ 3,601.46	$ 540.22
25	$ 3,748.04	$ 562.21
26	$ 3,895.00	$ 584.25
27	$ 4,042.34	$ 606.35
28	$ 4,190.06	$ 628.51
29	$ 4,338.16	$ 650.72
30	$ 4,486.64	$ 673.00
31	$ 4,635.49	$ 695.32
32	$ 4,784.71	$ 717.71
33	$ 4,934.30	$ 740.15
34	$ 5,084.27	$ 762.64
35	$ 5,234.60	$ 785.19
36	$ 5,385.29	$ 807.79
37	$ 5,536.34	$ 830.45
38	$ 5,687.75	$ 853.16
39	$ 5,839.52	$ 875.93
40	$ 5,991.64	$ 898.75

D. Serial Number to Percent Good Conversion

Table 1007.D
Serial Number to Percent Good Conversion Chart

Year	Beginning Serial Number	Ending Serial Number	20 Year Life Percent Good
2024	254511	Higher	97
2023	253984	254510	93
2022	253176	253983	90
2021	252613	253175	86
2020	252171	252612	82
2019	251497	252170	78
2018	250707	251496	74
2017	249951	250706	70
2016	249476	249950	65
2015	248832	249475	60
2014	247423	248831	55
2013	245849	247422	50
2012	244268	245848	45
2011	242592	244267	40
2010	240636	242591	35
2009	239277	240635	31
2008	236927	239276	27
2007	234780	236926	24
2006	232639	234779	22
2005	230643	232638	21
2004	Lower	230642	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 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.

7. Surface Equipment—Property Description

Table 1007.E
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	 430
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.	 290
Manifolds—(See Metering Equipment)	

Table 1007.E
Surface Equipment

Property Description	$ Cost New
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:	
High Pressure	
per well	54,860
per valve	18,090
Low Pressure	
per well	39,130
per valve	13,210
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.	
Meter Runs - piping, valves and supports—no meters:	
2 In. piping and valve	8,270
3 In. piping and valve	9,300
4 In. piping and valve	11,230
6 In. piping and valve	15,650
8 In. piping and valve	23,500
10 In. piping and valve	31,300
12 In. piping and valve	39,130
14 In. piping and valve	53,300
16 In. piping and valve	69,620
18 In. piping and valve	86,240
20 In. piping and valve	112,070
22 In. piping and valve	141,240
24 In. piping and valve	172,920
Metering Vessels (Accumulators):	
1 bbl. calibration plate (20 x 9)	4,800
5 bbl. calibration plate (24 x 10)	5,160
7.5 bbl. calibration plate (30 x 10)	7,240
10 bbl. calibration plate (36 x 10)	9,000
Recorders (Meters)—Includes both static element and tube drive pulsation dampener—also one and two pen operations.	
per meter	3,330
SOLAR PANEL (also see Telecommunications)	
per unit (10' x 10')	430
Pipe Lines - Lease Lines	
Steel	
2 In. nominal size—per mile	24,060
2 ½ In. nominal size—per mile	32,410
3 and 3 ½ In. nominal size—per mile	41,350
4, 4 ½ and 5 In. nominal size—per mile	71,100
6 In. nominal size—per mile	104,400
Poly Pipe	
2 In. nominal size—per mile	13,210
2 ½ In. nominal size—per mile	17,800
3 In. nominal size—per mile	22,740
4 In. nominal size—per mile	39,060
6 In. nominal size—per mile	57,360
Pipe Lines—Lease Lines (Cont'd)	
Plastic—Fiberglass	
2 In. nominal size—per mile	20,530
3 In. nominal size—per mile	35,140
4 In. nominal size—per mile	60,400
6 In. nominal size—per mile	88,660
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.	

Table 1007.E Surface Equipment	
Property Description	**$ Cost New**
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	360
Pump—Motor Unit—pump and motor only Class I—(water flood, s/w disposal, p/l, etc.) Up to 300 HP—per HP of motor Class II—(high pressure injection, etc.) 301 HP and up—per HP of motor	 430 530
Regenerators (Accumulator)—(See Metering Equipment)	
Regulators per unit	3,400
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) 50 to 548 bbl. Range average tank size—250 bbl.	 47.50
Stock Tanks (lease tanks) 100 to 750 bbl. Range average tank size—300 bbl.	 37.00
Storage Tanks (Closed Top) 1,000 barrels 1,500 barrels 2,000 barrels 2,001—5,000 barrels 5,001—10,000 barrels 10,001—15,000 barrels 15,001—55,000 barrels 55,001—150,000 barrels	 31.40 27.80 27.00 24.80 23.30 21.80 15.30 11.50
Internal Floating Roof 10,000 barrels 20,000 barrels 30,000 barrels 50,000 barrels 55,000 barrels 80,000 barrels 100,000 barrels	 44.90 30.40 22.60 20.10 19.40 17.10 14.90
* I.E.: (tanks size bbls.) x (no. of bbls.) x (cost-new factor)	
Telecommunications Equipment Microwave System Telephone and data transmission Radio telephone Supervisory controls remote terminal unit, well master station towers (installed): heavy duty, guyed, per foot light duty, guyed, per foot heavy duty, self supporting, per foot light duty, self supporting, per foot equipment building, per sq. ft. solar panels, per sq. ft.	 59,060 4,430 12,620 28,790 740 60 750 150 220 70
Utility Compressors per horsepower—rated on motor	970

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 49:1056 (June 2023), amended LR 50:379 (March 2024), LR 51:

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	217,200	32,600
4,000	303,200	45,500
5,000	308,100	46,200
6,000	323,700	48,600
7,000	408,300	61,200
Depth 8,000 to 10,000 Feet		
Depth (Ft.)	**Fair Market Value**	**Assessment**
	$	$
8,000	591,700	88,800
9,000	879,600	131,900
10,000	1,259,300	188,900
Depth 11,000 to 15,000 Feet		
Depth (Ft.)	**Fair Market Value**	**Assessment**
	$	$
11,000	1,703,900	255,600
12,000	2,177,700	326,700
13,000	2,640,800	396,100
14,000	3,054,400	458,200
15,000	3,385,200	507,800
Depth 16,000 to 20,000 Feet		
Depth (Ft.)	**Fair Market Value**	**Assessment**
	$	$
16,000	3,611,100	541,700
17,000	3,725,200	558,800
18,000	3,741,400	561,200
19,000	3,699,200	554,900
20,000	3,668,400	550,300
Depth 21,000 + Feet		
Depth (Ft.)	Fair Market Value	Assessment
	$	$
21,000	3,754,100	563,100
25,000 +	3,896,800	584,500

1. - 2. …

B. Jack-Ups

Table 1103.B Jack-Ups			
Type	**Water Depth Rating**	**Fair Market Value**	**Assessment**
IC	0-199 FT.	$ 70,000,000	$ 10,500,000
	200-299 FT.	139,700,000	20,955,000
	300 FT. and Deeper	279,200,000	41,880,000
IS	0-199 FT.	21,000,000	3,150,000
	200-299 FT.	34,900,000	5,235,000
	300 FT. and Deeper	42,000,000	6,300,000
MC	0-199 FT	7,000,000	1,050,000
	200-299 FT.	14,000,000	2,100,000
	300 FT. and Deeper	55,900,000	8,385,000
MS	0-249 FT.	14,600,000	2,190,000
	250 FT. and Deeper	28,900,000	4,335,000

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.	63,900,000	9,585,000
801-1,800 FT.	114,400,000	17,160,000
1,801-2,500 FT.	209,700,000	31,455,000
2,501FT. and Deeper	657,900,000	98,685,000

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
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 49:1058 (June 2023), LR 50:381 (March 2024), LR 51:

Chapter 13. Pipelines

§1301. Guidelines for Ascertaining the Fair Market Value of Pipelines

A. - B. …

C. Carbon capture pipelines. The category “carbon capture pipelines” includes lateral and transmission pipelines used for the transportation of carbon oxide that has been captured and permanently isolated from the atmosphere by disposal in secure geological storage or displaced from being emitted into the atmosphere by utilization in enhanced oil or natural gas recovery or other purpose for which a commercial market exits. Lateral pipelines are from an emission source to a transmission line or from the transmission line to the disposal or utilization site. Transmission lines gather carbon oxide from lateral lines for transportation to the disposal or utilization area. Note: A line running from an emission source directly to a sequestration or utilization site is a transmission line. As carbon capture pipelines are a new category of property in this chapter beginning 2025, rules related to such pipelines are intended to be applicable until additional sufficient information becomes available from operations and/or market data to support revised rules.

D. Other pipelines. The category “other pipelines” is generally represented by the larger gathering and transmission pipelines, but includes all lines, other than plastic, 2 inches and larger in diameter. This class of pipelines is normally of better quality, requiring more rigid controls, and not subject to changes in routes as are “lease lines”. Tables 1307.A and 1307. B describe the cost-new per mile for various size pipelines in the “other pipelines” category.

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 10:940 (November 1984), LR 12:36 (January 1986), LR 13:188 (March 1987), LR 13:764 (December 1987), LR 15:1097 (December 1989), amended by the Department of Revenue, Tax Commission. LR 24:488 (March 1998), LR 35:498 (March 2009), LR 51:

§1303. Instructions for Reporting “Other Pipelines”

A. A separate LAT Form 14 must be used for each ward and tax district (viz., levee districts, drainage districts, special district, etc. – ward). Carbon capture pipelines must be clearly identified on the form as either a lateral or transmission line. An attachment in lieu of the form is permitted only if information is in the same sequence. The LAT Form 14 may be reproduced and used as an attachment. However, all attachments must be properly identified and attached to the original which is signed and dated. A map of the carbon capture pipelines reported shall accompany the LAT-14 Form.

B. If information is not complete and the LAT Form 14 is not properly prepared, report will be returned for further compliance.

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), LR 51:

§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	$ 253,510	$ 38,030
4	299,460	44,920
6	353,750	53,060
8	417,880	62,680
10	493,630	74,040
12	583,120	87,470
14	688,830	103,320
16	813,700	122,060
18	961,210	144,180
20	1,135,460	170,320
22	1,341,300	201,200
24	1,584,450	237,670
26	1,871,690	280,750
28	2,210,990	331,650
30	2,611,800	391,770
32	3,085,270	462,790
34	3,644,570	546,690
36	4,305,270	645,790
38	5,085,730	762,860
40	6,007,680	901,150
42	7,096,770	1,064,520
44	8,299,450	1,244,920
46	9,556,410	1,433,460
48	11,113,340	1,667,000

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	$ 1,507,700	$ 226,160
4	1,514,070	227,110
6	1,521,870	228,280
8	1,531,130	229,670
10	1,553,410	233,010
12	1,588,710	238,310
14	1,637,040	245,560
16	1,698,390	254,760
18	1,772,760	265,910
20	1,860,160	279,020
22	1,960,580	294,090
24	2,074,020	311,100
26	2,200,490	330,070
28	2,339,980	351,000
30	2,492,490	373,870
32	2,658,030	398,700
34	2,836,580	425,490
36	3,028,170	454,230
38	3,232,770	484,920
40	3,450,400	517,560
42	3,681,050	552,160
44	3,924,720	588,710
46	4,181,420	627,210
48	4,451,140	667,670

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 49:1059 (June 2023), LR 50:383 (March 2024), LR 51:

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
2024	0.987	1	97	.96
2023	1.000	2	93	.93
2022	1.018	3	90	.92
2021	1.196	4	86	1.03
2020	1.301	5	82	1.07

Table 1503 Aircraft (Including Helicopters)				
Cost Index (Average)		Average Economic Life (20 Years)		
Year	Index	Effective Age	Percent Good	Composite Multiplier
2019	1.307	6	78	1.02
2018	1.354	7	74	1.00
2017	1.401	8	70	.98
2016	1.429	9	65	.93
2015	1.417	10	60	.85
2014	1.431	11	55	.79
2013	1.449	12	50	.72
2012	1.461	13	45	.66
2011	1.503	14	40	.60
2010	1.550	15	35	.54
2009	1.538	16	31	.48
2008	1.582	17	27	.43
2007	1.645	18	24	.39
2006	1.734	19	22	.38
2005	1.815	20	21	.38
2004	1.952	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 49:1060 (June 2023), LR 50:384 (March 2024), LR 51:

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. 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. - 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, wells related to permanent sequestration of captured carbon, inventories and leased equipment), includes these steps:

D.1. - D.7. …

E. Wells related to permanent sequestration of captured carbon are to be valued as the value per foot indicated in Table 2503.E times depth of the well.

F. 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 49:1061 (June 2023), LR 51:

§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 Feed Mill Equipment (Production Line)	10 20
* * *	* * *
Car Wash (5 min. & coin-op)	10
Carbon Capture, Utilization and Sequestration* Carbon Capture Equipment Equipment Utilizing Captured Carbon to Make Products Equipment Related to Permanent Sequestration of Captured Carbon (See Chapter 13 for CCUS pipelines and §2501.E for CCS wells) * As carbon capture, utilization and sequestration (CCUS) property is a new category of property in this Chapter beginning 2025, rules related to CCUS are intended to be applicable until additional sufficient information becomes available from operations and/or market data to support revised rules.	 15 15 15
Cash Registers & Scanners (Also see Supermarkets)	5
* * *	* * *
*If acquisition cost and age of service station equipment are not available, see Chapter 9, Table 907.C-4 for alternative assessment procedure.	

B. Cost Indices

Table 2503.B Cost Indices

Year	Age	National Average 1926 = 100	January 1, 2024 = 100*
2024	1	2289.6	0.987
2023	2	2257.4	1.000
2022	3	2218.3	1.018
2021	4	1888.1	1.196
2020	5	1736.4	1.301
2019	6	1727.8	1.307
2018	7	1667.7	1.354
2017	8	1612.2	1.401
2016	9	1580.9	1.429
2015	10	1593.7	1.417
2014	11	1578.8	1.431
2013	12	1558.7	1.449
2012	13	1545.9	1.461
2011	14	1503.2	1.503
2010	15	1457.4	1.550
2009	16	1468.6	1.538
2008	17	1427.3	1.582
2007	18	1373.3	1.645
2006	19	1302.3	1.734
2005	20	1244.5	1.815
2004	21	1157.3	1.952
2003	22	1118.6	2.019
2002	23	1100.0	2.053
2001	24	1093.4	2.066
2000	25	1084.3	2.083
1999	26	1065.0	2.121
1998	27	1061.8	2.127
1997	28	1052.7	2.146
1996	29	1036.0	2.180
1995	30	1020.4	2.214
1994	31	985.0	2.293

*Reappraisal Date: January 1, 2024 – 2258.7 (Base Year)

C. …

* * *

D. Composite Multipliers 2025 (2026 Orleans Parish)

Table 2503.D Composite Multipliers 2025 (2026 Orleans Parish)										
Age	3 Yr	5 Yr	6 Yr	8 Yr	10 Yr	12 Yr	15 Yr	20 Yr	25 Yr	30 Yr
1	.69	.84	.86	.89	.91	.93	.94	.96	.97	.97
2	.49	.69	.73	.79	.84	.87	.90	.93	.95	.97
3	.35	.53	.58	.68	.77	.81	.87	.92	.95	.97
4	.19	.41	.49	.65	.80	.87	.94	1.03	1.08	1.11
5		.30	.39	.56	.75	.86	.95	1.07	1.13	1.18
6		.24	.25	.43	.64	.76	.89	1.02	1.10	1.16
7			.24	.35	.53	.68	.84	1.00	1.10	1.16
8				.31	.42	.60	.77	.98	1.09	1.18
9				.29	.34	.51	.70	.93	1.07	1.17
10					.30	.41	.61	.85	1.01	1.12
11					.29	.34	.53	.79	.97	1.09
12						.32	.45	.72	.93	1.07
13						.29	.38	.66	.88	1.04
14							.35	.60	.84	1.02
15							.33	.54	.81	1.01
16							.31	.48	.74	.94
17								.43	.70	.92
18								.39	.64	.89
19								.38	.59	.88
20								.38	.54	.85
21								.39	.55	.86
22									.52	.81
23									.49	.76
24									.41	.70
25									.42	.65
26									.42	.59
27										.55
28										.49
29										.46
30										.44
31										.46

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.

E. Values for Carbon Sequestration Wells and Related Wells*

Table 2503.E Values for Carbon Sequestration Wells and Related Wells*		
Location	Average 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

* Applicable to carbon sequestration wells, monitoring wells, and related service wells.

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 49:1061 (June 2023), LR 50:384 (March 2024), LR 51:

Chapter 31 Public Exposure of Assessments; Appeals

§3103. Appeals to the Louisiana Tax Commission

A. - G.9. …

10. If a taxpayer appeals the Board of Review's decision on the basis that the assessor inequitably assessed the subject property as compared to similarly situated comparable properties, then the taxpayer must submit evidence of such inequity, and the assessor shall be prepared to respond to such evidence.

11. Notwithstanding Section 3103.D.1., or any other provision to the contrary, witness testimony is permitted, and all witnesses shall be placed under oath at the onset of each hearing. However, the commission may limit the number of witnesses and limit the allotment of time for such testimony. At its sole discretion the commission may permit live witness testimony via videoconference. All witnesses are subject to cross examination by any party. Further, the

commission will not accept or consider any evidence not permitted under La. R.S. 47:1989.

12. It is the commission's policy to accept all pre-filed exhibits into the record, however, either party may object to the submission of any of the opposing parties' exhibits. Absent a timely objection, any evidence shall be admitted into the record. The Louisiana Rules of Evidence shall be applied liberally in any proceeding before the commission. The commission may also exclude evidence, which is deemed by the commission to be incompetent, immaterial or duly repetitious. The commission reserves the right to take any objection under advisement and/or to defer the objections to the merits of the appeal.

13. The commission shall take official notice without further identification of the contents of the original records and documents in possession of the commission when duly certified copies thereof are offered into evidence and made a part of the record. The Board of Review does not transmit a record or evidence to the commission. Any evidence or information that was submitted to the Board of Review must be filed by the parties to be considered by the commission. The commission may receive other documentary evidence in the form of copies or excerpts or that which is incorporated by reference.

14. Any party with leave of the commission or hearing officer may present prepared sworn deposition testimony of a witness either narrative or in question and answer form, which shall be incorporated into the record as if read by a witness. The opposing party will be allowed to cross-examine and/or submit any sworn testimony given by the witness in the deposition.

15. Subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses or for the production of books, papers, accounts or documents for a hearing may be issued by the commission upon its own motion, or upon the written request of any party. No subpoena shall be issued until the party who wishes to subpoena the witness first deposits with the agency a sum of money sufficient to pay all fees and expenses to which a witness in a civil case is entitled pursuant to R.S. 13:3661 and R.S. 13:3671. Any subpoena duces tecum shall allow no less than five (5) days to assimilate and to deliver said documents subpoenaed by the subpoena recipient. The form of subpoena attached hereto as Form SUBP.T-2 (found on the commission's website under General Forms), or a reasonable variation thereof, shall be filled out and presented with the subpoena request. Service of the subpoena may be accomplished by any of the methods prescribed by the Louisiana Administrative Procedure Act.

16. Hearings may be conducted by a hearing officer selected and appointed by the commission. The hearing officer shall have the authority to administer oaths, may examine witnesses, and rule upon the admissibility of evidence and amendments to the pleadings. The hearing officer shall have the authority to recess any hearing from day to day. The hearing officer shall have the responsibility and duty of assimilating testimony and evidence, compiling a written summary of the testimony and evidence, and presenting a proposed order to the commission.

17. At the close of evidence, each side will be allowed a reasonable amount of time to argue its case. This time may be limited and/or allotted by the chairman or hearing officer.

18. The commission may take any matter under advisement and issue a decision/ruling without advance notice or any additional opportunity for hearing.

H.1. - H.1.f. …

2. In determining whether the assessment is supported and sustainable by a preponderance of evidence, the commission shall make its own determination and conclusions of fact by a preponderance of evidence based upon its own evaluation of the evidence reviewed in its entirety including otherwise admissible first-hand witness testimony.

I.1. - P. …

Form 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 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)

_____

Printed Name Email

_____

Title or Position Telephone

_____

Address

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 49:1063 (June 2023), LR 50:386 (March 2024), LR 51:

Craig P. Roussel
Chairman

2412#021