State of Louisiana Tax Exemption Budget

2019-2020

VOLUME I

LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT *of* REVENUE

LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT *of* REVENUE

R-1005 (2/20)

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Introduction

Part 1

Introduction

Louisiana's state government relies on tax revenues to fund valuable services for its citizens. Ensuring that the system of taxation is fair, equitable, and efficient is vital to our economic success and quality of life. In setting tax policies, we must consider the taxpayer's ability to pay, the impact of those policies on economic development, and the interaction of tax policies with other policy goals.

Tax exemptions are an important component of Louisiana's tax policies. According to Revised Statute 47:1517(E), tax exemptions refer to "those revenue losses attributable to provisions of the state tax statutes or rules promulgated pursuant to such statutes, which allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or sales or which provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability." Granting a tax exemption can be a powerful tool for providing economic development incentives or for mitigating the regressive qualities of certain tax types. However, tax exemptions always come with a cost. Exemptions reduce revenues otherwise available for programs or for tax relief for taxpayers who do not benefit from the exemptions. Therefore, it is critical that policy makers understand both the cost of exemptions and their effectiveness at achieving their intended goals.

Recognizing the need for this information, the Legislature mandated in Section 1517 of Title 47 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes ("R.S.") that the Louisiana Department of Revenue ("Department of Revenue") prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature an annual tax exemption budget. In addition, the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Revenue and Fiscal Affairs are required to conduct hearings on the tax exemption budget every odd-numbered year. These Committees analyze and consider tax exemptions which have caused revenue loss to the state of ten million dollars or more in any one of the last three fiscal years. These Committees may also report to the Legislature findings or recommendations developed as a result of the hearings.

Statutory Requirements

According to R.S. 47:1517(B) the Tax Exemption Budget must include the following information pertaining to the state's tax exemptions:

1. Listing of each tax exemption
2. Statutory citation
3. Purpose
4. Revenue loss to the state for the three preceding years
5. Estimate of revenue loss to the state for the current fiscal year
6. Estimate of revenue loss to the state for the ensuing fiscal year
7. Estimated cost of administering and implementing each tax exemption for the three preceding fiscal years, the current fiscal year, and the ensuing fiscal year
8. Number of businesses that receive each tax exemption
9. Parish or location of each business that receives a tax exemption
10. Number of taxpayers in each industry group by North American Industry Classification System sector that receives a tax exemption
11. Total tax burden by industry group for each tax before the exemption, total value to each industry group for each exemption, and total tax value by each industry group for each tax after the exemption
12. Schedule listing all tax exemptions by categories

In addition, R.S. 47:1517(C) requires that the annual Tax Exemption Budget include an assessment of each tax exemption based on the following criteria:

1. Whether or not each tax exemption has been successful in meeting the purpose for which it was enacted, in particular, whether each tax exemption benefits those originally intended to be benefited, and if not, those who do benefit
2. Whether each tax exemption is the most fiscally effective means of achieving its purpose
3. Unintended or inadvertent effects, benefits, or harm caused by each tax exemption, including whether each tax exemption conflicts with other state laws or regulations
4. Whether each tax exemption simplifies or complicates the state tax statutes

Contents of the Report

Part 1, the Introduction, provides a general description of the statutory requirements for the Department of Revenue to prepare an annual Tax Exemption Budget.

Part 2, the Overview, provides further explanation of the purpose of the Tax Exemption Budget, methodology for measuring the fiscal effect of tax exemptions, reliability and source data of estimates, and terminology used to describe the fiscal effect of a tax exemption.

Part 3, the Executive Summary, provides graphical representations of state revenue losses related to Fiscal Year 2018-2019 by major tax type.

Part 4, the Five-Year Estimate of Revenue Loss, is a listing of each tax exemption by major tax type and the state revenue losses for the three preceding years, the current year, and the ensuing year. The number of each tax exemption

corresponds to its placement in the Listing of Exemptions.

Part 5, the Tax Exemptions by Classification Five-Year Estimated Revenue Loss, is a listing of each tax exemption by category and the state revenue losses for the three preceding years, the current year, and the ensuing year. The tax exemptions are listed by tax type within each category and the numbers correspond to their placement in the Listing of Exemptions.

Part 6, the Listing of Exemptions, is arranged alphabetically by major tax type and provides general information regarding each tax exemption. Each section contains a discussion of the major tax type, the legal citations, the tax base, the tax rate, and any significant changes to the imposition or administration of the tax exemption. In addition, an index of each tax exemption, the legal citation, and the page number is provided to aid the reader.

Part 7, Tax Exemptions by Parish, is arranged alphabetically by major tax type, and provides a listing of each tax exemption, the number of taxpayers in each parish that received the exemption in fiscal year 2018-2019, along with the tax burden for those taxpayers before the exemption, the revenue loss caused by the exemption and the tax burden after the exemption.

Part 8, Tax Exemptions by North American Industry Classification System ("NAICS") Sector, is arranged alphabetically by major tax type, and provides a listing of each tax exemption, the number of taxpayers within each NAICS Sector that received the exemption in fiscal year 2018-2019, along with the tax burden for those taxpayers before the exemption, the revenue loss caused by the exemption and the tax burden after the exemption.

Part 9, Appendix, provides a copy of Louisiana Revised Statute 47:1517.

Part 10, Glossary, provides definitions for terms used in the Tax Exemption Budget.

Data Limitations of the Tax Exemption Budget

The Department of Revenue is able to provide all of the required information for the annual Tax Exemption Budget except for the following:

1. The cost of administering and implementing each tax exemption.
2. A determination of whether each tax exemption has been successful in meeting the purpose for which it was enacted and whether it benefits those originally intended to be benefited.
3. A determination of whether each tax exemption is the most fiscally effective means of achieving its purpose.
4. A determination of unintended or inadvertent effects, benefits, or harm caused by each tax exemption.
5. A determination of whether each tax exemption simplifies or complicates the state tax statutes.

Currently, the Department of Revenue does not capture the data required to offer an opinion on the information above. The lack of historical data for specific exemptions, both financial and statistical in nature, limits the Department of Revenue's ability to make a determination with any significant confidence about its degree of accuracy. The Department of Revenue does not have historical data on many exemptions, for the following reasons:

1. Data on most exemptions was not captured separately on individual income tax returns prior to tax year 2005, on corporation income and franchise tax returns prior to tax year 2006 and on fiduciary income tax returns prior to tax year 2014. The corporation income and franchise tax return data is further limited because the Department of Revenue started capturing data on most deductions with electronically filed returns only for tax year 2015, and on exemptions for tax year 2017.
2. Prior to the sales tax return for April 2016, most sales tax exemptions were reported on a single line and previously reported as “other exemptions” in the TEB.

Overview

Part 2

Overview

The Purpose of the Tax Exemption Budget

Louisiana's governmental policy objectives are achieved through direct spending programs and through tax exemptions which reduce actual tax collection revenues. Similar to direct spending programs, tax exemptions are designed to encourage certain activities or to provide financial assistance to persons, businesses, or groups in particular situations. The purpose of this report is to provide information to facilitate a regular, comprehensive legislative review of tax exemptions.

Measurements of Tax Exemptions

The fiscal impacts of tax exemptions are often difficult to measure, and estimates of the effect of tax exemptions are subject to limitations and require that assumptions be made. Generally, in calculating the state revenue loss related to a tax exemption, it is assumed that only the provision in question is changed and that all other aspects of the tax system remain the same.

Consistent with accepted revenue estimating practices, the estimates also assume that economic variables, taxpayer behavior and other factors would be unaffected by the repeal of a tax exemption. As a result, the calculations did not consider any side effects that could result from the removal of any other tax exemption.

In addition, the estimates are limited to the accuracy and completeness of the source data. In some cases, little data is available and estimates were made using external sources or indirect information. Specifically, the following two scenarios are highlighted as areas of potential understatement of estimates in the Tax Exemption Budget:

- Revenue losses associated with nonrefundable individual income tax, corporation income tax, fiduciary income tax, and corporation franchise tax credits, including nonrefundable credits reported in the tax incentive and exemption contracts section have been limited to the tax liability reported.
- Revenue losses associated with transferable tax credits, such as the Motion Picture Investor Tax Credit and the credit for the Rehabilitation of Historic Structures are reported only for those claimed as credits on a tax return or that were sold directly to the state. In addition, revenue loss associated with the use of transferable tax credits as payments for outstanding liabilities is only reported if the tax credit is in the Tax Credit Registry under R.S. 47:1524.

Reliability of Data Sources

The precision of the fiscal effect of the tax exemptions reported in this document varies with the source of the data and the applicability of the data to the specific tax exemption provision. Regardless of the data source, the reliability of estimates for the current and ensuing years is of distinctly lower quality than that of the historical numbers.

Whenever possible, data from actual tax returns is used to estimate the fiscal effect of a tax exemption. Other sources of data include informational reports filed with the Department of Revenue, the Department of Revenue's Summary of Refunds and Rebates Issued Report, and information gathered from Office of Motor Vehicles, Department of Economic Development, Department of Education and Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism.

For purposes of this report, the following terminology is used to describe the fiscal effect for tax exemptions with the following situations:

Negligible – state revenue loss is reported or estimated at $10,000 or less.

No data – historical data was not available to report or estimate the state revenue loss.

Unable to anticipate – source data was not available to predict the future state revenue loss.

*** – tax exemption was not in effect for tax periods that would be filed during the fiscal year.

NRR – source data was not available because there is no reporting requirement for the data.

See number (x) – used in the sales tax and individual income tax listings to indicate that the fiscal effect for a tax exemption is included with the fiscal effect of the referenced exemption. Generally, this applies to those tax exemptions that have been superseded by another form of exemption or grouped with a like item.

Reliability of Sales Tax Return Reporting

Prior to the April 2016 filing period, the majority of sales tax exemptions were reported in aggregate under the description "All other transactions subject to 1%" or the description "Other totally-exempt sales." Effective for the April 2016 filing period, the Form R-1029, *Louisiana Department of Revenue Sales Tax Return*, was revised to include over 160 codes to specifically identify each exemption. This revision was made in response to legislative requests for more detailed information on amounts claimed for each sales tax exemption. While this information is available to be reported, there is a risk that taxpayers have erroneously classified exempt transactions. Consequently, classification errors for sales tax revenue losses may be undetected and amounts erroneously reported in the Tax Exemption Budget document.

Overview

Explanation of Certain Reporting Disclosures in the Five-Year Revenue Loss Schedule

State Exemptions and Federal Exemptions – There are several statutory tax exemptions that are also prohibited from taxation by the state constitution, federal laws, or existing reciprocal agreements. Because of these additional prohibitions, repeal of the statutory exemption would not yield the fiscal effect indicated. For this reason, these exemptions are separately grouped at the end of each major tax listing.

Other Classifications – In the event that a revenue loss for a new exemption is not separately stated when applicable to more than one tax, then the revenue loss is reported as such:

- When applicable to corporation income and franchise taxes, the loss is reported under corporation income taxes
- When applicable to individual income and corporation income, the loss is reported under corporation income taxes
- When applicable to individual income, corporation income and franchise taxes, the loss is reported under corporation income taxes

Explanation of Certain Reporting Disclosures in the Five-Year Revenue Loss Schedule – Sales Tax

Act 25 of the 2016 First Extraordinary Legislative Session imposed the four percent state sales tax on all exemptions and exclusions not specifically listed in the Act for the period of April 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016. Beginning July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2018, Act 25 continued to impact sales tax exclusions and exemptions through the imposition of two percent state sales tax under R.S. 47:302 except for the manufacturing machinery and equipment exclusion found under R.S. 47:301(3)(i)(i) and the business utilities of sales of steam, water, electric power, or energy, and natural gas found under R.S. 47:305(D)(1) et. al.

In addition, Act 26 of the 2016 First Extraordinary Legislative Session imposed an additional state sales tax in the amount of one percent. The new state sales tax was in addition to the sales taxes already levied pursuant to R.S. 47:302, 321 and 331. Only those exclusions and exemptions listed in Act 26 were operable and in effect for the purpose of the imposition of the additional one percent sales tax. This additional state sales tax was in effect from April 1, 2016, until its expiration on June 30, 2018.

Act 1 of the 2018 Third Extraordinary Legislative Session amended R.S. 47:321.1 to reduce the additional state sales tax imposed by Act 26 of the 2016 First Extraordinary Legislative Session from one percent to forty-five hundredths of one percent. This reduced the overall state sales tax rate from five percent to four and forty-five hundredths percent (4.45%). Only the exclusions and exemptions listed in Act 1 are in effect with respect to the impositions in R.S. 47:302, 321, 321.1 and 331. The state sales tax rate of four and forty-five hundredths percent is in effect from July 1, 2018, until its expiration on June 30, 2025. Act 1 also provides that business utilities, which include the sale or use of steam, water, electric power or energy, natural gas, or energy sources as provided in R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(b), (c), (d), (g), and (h), are subject to a two percent state sales tax pursuant to R.S. 47:302.

Explanation of Certain Reporting Disclosures in the Tax Exemptions by Parish Schedule

The address of the taxpayer reporting the exemption was used to determine the parish for purposes of this schedule, and therefore, may not reflect the parish in which the exemption occurred. For instance, sales taxes reported on a consolidated return are attributed to the parish of the main location.

Parishes with no taxpayers claiming a specific exemption are not included in the table for that exemption.

The consumer is the intended beneficiary for some exemptions. However, those exemptions are only reported by those entities purchasing or selling the goods or services, and the Department of Revenue does not collect consumer level data for these exemptions. Therefore, only the entity level data is reported in this schedule.

Explanation of Certain Reporting Disclosures in the Tax Exemptions by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sector Schedule

NAICS Sectors with no taxpayers claiming a specific exemption are not listed in the table for that exemption.

There is no central government agency with the role of assigning, monitoring, or approving NAICS codes for business establishments. Businesses are assigned NAICS codes by various federal or state agencies for various purposes using a variety of methods. In most instances, the NAICS codes used for this report are self-reported by taxpayers to the Department of Revenue. Some taxpayers have not provided a NAICS code to the Department of Revenue. At this time, the Department of Revenue is unable to assign a NAICS code to the taxpayers included in Unknown.

Additionally, the Department of Revenue does not capture business establishment data at the individual income tax level with the result that exemptions which flow-through to and are reported by individuals have no associated NAICS code.

The consumer is the intended beneficiary for some exemptions. However, those exemptions are only reported by those entities purchasing or selling the goods or services, and the Department of Revenue does not collect consumer level data for these exemptions. Therefore, only the entity level data is reported in this schedule.

Executive Summary

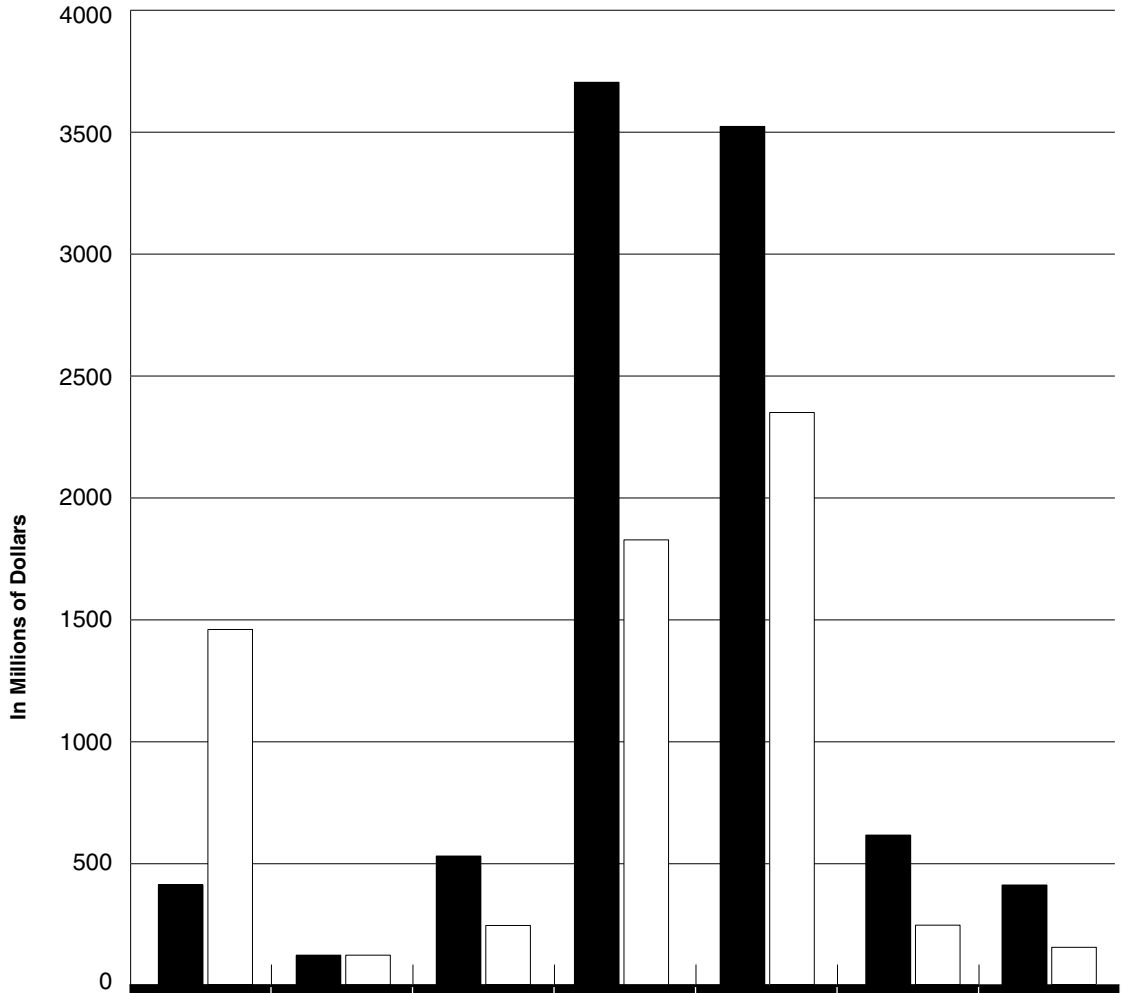
Part 3

Executive Summary

Analysis of Tax Collections vs. Exemptions*

In Millions

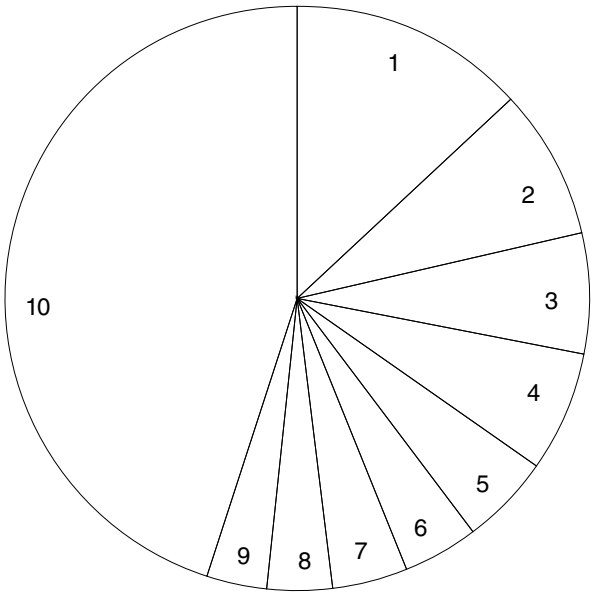
(FY 2018-19)



	Corporation Income	Corporation Franchise	Severance	Individual Income	Sales	Petroleum Products	Other	TOTAL
Actual Collections	$ 438	$ 146	$ 529	$ 3,716	$ 3,537	$ 640	$ 413	$ 9,419
Estimated Exemptions	$ 1,479	$ 150	$ 258	$ 1,839	$ 2,382	$ 275	$ 184	$ 6,567
Total Potential Collections	**$ 1,917**	**$ 296**	**$ 787**	**$ 5,555**	**$ 5,919**	**$ 915**	**$ 597**	**$ 15,986**
Percentage of Estimated Exemptions to Total Potential Collections	77.15%	50.68%	32.78%	33.11%	40.24%	30.05%	30.82%	41.08%

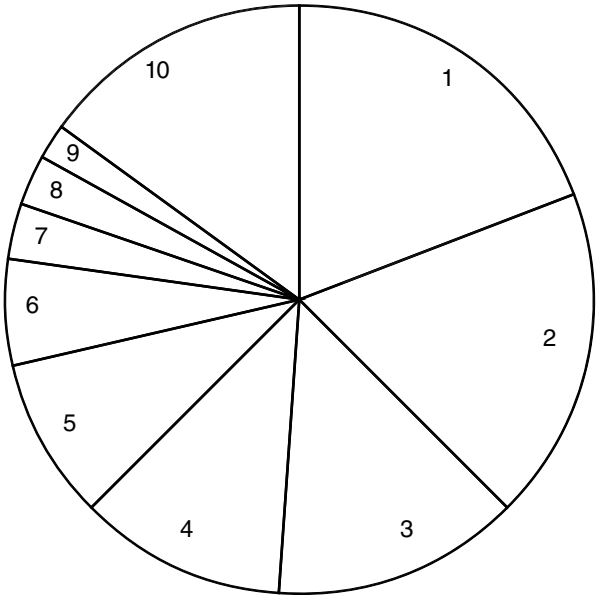
* The revenue losses reported under tax incentive and exemption contracts have been included with their respective taxes of corporation income, sales, corporation franchise and individual income. The revenue losses for rebates under Tax Incentive are paid out of collections of income taxes and are thus included there.

Top Tax Exemptions 2018-19
All Taxes Administered by the Department of Revenue



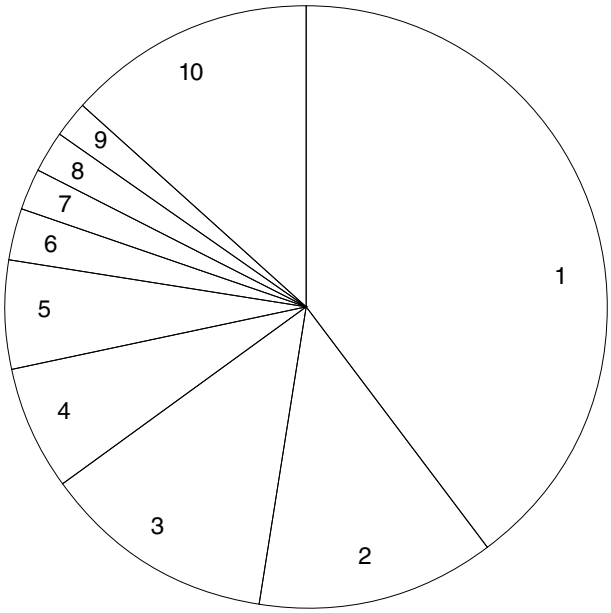
1	Federal Income Tax Deduction (Individual, Corporation and Fiduciary Income Taxes)	$ 870,672,806	13.26%
2	Subchapter S Corporation (Corporation Income Tax)	534,423,306	8.14%
3	Sales of Food for Preparation and Consumption in the Home (Sales Tax)	462,623,243	7.04%
4	Drugs Prescribed by Physicians or Dentists (Sales Tax)	433,197,588	6.60%
5	Sales of Gasoline, Gasohol, and Diesel (Sales Tax)	323,240,397	4.92%
6	Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax (Individual, Corporation and Fiduciary Income and Corporation Franchise Taxes)	278,492,186	4.24%
7	Purchases by State and Local Governments (Sales Tax)	275,271,258	4.19%
8	Personal Exemption-Standard Deduction (Individual Income Tax)	237,134,359	3.61%
9	Excess Federal Itemized Deductions (Individual Income Tax)	208,092,776	3.17%
10	All Other Exemptions (All Taxes)	2,943,979,035	44.83%
	Total Exemptions	**$ 6,567,126,954**	**100.00%**

Top Tax Exemptions 2018-19
Sales Tax



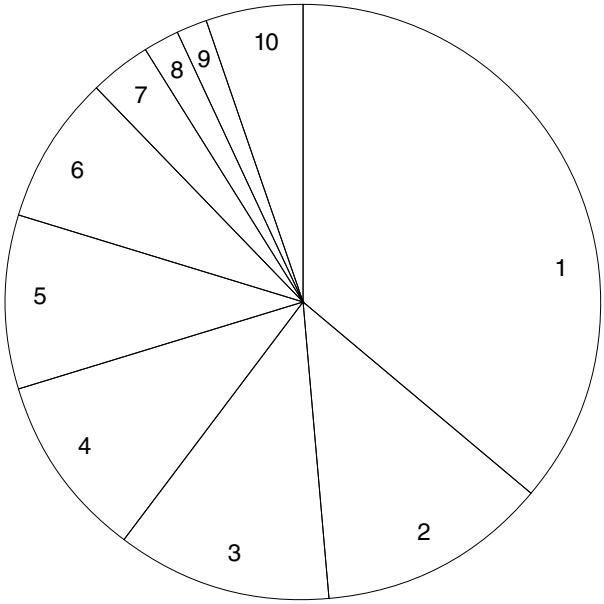
1	Sales of Food for Preparation and Consumption in the Home	$ 462,623,243	19.43%
2	Drugs Prescribed by Physicians or Dentists	433,197,588	18.19%
3	Sales of Gasoline, Gasohol, and Diesel	323,240,397	13.57%
4	Purchases by State and Local Governments	275,271,258	11.56%
5	Sales of Electric Power or Energy to the Consumer for Residential Use	207,801,622	8.73%
6	Sales of Electric Power or Energy - Nonresidential	141,701,536	5.95%
7	Purchases of Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment	70,892,527	2.98%
8	Purchases of Automobiles for Lease or Rental	64,565,887	2.71%
9	Purchases Made with Food Stamps and WIC Vouchers	47,985,705	2.00%
10	All Other Exemptions	354,257,207	14.88%
	Total Exemptions	**$ 2,381,536,970**	**100.00%**

Top Tax Exemptions 2018-19
Individual Income Tax



1	Federal Income Tax Deduction	$ 743,982,604	40.45%
2	Personal Exemption-Standard Deduction	237,134,359	12.89%
3	Excess Federal Itemized Deductions	208,092,776	11.32%
4	Social Security Benefits	122,410,624	6.66%
5	State Employees, Teachers, and Other Retirement Benefits	111,692,159	6.07%
6	Earned Income Tax Credit	48,148,411	2.62%
7	Rehabilitation of Historic Structures Credit	42,521,927	2.31%
8	Net Income Taxes Paid to Other States Credit	42,322,844	2.30%
9	Federal Retirement Benefits	36,201,566	1.97%
10	All Other Exemptions	246,570,781	13.41%
	Total Exemptions	**$ 1,839,078,051**	**100.00%**

Top Tax Exemptions 2018-19
Corporation Income Tax



1	Subchapter S Corporation Exclusion	$ 534,423,306	36.14%
2	Net Louisiana Operating Loss Deduction	184,906,221	12.50%
3	Motion Picture Investor and Infrastructure Tax Credit	172,556,416	11.67%
4	Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax Credit	149,749,091	10.13%
5	Louisiana Quality Jobs Program	138,688,264	9.38%
6	Federal Income Tax Deduction	119,796,414	8.10%
7	Insurance Company Premium Tax Credit	51,449,871	3.48%
8	Digital Interactive Media & Software Tax Credit	26,332,318	1.78%
9	Ad Valorem Tax on Offshore Vessels Credit	24,107,262	1.63%
10	All Other Exemptions	76,748,979	5.19%
	Total Exemptions	**$ 1,478,758,142**	**100.00%**

Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts 2018-19
By Tax Type

Exemptions[1]	Corporation Income	Fiduciary Income	Individual Income	Sales	Corporation Franchise	Total
2. Brownfields Investor Tax Credit	$ 22,330	$ 0	$ 709	N/A	$ 0	$ 23,039
5. Motion Picture Investor Tax Credit	172,556,416	104,443	7,339,141	N/A	N/A	180,000,000
6. Research and Development Tax Credit	521,922	38,450	2,550,554	N/A	2,300,988	5,411,914
7. Digital Interactive Media & Software Tax Credit	26,332,318	2,050	2,620,347	N/A	0	28,954,715
10. New Markets Tax Credit	(535,263)	0	33,198	N/A	(2,658,760)	(3,160,825)
12. Industrial Tax Equalization Program	7,703,293	98	51,204	$ 2,536,551	2,185,724	12,476,870
14. Enterprise Zones	19,081,522	2,008	3,433,016	206,535	924,472	23,647,553
15. Sound Recording Investor Tax Credit	15,372	0	0	N/A	N/A	15,372
19. Angel Investor Tax Credit Program	63,255	3,059	1,821,056	N/A	1,186	1,888,556
20. Musical & Theatrical Productions Tax Credit	2,289,439	0	10,947	N/A	N/A	2,300,386
21. Retention and Modernization Credit	3,981,773	0	300,000	N/A	1,960,768	6,242,541
23. Louisiana Quality Jobs Program	138,688,264	0	0	1,796,219	N/A	140,484,483
27. Procurement Processing Company Rebate Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,026,366	N/A	19,026,366
Total Exemptions	**$ 370,720,641**	**$ 150,108**	**$ 18,160,172**	**$ 23,565,671**	**$ 4,714,378**	**$ 417,310,970**

Footnotes for Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts 2018-19

1. Programs not included because revenue loss was $0: Atchafalaya Trace Heritage Area Development Zone Tax Exemption, Cane River Heritage Tax Credit, Ports of Louisiana Tax Credits, Louisiana Motion Picture Incentive Program, Louisiana Capital Companies Tax Credit Program, University Research and Development Parks, Exemptions for Manufacturing Establishments, Urban Revitalization Tax Incentive Program, Mentor-Protégé Tax Credit, Technology Commercialization Credit and Jobs Program, Green Jobs Industries Credit, Corporate Tax Apportionment Program, Corporate Headquarters Relocation Program, and Competitive Projects Payroll Incentive Program.

Five-Year Estimated Revenue Loss

Part 4

Summary of All Taxes

Tax Type (Listed in order of magnitude by FYE 6-19)	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
1. Sales Tax[1]	$ 2,398,902,490	$ 2,436,448,649	$ 2,357,971,299	$ 2,401,973,000	$ 2,450,003,000
2. Income Tax - *Individual*[2]	2,134,917,855	2,137,229,952	1,820,917,879	1,864,093,000	1,821,661,000
3. Income Tax - *Corporation*[2]	1,163,905,442	1,164,420,226	1,108,037,501	1,148,774,000	1,156,999,000
4. Tax Incentive and Exemption Contracts[2]	398,055,210	366,670,481	417,310,970	526,330,000	489,463,000
5. Petroleum Products Tax	224,241,204	243,597,229	275,458,219	248,108,000	268,797,000
6. Natural Resources - Severance Tax	160,690,814	168,241,375	257,710,039	250,192,000	251,078,000
7. Tobacco Tax	199,120,201	175,291,078	166,134,740	164,829,000	157,147,000
8. Corporation Franchise Tax[2]	8,940,290	12,745,557	145,545,615	162,774,000	159,986,000
9. Fiduciary Income Tax[2]	17,138,432	16,789,299	12,413,414	14,307,000	13,899,000
10. Liquors - *Alcoholic Beverage Tax*	3,318,901	2,896,843	3,150,297	3,279,000	3,203,000
11. Public Utilities and Carriers Taxes[3]	1,404,927	2,372,946	2,351,057	2,085,000	2,252,000
12. Telecommunication Tax for the Deaf[3]	11,597	49,063	71,580	72,000	72,000
13. Oil Spill Contingency Fee[3,4]	37,060	41,583	39,736	38,000	39,000
14. Hazardous Waste Disposal Tax[3]	14,024	11,931	14,608	13,000	13,000
15. Industrial Hemp-Derived CBD Tax[3]	***	***	***	NRR	NRR
Total Tax Revenue Loss	**$ 6,710,698,447**	**$ 6,726,806,212**	**$ 6,567,126,954**	**$ 6,786,867,000**	**$ 6,774,612,000**

Footnotes for Summary of all Taxes

1. Due to the potential of taxpayer reporting errors on Form R-1029, *Louisiana Department of Revenue Sales Tax Return*, there is a risk of classification errors for sales tax revenue losses reported in the Tax Exemption Budget document.
2. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
3. The revenue loss is included in the Miscellaneous Tax table.
4. The 2019-2020 Tax Exemption Budget is the first to include the revenue loss for this tax.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Exclusions					
1. Purchases by Pari-Mutuel Horse Racetracks	$44,193	$54,854	Negligible	***	***
2. Purchases by Off-Track Wagering Facilities	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
3. Purchases by Louisiana Insurance Guaranty Association	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
4. Purchases, Services and Rentals by a Private Company Working for Local Authority on Construction or Operation of Sewerage or Wastewater Treatment Facilities	$147,967	$193,070	$36,698	***	***
5. Isolated or Occasional Sales of Tangible Personal Property	$171,303	$198,758	$327,907	$334,000	$341,000
6. Installation Charges on Tangible Personal Property	$26,478,147	$32,783,494	$32,846,008	$33,503,000	$34,173,000
7. Separately Stated Labor Charges on Property Repaired Out-of-State	$40,741	$167,930	$28,115	***	***
8. Installation of Board Roads to Oilfield Operators	$43,867	$309,901	$189,232	$193,000	$197,000
9. Manufacturers Rebates on New Motor Vehicles	$12,716,717	$13,164,497	$22,569,672	$23,021,000	$23,481,000
10. Manufacturers Rebates Paid Directly to a Dealer	$37,835	$57,296	Negligible	***	***
11. Purchases of Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment	$110,611,656	$101,181,477	$70,892,527	$72,310,000	$73,757,000
12. Purchases of Certain Machinery and Equipment Used to Produce a News Publication	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11
13. Purchases of Electric Power and Natural Gas by Paper or Wood Products Manufacturing Facilities	$2,052,237	$2,283,491	$211,512	$216,000	$220,000
14. Purchases of Consumables by Paper and Wood Manufacturers and Loggers	$339,375	$1,174,633	$22,048,852	$22,490,000	$22,940,000
15. Room Rentals at Camp and Retreat Facilities	$29,023	$57,510	$35,862	$37,000	$37,000
16. Room Rentals at Certain Homeless Shelters	$0	Negligible	$0	Negligible	Negligible
17. Rentals or Leases of Certain Oilfield Property to be Re-Leased or Re-Rented	$191,366	$337,160	$941,100	$960,000	$979,000
18. Certain Transactions Involving the Construction or Overhaul of U.S. Navy Vessels	$55,553	$332,836	$806,845	$823,000	$839,000
19. Rental or Purchase of Airplanes or Airplane Equipment and Parts by Louisiana Domiciled Commuter Airlines	$0	Negligible	$0	***	***
20. Purchases, Leases, and Sales of Services by Free Hospitals	$3,054,649	$3,795,763	$2,210,411	$2,255,000	$2,300,000
21. Certain Educational Materials and Equipment Used for Classroom Instruction	$816,847	$470,399	$372,522	$380,000	$388,000

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Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Exclusions *...Continued*					
22. Sales and Rentals to Boys State of Louisiana, Inc. and Girls State of Louisiana, Inc.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
23. Vehicle Rentals for Re-Rent to Warranty Customers	$142,207	$48,792	$82,989	$85,000	$86,000
24. Property Used in the Manufacture, Production, or Extraction of Unblended Diesel	$12,693	$21,558	Negligible	***	***
25. Leases or Rentals of Pallets Used in Packaging Products Produced by a Manufacturer	Negligible	Negligible	$0	***	***
26. Purchases by Regionally Accredited Independent Educational Institutions	$792,811	$892,007	$909,834	$928,000	$947,000
27. Purchases by State and Local Governments[1]	$373,610,654	$323,169,939	$275,271,258	$280,777,000	$286,392,000
28. Purchases of Certain Bibles, Songbooks, or Literature by Certain Churches or Synagogues for Religious Instructional Classes[2]	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
29. Purchases by the Society of the Little Sisters of the Poor[2]	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
30. Purchases by Nonprofit Entities that Sell Donated Goods	$1,153,875	$1,945,269	$1,778,954	$1,815,000	$1,851,000
31. Purchases of Automobiles for Lease or Rental	$72,866,006	$69,765,318	$64,565,887	$65,857,000	$67,174,000
32. Sales of Marijuana for Therapeutic Use	***	***	***	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
33. Purchases of Tangible Personal Property for Lease or Rental	$7,767,098	$11,442,049	$868,173	$886,000	$903,000
34. Natural Gas Used in the Production of Iron	$0	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106
35. Electricity for Chlor-Alkali Manufacturing Process	$4,794,208	$5,933,339	$10,662,359	$10,876,000	$11,093,000
36. Sales of Human-Tissue Transplants	$2,519,089	$3,057,245	$2,273,228	$2,319,000	$2,365,000
37. Sales of Raw Agricultural Commodities	$17,161,045	$21,817,871	$20,653,376	$21,066,000	$21,488,000
38. Sale to the United States Government and its Agencies	See number 27	See number 27	See number 27	See number 27	See number 27
39. Sales of Food Items by Youth Organizations	$190,050	$232,387	$215,635	$220,000	$224,000
40. Purchases of School Buses by Independent Operators	$851,355	$201,251	$567,057	***	***
41. Tangible Personal Property Sold or Donated to Food Banks	Negligible	$16,065	$11,529	$12,000	$12,000
42. Pollution Control Devices and Systems	$2,062,409	$355,721	$172,156	***	***

Due to the potential of taxpayer reporting errors on Form R-1029, *Louisiana Department of Revenue Sales Tax Return*, there is a risk of classification errors for sales tax revenue losses reported in the Tax Exemption Budget document.

Footnotes for Sales Tax

1. These amounts include the total revenue loss for purchases by state and local government and sales to the United States government and its agencies. (See number 38).
2. See Revenue Information Bulletin No. 06-022 issued May 5, 2006.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Exclusions *...Continued*					
43. Certain Aircraft Assembled in Louisiana	$0	$0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
44. Pelletized Paper Waste Used in a Permitted Boiler	$0	$0	$0	***	***
45. Purchases of Equipment by Bona Fide Volunteer and Public Fire Department	$342,275	$22,668	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
46. Sales of Telephone Directories by Advertising Companies	Negligible	Negligible	***	***	***
47. Sales of Cellular Telephones and Electronic Accessories	No data	No data	***	***	***
48. Purchases of Butane, Propane, and Liquefied Petroleum Gas by Residential Consumers	$42,354	Negligible	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207
49. Donation of Toys	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
50. Natural Gas Held, Used, or Consumed in Providing Natural Gas Storage Services or Operating Natural Gas Storage Facilities	$82,043	$62,880	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
51. Purchases by a Private Postsecondary Academic Degree-Granting Institution	Negligible	Negligible	$75,066	$77,000	$78,000
52. Purchases of Food Items for School Lunch or Breakfast Programs by Nonpublic Elementary or Secondary Schools	$57,486	Negligible	See number 118	See number 118	See number 118
53. Purchases of Storm Shutter Devices	$16,421	$33,291	Negligible	***	***
54. Sales of Tangible Personal Property by the Louisiana Military Department	$0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
55. Sales of Anthropogenic Carbon Dioxide Use in Qualified Tertiary Recovery Projects	$0	$0	$0	***	***
56. Qualifying Events Providing Louisiana Heritage, Culture, Crafts, Art, Food and Music Sponsored by a Domestic Nonprofit Organization	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
57. Articles Traded in on Tangible Personal Property	$858,236	$480,204	$422,515	$431,000	$440,000
58. First $50,000 of New Farm Equipment Used in Poultry Production	See number 145	See number 145	See number 145	See number 145	See number 145
59. Specialty Mardi Gras Items Purchased or Sold by Certain Organizations	$350,655	$359,775	Negligible	***	***
60. Admissions Charges to Athletic Events of Colleges and Universities	$362,466	$277,260	$86,483	$88,000	$90,000
61. Admissions Charges to Athletic Events and Entertainment Events of Elementary and Secondary Schools	$1,235,873	$1,437,482	$901,031	$919,000	$937,000
62. Membership Fees or Dues of Nonprofit or Civic Organizations	$374,829	$99,058	$70,259	$72,000	$73,000
63. Admissions to Museums	$983,070	$1,169,222	$115,056	***	***
64. Admissions to Places of Amusement at Camp or Retreat Facilities	$53,234	$59,385	$135,921	$139,000	$141,000
65. Repair Services Performed in Louisiana when the Repaired Property is Exported	$1,626,808	$1,261,283	$860,522	$878,000	$895,000

Due to the potential of taxpayer reporting errors on Form R-1029, *Louisiana Department of Revenue Sales Tax Return*, there is a risk of classification errors for sales tax revenue losses reported in the Tax Exemption Budget document.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Exclusions *...Continued*					
66. Repairs, Renovations, or Conversions of Drilling Rigs	$350,963	$309,894	$3,507,401	$3,578,000	$3,649,000
67. Surface Preparation, Coating, and Painting of Certain Aircraft	***	$236,137	$429,801	$438,000	$447,000
68. Sales of Platinum, Gold, and Silver Bullion and Numismatic Coins at Certain Trade Shows	$197,714	$780,726	$1,096,935	$1,119,000	$1,141,000
69. Certain Geophysical Survey Information and Data Analyses	$17,704	$185,079	$254,187	$259,000	$264,000
70. Vehicle Repairs Subsequent to Warranty Lapse	Negligible	Negligible	$0	***	***
71. Work Products of Certain Professionals	$706,772	$863,032	$1,087,563	$1,109,000	$1,132,000
72. Pharmaceuticals Administered to Livestock for Agricultural Purposes	$271,986	$110,688	$92,521	$94,000	$96,000
73. Used Manufactured Homes and 54 Percent of Cost of New Manufactured Homes	$10,755,836	$10,033,319	$10,011,842	$10,212,000	$10,416,000
74. Purchases of Certain Custom Computer Software	$112,666	$313,736	$26,617	***	***
75. Materials Used Directly in the Collection of Blood	$334,964	$220,966	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
76. Apheresis Kits and Leuko Reduction Filters	Negligible	Negligible	$0	Negligible	Negligible
77. Other Constructions Permanently Attached to the Ground	$4,791,293	$7,787,054	$5,321,609	$5,428,000	$5,537,000
78. Purchases by Motor Vehicle Manufacturers	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11
79. Purchases by Glass Manufacturers	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11
80. Purchases of Machinery and Equipment by Owners of Certain Radio Stations	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
81. Purchases of Machinery and Equipment by Certain Utilities	$1,324,615	$1,504,115	$3,428,535	$3,497,000	$3,567,000
82. Sales of Newspapers	$484,794	$671,936	$49,478	***	***
83. Donations to Certain Schools	Negligible	Negligible	$15,553	$16,000	$16,000
84. Use Tax on Residue or Byproducts Consumed by the Producer	Negligible	Negligible	$0	***	***
85. Miscellaneous Telecommunications Services	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
86. Telecommunications Services Through Coin-Operated Telephones	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
87. Interstate Telecommunications Services Purchased by Defined Call Centers	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
88. Advertising Services	$4,905,465	$4,074,737	$2,049,507	$2,090,000	$2,132,000
Exemptions					
89. Purchases by Nonprofit Electric Cooperatives	$87,877	$1,289,083	$1,427,972	$1,457,000	$1,486,000

Due to the potential of taxpayer reporting errors on Form R-1029, *Louisiana Department of Revenue Sales Tax Return*, there is a risk of classification errors for sales tax revenue losses reported in the Tax Exemption Budget document.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Exemptions *...Continued*					
90. Purchases by a Public Trust	$0	Negligible	$0	***	***
91. Sales by State-Owned Domed Stadiums and Baseball Facilities	$191,102	$281,520	$121,583	$124,000	$126,000
92. Sales by Certain Publicly-Owned Facilities	$261,033	$510,338	$698,318	$712,000	$727,000
93. Boats, Vessels, and Other Water Craft as Demonstrators	$11,043	$18,910	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
94. Purchases of Off-Road Vehicles by Certain Buyers Domiciled in Another State	$40,929	$66,165	Negligible	***	***
95. Sales of Farm Products Direct from the Farm	$13,451,578	$15,952,703	$5,781,819	$5,897,000	$6,015,000
96. Livestock Sold at Market and Racehorses Claimed at Races in Louisiana	$65,527	$263,367	$39,683	$40,000	$41,000
97. Feed and Feed Additives for Animals Held for Business Purposes	$118,625	$192,835	$1,541,835	$1,573,000	$1,604,000
98. Materials Used in the Production or Harvesting of Crawfish	$256,551	$278,639	$130,605	$133,000	$136,000
99. Bait and Feed Used in the Production or Harvesting of Crawfish	$378,982	$517,819	$465,009	$474,000	$484,000
100. Materials Used in the Production or Harvesting of Catfish	$56,371	$38,280	$35,524	$36,000	$37,000
101. Farm Products Produced and Used by the Farmer	$3,522,928	$8,671,996	$8,294,148	$8,460,000	$8,629,000
102. Sales of Gasoline (not subject to motor fuels tax)	$0	Negligible	$0	***	***
103. Sales of Steam - Nonresidential	See number 105	See number 105	See number 105	See number 105	See number 105
104. Steam Used in Processing of Raw Agricultural Product	***	***	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
105. Sales of Water - Nonresidential	$1,518,102	$1,864,643	$4,477,430	$4,567,000	$4,658,000
106. Sales of Electric Power or Energy - Nonresidential	$45,681,993	$53,776,449	$141,701,536	$144,536,000	$147,426,000
107. Sale and Purchase of Electricity for Use in Production Activity of Stripper Wells	***	***	$0	Negligible	Negligible
108. Sales of Fertilizers and Containers to Farmers	See number 124	See number 124	See number 124	See number 124	See number 124
109. Sales of Natural Gas - Nonresidential	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106
110. Energy Sources Used as Boiler Fuel, Except Refinery Gas	$0	***	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106
111. Trucks, Automobiles, and New Aircraft Removed from Inventory for Use as Demonstrators	No data	Negligible	No data	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
112. Orthotic and Prosthetic Devices	$2,566,329	$4,674,500	$5,136,084	$5,239,000	$5,344,000
113. Ostomy, Colostomy, Ileostomy, and Other Appliance Devices	$187,388	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Due to the potential of taxpayer reporting errors on Form R-1029, *Louisiana Department of Revenue Sales Tax Return*, there is a risk of classification errors for sales tax revenue losses reported in the Tax Exemption Budget document.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Exemptions *...Continued*					
114. Patient Aids for Home Use when Prescribed by a Physician	$396,418	$504,326	$40,026	***	***
115. Medical Devices Used by Patients Under the Supervision of a Physician	$10,571,950	$18,099,936	$17,418,513	$17,767,000	$18,122,000
116. Restorative Materials Used by Dentists	$299,365	$343,110	$478,433	$488,000	$498,000
117. Adaptive Driving Equipment and Motor Vehicle Modification	$48,879	$1,557,736	$195,524	$199,000	$203,000
118. Sales of Food by Certain Institutions	$3,446,032	$3,312,785	$938,470	$957,000	$976,000
119. Sales of Bakery Products for Home Consumption	No data	$0	$0	***	***
120. Fees Paid by Radio and Television Broadcasters for the Rights to Broadcast Film, Video, and Tapes	$0	Negligible	$0	***	***
121. Kidney Dialysis Machines, Parts, and Supplies for Home Use when Prescribed by a Physician	See number 114	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
122. Sales of 50-Ton Vessels and New Component Parts and Sales of Certain Materials and Services to Vessels Operating in Interstate Commerce	$21,196,594	$18,614,730	$21,023,228	$21,444,000	$21,873,000
123. Sales of Insulin	Negligible	Negligible	$0	***	***
124. Sales of Seeds for Planting Crops	$17,138,940	$17,388,257	$16,930,889	$17,270,000	$17,615,000
125. Sales of Admission Tickets by Little Theater Organizations	Negligible	Negligible	$20,656	$21,000	$21,000
126. Tickets to Musical Performances by Nonprofit Musical Organizations	$127,054	$17,737	$15,506	$16,000	$16,000
127. Sales of Pesticides for Agricultural Purposes	$1,766,984	$1,876,563	$1,968,331	$2,008,000	$2,048,000
128. Rentals of Motion Picture Film to Commercial Theaters	Negligible	$0	$0	***	***
129. Property Purchased for Exclusive Use Outside the State	$17,228,456	$20,577,393	$25,149,839	$25,653,000	$26,166,000
130. Additional Tax Levy on Contracts Entered into Prior to and Within 90 Days of Tax Levy	$3,472,107	$1,114,045	$49,543	$51,000	$52,000
131. Admissions to Entertainment by Domestic Nonprofit Charitable, Educational, and Religious Organizations	$62,099	$85,036	$88,666	$90,000	$92,000
132. Sales of Tangible Personal Property at or Admissions to Events Sponsored by Certain Nonprofit Groups	$1,596,822	$1,626,026	$1,798,198	$1,834,000	$1,871,000
133. Sales of Newspapers by Religious Organizations	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
134. Sales by Thrift Shops on Military Installations	See number 54	See number 54	See number 54	See number 54	See number 54
135. Sales to Nonprofit Literacy Organizations	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***

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Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Exemptions *...Continued*					
136. Sales or Purchases by Blind Persons Operating Small Businesses	See number 137	See number 137	See number 137	See number 137	See number 137
137. Purchases by Certain Organizations that Promote Training for the Blind	$12,729	$25,076	$10,026	Negligible	Negligible
138. Cable Television Installation and Repair Services	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
139. Receipts from Coin-Operated Washing and Drying Machines in Commercial Laundromats	$279,195	$236,397	$212,272	$217,000	$221,000
140. Outside Gate Admissions and Parking Fees at Fairs, Festivals, and Expositions Sponsored by Nonprofit Organizations	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
141. Lease or Rental of Certain Vessels in Mineral Production	$1,490,849	$1,475,727	$1,310,425	$1,337,000	$1,363,000
142. Purchases of Supplies, Fuels, and Repair Services for Boats Used by Commercial Fishermen	$631,822	$779,223	$652,649	$666,000	$679,000
143. Certain Seafood-Processing Facilities	$59,245	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
144. Certain Purchases by Student Farmers	***	***	***	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
145. First $50,000 of the Sales Price of Certain Farm Equipment and Attachments	$7,485,641	$9,441,325	$4,738,798	$4,834,000	$4,930,000
146. New Vehicles Furnished by a Dealer for Driver-Education Programs	No data	No data	No data	***	***
147. Sales of Gasohol (not subject to motor fuels tax)	See Number 102	See Number 102	See Number 102	See Number 102	See Number 102
148. Construction Materials and Operating Supplies for Certain Nonprofit Retirement Centers	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
149. Leases of Motor Vehicles for Re-Lease or Re-Rent by Qualified Lessors	Negligible	$40,078	Negligible	***	***
150. Sales of Certain Fuels Used for Farm Purposes	$3,463,464	$4,156,268	$10,195,537	$10,399,000	$10,607,000
151. Sales or Purchases by Certain Sheltered Workshops or Supported Employment Providers	$132,227	$167,238	$30,427	$31,000	$32,000
152. Purchases of Certain Fuels for Private Residential Consumption	$312,782	$4,839,797	$866,983	$884,000	$902,000
153. Specialty Mardi Gras Items Purchased or Sold by Certain Organizations	See number 59	See number 59	See number 59	***	***
154. Purchases and Sales by Ducks Unlimited and Bass Life	Negligible	$10,111	Negligible	***	***
155. Tickets to Dance, Drama, or Performing Arts Presentations by Certain Nonprofit Organizations	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
156. Purchases by and Sales by Certain Nonprofit Organizations Dedicated to the Conservation of Fish and Migratory Waterfowl	See number 154	See number 154	See number 154	***	***

Due to the potential of taxpayer reporting errors on Form R-1029, *Louisiana Department of Revenue Sales Tax Return*, there is a risk of classification errors for sales tax revenue losses reported in the Tax Exemption Budget document.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Exemptions *...Continued*					
157. Raw Materials Used in the Printing Process	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
158. Piggy-back Trailers or Containers and Rolling Stock	See number 163	See number 163	See number 163	See number 163	See number 163
159. Pharmaceutical Samples Distributed in Louisiana	Negligible	Negligible	$24,614	$25,000	$26,000
160. Catalogs Distributed in Louisiana	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
161. Certain Trucks and Trailers Used 80 Percent in Interstate Commerce	$16,005,008	$20,831,595	$22,530,441	$22,981,000	$23,441,000
162. Certain Contract Carrier Buses Used 80 Percent in Interstate Commerce	See number 161	See number 161	$0	***	***
163. Rail Rolling Stock Sold or Leased in Louisiana	$1,494,355	$614,037	$27,265	$28,000	$28,000
164. Rail Rolling Stock Repaired or Fabricated in Louisiana	$1,150,670	$1,249,235	$1,193,133	$1,217,000	$1,241,000
165. Sales of Railroad Ties to Railroads for Use in Other States	$0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
166. Utilities Used by Steelworks and Blast Furnaces	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106
167. Sickle Cell Disease Organizations	Negligible	$0	$0	***	***
168. Annual Louisiana Sales Tax Holiday	$2,307,442	$1,231,220	Negligible	***	***
169. Sales of Original One-of-a-Kind Works of Art Sold in Certain Locations	$224,011	$369,193	$39,869	***	***
170. Hurricane Preparedness Louisiana Sales Tax Holiday	$33,415	$14,854	$0	***	***
171. Sales of Construction Materials to Habitat for Humanity, Fuller Center for Housing, and Make it Right Foundation	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
172. Purchase of Certain Water Conservation Equipment for Use in the Sparta Groundwater Conservation District	$0	$0	$0	***	***
173. Second Amendment Sales Tax Holiday	$198,345	$307,886	$0	***	***
174. Sales of Polyroll Tubing	$73,929	$148,903	$177,415	$181,000	$185,000
175. Purchase, Lease, or Repair of Certain Capital Equipment and Computer Software of Qualifying Radiation Therapy Treatment Centers	$0	$23,593	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
176. Purchases of Construction Materials by Hands on New Orleans and Rebuilding Together New Orleans Covenant Partners	$0	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
177. Parish Councils on Aging	$19,495	$24,865	$159,998	$163,000	$166,000
178. Purchase of Breastfeeding Items	$14,483	$23,081	Negligible	***	***

Due to the potential of taxpayer reporting errors on Form R-1029, *Louisiana Department of Revenue Sales Tax Return*, there is a risk of classification errors for sales tax revenue losses reported in the Tax Exemption Budget document.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Exemptions *...Continued*					
179. Purchases by The Fore!Kids Foundation	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
180. Sales of Construction Materials to the Make It Right Foundation	See number 171	See number 171	See number 171	***	***
181. Sales of Construction Materials to the St. Bernard Project, Inc.	$0	$0	$0	***	***
182. Antique Airplanes Held by Private Collectors and Not Used for Commercial Purposes	$0	$0	$0	***	***
183. Sale of Certain Antique Motor Vehicles	***	***	***	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
Alternate Reporting Methods					
184. Certain Interchangeable Components; Optional Method to Determine	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
185. Helicopters Leased for Use in the Extraction, Production, or Exploration for Oil, Gas, or Other Minerals	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
186. Cash-Basis Sales Tax Reporting and Remitting for Health and Fitness Club Membership Contracts	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
187. Cash-Basis Reporting Procedure for Rental and Lease Transactions	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
188. Collection from Interstate and Foreign Transportation Dealers	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Statutorily Prescribed Methods of Taxation					
189. Extended Time to Register Mobile Homes	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
190. "Sales or Cost Price" of Refinery Gas	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
191. News Publications Distributed at No Cost to Readers	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
192. Leases or Rentals of Railroad Rolling Stock and Leases or Rentals by Railway Companies and Railroad Corporations	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
193. Sales Through Coin-Operated Vending Machines	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
Credits					
194. Vendor's Compensation	$18,926,610	$19,160,288	$20,151,520	$20,555,000	$20,966,000
Refunds					
195. Sales Tax Remitted on Bad Debts from Credit Sales	$1,112,539	$1,479,075	$1,578,683	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
196. State Sales Tax Paid on Property Destroyed in a Natural Disaster	$450,937	$1,474,411	$107,424	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate

Due to the potential of taxpayer reporting errors on Form R-1029, *Louisiana Department of Revenue Sales Tax Return*, there is a risk of classification errors for sales tax revenue losses reported in the Tax Exemption Budget document.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Refunds *...Continued*					
197. Materials Used in the Construction, Restoration, or Renovation of Housing in Designated Areas	$0	$0	$0	***	***
198. Sales, Leases, or Rentals of Durable Medical Equipment Paid by or Under Provisions of Medicare	$2,213,730	$3,038,805	$387,132	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
199. Sales Tax Collected by Qualified Charitable Institutions	$0	$0	$0	***	***
200. Louisiana Tax Free Shopping Program	$1,035,046	$1,247,583	$1,001,749	$1,022,000	$1,042,000
Rebates					
201. Motor Vehicles Used by Those with Orthopedic Disabilities	***	***	***	$60,000	$60,000
Total State Sales Tax Revenue Loss	**$876,271,525**	**$873,740,598**	**$882,951,828**	**$897,453,000**	**$915,393,000**
State Exemptions with Prohibitions on Taxation					
202. Credit for Sales and Use Taxes Paid to Other States on Property Imported into Louisiana	$1,500,565	$4,376,223	$170,916	$174,000	$178,000
203. Credit for Use Tax Paid on Automobiles Imported by Certain Members of the Armed Services	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
204. Purchases Made with Food Stamps and WIC Vouchers	$28,382,909	$46,480,373	$47,985,705	$48,945,000	$49,924,000
205. Use of Vehicles in Louisiana by Active Military Personnel	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
206. Sales of Food for Preparation and Consumption in the Home	$409,881,824	$478,486,169	$462,623,243	$471,876,000	$481,313,000
207. Sales of Electric Power or Energy to the Consumer for Residential Use	$214,842,013	$227,134,173	$207,801,622	$211,958,000	$216,197,000
208. Sales of Natural Gas to the Consumer for Residential Use	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207
209. Sales of Water to the Consumer for Residential Use	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207
210. Drugs Prescribed by Physicians or Dentists	$477,543,068	$408,659,211	$433,197,588	$441,862,000	$450,699,000
211. Sales of Gasoline, Gasohol, and Diesel	$390,480,586	$397,571,902	$323,240,397	$329,705,000	$336,299,000
Total Revenue Loss from Exemptions with Prohibitions on Taxation	**$1,522,630,965**	**$1,562,708,051**	**$1,475,019,471**	**$1,504,520,000**	**$1,534,610,000**
Total Sales Tax Revenue Loss	**$2,398,902,490**	**$2,436,448,649**	**$2,357,971,299**	**$2,401,973,000**	**$2,450,003,000**

Due to the potential of taxpayer reporting errors on Form R-1029, *Louisiana Department of Revenue Sales Tax Return*, there is a risk of classification errors for sales tax revenue losses reported in the Tax Exemption Budget document.

Individual Income Tax

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Exemptions and Exclusions					
1. Interest on State or Local Government Obligations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
2. Annual Retirement Income[1]	$24,471,671	$26,113,691	$29,791,357	$31,281,000	$31,907,000
3. Disability Income[1,2]	$6,457,541	$5,197,864	$1,071,025	$1,092,000	$1,114,000
4. State Employees, Teachers, and Other Retirement Benefits[1]	$100,794,715	$104,111,673	$111,692,159	$117,277,000	$119,623,000
5. Federal Retirement Benefits[1]	$32,874,307	$32,422,620	$36,201,566	$36,926,000	$37,665,000
6. Social Security Benefits[1]	$100,560,088	$107,417,111	$122,410,624	$128,531,000	$131,102,000
7. Military Pay[1]	$5,803,524	$6,181,481	$6,430,345	$6,559,000	$6,690,000
8. S Bank Income[3]	See Number 3	$874,821	$3,212,909	$3,277,000	$3,343,000
9. Compensation for Disaster Services	***	***	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
10. Pass-Through Entity Tax Election	***	***	***	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
Deductions					
11. Adaptive Home Improvements for Disabled Individuals	See Number 3	See Number 3	See Number 3	See number 3	See number 3
12. Entity-Level Income Tax Paid to Other States	***	***	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
13. Dependent/Blind/Aged Exemption/Deduction[1]	$30,598,196	$31,400,426	$31,283,540	$31,909,000	$32,547,000
14. Construction Code Retrofitting	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
15. Excess Federal Itemized Deductions[1]	$387,964,812	$397,772,699	$208,092,776	$157,111,000	$139,000,000
16. Hurricane Recovery Entity Benefits[1]	$10,756	($10,874)	Negligible	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
17. Recreation Volunteer[1]	$19,952	$19,208	$19,888	$20,000	$20,000
18. Volunteer Firefighter[1]	$54,782	$56,070	$54,546	$56,000	$57,000
19. START Savings Program Contribution[1]	$2,386,448	$2,575,609	$2,849,054	$2,992,000	$3,142,000
20. I.R.C. Section 280C Expense[1]	$740,415	$509,754	$466,810	$457,000	$448,000
21. Teachers	***	***	***	***	***
22. Net Capital Gains[1]	$82,898,933	$38,571,898	$27,142,043	$26,599,000	$26,067,000
23. Personal Exemption-Standard Deduction[1,4]	$235,727,374	$238,514,868	$237,134,359	$241,877,000	$246,715,000
24. Military Family Assistance Fund	See number 3	See number 3	See number 3	See number 3	See number 3

Footnotes for Individual Income Tax

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. This includes the revenue loss for disability income exclusion, deduction for military family assistance fund, and deduction for adaptive home improvements for disabled individuals for all five years and S Bank income exclusion for FYE 6-17 only.
3. The FYE 6-18 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
4. The fiscal effect assumes no restrictions on eliminating this deduction. Assuming that to reduce this deduction below the levels in effect January 1, 1974, would require a constitutional amendment, 58 percent of the fiscal effect should be considered protected.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Deductions *...Continued*					
25. Elementary & Secondary School Tuition[1]	$21,182,048	$21,334,684	$21,217,707	$21,642,000	$22,075,000
26. Educational Expenses for Home-Schooled Children[1]	$278,622	$300,749	$324,552	$331,000	$338,000
27. Fees and Other Educational Expenses for a Quality Public Education[1]	$2,849,023	$3,122,558	$3,279,201	$3,345,000	$3,412,000
28. Employment of Qualified Disabled Individuals	$0	$0	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
Credits					
29. Net Income Taxes Paid to Other States[1]	$61,962,482	$60,938,218	$42,322,844	$63,985,000	$65,265,000
30. Contribution of Tangible Property of a Sophisticated and Technological Nature to Educational Institutions[1]	$777,232	$718,175	$965,542	$985,000	$492,000
31. Certain Disabilities[1]	$1,995,860	$2,092,344	$2,117,086	$2,159,000	$1,080,000
32. Special Allowable Credits[1]	$786,632	$668,980	$621,398	$609,000	$457,000
33. Education[1]	$9,473,814	$707,080	$178,382	$100,000	$60,000
34. Certain Child Care Expenses[1]	$16,378,804	$15,571,355	$14,461,476	$14,172,000	$13,889,000
35. Gasoline & Special Fuels Taxes for Commercial Fisherman	Negligible	$11,448	Negligible	Negligible	$0
36. Family Responsibility	$0	$0	$0	***	***
37. Small-Town Health Professional[1]	$502,607	$619,383	$267,953	$500,000	$500,000
38. Bone Marrow Donor Expense	$0	$0	$0	$0	***
39. Educational Expense Incurred for a Degree Related to Law Enforcement[2]	$18,244	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***
40. Employment of Certain First-Time Drug Offenders	$0	$0	$0	$0	***
41. Purchase of Bulletproof Vest[1]	$16,678	$16,415	$14,060	$14,000	***
42. Employment of Certain First-Time Nonviolent Offenders	$0	Negligible	$0	$0	***
43. Accessible and Barrier-Free Constructed Home	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
44. Donations to Assist Qualified Playgrounds[2]	($31,047)	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
45. Debt Issuance Costs	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
46. Donations of Property to Certain Offices and Agencies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
47. Donations of Materials, Equipment, or Instructors made to Certain Training Providers	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
48. Long-Term Insurance Premiums	***	***	***	***	***
49. Living Organ Donation[1]	$10,027	$20,822	$26,083	$27,000	$29,000
50. Employment-Related Expense for Maintaining Household for Certain Disabled Dependents[2]	($137,487)	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***

Footnotes for Individual Income Tax

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Credits *...Continued*					
51. Employment of the Previously Unemployed	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
52. Purchase of Qualified Recycling Equipment[1]	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
53. Louisiana Basic-Skills Training	(Negligible)	$0	$0	$0	***
54. Apprenticeship[2]	$145,920	$84,802	$81,300	$80,000	$70,000
55. Rehabilitation of Historic Structures[3]	$61,638,642	$79,844,024	$42,521,927	$82,461,000	$67,618,000
56. Louisiana Community Development Financial Institutions Act[3]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
57. Low-Income Housing	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
58. Donations to School Tuition Organization	***	***	$904,032	$5,201,000	$5,401,000
59. Rehabilitation of an Owner Occupied Residential or Mixed-Use Property[3]	$277,997	$399,759	$320,454	$304,000	$289,000
60. Property Insurance[2]	***	***	***	***	***
61. Earned Income Tax Credit[3]	$47,602,176	$49,169,240	$48,148,411	$68,033,000	$68,575,000
62. Amounts Paid by Certain Military Servicemembers for Obtaining Louisiana Hunting and Fishing Licenses[3]	$114,495	$118,686	$119,906	$122,000	$61,000
63. Inventory Tax /Ad Valorem Tax[3]	$26,862,290	$26,284,726	$24,484,201	$23,995,000	$23,515,000
64. Ad Valorem Tax on Natural Gas[1]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
65. Ad Valorem Tax on Offshore Vessels[3]	$21,788,679	$21,294,562	$21,182,067	$21,606,000	$22,038,000
66. Ad Valorem Tax Paid by Certain Telephone Companies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
67. Purchases from Prison Industry Enhancement Contractors	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
68. LA Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Assessment[3,4]	$10,801,063	$5,683,804	$5,505,079	$4,955,000	$2,973,000
69. Solar Energy System	$10,000,000	$9,825,320	$4,841,147	$4,829,000	***
70. Milk Producers[3]	$845,764	$902,772	$529,412	$800,000	$800,000
71. Conversion of Vehicles to Alternative Fuel[3]	$1,529,236	$976,583	$966,230	$725,000	$710,000
72. School Readiness Child Care[3]	$2,429,144	$1,711,496	$1,774,524	$1,810,000	$1,846,000
73. School Readiness Child Care Provider[3]	$3,107,965	$3,405,395	$2,525,366	$2,576,000	$2,627,000
74. School Readiness Child Care Directors and Staff[3]	$9,241,617	$9,593,016	$12,284,026	$12,579,000	$12,881,000

Footnotes for Individual Income Tax

1. The FYE 6-18 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
3. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
4. The estimated revenue loss includes credits claimed on a stand alone form for taxpayers not required to file an individual income tax return.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Credits *...Continued*					
75. School Readiness Business-Supported Child Care[1]	($13,651)	$56,518	$54,747	$54,000	$53,000
76. School Readiness Fees and Grants to Resource and Referral Agencies[1]	$615,079	$893,056	$890,263	$908,000	$926,000
Rebates					
77. Donations to School Tuition Organization	$1,932,267	$2,553,878	$3,715,520	$200,000	$0
Total State Revenue Loss	**$1,326,345,736**	**$1,310,648,767**	**$1,074,497,897**	**$1,125,071,000**	**$1,097,420,000**
Exemptions Required by the State Constitution, Federal Law or US Constitution					
78. Federal Income Tax Deduction[1]	$806,266,935	$824,420,063	$743,982,604	$736,543,000	$721,812,000
79. Interest on United States Government Obligations[1]	$2,074,421	$1,961,647	$2,257,114	$2,302,000	$2,256,000
80. Native American Income[1]	$230,763	$199,475	$180,264	$177,000	$173,000
Total Individual Income Tax Revenue Loss	**$2,134,917,855**	**$2,137,229,952**	**$1,820,917,879**	**$1,864,093,000**	**$1,821,661,000**

Footnotes for Individual Income Tax

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Corporation Income Tax

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Exemptions and Exclusions					
1. Credit Unions	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
2. Certain Foreign Corporations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
3. Electric Cooperatives	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
4. State Banking Corporations and Shareholders	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
5. Dividends from National Banking Corporations and State Banking Corporations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
6. Interest on State or Local Government Obligations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
7. Certain Exempt Entities	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
8. Governmental Subsidies for Operating Public Transportation Systems	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
9. Subchapter S Corporation[1]	$503,466,252	$497,623,725	$534,423,306	$561,144,000	$572,367,000
10. Compensation for Disaster Services	***	***	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
Deductions					
11. Percentage Depletion	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
12. Net Louisiana Operating Loss[1]	$168,552,680	$154,541,409	$184,906,221	$188,604,000	$192,376,000
13. I.R.C. Section 280E Expense	***	***	***	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
14. I.R.C. Section 280C Expense	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
15. Interest Income and Dividend Income	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
16. Hurricane Recovery Entity Benefits	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
17. Employment of Qualified Disabled Individuals	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Preferential Tax Rate					
18. Pass-Through Entity Tax Election	***	***	***	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
Credits					
19. Insurance Company Premium Tax[1]	$39,696,437	$45,158,047	$51,449,871	$52,479,000	$53,529,000
20. Bone Marrow Donor Expense	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
21. Employment of Certain First-Time Nonviolent Offenders	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
22. Donations to Assist Qualified Playgrounds	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

Footnotes for Corporation Income Tax

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Credits *...Continued*					
23. Contribution of Tangible Property of a Sophisticated and Technological Nature to Educational Institutions	$470,392	$0	$3,502,475	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
24. Employee and Dependent Health Insurance Coverage	***	***	***	***	***
25. Donations to Public Elementary or Secondary Schools	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
26. Debt Issuance Cost	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
27. Donations of Property to Certain Offices and Agencies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
28. Donations of Materials, Equipment, or Instructors Made to Certain Training Providers	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
29. Employment of the Previously Unemployed	$0	$0	$0	***	***
30. Purchase of Qualified Recycling Equipment	Negligible	$0	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
31. Louisiana Basic-Skills Training	$0	$0	$0	***	***
32. Apprenticeship[1]	$39,477	$22,132	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
33. New Jobs[1]	$548,543	$327,307	$101,004	$99,000	$97,000
34. Certain Refunds Issued by Utilities	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
35. Hiring Eligible Re-Entrants	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
36. Neighborhood Assistance	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
37. Rehabilitation of Historic Structures[1]	$21,233,856	$14,219,678	$17,449,417	$33,839,000	$27,748,000
38. Louisiana Community Development Financial Institutions Act	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
39. Low-Income Housing	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
40. Donations to School Tuition Organization	***	***	$0	$3,049,000	$3,849,000
41. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax[1,2]	$236,619,657	$276,846,856	$149,749,091	$152,744,000	$155,799,000
42. Ad Valorem Tax on Natural Gas[1,2]	$1,509,820	$4,003,602	$3,255,730	$3,321,000	$3,387,000
43. Ad Valorem Tax on Offshore Vessels[1,2]	$14,916,466	$20,937,195	$24,107,262	$26,518,000	$29,170,000
44. Ad Valorem Tax Paid by Certain Telephone Companies[1,2]	$19,732,120	$11,501,323	$12,243,051	$12,488,000	$12,738,000
45. Purchases from Prison Industry Enhancement Contractors[2]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

Footnotes for Corporation Income Tax

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The estimated revenue losses for FYE 6-17 and 6-18 include the total revenue losses for corporation income and franchise taxes.

Corporation Income Tax

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Credits *...Continued*					
46. LA Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Assessment[1,2]	$1,762,890	$651,267	$417,830	$313,000	$157,000
47. Solar Energy System	$6,832,096	$2,737,840	$0	$2,262,000	***
48. Milk Producers[2,3]	$90,144	$72,000	$78,192	$85,000	$85,000
49. Conversion of Vehicles to Alternative Fuel[2]	$2,358,066	($1,384,661)	$410,267	$300,000	$300,000
50. School Readiness Child Care Provider[2,3]	$1,840,415	$1,984,034	$2,314,008	$2,360,000	$2,407,000
51. School Readiness Business-Supported Child Care[2,3]	$259,333	$224,147	$324,931	$331,000	$338,000
52. School Readiness Fees and Grants to Resource and Referral Agencies[2,3]	$190,119	$171,956	$216,826	$221,000	$226,000
Rebates					
53. Donations to School Tuition Organization	$1,207,522	$4,191,420	$3,291,605	$800,000	$0
Total State Revenue Loss	**$1,021,326,285**	**$1,033,829,277**	**$988,241,087**	**$1,040,957,000**	**$1,054,573,000**
Exemptions Required by the State Constitution					
54. Federal Income Tax Deduction[2]	$142,579,157	$130,590,949	$119,796,414	$107,817,000	$102,426,000
Total Corporation Income Tax Revenue Loss	**$1,163,905,442**	**$1,164,420,226**	**$1,108,037,501**	**$1,148,774,000**	**$1,156,999,000**

Footnotes for Corporation Income Tax

1. The estimated revenue loss includes credits claimed on a stand alone form for taxpayers not required to file a corporation income tax return.
2. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
3. The estimated revenue losses for FYE 6-17 and 6-18 include the total revenue losses for corporation income and franchise taxes.

Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
1. Atchafalaya Trace Heritage Area Development Zone Tax Exemption	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2. Brownfields Investor Tax Credit[1]	$18,028	$54,177	$23,039	Negligible	Negligible
3. Cane River Heritage Tax Credit	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4. Ports of Louisiana Tax Credits	$0	$0	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
5. Motion Picture Investor Tax Credit	$205,833,457	$180,000,000	$180,000,000	$180,000,000	$180,000,000
6. Research and Development Tax Credit[1]	$6,737,652	$5,628,809	$5,411,914	$7,000,000	$7,000,000
7. Digital Interactive Media & Software Tax Credit[1]	$5,893,722	$15,303,530	$28,954,715	$75,000,000	$31,700,000
8. Louisiana Motion Picture Incentive Program	$0	***	***	***	***
9. Louisiana Capital Companies Tax Credit Program[2]	Negligible	Negligible	$0	Negligible	Negligible
10. New Markets Tax Credit[1]	$2,189,408	$2,161,746	($3,160,825)	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
11. University Research and Development Parks	$0	***	***	***	***
12. Industrial Tax Equalization Program[1]	$14,546,789	$7,361,298	$12,476,870	$6,000,000	$14,500,000
13. Exemptions for Manufacturing Establishments	$0	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
14. Enterprise Zones[1]	$42,610,018	$33,813,812	$23,647,553	$52,000,000	$40,000,000
15. Sound Recording Investor Tax Credit	$81,550	$41,673	$15,372	$330,000	$611,000
16. Urban Revitalization Tax Incentive Program	$0	***	***	***	***
17. Mentor-Protégé Tax Credit[2]	$0	***	***	***	***
18. Technology Commercialization Credit and Jobs Program[2]	$116,650	$70,399	$0	***	***
19. Angel Investor Tax Credit Program[1]	$1,462,796	$2,053,848	$1,888,556	$4,000,000	$4,000,000
20. Musical & Theatrical Productions Tax Credit[1]	$11,339,194	$6,058,852	$2,300,386	$6,500,000	$6,000,000
21. Retention and Modernization Credit[1]	$3,672,320	$4,070,813	$6,242,541	$9,000,000	$10,500,000
22. Green Jobs Industries Credit	***	***	***	***	***
23. Louisiana Quality Jobs Program	$99,342,295	$99,949,313	$140,484,483	$160,000,000	$165,000,000
24. Corporate Tax Apportionment Program	$0	$0	***	***	***
25. Corporate Headquarters Relocation Program	$0	***	***	***	***
26. Competitive Projects Payroll Incentive Program	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
27. Procurement Processing Company Rebate Program	$4,211,331	$10,102,211	$19,026,366	$25,000,000	$28,652,000
Total Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts Revenue Loss	**$398,055,210**	**$366,670,481**	**$417,310,970**	**$526,330,000**	**$489,463,000**

Footnotes for Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts

1. The FYE 6-17 and FYE 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Petroleum Products Tax

	Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
	Gasoline Tax Exemptions					
1.	Casinghead Gasoline	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
2.	Aviation Gasoline	$142,673	$162,531	$147,822	$143,000	$144,000
	Gasoline Tax Refunds					
3.	School Bus Drivers	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
4.	Farmers, Fishermen, and Aircraft	$16,105	$15,811	$15,413	$17,000	$18,000
	Gasoline Tax Discount					
5.	Timely Filing and Payment by Suppliers/Permissive Suppliers	$2,412,108	$2,237,963	$2,073,158	$1,748,000	$1,591,000
	Diesel Fuels Tax Exemption					
6.	Dyed Diesel and Dyed Kerosene Gallons Removed for Non-Highway Purposes	$132,281,446	$145,963,707	$157,468,723	$143,956,000	$143,835,000
	Diesel Fuels Tax Refunds					
7.	School Bus Drivers	$211,253	$174,357	$158,345	$155,000	$143,000
8.	Diesel Fuels Used in Licensed Vehicles by Commercial Fishermen	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
9.	Undyed Diesel Fuels Used for Nontaxable Purposes	$603,765	$709,768	$675,046	$525,000	$541,000
	Diesel Fuels Tax Discount					
10.	Timely Filing and Payment by Suppliers/Permissive Suppliers	$700,331	$664,165	$702,697	$604,000	$581,000
	Special Fuels Tax Refunds					
11.	School Bus Owners	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Special Fuels Tax Discount					
12.	Timely Filing and Payment by Dealers	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Inspection Fee Exemptions					
13.	Gasoline and Undyed Diesel Brought into Louisiana in Fuel Supply Tanks of Interstate Motor Fuel Users	$42,912	$36,687	$41,297	$39,000	$37,000
14.	Undyed Diesel Fuel Used by Commercial Fishermen	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
15.	Diesel Fuels Used in or Distributed to Seagoing Vessels	$721,592	$721,098	$701,322	$573,000	$539,000
16.	Exports of Gasoline or Diesel Fuels	$669,588	$720,690	$899,827	$795,000	$930,000
	Total State Revenue Loss	**$137,801,773**	**$151,406,777**	**$162,883,650**	**$148,555,000**	**$148,359,000**
	Federally Imposed Exemptions					
17.	Gasoline and Diesel Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies	$359,526	$65,147	$1,759,250	$8,742,000	$8,742,000
18.	Interstate Gasoline and Diesel Shipments/Exports	$86,079,905	$92,125,305	$110,815,319	$90,811,000	$111,696,000
	Total Revenue Loss from Federally Imposed Exemptions	**$86,439,431**	**$92,190,452**	**$112,574,569**	**$99,553,000**	**$120,438,000**
	Total Petroleum Products Tax Revenue Loss	**$224,241,204**	**$243,597,229**	**$275,458,219**	**$248,108,000**	**$268,797,000**

Natural Resources - *Severance Tax*

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Natural Gas Exclusions					
1. Injection	$1,007,915	$895,310	$1,002,607	$639,000	$639,000
2. Produced Outside the State of Louisiana	$35,643	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
3. Flared or Vented	$405,011	$475,791	$633,021	$749,000	$801,000
4. Consumed in Field Operations	$4,874,853	$3,981,224	$4,217,562	$3,811,000	$3,277,000
5. Consumed in the Production of Natural Resources in the State of Louisiana	Negligible	$0	$0	$0	$0
6. Used in the Manufacture of Carbon Black	$123,068	$140,950	$81,885	$100,000	$74,000
Natural Gas Suspensions					
7. Horizontal Wells	$83,190,848	$94,966,566	$167,077,513	$186,750,000	$186,750,000
8. Inactive Wells	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
9. Deep Wells	$3,202,373	$727,254	$1,138,275	$361,000	$253,000
Natural Gas Special Rates					
10. Incapable Oil-Well Gas	$441,959	$358,989	$391,495	$505,000	$409,000
11. Incapable Gas-Well Gas	$12,439,325	$12,347,264	$12,900,724	$12,805,000	$11,012,000
12. Orphan Wells	***	***	$0	$0	$0
13. Inactive Wells	***	***	$107,409	$74,000	$74,000
Natural Gas Incentive					
14. Produced Water Injection - Gas Wells	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Oil Deduction					
15. Trucking, Barging, and Pipeline Fees	$440,958	$474,716	$647,521	$465,000	$586,000
Oil Suspensions					
16. Horizontal Wells	$9,292,722	$8,344,936	$13,286,861	$3,362,000	$3,496,000
17. Inactive Wells	$413,089	($92,126)	($36,554)	***	***
18. Deep Wells	$4,532,839	$978,048	$5,313,544	$1,911,000	$1,586,000
19. Tertiary Recovery	$15,880,871	$17,559,891	$20,250,361	$9,236,000	$10,898,000
Oil Special Rates					
20. Incapable Oil Wells	$4,993,718	$5,096,986	$5,594,713	$5,238,000	$5,395,000
21. Stripper Oil Wells	$19,012,314	$21,417,408	$23,840,014	$23,156,000	$24,777,000
22. Stripper Oil Wells - Value Less than $20 per Barrel	$0	$0	Negligible	$0	$0

Natural Resources - *Severance Tax*

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Oil Special Rates *...Continued*					
23. Orphan Wells	***	***	$0	$0	$0
24. Inactive Wells	***	***	$557,328	$410,000	$410,000
25. Salvage Oil	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
26. Horizontal Mining and Drilling Projects	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Oil Incentive					
27. Produced Water Injection - Oil Wells	$15,766	$11,724	$31,724	$41,000	$45,000
Mineral Exemption					
28. Owned and Severed by Political Subdivisions	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Rebates					
29. Louisiana Mega-Project Energy Assistance	$0	***	***	***	***
Total State Revenue Loss	**$160,303,272**	**$167,684,931**	**$257,036,003**	**$249,613,000**	**$250,482,000**
Federally Imposed Exemptions					
30. U.S. Government Royalty - Gas Wells	$124,004	$148,450	$175,432	$278,000	$256,000
31. U.S. Government Royalty - Oil Wells	$263,538	$407,994	$498,604	$301,000	$340,000
Total Revenue Loss from Federally Imposed Exemptions	**$387,542**	**$556,444**	**$674,036**	**$579,000**	**$596,000**
Total Natural Resources - Severance Tax Revenue Loss	**$160,690,814**	**$168,241,375**	**$257,710,039**	**$250,192,000**	**$251,078,000**

Tobacco Tax

	Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
	Discounts					
1.	Tobacco Stamps	$14,798,916	$13,549,653	$12,823,515	$12,369,000	$12,122,000
2.	Timely Filing and Payment	$1,817,267	$1,782,873	$1,959,328	$2,015,000	$2,156,000
	Exemptions					
3.	Sales to State Institutions	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
	Refunds					
4.	Return of Taxable Cigarettes to the Manufacturer	$405,463	$375,812	$269,542	$254,000	$226,000
5.	Return of Taxable Product to the Manufacturer	###	###	###	###	###
6.	Return of Taxable Vapor Product by Retail Dealer to the Manufacturer	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Total State Revenue Loss	**$17,021,646**	**$15,708,338**	**$15,052,385**	**$14,638,000**	**$14,504,000**
	Federally Imposed Tax Exemptions					
7.	Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies	###	###	###	###	###
8.	Interstate Shipments of Cigarettes	$170,264,049	$147,576,265	$137,688,846	$136,891,000	$128,678,000
9.	Interstate Shipments of Tobacco Products	###	###	###	###	###
	Total Revenue Loss from Federally Imposed Exemptions	**$170,264,049**	**$147,576,265**	**$137,688,846**	**$136,891,000**	**$128,678,000**
	Other Exemptions	**$11,834,506**	**$12,006,475**	**$13,393,509**	**$13,300,000**	**$13,965,000**
	Total Tobacco Tax Revenue Loss	**$199,120,201**	**$175,291,078**	**$166,134,740**	**$164,829,000**	**$157,147,000**

Footnotes for Tobacco Tax

Included in the row labeled Other Exemptions.

Corporation Franchise Tax

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Exemptions and Exclusions					
1. Agricultural Cooperative, Farmer Credit, and Farmers' Credit Cooperative Associations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
2. Cooperative Marketing Associations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
3. Credit Unions	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
4. Limited Liability Companies	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
5. Certain Foreign Corporations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
6. Electric Cooperatives	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
7. Certain Entities	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
Deductions					
8. Bank-Holding Corporations	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
9. Public-Utility Holding Corporations	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
10. Public Water Utility Companies	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
11. Members of Controlled Groups that Include a Telephone Corporation	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
12. Regulated Utility Companies	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
13. Holding Company	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Credits					
14. Donations to Assist Qualified Playgrounds	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
15. Debt Issuance Costs	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
16. Donations to Public Elementary or Secondary Schools[1]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
17. Donations of Materials, Equipment, or Instructors Made to Certain Training Providers	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
18. Employment of the Previously Unemployed	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
19. Purchase of a Qualified Recycling Equipment[2]	$206,975	$18,460	$19,812	$12,000	$15,000
20. Louisiana Basic-Skills Training	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
21. Apprenticeship[2]	$31,641	$26,484	$14,981	$12,000	$12,000
22. Rehabilitation of Historic Structures[2]	$8,701,674	$12,700,613	$15,587,360	$30,228,000	$24,787,000

Footnotes for Corporation Franchise Tax

1. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation
2. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Corporation Franchise Tax

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Credits *...Continued*					
23. Louisiana Capital Investment	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
24. Louisiana Community Development Financial Institutions Act	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
25. Low-Income Housing	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
26. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax	See note 1	See note 1	$103,288,605	$105,354,000	$107,461,000
27. Ad Valorem Tax on Natural Gas	See note 1	See note 1	$4,001,660	$4,082,000	$4,164,000
28. Ad Valorem Tax on Offshore Vessels	See note 1	See note 1	$20,608,502	$21,021,000	$21,441,000
29. Ad Valorem Tax Paid by Certain Telephone Companies	See note 1	See note 1	$1,468,727	$1,498,000	$1,528,000
30. Purchases from Prison Industry Enhancement Contractors	See note 1	See note 1	$0	$0	$0
31. Milk Producers	See note 1	See note 1	$0	$0	$0
32. School Readiness Child Care Provider	See note 1	See note 1	$366,032	$373,000	$380,000
33. School Readiness Business-Supported Child Care	See note 1	See note 1	$98,772	$101,000	$103,000
34. School Readiness Fees and Grants to Resource & Referral Agencies	See note 1	See note 1	$91,164	$93,000	$95,000
Total Corporation Franchise Tax Revenue Loss	**$8,940,290**	**$12,745,557**	**$145,545,615**	**$162,774,000**	**$159,986,000**

Footnotes for Corporation Franchise Tax

1. The estimated revenue loss for this credit is included in the total revenue loss for corporation income tax.

Fiduciary Income Tax

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Exemptions and Exclusions					
1. Interest on State or Local Government Obligations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
2. Resident Estates and Trusts Exemption[1]	$405,986	$510,015	$521,010	$531,000	$542,000
3. S Bank Income[1]	$464,338	$509,256	$383,604	$391,000	$399,000
4. Compensation for Disaster Services	***	***	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
Deductions					
5. Percentage Depletion[1]	$199,695	$60,328	$58,176	$59,000	$60,000
6. Employment of Qualified Disabled Individuals	$0	$0	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
Credits					
7. Net Income Taxes Paid to Other States[1]	$2,013,108	$1,270,241	$1,630,138	$1,663,000	$1,696,000
8. Contribution of Tangible Property of a Sophisticated and Technological Nature to Educational Institutions	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
9. Certain Refunds Issued by Utilities	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
10. Employment of Certain First-Time Nonviolent Offenders	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
11. Bone Marrow Donor Expense	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
12. Employment of the Previously Unemployed	$0	$0	$0	***	***
13. Purchase of Qualified Recycling Equipment	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
14. Donations to Assist Qualified Playgrounds	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
15. Louisiana Basic-Skills Training	$0	$0	$0	***	***
16. Debt Issuance Costs	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
17. Donations of Materials, Equipment, or Instructors Made to Certain Training Providers	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
18. Rehabilitation of Historic Structures[1]	$1,752,335	$3,395,987	$1,790,563	$3,472,000	$2,847,000
19. Apprenticeship	$28,266	$12,045	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
20. Donations to School Tuition Organization	***	***	$0	$0	$0
21. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax[1]	$108,510	$430,443	$970,289	$990,000	$1,010,000

Footnotes for Fiduciary Income Tax

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Fiduciary Income Tax

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Credits *...Continued*					
22. Ad Valorem Tax on Natural Gas	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
23. Ad Valorem Tax on Offshore Vessels[1]	$18,319	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
24. Ad Valorem Tax Paid by Certain Telephone Companies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
25. Purchases from Prison Industry Enhancement Contractors	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
26. LA Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Assessment[1]	$19,218	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
27. Solar Energy System	See note 2	See note 2	$0	***	***
28. Milk Producers	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
29. Conversion of Vehicles to Alternative Fuel	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Rebates					
30. Donations to School Tuition Organization	$0	$0	$0	***	***
Total State Revenue Loss	**$5,009,775**	**$6,188,315**	**$5,353,780**	**$7,106,000**	**$6,554,000**
Exemptions Required by the State Constitution or Federal Law					
31. Federal Income Tax Deduction[3]	$11,980,895	$10,358,667	$6,893,788	$7,032,000	$7,173,000
32. Interest on United States Government Obligations[3]	$147,762	$242,317	$165,846	$169,000	$172,000
Total Fiduciary Income Tax Revenue Loss	**$17,138,432**	**$16,789,299**	**$12,413,414**	**$14,307,000**	**$13,899,000**

Footnotes for Fiduciary Income Tax

1. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The estimated revenue loss for this credit is included in the total revenue loss for individual income tax.
3. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Liquors - *Alcoholic Beverage Tax*

	Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
	Low Alcohol Tax Discount					
1.	Timely Filing and Payment	$619,997	$594,533	$572,009	$597,000	$567,000
	Low Alcohol, Liquor and Wine Tax Refund/Credit					
2.	Products Returned to Manufacturer or Destroyed by a Dealer	$422,874	$114,970	$431,835	$512,000	$512,000
	Liquor and Wine Tax Exemptions					
3.	Antiseptic, Scientific, Religious, and Chemical Uses	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
	Liquor and Wine Tax Discount					
4.	Timely Filing and Payment	$925,006	$938,226	$956,857	$886,000	$886,000
	Total State Revenue Loss	**$1,967,877**	**$1,647,729**	**$1,960,701**	**$1,995,000**	**$1,965,000**
	Federally Imposed Exemptions					
	Low Alcohol Tax Exemptions					
5.	Interstate Shipments	$1,093,529	$1,026,889	$966,060	$986,000	$1,016,000
6.	Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies	$181,107	$154,231	$146,111	$149,000	$152,000
7.	Sales to Ships Engaged in Interstate or Foreign Commerce	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Liquor and Wine Tax Exemptions					
8.	Interstate Shipments of Alcoholic Beverages	$32,435	$25,313	$24,191	$118,000	$26,000
9.	Foreign Consul and Foreign Commerce	Negligible	Negligible	$13,154	Negligible	Negligible
10.	Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies	$43,953	$42,681	$40,080	$31,000	$44,000
	Total Revenue Loss from Federally Imposed Exemptions	**$1,351,024**	**$1,249,114**	**$1,189,596**	**$1,284,000**	**$1,238,000**
	Total Liquors - Alcoholic Beverage Tax Revenue Loss	**$3,318,901**	**$2,896,843**	**$3,150,297**	**$3,279,000**	**$3,203,000**

Miscellaneous Taxes

	Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
	Exemptions					
	Hazardous Waste Disposal Tax					
1.	Timely Payment	$14,024	$11,931	$14,608	$13,000	$13,000
	Total Hazardous Waste Disposal Tax Revenue Loss	**$14,024**	**$11,931**	**$14,608**	**$13,000**	**$13,000**
	Industrial Hemp-Derived CBD Tax					
2.	CBD Products Approved for Marketing as a Prescription Medication	***	***	***	NRR	NRR
3.	CBD Products Recommended for Therapeutic Use Pursuant to R.S. 40:1046	***	***	***	NRR	NRR
	Total Industrial Hemp-Derived CBD Tax Revenue Loss	***	***	***	**NRR**	**NRR**
	Oil Spill Contingency Fee					
4.	Timely Payment[1]	$37,060	$41,583	$39,736	$38,000	$39,000
	Total Oil Spill Contingency Fee Revenue Loss	**$37,060**	**$41,583**	**$39,736**	**$38,000**	**$39,000**
	Public Utilities & Carriers Taxes					
	Inspection and Supervision Fee					
5.	Ten-Mile Zone	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
6.	Power Cost	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
	Transportation and Communication Utilities Tax					
7.	Seven-Mile Zone	$1,404,927	$2,372,946	$2,351,057	$2,085,000	$2,252,000
	Total Public Utilities and Carriers Taxes Revenue Loss	**$1,404,927**	**$2,372,946**	**$2,351,057**	**$2,085,000**	**$2,252,000**
	Telecommunication Tax for the Deaf					
8.	Timely Payment	$11,597	$49,063	$71,580	$72,000	$72,000
9.	Prepaid Wireless Devices and Wireless Devices Used for Data Only[1]	No data	No data	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Federally Imposed Tax Exemptions					
10.	Sales to the Federal Government and Its Agencies[1]	No data	No data	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Total Telecommunication Tax for the Deaf Revenue Loss	**$11,597**	**$49,063**	**$71,580**	**$72,000**	**$72,000**
	Total Miscellaneous Taxes Revenue Loss	**$1,467,608**	**$2,475,523**	**$2,476,981**	**$2,208,000**	**$2,376,000**

Footnotes for Miscellaneous Taxes

1. The 2019-2020 Tax Exemption Budget is the first to include the revenue loss for this exemption.

Tax Exemptions by Classification - Five-Year Estimated Revenue Loss

Part 5

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Agricultural/Rural[1,2]	$ 66,855,631	$ 82,636,768	$ 72,321,156	$ 74,033,000	$ 75,497,000
Business Environment[1,2]	735,883,587	790,575,832	897,562,896	898,360,000	914,001,000
Dealers and Vendors Compensation and Discounts[3]	40,262,916	39,030,278	39,365,008	38,897,000	38,993,000
Educational Breaks for Educational Institutions[2]	18,155,645	18,408,703	25,007,127	21,982,000	21,957,000
Educational Breaks for Taxpayers[2]	41,968,385	36,671,831	37,692,922	39,625,000	40,266,000
Louisiana Constitutional Mandates[1,2]	2,453,574,478	2,477,221,134	2,297,535,656	2,306,793,000	2,315,919,000
Normal Tax Structure[1,2,3,4]	1,666,289,685	1,628,809,481	1,722,763,003	1,761,082,000	1,800,418,000
Retirement, Disability and Military[1,2]	272,934,714	283,655,470	309,834,068	323,947,000	329,242,000
Sales Tax - Alternative Reporting Methods or Statutorily Prescribed Methods of Taxation[1]	0	0	0	0	0
Specialty Sales Tax Exemptions[1]	56,953,759	60,233,778	51,756,232	52,029,000	53,063,000
Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts[2]	492,208,257	477,557,849	495,081,695	676,733,000	612,849,000
Miscellaneous[1,2,4]	865,611,390	832,005,088	618,207,191	593,386,000	572,407,000
Summary of Total Revenue Loss by Classification	**$ 6,710,698,447**	**$ 6,726,806,212**	**$ 6,567,126,954**	**$ 6,786,867,000**	**$ 6,774,612,000**

Due to the potential of taxpayer reporting errors on Form R-1029, *Louisiana Department of Revenue Sales Tax Return*, there is a risk of classification errors for sales tax revenue losses reported in the Tax Exemption Budget document.

Footnotes for Tax Exemptions by Classification

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses have been restated to include the revenue losses for additional Sales Tax exemptions which have been reclassified into this exemption classification.
2. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this classification have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
3. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses have been restated to include the revenue losses for Oil Spill Contingency Fee, which were not included in previous reports.
4. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses have been restated to include the revenue losses for a Telecommunication Tax for the Deaf exemption which were not included in previous reports.

Agricultural/Rural

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Corporation Franchise Tax					
1. Agricultural Cooperative, Farmer Credit, and Farmers' Credit Cooperative Associations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
2. Cooperative Marketing Associations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
31. Milk Producers	See note 1	See note 1	$0	$0	$0
Corporation Income Tax					
48. Milk Producers[2,3]	$90,144	$72,000	$78,192	$85,000	$85,000
Fiduciary Income Tax					
28. Milk Producers	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Individual Income Tax					
35. Gasoline & Special Fuels Taxes for Commercial Fisherman	Negligible	$11,448	Negligible	Negligible	$0
70. Milk Producers[2]	$845,764	$902,772	$529,412	$800,000	$800,000
Petroleum Products Tax					
4. Farmers, Fishermen, and Aircraft	$16,105	$15,811	$15,413	$17,000	$18,000
8. Diesel Fuels Used in Licensed Vehicles by Commercial Fishermen	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
14. Undyed Diesel Fuel Used by Commercial Fishermen	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sales Tax					
37. Sales of Raw Agricultural Commodities	$17,161,045	$21,817,871	$20,653,376	$21,066,000	$21,488,000
58. First $50,000 of New Farm Equipment Used in Poultry Production	See number 145	See number 145	See number 145	See number 145	See number 145
72. Pharmaceuticals Administered to Livestock for Agricultural Purposes	$271,986	$110,688	$92,521	$94,000	$96,000
95. Sales of Farm Products Direct from the Farm	$13,451,578	$15,952,703	$5,781,819	$5,897,000	$6,015,000
96. Livestock Sold at Market and Racehorses Claimed at Races in Louisiana	$65,527	$263,367	$39,683	$40,000	$41,000
97. Feed and Feed Additives for Animals Held for Business Purposes	$118,625	$192,835	$1,541,835	$1,573,000	$1,604,000
98. Materials Used in the Production or Harvesting of Crawfish	$256,551	$278,639	$130,605	$133,000	$136,000
99. Bait and Feed Used in the Production or Harvesting of Crawfish	$378,982	$517,819	$465,009	$474,000	$484,000
100. Materials Used in the Production or Harvesting of Catfish	$56,371	$38,280	$35,524	$36,000	$37,000

Footnotes for Agricultural/Rural

1. The estimated revenue loss for this credit is included in the total revenue loss for corporation income tax.
2. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
3. The estimated revenue losses for FYE 6-17 and 6-18 include the total revenue losses for corporation income and franchise taxes.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Sales Tax *...Continued*					
101. Farm Products Produced and Used by the Farmer	$3,522,928	$8,671,996	$8,294,148	$8,460,000	$8,629,000
104. Steam Used in Processing of Raw Agricultural Product	***	***	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
108. Sales of Fertilizers and Containers to Farmers	See number 124	See number 124	See number 124	See number 124	See number 124
124. Sales of Seeds for Planting Crops	$17,138,940	$17,388,257	$16,930,889	$17,270,000	$17,615,000
127. Sales of Pesticides for Agricultural Purposes	$1,766,984	$1,876,563	$1,968,331	$2,008,000	$2,048,000
142. Purchases of Supplies, Fuels, and Repair Services for Boats Used by Commercial Fishermen	$631,822	$779,223	$652,649	$666,000	$679,000
143. Certain Seafood-Processing Facilities	$59,245	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
144. Certain Purchases by Student Farmers	***	***	***	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
145. First $50,000 of the Sales Price of Certain Farm Equipment and Attachments	$7,485,641	$9,441,325	$4,738,798	$4,834,000	$4,930,000
150. Sales of Certain Fuels Used for Farm Purposes	$3,463,464	$4,156,268	$10,195,537	$10,399,000	$10,607,000
174. Sales of Polyroll Tubing	$73,929	$148,903	$177,415	$181,000	$185,000
Total Agricultural/Rural Revenue Loss[1]	**$66,855,631**	**$82,636,768**	**$72,321,156**	**$74,033,000**	**$75,497,000**

Footnotes for Agricultural/Rural

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses have been restated to include the revenue losses for additional Sales Tax exemptions which have been reclassified into this exemption classification.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT- GENERAL					
Corporation Franchise Tax					
3. Credit Unions	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
4. Limited Liability Companies	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
5. Certain Foreign Corporations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
6. Electric Cooperatives	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
7. Certain Entities	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
8. Bank-Holding Corporations	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
9. Public-Utility Holding Corporations	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
10. Public Water Utility Companies	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
11. Members of Controlled Groups that Include a Telephone Corporation	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
12. Regulated Utility Companies	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
13. Holding Company	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Corporation Income Tax					
1. Credit Unions	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
2. Certain Foreign Corporations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
3. Electric Cooperatives	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
4. State Banking Corporations and Shareholders	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
5. Dividends from National Banking Corporations and State Banking Corporations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
7. Certain Exempt Entities	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
11. Percentage Depletion	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
34. Certain Refunds Issued by Utilities	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Fiduciary Income Tax					
5. Percentage Depletion[1]	$199,695	$60,328	$58,176	$59,000	$60,000
9. Certain Refunds Issued by Utilities	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Miscellaneous Taxes					
5. Ten-Mile Zone (Inspection and Supervision Fee)	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
6. Power Cost (Inspection and Supervision Fee)	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
7. Seven-Mile Zone (Transportation and Communication Utilities Tax)	$1,404,927	$2,372,946	$2,351,057	$2,085,000	$2,252,000

Footnotes for Business Environment

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT - GENERAL *...Continued*					
Natural Resources - Severance Tax					
1. Injection (Gas)	$1,007,915	$895,310	$1,002,607	$639,000	$639,000
3. Flared or Vented (Gas)	$405,011	$475,791	$633,021	$749,000	$801,000
Petroleum Products Tax					
1. Casinghead Gasoline	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
2. Aviation Gasoline	$142,673	$162,531	$147,822	$143,000	$144,000
6. Dyed Diesel and Dyed Kerosene Gallons Removed for Non-Highway Purposes	$132,281,446	$145,963,707	$157,468,723	$143,956,000	$143,835,000
9. Undyed Diesel Fuels Used for Nontaxable Purposes	$603,765	$709,768	$675,046	$525,000	$541,000
Sales Tax					
9. Manufacturers Rebates on New Motor Vehicles	$12,716,717	$13,164,497	$22,569,672	$23,021,000	$23,481,000
31. Purchases of Automobiles for Lease or Rental	$72,866,006	$69,765,318	$64,565,887	$65,857,000	$67,174,000
161. Certain Trucks and Trailers Used 80 Percent in Interstate Commerce	$16,005,008	$20,831,595	$22,530,441	$22,981,000	$23,441,000
162. Certain Contract Carrier Buses Used 80 Percent in Interstate Commerce	See number 161	See number 161	$0	***	***
163. Rail Rolling Stock Sold or Leased in Louisiana	$1,494,355	$614,037	$27,265	$28,000	$28,000
Total Business Environment - General Revenue Loss	**$239,127,518**	**$255,015,828**	**$272,029,717**	**$260,043,000**	**$262,396,000**
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT - INVENTORY TAX/AD VALOREM TAX					
Corporation Franchise Tax					
26. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax	See note 1	See note 1	$103,288,605	$105,354,000	$107,461,000
27. Ad Valorem Tax on Natural Gas	See note 1	See note 1	$4,001,660	$4,082,000	$4,164,000
28. Ad Valorem Tax on Offshore Vessels	See note 1	See note 1	$20,608,502	$21,021,000	$21,441,000
29. Ad Valorem Tax Paid by Certain Telephone Companies	See note 1	See note 1	$1,468,727	$1,498,000	$1,528,000
Corporation Income Tax					
41. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax[2, 3]	$236,619,657	$276,846,856	$149,749,091	$152,744,000	$155,799,000
42. Ad Valorem Tax on Natural Gas[2, 3]	$1,509,820	$4,003,602	$3,255,730	$3,321,000	$3,387,000
43. Ad Valorem Tax on Offshore Vessels[2, 3]	$14,916,466	$20,937,195	$24,107,262	$26,518,000	$29,170,000
44. Ad Valorem Tax Paid by Certain Telephone Companies[2, 3]	$19,732,120	$11,501,323	$12,243,051	$12,488,000	$12,738,000

Footnotes for Business Environment

1. The estimated revenue loss for this credit is included in the total revenue loss for corporation income tax.
2. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
3. The estimated revenue losses for FYE 6-17 and 6-18 include the total revenue losses for corporation income and franchise taxes.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT - INVENTORY TAX/AD VALOREM TAX *...Continued*					
Fiduciary Income Tax					
21. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax[1]	$108,510	$430,443	$970,289	$990,000	$1,010,000
22. Ad Valorem Tax on Natural Gas	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
23. Ad Valorem Tax on Offshore Vessels[2]	$18,319	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
24. Ad Valorem Tax Paid by Certain Telephone Companies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Individual Income Tax					
63. Inventory Tax /Ad Valorem Tax[1]	$26,862,290	$26,284,726	$24,484,201	$23,995,000	$23,515,000
64. Ad Valorem Tax on Natural Gas[3]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
65. Ad Valorem Tax on Offshore Vessels[1]	$21,788,679	$21,294,562	$21,182,067	$21,606,000	$22,038,000
66. Ad Valorem Tax Paid by Certain Telephone Companies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Business Environment - Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax Revenue Loss	**$321,555,861**	**$361,298,707**	**$365,359,185**	**$373,617,000**	**$382,251,000**
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT-BUSINESS UTILITIES SALES TAX					
Sales Tax					
13. Purchases of Electric Power and Natural Gas by Paper or Wood Products Manufacturing Facilities	$2,052,237	$2,283,491	$211,512	$216,000	$220,000
34. Natural Gas Used in the Production of Iron	$0	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106
35. Electricity for Chlor-Alkali Manufacturing Process	$4,794,208	$5,933,339	$10,662,359	$10,876,000	$11,093,000
44. Pelletized Paper Waste Used in a Permitted Boiler	$0	$0	$0	***	***
50. Natural Gas Held, Used, or Consumed in Providing Natural Gas Storage Services or Operating Natural Gas Storage Facilities	$82,043	$62,880	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
84. Use Tax on Residue or Byproducts Consumed by the Producer	Negligible	Negligible	$0	***	***
103. Sales of Steam - Nonresidential	See number 105	See number 105	See number 105	See number 105	See number 105
105. Sales of Water - Nonresidential	$1,518,102	$1,864,643	$4,477,430	$4,567,000	$4,658,000
106. Sales of Electric Power or Energy - Nonresidential	$45,681,993	$53,776,449	$141,701,536	$144,536,000	$147,426,000
107. Sale and Purchase of Electricity for Use in Production Activity of Stripper Wells	***	***	$0	Negligible	Negligible
109. Sales of Natural Gas - Nonresidential	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106
110. Energy Sources Used as Boiler Fuel, Except Refinery Gas	$0	***	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106
166. Utilities Used by Steelworks and Blast Furnaces	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106	See number 106
Total Business Environment - Business Utilities Sales Tax Revenue Loss	**$54,128,583**	**$63,920,802**	**$157,052,837**	**$160,195,000**	**$163,397,000**

Footnotes for Business Environment

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
3. The FYE 6-18 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Business Environment

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT-DIRECT INPUTS AND CONSUMABLES					
Natural Resources - Severance Tax					
4. Consumed in Field Operations (Gas)	$4,874,853	$3,981,224	$4,217,562	$3,811,000	$3,277,000
5. Consumed in the Production of Natural Resources in the State of Louisiana (Gas)	Negligible	$0	$0	$0	$0
6. Used in the Manufacture of Carbon Black (Gas)	$123,068	$140,950	$81,885	$100,000	$74,000
Sales Tax					
14. Purchases of Consumables by Paper and Wood Manufacturers and Loggers	$339,375	$1,174,633	$22,048,852	$22,490,000	$22,940,000
17. Rentals or Leases of Certain Oilfield Property to be Re-Leased or Re-Rented	$191,366	$337,160	$941,100	$960,000	$979,000
25. Leases or Rentals of Pallets Used in Packaging Products Produced by a Manufacturer	Negligible	Negligible	$0	***	***
Total Business Environment - Direct Inputs and Consumables Revenue Loss	**$5,528,662**	**$5,633,967**	**$27,289,399**	**$27,361,000**	**$27,270,000**
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT-MANUFACTURING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT					
Sales Tax					
7. Separately Stated Labor Charges on Property Repaired Out-of-State	$40,741	$167,930	$28,115	***	***
11. Purchases of Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment	$110,611,656	$101,181,477	$70,892,527	$72,310,000	$73,757,000
12. Purchases of Certain Machinery and Equipment Used to Produce a News Publication	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11
24. Property Used in the Manufacture, Production, or Extraction of Unblended Diesel	$12,693	$21,558	Negligible	***	***
42. Pollution Control Devices and Systems	$2,062,409	$355,721	$172,156	***	***
78. Purchases by Motor Vehicle Manufacturers	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11
79. Purchases by Glass Manufacturers	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11	See number 11
80. Purchases of Machinery and Equipment by Owners of Certain Radio Stations	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
81. Purchases of Machinery and Equipment by Certain Utilities	$1,324,615	$1,504,115	$3,428,535	$3,497,000	$3,567,000
141. Lease or Rental of Certain Vessels in Mineral Production	$1,490,849	$1,475,727	$1,310,425	$1,337,000	$1,363,000
Total Business Environment - Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment Revenue Loss	**$115,542,963**	**$104,706,528**	**$75,831,758**	**$77,144,000**	**$78,687,000**
Total Business Environment Revenue Loss[1]	**$735,883,587**	**$790,575,832**	**$897,562,896**	**$898,360,000**	**$914,001,000**

Footnotes for Business Environment

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses have been restated to include the revenue losses for additional Sales Tax exemptions which have been reclassified into this exemption classification.

Dealers and Vendors Compensation and Discounts

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Liquors - Alcoholic Beverage Tax					
1. Timely Filing and Payment (Low Alcohol)	$619,997	$594,533	$572,009	$597,000	$567,000
4. Timely Filing and Payment (Liquor and Wine)	$925,006	$938,226	$956,857	$886,000	$886,000
Miscellaneous Taxes					
1. Timely Payment (Hazardous Waste Disposal)	$14,024	$11,931	$14,608	$13,000	$13,000
4. Timely Payment (Oil Spill Contingency Fee)[1]	$37,060	$41,583	$39,736	$38,000	$39,000
8. Timely Payment (Telecommunication Tax for the Deaf)	$11,597	$49,063	$71,580	$72,000	$72,000
Petroleum Products Tax					
5. Timely Filing and Payment by Suppliers/Permissive Suppliers (Gasoline)	$2,412,108	$2,237,963	$2,073,158	$1,748,000	$1,591,000
10. Timely Filing and Payment by Suppliers/Permissive Suppliers (Diesel Fuels)	$700,331	$664,165	$702,697	$604,000	$581,000
12. Timely Filing and Payment by Dealers (Special Fuels)	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Tobacco Tax					
1. Tobacco Stamps	$14,798,916	$13,549,653	$12,823,515	$12,369,000	$12,122,000
2. Timely Filing and Payment	$1,817,267	$1,782,873	$1,959,328	$2,015,000	$2,156,000
Sales Tax					
194. Vendor's Compensation	$18,926,610	$19,160,288	$20,151,520	$20,555,000	$20,966,000
Total Dealers and Vendors Compensation and Discounts Revenue Loss	**$40,262,916**	**$39,030,278**	**$39,365,008**	**$38,897,000**	**$38,993,000**

Footnotes for Dealers and Vendors Compensation and Discounts

1. The 2019-2020 Tax Exemption Budget is the first to include the revenue loss for this exemption.

Educational Breaks for Educational Institutions

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Corporation Franchise Tax					
16. Donations to Public Elementary or Secondary Schools[1]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
17. Donations of Materials, Equipment, or Instructors made to Certain Training Providers	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
32. School Readiness Child Care Provider	See note 2	See note 2	$366,032	$373,000	$380,000
33. School Readiness Business-Supported Child Care	See note 2	See note 2	$98,772	$101,000	$103,000
34. School Readiness Fees and Grants to Resource and Referral Agencies	See note 2	See note 2	$91,164	$93,000	$95,000
Corporation Income Tax					
23. Contribution of Tangible Property of a Sophisticated and Technological Nature to Educational Institutions	$470,392	$0	$3,502,475	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
25. Donations to Public Elementary or Secondary Schools	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
28. Donations of Materials, Equipment, or Instructors Made to Certain Training Providers	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
50. School Readiness Child Care Provider[3,4]	$1,840,415	$1,984,034	$2,314,008	$2,360,000	$2,407,000
51. School Readiness Business-Supported Child Care[3,4]	$259,333	$224,147	$324,931	$331,000	$338,000
52. School Readiness Fees and Grants to Resource and Referral Agencies[3,4]	$190,119	$171,956	$216,826	$221,000	$226,000
Fiduciary Income Tax					
8. Contribution of Tangible Property of a Sophisticated and Technological Nature to Educational Institutions	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
17. Donations of Materials, Equipment, or Instructors Made to Certain Training Providers	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Individual Income Tax					
30. Contribution of Tangible Property of a Sophisticated and Technological Nature to Educational Institutions[4]	$777,232	$718,175	$965,542	$985,000	$492,000
47. Donations of Materials, Equipment, or Instructors made to Certain Training Providers	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
73. School Readiness Child Care Provider[4]	$3,107,965	$3,405,395	$2,525,366	$2,576,000	$2,627,000
74. School Readiness Child Care Directors and Staff[4]	$9,241,617	$9,593,016	$12,284,026	$12,579,000	$12,881,000
75. School Readiness Business-Supported Child Care[4]	($13,651)	$56,518	$54,747	$54,000	$53,000
76. School Readiness Fees and Grants to Resource and Referral Agencies[4]	$615,079	$893,056	$890,263	$908,000	$926,000

Footnotes for Educational Breaks for Educational Institutions

1. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The estimated revenue loss for this credit is included in the total revenue loss for corporation income tax.
3. The estimated revenue losses for FYE 6-17 and 6-18 include the total revenue losses for corporation income and franchise taxes.
4. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Educational Breaks for Educational Institutions

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Sales Tax					
21. Certain Educational Materials and Equipment Used for Classroom Instruction	$816,847	$470,399	$372,522	$380,000	$388,000
26. Purchases by Regionally Accredited Independent Educational Institutions	$792,811	$892,007	$909,834	$928,000	$947,000
51. Purchases by a Private Postsecondary Academic Degree-Granting Institution	Negligible	Negligible	$75,066	$77,000	$78,000
52. Purchases of Food Items for School Lunch or Breakfast Programs by Nonpublic Elementary or Secondary Schools	$57,486	Negligible	See number 118	See number 118	See number 118
83. Donations to Certain Schools	Negligible	Negligible	$15,553	$16,000	$16,000
146. New Vehicles Furnished by a Dealer for Driver-Education Programs	No data	No data	No data	***	***
Total Educational Breaks for Educational Institutions Revenue Loss	**$18,155,645**	**$18,408,703**	**$25,007,127**	**$21,982,000**	**$21,957,000**

Educational Breaks for Taxpayers

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Corporation Income Tax					
40. Donations to School Tuition Organization (credit)	***	***	$0	$3,049,000	$3,849,000
53. Donations to School Tuition Organization (rebate)	$1,207,522	$4,191,420	$3,291,605	$800,000	$0
Fiduciary Income Tax					
20. Donations to School Tuition Organization (credit)	***	***	$0	$0	$0
30. Donations to School Tuition Organization (rebate)	$0	$0	$0	***	***
Individual Income Tax					
19. START Savings Program Contribution[1]	$2,386,448	$2,575,609	$2,849,054	$2,992,000	$3,142,000
21. Teachers	***	***	***	***	***
25. Elementary & Secondary School Tuition[1]	$21,182,048	$21,334,684	$21,217,707	$21,642,000	$22,075,000
26. Educational Expenses for Home-Schooled Children[1]	$278,622	$300,749	$324,552	$331,000	$338,000
27. Fees and Other Educational Expenses for a Quality Public Education[1]	$2,849,023	$3,122,558	$3,279,201	$3,345,000	$3,412,000
33. Education[1]	$9,473,814	$707,080	$178,382	$100,000	$60,000
39. Educational Expense Incurred for a Degree Related to Law Enforcement[2]	$18,244	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***
58. Donations to School Tuition Organization (credit)	***	***	$904,032	$5,201,000	$5,401,000
72. School Readiness Child Care[1]	$2,429,144	$1,711,496	$1,774,524	$1,810,000	$1,846,000
77. Donations to School Tuition Organization (rebate)	$1,932,267	$2,553,878	$3,715,520	$200,000	$0
Petroleum Products Tax					
3. School Bus Drivers (Gasoline)	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
7. School Bus Drivers (Diesel Fuels)	$211,253	$174,357	$158,345	$155,000	$143,000
11. School Bus Owners (Special Fuels)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Educational Breaks for Taxpayer Revenue Loss	**$41,968,385**	**$36,671,831**	**$37,692,922**	**$39,625,000**	**$40,266,000**

Footnotes for Educational Breaks for Taxpayers

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Louisiana Constitutional Mandates

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Corporation Income Tax					
54. Federal Income Tax Deduction[1]	$142,579,157	$130,590,949	$119,796,414	$107,817,000	$102,426,000
Fiduciary Income Tax					
31. Federal Income Tax Deduction[1]	$11,980,895	$10,358,667	$6,893,788	$7,032,000	$7,173,000
Individual Income Tax					
78. Federal Income Tax Deduction[1]	$806,266,935	$824,420,063	$743,982,604	$736,543,000	$721,812,000
Sales Tax					
206. Sales of Food for Preparation and Consumption in the Home	$409,881,824	$478,486,169	$462,623,243	$471,876,000	$481,313,000
207. Sales of Electric Power or Energy to the Consumer for Residential Use	$214,842,013	$227,134,173	$207,801,622	$211,958,000	$216,197,000
208. Sales of Natural Gas to the Consumer for Residential Use	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207
209. Sales of Water to the Consumer for Residential Use	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207
210. Drugs Prescribed by Physicians or Dentists	$477,543,068	$408,659,211	$433,197,588	$441,862,000	$450,699,000
211. Sales of Gasoline, Gasohol, and Diesel	$390,480,586	$397,571,902	$323,240,397	$329,705,000	$336,299,000
Total Louisiana Constitutional Mandates Revenue Loss[2]	**$2,453,574,478**	**$2,477,221,134**	**$2,297,535,656**	**$2,306,793,000**	**$2,315,919,000**

Footnotes for Louisiana Constitutional Mandates

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses have been restated to include the revenue losses for additional Sales Tax exemptions which have been reclassified into this exemption classification.

Normal Tax Structure

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
NORMAL TAX STRUCTURE - GENERAL					
Corporation Income Tax					
13. I.R.C. Section 280E Expense	***	***	***	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
14. I.R.C. Section 280C Expense	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Fiduciary Income Tax					
3. S Bank Income[1]	$464,338	$509,256	$383,604	$391,000	$399,000
Individual Income Tax					
8. S Bank Income[2]	See number 3	$874,821	$3,212,909	$3,277,000	$3,343,000
20. I.R.C. Section 280C Expense[1]	$740,415	$509,754	$466,810	$457,000	$448,000
32. Special Allowable Credits[1]	$786,632	$668,980	$621,398	$609,000	$457,000
Liquors - Alcoholic Beverage Tax					
2. Products Returned to Manufacturer or Destroyed by a Dealer	$422,874	$114,970	$431,835	$512,000	$512,000
3. Antiseptic, Scientific, Religious, and Chemical Uses	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
Sales Tax					
5. Isolated or Occasional Sales of Tangible Personal Property	$171,303	$198,758	$327,907	$334,000	$341,000
6. Installation Charges on Tangible Personal Property	$26,478,147	$32,783,494	$32,846,008	$33,503,000	$34,173,000
33. Purchases of Tangible Personal Property for Lease or Rental	$7,767,098	$11,442,049	$868,173	$886,000	$903,000
57. Articles Traded in on Tangible Personal Property	$858,236	$480,204	$422,515	$431,000	$440,000
65. Repair Services Performed in Louisiana when the Repaired Property is Exported	$1,626,808	$1,261,283	$860,522	$878,000	$895,000
71. Work Products of Certain Professionals	$706,772	$863,032	$1,087,563	$1,109,000	$1,132,000
77. Other Constructions Permanently Attached to the Ground	$4,791,293	$7,787,054	$5,321,609	$5,428,000	$5,537,000
88. Advertising Services	$4,905,465	$4,074,737	$2,049,507	$2,090,000	$2,132,000
102. Sales of Gasoline (not subject to motor fuels tax)	$0	Negligible	$0	***	***
195. Sales Tax Remitted on Bad Debts from Credit Sales	$1,112,539	$1,479,075	$1,578,683	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
Tobacco Tax					
4. Return of Taxable Cigarettes to the Manufacturer	$405,463	$375,812	$269,542	$254,000	$226,000
5. Return of Taxable Product to the Manufacturer	###	###	###	###	###
6. Return of Taxable Vapor Product by Retail Dealer to the Manufacturer	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Total Normal Tax Structure - General Revenue Loss	**$51,237,383**	**$63,423,279**	**$50,748,585**	**$50,159,000**	**$50,938,000**

Footnotes for Normal Tax Structure

Included in the row labeled Other Exemptions under Tobacco Tax on the Miscellaneous Classification schedule.

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

2. The FYE 6-18 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Normal Tax Structure

	Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
	NORMAL TAX STRUCTURE - DOUBLE TAXATION					
	Corporation Income Tax					
9.	Subchapter S Corporation[1]	$503,466,252	$497,623,725	$534,423,306	$561,144,000	$572,367,000
19.	Insurance Company Premium Tax[1]	$39,696,437	$45,158,047	$51,449,871	$52,479,000	$53,529,000
	Fiduciary Income Tax					
7.	Net Income Taxes Paid to Other States[1]	$2,013,108	$1,270,241	$1,630,138	$1,663,000	$1,696,000
	Individual Income Tax					
10.	Pass-Through Entity Tax Election	***	***	***	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
12.	Entity-Level Income Tax Paid to Other States	***	***	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
29.	Net Income Taxes Paid to Other States[1]	$61,962,482	$60,938,218	$42,322,844	$63,985,000	$65,265,000
	Total Normal Tax Structure - Double Taxation Revenue Loss	**$607,138,279**	**$604,990,231**	**$629,826,159**	**$679,271,000**	**$692,857,000**
	NORMAL TAX STRUCTURE - FEDERAL MANDATORY					
	Fiduciary Income Tax					
32.	Interest on United States Government Obligations[1]	$147,762	$242,317	$165,846	$169,000	$172,000
	Individual Income Tax					
79.	Interest on United States Government Obligations[1]	$2,074,421	$1,961,647	$2,257,114	$2,302,000	$2,256,000
	Liquors - Alcoholic Beverage Tax					
6.	Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies (Low Alcohol)	$181,107	$154,231	$146,111	$149,000	$152,000
9.	Foreign Consul and Foreign Commerce	Negligible	Negligible	$13,154	Negligible	Negligible
10.	Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies (Liquor and Wine)	$43,953	$42,681	$40,080	$31,000	$44,000
	Miscellaneous Taxes					
10.	Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies (Telecommunication Tax for the Deaf)[2]	No Data	No Data	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Petroleum Products Tax					
17.	Gasoline and Diesel Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies	$359,526	$65,147	$1,759,250	$8,742,000	$8,742,000
	Natural Resources - Severance Tax					
30.	U.S. Government Royalty - Gas Wells	$124,004	$148,450	$175,432	$278,000	$256,000
31.	U.S. Government Royalty - Oil Wells	$263,538	$407,994	$498,604	$301,000	$340,000

Footnotes for Normal Tax Structure

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The 2019-2020 Tax Exemption Budget is the first to include the revenue loss for this exemption.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
NORMAL TAX STRUCTURE - FEDERAL MANDATORY...*Continued*					
Sales Tax					
18. Certain Transactions Involving the Construction or Overhaul of U.S. Navy Vessels	$55,553	$332,836	$806,845	$823,000	$839,000
38. Sale to the United States Government and its Agencies	See number 27	See number 27	See number 27	See number 27	See number 27
198. Sales, Leases, or Rentals of Durable Medical Equipment Paid by or Under Provisions of Medicare	$2,213,730	$3,038,805	$387,132	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
202. Credit for Sales and Use Taxes Paid to Other States on Property Imported into Louisiana	$1,500,565	$4,376,223	$170,916	$174,000	$178,000
203. Credit for Use Tax Paid on Automobiles Imported by Certain Members of the Armed Services	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
204. Purchases Made with Food Stamps and WIC Vouchers	$28,382,909	$46,480,373	$47,985,705	$48,945,000	$49,924,000
205. Use of Vehicles in Louisiana by Active Military Personnel	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Tobacco Tax					
7. Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies	###	###	###	###	###
Total Normal Tax Structure - Federal Mandatory Revenue Loss	**$35,347,068**	**$57,250,704**	**$54,406,189**	**$61,914,000**	**$62,903,000**
NORMAL TAX STRUCTURE - INTERGOVERNMENT					
Corporation Income Tax					
6. Interest on State or Local Government Obligations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
Fiduciary Income Tax					
1. Interest on State or Local Government Obligations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
Individual Income Tax					
1. Interest on State or Local Government Obligations	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
Natural Resources - Severance Tax					
28. Owned and Severed by Political Subdivisions (Mineral)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sales Tax					
4. Purchases, Services and Rentals by a Private Company Working for Local Authority on Construction or Operation of Sewerage or Wastewater Treatment Facilities	$147,967	$193,070	$36,698	***	***
27. Purchases by State and Local Governments[1]	$373,610,654	$323,169,939	$275,271,258	$280,777,000	$286,392,000
Tobacco Tax					
3. Sales to State Institutions	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
Total Normal Tax Structure - Intergovernment Revenue Loss	**$373,758,621**	**$323,363,009**	**$275,307,956**	**$280,777,000**	**$286,392,000**

Footnotes for Normal Tax Structure

Included in the rows labeled Other Exemptions under Tobacco Tax on the Miscellaneous Classification schedule.

1. These amounts include the total revenue loss for purchases by state and local government and sales to the United States government and its agencies.

Normal Tax Structure

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
NORMAL TAX STRUCTURE - INTERSTATE COMMERCE					
Liquors - Alcoholic Beverage Tax					
5. Interstate Shipments (Low Alcohol)	$1,093,529	$1,026,889	$966,060	$986,000	$1,016,000
7. Sales to Ships Engaged in Interstate or Foreign Commerce (Low Alcohol)	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
8. Interstate Shipments of Alcoholic Beverages (Liquor and Wine)	$32,435	$25,313	$24,191	$118,000	$26,000
Petroleum Products Tax					
13. Gasoline and Undyed Diesel Brought into Louisiana in Fuel Supply Tanks of Interstate Motor Fuel Users	$42,912	$36,687	$41,297	$39,000	$37,000
15. Diesel Fuels Used in or Distributed to Seagoing Vessels	$721,592	$721,098	$701,322	$573,000	$539,000
16. Exports of Gasoline or Diesel Fuels	$669,588	$720,690	$899,827	$795,000	$930,000
18. Interstate Gasoline and Diesel Shipments/Exports	$86,079,905	$92,125,305	$110,815,319	$90,811,000	$111,696,000
Sales Tax					
129. Property Purchased for Exclusive Use Outside the State	$17,228,456	$20,577,393	$25,149,839	$25,653,000	$26,166,000
149. Leases of Motor Vehicles for Re-Lease or Re-Rent by Qualified Lessors	Negligible	$40,078	Negligible	***	***
Tobacco Tax					
8. Interstate Shipments of Cigarettes	$170,264,049	$147,576,265	$137,688,846	$136,891,000	$128,678,000
9. Interstate Shipments of Tobacco Products	###	###	###	###	###
Total Normal Tax Structure - Interstate Commerce Revenue loss	**$276,132,466**	**$262,849,718**	**$276,286,701**	**$255,866,000**	**$269,088,000**
NORMAL TAX STRUCTURE - NET OPERATING LOSS					
Corporation Income Tax					
12. Net Louisiana Operating Loss[1]	$168,552,680	$154,541,409	$184,906,221	$188,604,000	$192,376,000
NORMAL TAX STRUCTURE - TRIBAL					
Individual Income Tax					
80. Native American Income[1]	$230,763	$199,475	$180,264	$177,000	$173,000

Footnotes for Normal Tax Structure

Included in the row labeled Other Exemptions under Tobacco Tax on the Miscellaneous Classification schedule.

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Normal Tax Structure

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
NORMAL TAX STRUCTURE - SEVERANCE					
Natural Resources - Severance Tax					
2. Produced Outside the State of Louisiana (Gas)	$35,643	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
7. Horizontal Wells (Gas Suspension)	$83,190,848	$94,966,566	$167,077,513	$186,750,000	$186,750,000
8. Inactive Wells (Gas Suspension)	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
9. Deep Wells (Gas Suspension)	$3,202,373	$727,254	$1,138,275	$361,000	$253,000
10. Incapable Oil-Well Gas	$441,959	$358,989	$391,495	$505,000	$409,000
11. Incapable Gas-Well Gas	$12,439,325	$12,347,264	$12,900,724	$12,805,000	$11,012,000
12. Orphan Wells (Gas Special Rate)	***	***	$0	$0	$0
13. Inactive Wells (Gas Special Rate)	***	***	$107,409	$74,000	$74,000
14. Produced Water Injection - Gas Wells	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
15. Trucking, Barging, and Pipeline Fees (Oil)	$440,958	$474,716	$647,521	$465,000	$586,000
16. Horizontal Wells (Oil Suspension)	$9,292,722	$8,344,936	$13,286,861	$3,362,000	$3,496,000
17. Inactive Wells (Oil Suspension)	$413,089	($92,126)	($36,554)	***	***
18. Deep Wells (Oil Suspension)	$4,532,839	$978,048	$5,313,544	$1,911,000	$1,586,000
19. Tertiary Recovery (Oil Suspension)	$15,880,871	$17,559,891	$20,250,361	$9,236,000	$10,898,000
20. Incapable Oil Wells	$4,993,718	$5,096,986	$5,594,713	$5,238,000	$5,395,000
21. Stripper Oil Wells	$19,012,314	$21,417,408	$23,840,014	$23,156,000	$24,777,000
22. Stripper Oil Wells - Value Less than $20 per Barrel	$0	$0	Negligible	$0	$0
23. Orphan Wells (Oil Special Rate)	***	***	$0	$0	$0
24. Inactive Wells (Oil Special Rate)	***	***	$557,328	$410,000	$410,000
25. Salvage Oil	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
26. Horizontal Mining and Drilling Projects (Oil)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
27. Produced Water Injection - Oil Wells	$15,766	$11,724	$31,724	$41,000	$45,000
Total Normal Tax Structure - Severance Revenue Loss	**$153,892,425**	**$162,191,656**	**$251,100,928**	**$244,314,000**	**$245,691,000**
Total Normal Tax Structure Revenue Loss[1]	**$1,666,289,685**	**$1,628,809,481**	**$1,722,763,003**	**$1,761,082,000**	**$1,800,418,000**

Footnotes for Normal Tax Structure

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses have been restated to include the revenue losses for additional Sales Tax exemptions which have been reclassified into this exemption classification.

Retirement, Disability, and Military

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
Individual Income Tax					
2. Annual Retirement Income[1]	$24,471,671	$26,113,691	$29,791,357	$31,281,000	$31,907,000
3. Disability Income[1,2]	$6,457,541	$5,197,864	$1,071,025	$1,092,000	$1,114,000
4. State Employees, Teachers, and Other Retirement Benefits[1]	$100,794,715	$104,111,673	$111,692,159	$117,277,000	$119,623,000
5. Federal Retirement Benefits[1]	$32,874,307	$32,422,620	$36,201,566	$36,926,000	$37,665,000
6. Social Security Benefits[1]	$100,560,088	$107,417,111	$122,410,624	$128,531,000	$131,102,000
7. Military Pay[1]	$5,803,524	$6,181,481	$6,430,345	$6,559,000	$6,690,000
24. Military Family Assistance Fund	See number 3	See number 3	See number 3	See number 3	See number 3
31. Certain Disabilities[1]	$1,995,860	$2,092,344	$2,117,086	$2,159,000	$1,080,000
50. Employment-Related Expense for Maintaining Household for Certain Disabled Dependents[3]	($137,487)	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***
62. Amounts Paid by Certain Military Servicemembers for Obtaining Louisiana Hunting and Fishing Licenses[1]	$114,495	$118,686	$119,906	$122,000	$61,000
Sales Tax					
54. Sales of Tangible Personal Property by the Louisiana Military Department	$0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
134. Sales by Thrift Shops on Military Installations	See number 54	See number 54	See number 54	See number 54	See number 54
Total Retirement, Disability, and Military Revenue Loss[4]	**$272,934,714**	**$283,655,470**	**$309,834,068**	**$323,947,000**	**$329,242,000**

Footnotes for Retirement, Disability, and Military

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. This includes the revenue loss and projected loss for disability income exclusion, deduction for military family assistance fund, deduction for adaptive home improvements for disabled individuals for all five years and S Bank income exclusion for FYE 6-17 only.
3. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
4. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses have been restated to include the revenue losses for additional Sales Tax exemptions which have been reclassified into this exemption classification.

Sales Tax- Alternative Reporting Methods or Prescribed Methods of Taxation

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
184. Certain Interchangeable Components; Optional Method to Determine	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
185. Helicopters Leased for Use in the Extraction, Production, or Exploration for Oil, Gas, or Other Minerals	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
186. Cash-Basis Sales Tax Reporting and Remitting for Health and Fitness Club Membership Contracts	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
187. Cash-Basis Reporting Procedure for Rental and Lease Transactions	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
188. Collection from Interstate and Foreign Transportation Dealers	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
189. Extended Time to Register Mobile Homes	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
190. "Sales or Cost Price" of Refinery Gas	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
191. News Publications Distributed at No Cost to Readers	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
192. Leases or Rentals of Railroad Rolling Stock and Leases or Rentals by Railway Companies and Railroad Corporations	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
193. Sales Through Coin-Operated Vending Machines	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR	NRR
Total Alternative Reporting Method or Statutorily Prescribed Method of Taxation Revenue Loss[1]	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**

Footnotes for Sales Tax - Alternative Reporting Methods or Prescribed Methods of Taxation

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses have been restated to include the revenue losses for additional Sales Tax exemptions which have been reclassified into this exemption classification.

Specialty Sales Tax Exemptions

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
SPECIALTY SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS - ACTIVITIES OF SPECIFIC GROUP					
15. Room Rentals at Camp and Retreat Facilities	$29,023	$57,510	$35,862	$37,000	$37,000
16. Room Rentals at Certain Homeless Shelters	$0	Negligible	$0	Negligible	Negligible
19. Rental or Purchase of Airplanes or Airplane Equipment and Parts by Louisiana Domiciled Commuter Airlines	$0	Negligible	$0	***	***
22. Sales and Rentals to Boys State of Louisiana, Inc. and Girls State of Louisiana, Inc.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
23. Vehicle Rentals for Re-Rent to Warranty Customers	$142,207	$48,792	$82,989	$85,000	$86,000
28. Purchases of Certain Bibles, Songbooks, or Literature by Certain Churches or Synagogues for Religious Instructional Classes[1]	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
30. Purchases by Nonprofit Entities that Sell Donated Goods	$1,153,875	$1,945,269	$1,778,954	$1,815,000	$1,851,000
39. Sales of Food Items by Youth Organizations	$190,050	$232,387	$215,635	$220,000	$224,000
49. Donation of Toys	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
56. Qualifying Events Providing Louisiana Heritage, Culture, Crafts, Art, Food and Music Sponsored by a Domestic Nonprofit Organization	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
59. Specialty Mardi Gras Items Purchased or Sold by Certain Organizations	$350,655	$359,775	Negligible	***	***
60. Admissions Charges to Athletic Events of Colleges and Universities	$362,466	$277,260	$86,483	$88,000	$90,000
61. Admissions Charges to Athletic Events and Entertainment Events of Elementary and Secondary Schools	$1,235,873	$1,437,482	$901,031	$919,000	$937,000
62. Membership Fees or Dues of Nonprofit or Civic Organizations	$374,829	$99,058	$70,259	$72,000	$73,000
63. Admissions to Museums	$983,070	$1,169,222	$115,056	***	***
64. Admissions to Places of Amusement at Camp or Retreat Facilities	$53,234	$59,385	$135,921	$139,000	$141,000
89. Purchases by Nonprofit Electric Cooperatives	$87,877	$1,289,083	$1,427,972	$1,457,000	$1,486,000
90. Purchases by a Public Trust	$0	Negligible	$0	***	***
91. Sales by State-Owned Domed Stadiums and Baseball Facilities	$191,102	$281,520	$121,583	$124,000	$126,000
92. Sales by Certain Publicly-Owned Facilities	$261,033	$510,338	$698,318	$712,000	$727,000
118. Sales of Food by Certain Institutions	$3,446,032	$3,312,785	$938,470	$957,000	$976,000
122. Sales of 50-Ton Vessels and New Component Parts and Sales of Certain Materials and Services to Vessels Operating in Interstate Commerce	$21,196,594	$18,614,730	$21,023,228	$21,444,000	$21,873,000

Footnotes for Specialty Sales Tax Exemptions

1. See Revenue Information Bulletin No. 06-022 issued May 5, 2006.

Specialty Sales Tax Exemptions

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
SPECIALTY SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS - ACTIVITIES OF SPECIFIC GROUP...*Continued*					
125. Sales of Admission Tickets by Little Theater Organizations	Negligible	Negligible	$20,656	$21,000	$21,000
126. Tickets to Musical Performances by Nonprofit Musical Organizations	$127,054	$17,737	$15,506	$16,000	$16,000
131. Admissions to Entertainment by Domestic Nonprofit Charitable, Educational, and Religious Organizations	$62,099	$85,036	$88,666	$90,000	$92,000
132. Sales of Tangible Personal Property at or Admissions to Events Sponsored by Certain Nonprofit Groups	$1,596,822	$1,626,026	$1,798,198	$1,834,000	$1,871,000
135. Sales to Nonprofit Literacy Organizations	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
140. Outside Gate Admissions and Parking Fees at Fairs, Festivals, and Expositions Sponsored by Nonprofit Organizations	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
153. Specialty Mardi Gras Items Purchased or Sold by Certain Organizations	See number 59	See number 59	See number 59	***	***
154. Purchases and Sales by Ducks Unlimited and Bass Life	Negligible	$10,111	Negligible	***	***
155. Tickets to Dance, Drama, or Performing Arts Presentations by Certain Nonprofit Organizations	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
156. Purchases by and Sales by Certain Nonprofit Organizations Dedicated to the Conservation of Fish and Migratory Waterfowl	See number 154	See number 154	See number 154	***	***
167. Sickle Cell Disease Organizations	Negligible	$0	$0	***	***
199. Sales Tax Collected by a Qualified Charitable Institutions	$0	$0	$0	***	***
200. Louisiana Tax Free Shopping Program	$1,035,046	$1,247,583	$1,001,749	$1,022,000	$1,042,000
Total Activities of Specific Group Revenue Loss	**$32,878,941**	**$32,681,089**	**$30,556,536**	**$31,052,000**	**$31,669,000**
SPECIALTY SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS - PURCHASE MADE BY A SPECIFIC TAXPAYER					
1. Purchases by Pari-Mutuel Horse Racetracks	$44,193	$54,854	Negligible	***	***
2. Purchases by Off-Track Wagering Facilities	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
3. Purchases by Louisiana Insurance Guaranty Association	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
8. Installation of Board Roads to Oilfield Operators	$43,867	$309,901	$189,232	$193,000	$197,000
10. Manufacturers Rebates Paid Directly to a Dealer	$37,835	$57,296	Negligible	***	***
29. Purchases by the Society of the Little Sisters of the Poor[1]	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
40. Purchases of School Buses by Independent Operators	$851,355	$201,251	$567,057	***	***
41. Tangible Personal Property Sold or Donated to Food Banks	Negligible	$16,065	$11,529	$12,000	$12,000

Footnotes for Specialty Sales Tax Exemptions

1. See Revenue Information Bulletin No. 06-022 issued May 5, 2006.

Specialty Sales Tax Exemptions

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
SPECIALTY SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS - PURCHASE MADE BY A SPECIFIC TAXPAYER *...Continued*					
45. Purchases of Equipment by Bona Fide Volunteer and Public Fire Department	$342,275	$22,668	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
70. Vehicle Repairs Subsequent to Warranty Lapse	Negligible	Negligible	$0	***	***
87. Interstate Telecommunications Services Purchased by Defined Call Centers	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
117. Adaptive Driving Equipment and Motor Vehicle Modification	$48,879	$1,557,736	$195,524	$199,000	$203,000
130. Additional Tax Levy on Contracts Entered into Prior to and Within 90 Days of Tax Levy	$3,472,107	$1,114,045	$49,543	$51,000	$52,000
136. Sales or Purchases by Blind Persons Operating Small Businesses	See number 137	See number 137	See number 137	See number 137	See number 137
137. Purchases by Certain Organizations that Promote Training for the Blind	$12,729	$25,076	$10,026	Negligible	Negligible
148. Construction Materials and Operating Supplies for Certain Nonprofit Retirement Centers	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
151. Sales or Purchases by Certain Sheltered Workshops or Supported Employment Providers	$132,227	$167,238	$30,427	$31,000	$32,000
171. Sales of Construction Materials to Habitat for Humanity, Fuller Center for Housing, and Make it Right Foundation	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
172. Purchase of Certain Water Conservation Equipment for Use in the Sparta Groundwater Conservation District	$0	$0	$0	***	***
175. Purchase, Lease, or Repair of Certain Capital Equipment and Computer Software of Qualifying Radiation Therapy Treatment Centers	$0	$23,593	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
176. Purchases of Construction Materials by Hands on New Orleans and Rebuilding Together New Orleans Covenant Partners	$0	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
177. Parish Councils on Aging	$19,495	$24,865	$159,998	$163,000	$166,000
179. Purchases by The Fore!Kids Foundation	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
180. Sales of Construction Materials to the Make It Right Foundation	See number 171	See number 171	See number 171	***	***
181. Sales of Construction Materials to the St. Bernard Project, Inc.	$0	$0	$0	***	***
197. Materials Used in the Construction, Restoration, or Renovation of Housing in Designated Areas	$0	$0	$0	***	***
201. Motor Vehicles Used by Those with Orthopedic Disabilities	***	***	***	$60,000	$60,000
Total Purchase Made by Specific Taxpayer Revenue Loss	**$5,004,962**	**$3,574,588**	**$1,213,336**	**$709,000**	**$722,000**
SPECIALTY SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS - PURCHASE OF SPECIFIC ITEM					
32. Sales of Marijuana for Therapeutic Use	***	***	***	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
36. Sales of Human-Tissue Transplants	$2,519,089	$3,057,245	$2,273,228	$2,319,000	$2,365,000
43. Certain Aircraft Assembled in Louisiana	$0	$0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Specialty Sales Tax Exemptions

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
SPECIALTY SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS - PURCHASE OF SPECIFIC ITEM *...Continued*					
46. Sales of Telephone Directories by Advertising Companies	Negligible	Negligible	***	***	***
47. Sales of Cellular Telephones and Electronic Accessories	No data	No data	***	***	***
48. Purchases of Butane, Propane and Liquefied Petroleum Gas by Residential Consumers	$42,354	Negligible	See number 207	See number 207	See number 207
53. Purchases of Storm Shutter Devices	$16,421	$33,291	Negligible	***	***
55. Sales of Anthropogenic Carbon Dioxide Use in Qualified Tertiary Recovery Projects	$0	$0	$0	***	***
66. Repairs, Renovations, or Conversions of Drilling Rigs	$350,963	$309,894	$3,507,401	$3,578,000	$3,649,000
67. Surface Preparation, Coating, and Painting of Certain Aircraft	***	$236,137	$429,801	$438,000	$447,000
68. Sales of Platinum, Gold, and Silver Bullion and Numismatic Coins at Certain Trade Shows	$197,714	$780,726	$1,096,935	$1,119,000	$1,141,000
69. Certain Geophysical Survey Information and Data Analyses	$17,704	$185,079	$254,187	$259,000	$264,000
73. Used Manufactured Homes and 54 Percent of Cost of New Manufactured Homes	$10,755,836	$10,033,319	$10,011,842	$10,212,000	$10,416,000
74. Purchases of Certain Custom Computer Software	$112,666	$313,736	$26,617	***	***
82. Sales of Newspapers	$484,794	$671,936	$49,478	***	***
85. Miscellaneous Telecommunications Services	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
86. Telecommunications Services Through Coin-Operated Telephones	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
93. Boats, Vessels, and Other Water Craft as Demonstrators	$11,043	$18,910	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
94. Purchases of Off-Road Vehicles by Certain Buyers Domiciled in Another State	$40,929	$66,165	Negligible	***	***
111. Trucks, Automobiles, and New Aircraft Removed from Inventory for Use as Demonstrators	No data	Negligible	No data	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
119. Sales of Bakery Products for Home Consumption	No data	$0	$0	***	***
120. Fees Paid by Radio and Television Broadcasters for the Rights to Broadcast Film, Video, and Tapes	$0	Negligible	$0	***	***
128. Rentals of Motion Picture Film to Commercial Theaters	Negligible	$0	$0	***	***
133. Sales of Newspapers by Religious Organizations	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
138. Cable Television Installation and Repair Services	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
139. Receipts from Coin-Operated Washing and Drying Machines in Commercial Laundromats	$279,195	$236,397	$212,272	$217,000	$221,000
147. Sales of Gasohol (not subject to motor fuels tax)	See Number 102	See Number 102	See Number 102	See Number 102	See Number 102
152. Purchases of Certain Fuels for Private Residential Consumption	$312,782	$4,839,797	$866,983	$884,000	$902,000
157. Raw Materials Used in the Printing Process	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
158. Piggy-Back Trailers or Containers and Rolling Stock	See number 163	See number 163	See number 163	See number 163	See number 163

Specialty Sales Tax Exemptions

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
SPECIALTY SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS - PURCHASE OF SPECIFIC ITEM *...Continued*					
159. Pharmaceutical Samples Distributed in Louisiana	Negligible	Negligible	$24,614	$25,000	$26,000
160. Catalogs Distributed in Louisiana	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	***	***
164. Rail Rolling Stock Repaired or Fabricated in Louisiana	$1,150,670	$1,249,235	$1,193,133	$1,217,000	$1,241,000
165. Sales of Railroad Ties to Railroads for Use in Other States	$0	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
169. Sales of Original One-of-a-Kind Works of Art Sold in Certain Locations	$224,011	$369,193	$39,869	***	***
178. Purchase of Breastfeeding Items	$14,483	$23,081	Negligible	***	***
182. Antique Airplanes Held by Private Collectors and Not Used for Commercial Purposes	$0	$0	$0	***	***
183. Sale of Certain Antique Motor Vehicles	***	***	***	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
Total Purchase of Specific Item Revenue Loss	**$16,530,654**	**$22,424,141**	**$19,986,360**	**$20,268,000**	**$20,672,000**
SPECIALTY SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS - SALES TAX HOLIDAYS					
168. Annual Louisiana Sales Tax Holiday	$2,307,442	$1,231,220	Negligible	***	***
170. Hurricane Preparedness Louisiana Sales Tax Holiday	$33,415	$14,854	$0	***	***
173. Second Amendment Sales Tax Holiday	$198,345	$307,886	$0	***	***
Total Sales Tax Holidays Revenue Loss	**$2,539,202**	**$1,553,960**	**Negligible**	***	***
Total Specialty Sales Tax Revenue Loss[1]	**$56,953,759**	**$60,233,778**	**$51,756,232**	**$52,029,000**	**$53,063,000**

Footnotes for Specialty Sales Tax Exemptions

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses have been restated to include the revenue losses for additional Sales Tax exemptions which have been reclassified into this exemption classification.

Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
INCENTIVES - DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM					
Corporation Franchise Tax					
22. Rehabilitation of Historic Structures[1]	$8,701,674	$12,700,613	$15,587,360	$30,228,000	$24,787,000
Corporation Income Tax					
37. Rehabilitation of Historic Structures[1]	$21,233,856	$14,219,678	$17,449,417	$33,839,000	$27,748,000
Fiduciary Income Tax					
18. Rehabilitation of Historic Structures[1]	$1,752,335	$3,395,987	$1,790,563	$3,472,000	$2,847,000
Individual Income Tax					
55. Rehabilitation of Historic Structures[1]	$61,638,642	$79,844,024	$42,521,927	$82,461,000	$67,618,000
59. Rehabilitation of an Owner Occupied Residential or Mixed-use Property[1]	$277,997	$399,759	$320,454	$304,000	$289,000
Tax Incentives					
1. Atchafalaya Trace Heritage Area Development Zone Tax Exemption	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
3. Cane River Heritage Tax Credit	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Incentives - Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism Revenue Loss	**$93,604,504**	**$110,560,061**	**$77,669,721**	**$150,304,000**	**$123,289,000**
INCENTIVES - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY					
Tax Incentives					
2. Brownfields Investor Tax Credit[1]	$18,028	$54,177	$23,039	Negligible	Negligible
INCENTIVES - DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Corporation Franchise Tax					
23. Louisiana Capital Investment	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Natural Resources - Severance Tax					
29. Louisiana Mega-Project Energy Assistance	$0	***	***	***	***
Tax Incentives					
4. Ports of Louisiana Tax Credits	$0	$0	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
5. Motion Picture Investor Tax Credit	$205,833,457	$180,000,000	$180,000,000	$180,000,000	$180,000,000
6. Research and Development Tax Credit[1]	$6,737,652	$5,628,809	$5,411,914	$7,000,000	$7,000,000
7. Digital Interactive Media & Software Tax Credit[1]	$5,893,722	$15,303,530	$28,954,715	$75,000,000	$31,700,000
8. Louisiana Motion Picture Incentive Program	$0	***	***	***	***

Footnotes for Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
INCENTIVES - DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT *...Continued*					
Tax Incentives					
9. Louisiana Capital Companies Tax Credit Program[1]	Negligible	Negligible	$0	Negligible	Negligible
11. University Research and Development Parks	$0	***	***	***	***
12. Industrial Tax Equalization Program[2]	$14,546,789	$7,361,298	$12,476,870	$6,000,000	$14,500,000
13. Exemptions for Manufacturing Establishments	$0	$0	$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
14. Enterprise Zones[2]	$42,610,018	$33,813,812	$23,647,553	$52,000,000	$40,000,000
15. Sound Recording Investor Tax Credit	$81,550	$41,673	$15,372	$330,000	$611,000
16. Urban Revitalization Tax Incentive Program	$0	***	***	***	***
17. Mentor-Protégé Tax Credit[1]	$0	***	***	***	***
18. Technology Commercialization Credit and Jobs Program[1]	$116,650	$70,399	$0	***	***
19. Angel Investor Tax Credit Program[2]	$1,462,796	$2,053,848	$1,888,556	$4,000,000	$4,000,000
20. Musical & Theatrical Productions Tax Credit[2]	$11,339,194	$6,058,852	$2,300,386	$6,500,000	$6,000,000
21. Retention and Modernization Credit[2]	$3,672,320	$4,070,813	$6,242,541	$9,000,000	$10,500,000
22. Green Jobs Industries Credit	***	***	***	***	***
23. Louisiana Quality Jobs Program	$99,342,295	$99,949,313	$140,484,483	$160,000,000	$165,000,000
24. Corporate Tax Apportionment Program	$0	$0	***	***	***
25. Corporate Headquarters Relocation Program	$0	***	***	***	***
26. Competitive Projects Payroll Incentive Program	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Incentives - Department of Economic Development Revenue Loss	**$391,636,443**	**$354,352,347**	**$401,422,390**	**$501,330,000**	**$460,811,000**
INCENTIVES – DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE					
Tax Incentives					
10. New Markets Tax Credit[2]	$2,189,408	$2,161,746	($3,160,825)	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
27. Procurement Processing Company Rebate Program	$4,211,331	$10,102,211	$19,026,366	$25,000,000	$28,652,000
Total Incentives - Department of Revenue Loss	**$6,400,739**	**$12,263,957**	**$15,865,541**	**$25,000,000**	**$28,652,000**
INCENTIVES - EMPLOYMENT					
Corporation Franchise Tax					
18. Employment of the Previously Unemployed	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

Footnotes for Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts

1. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
INCENTIVES - EMPLOYMENT *...Continued*					
Corporation Income Tax					
17. Employment of Qualified Disabled Individuals	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
21. Employment of Certain First-Time Nonviolent Offenders	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
24. Employee and Dependent Health Insurance Coverage	***	***	***	***	***
29. Employment of the Previously Unemployed	$0	$0	$0	***	***
33. New Jobs[1]	$548,543	$327,307	$101,004	$99,000	$97,000
35. Hiring Eligible Re-Entrants	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Fiduciary Income Tax					
6. Employment of Qualified Disabled Individuals	$0	$0	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
10. Employment of Certain First-Time Nonviolent Offenders	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
12. Employment of the Previously Unemployed	$0	$0	$0	***	***
Individual Income Tax					
28. Employment of Qualified Disabled Individuals	$0	$0	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
40. Employment of Certain First-Time Drug Offenders	$0	$0	$0	$0	***
42. Employment of Certain First-Time Nonviolent Offenders	$0	Negligible	$0	$0	***
51. Employment of the Previously Unemployed	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Incentives - Employment Revenue Loss	**$548,543**	**$327,307**	**$101,004**	**$99,000**	**$97,000**
Total Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts Revenue Loss	**$492,208,257**	**$477,557,849**	**$495,081,695**	**$676,733,000**	**$612,849,000**

Footnotes for Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
SPECIALTY INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS - TRAINING EMPLOYEES					
Corporation Franchise Tax					
20. Louisiana Basic-Skills Training	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
21. Apprenticeship[1]	$31,641	$26,484	$14,981	$12,000	$12,000
Corporation Income Tax					
31. Louisiana Basic-Skills Training	$0	$0	$0	***	***
32. Apprenticeship[1]	$39,477	$22,132	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Fiduciary Income Tax					
15. Louisiana Basic-Skills Training	$0	$0	$0	***	***
19. Apprenticeship	$28,266	$12,045	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Individual Income Tax					
53. Louisiana Basic-Skills Training	(Negligible)	$0	$0	$0	***
54. Apprenticeship[2]	$145,920	$84,802	$81,300	$80,000	$70,000
Total Specialty Income Tax Exemptions - Training Employees Revenue Loss	**$245,304**	**$145,463**	**$96,281**	**$92,000**	**$82,000**
SPECIALTY INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS - CORPORATE INCOME TAX FORMULA					
Corporation Income Tax					
15. Interest Income and Dividend Income	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
PREFERENTIAL INCOME TAX RATE					
Corporation Income Tax					
18. Pass-Through Entity Tax Election	***	***	***	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
PERSONAL INCOME TAX FORMULA					
Fiduciary Income Tax					
2. Resident Estates and Trusts Exemption[1]	$405,986	$510,015	$521,010	$531,000	$542,000

Footnotes for Miscellaneous

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
PERSONAL INCOME TAX FORMULA *...Continued*					
Individual Income Tax					
13. Dependent/Blind/Aged Exemption/Deduction[1]	$30,598,196	$31,400,426	$31,283,540	$31,909,000	$32,547,000
15. Excess Federal Itemized Deductions[1]	$387,964,812	$397,772,699	$208,092,776	$157,111,000	$139,000,000
23. Personal Exemption-Standard Deduction[1,2]	$235,727,374	$238,514,868	$237,134,359	$241,877,000	$246,715,000
Total Personal Income Tax Formula Revenue Loss	**$654,696,368**	**$668,198,008**	**$477,031,685**	**$431,428,000**	**$418,804,000**
NATURAL DISASTER EXEMPTIONS					
Corporation Income Tax					
10. Compensation for Disaster Services	***	***	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
16. Hurricane Recovery Entity Benefits	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
46. LA Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Assessment[1,3]	$1,762,890	$651,267	$417,830	$313,000	$157,000
Fiduciary Income Tax					
4. Compensation for Disaster Services	***	***	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
26. LA Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Assessment[4]	$19,218	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Individual Income Tax					
9. Compensation for Disaster Services	***	***	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
16. Hurricane Recovery Entity Benefits[1]	$10,756	($10,874)	Negligible	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
68. LA Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Assessment[1,3]	$10,801,063	$5,683,804	$5,505,079	$4,955,000	$2,973,000
Sales Tax					
196. State Sales Tax Paid on Property Destroyed in a Natural Disaster	$450,937	$1,474,411	$107,424	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
Total Natural Disaster Exemptions Revenue Loss	**$13,044,864**	**$7,798,608**	**$6,030,333**	**$5,268,000**	**$3,130,000**

Footnotes for Miscellaneous

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The fiscal effect assumes no restrictions on eliminating this deduction. Assuming that to reduce this deduction below the levels in effect January 1, 1974, would require a constitutional amendment, 58 percent of the fiscal effect should be considered protected.
3. The estimated revenue loss includes credits claimed on a stand alone form for taxpayers not required to file an income tax return.
4. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
HEALTHCARE/MEDICAL					
Corporation Income Tax					
20. Bone Marrow Donor Expense	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Fiduciary Income Tax					
11. Bone Marrow Donor Expense	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Individual Income Tax					
36. Family Responsibility	$0	$0	$0	***	***
37. Small-Town Health Professional[1]	$502,607	$619,383	$267,953	$500,000	$500,000
38. Bone Marrow Donor Expense	$0	$0	$0	$0	***
48. Long-Term Insurance Premiums	***	***	***	***	***
Miscellaneous Taxes					
2. CBD Products Approved for Marketing as a Prescription Medication (Industrial Hemp-Derived CBD Tax)	***	***	***	NRR	NRR
3. CBD Products Recommended for Therapeutic Use Pursuant to R.S. 40:1046 (Industrial Hemp-Derived CBD Tax)	***	***	***	NRR	NRR
Sales Tax					
20. Purchases, Leases, and Sales of Services by Free Hospitals	$3,054,649	$3,795,763	$2,210,411	$2,255,000	$2,300,000
75. Materials Used Directly in the Collection of Blood	$334,964	$220,966	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
76. Apheresis Kits and Leuko Reduction Filters	Negligible	Negligible	$0	Negligible	Negligible
112. Orthotic and Prosthetic Devices	$2,566,329	$4,674,500	$5,136,084	$5,239,000	$5,344,000
113. Ostomy, Colostomy, Ileostomy, and Other Appliance Devices	$187,388	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
114. Patient Aids for Home Use when Prescribed by a Physician	$396,418	$504,326	$40,026	***	***
115. Medical Devices Used by Patients Under the Supervision of a Physician	$10,571,950	$18,099,936	$17,418,513	$17,767,000	$18,122,000
116. Restorative Materials Used by Dentists	$299,365	$343,110	$478,433	$488,000	$498,000
121. Kidney Dialysis Machines, Parts, and Supplies for Home Use when Prescribed by a Physician	See number 114	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
123. Sales of Insulin	Negligible	Negligible	$0	***	***
Total Health Care/Medical Revenue Loss	**$17,913,670**	**$28,257,984**	**$25,551,420**	**$26,249,000**	**$26,764,000**

Footnotes for Miscellaneous

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
SPECIALTY - PERFORMANCE OF A SPECIFIC ACTIVITY					
Individual Income Tax					
11. Adaptive Home Improvements for Disabled Individuals	See number 3	See number 3	See number 3	See number 3	See number 3
14. Construction Code Retrofitting	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
17. Recreation Volunteer[1]	$19,952	$19,208	$19,888	$20,000	$20,000
18. Volunteer Firefighter[1]	$54,782	$56,070	$54,546	$56,000	$57,000
22. Net Capital Gains[1]	$82,898,933	$38,571,898	$27,142,043	$26,599,000	$26,067,000
34. Certain Child Care Expenses[1]	$16,378,804	$15,571,355	$14,461,476	$14,172,000	$13,889,000
43. Accessible and Barrier-Free Constructed Home	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
49. Living Organ Donation[1]	$10,027	$20,822	$26,083	$27,000	$29,000
61. Earned Income Tax Credit[1]	$47,602,176	$49,169,240	$48,148,411	$68,033,000	$68,575,000
Total Specialty - Performance of a Specific Activity Revenue Loss	**$146,964,674**	**$103,408,593**	**$89,852,447**	**$108,907,000**	**$108,637,000**
SPECIALTY - PURCHASE OF CERTAIN ITEMS					
Corporation Franchise Tax					
19. Purchase of Qualified Recycling Equipment[1]	$206,975	$18,460	$19,812	$12,000	$15,000
30. Purchases from Prison Industry Enhancement Contractors	See note 2	See note 2	$0	$0	$0
Corporation Income Tax					
27. Donations of Property to Certain Offices and Agencies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
30. Purchase of Qualified Recycling Equipment	Negligible	$0	$0	Unable to anticipate	Unable to anticipate
45. Purchases from Prison Industry Enhancement Contractors[3]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
47. Solar Energy System	$6,832,096	$2,737,840	$0	$2,262,000	***
49. Conversion of Vehicles to Alternative Fuel[1]	$2,358,066	($1,384,661)	$410,267	$300,000	$300,000
Fiduciary Income Tax					
13. Purchase of Qualified Recycling Equipment	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
25. Purchases from Prison Industry Enhancement Contractors	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
27. Solar Energy System	See note 4	See note 4	$0	***	***
29. Conversion of Vehicles to Alternative Fuel	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

Footnotes for Miscellaneous

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The estimated revenue loss for this credit is included in the total revenue loss for corporation income tax.
3. The estimated revenue losses for FYE 6-17 and 6-18 include the total revenue losses for corporation income and franchise taxes.
4. The estimated revenue loss for this credit is included in the total revenue loss for individual income tax.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
SPECIALTY - PURCHASE OF CERTAIN ITEMS *...Continued*					
Individual Income Tax					
41. Purchase of Bulletproof Vest[1]	$16,678	$16,415	$14,060	$14,000	***
46. Donations of Property to Certain Offices and Agencies	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
52. Purchase of Qualified Recycling Equipment[2]	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
60. Property Insurance[3]	***	***	***	***	***
67. Purchases from Prison Industry Enhancement Contractors	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
69. Solar Energy System	$10,000,000	$9,825,320	$4,841,147	$4,829,000	***
71. Conversion of Vehicles to Alternative Fuel[1]	$1,529,236	$976,583	$966,230	$725,000	$710,000
Miscellaneous Taxes					
9. Prepaid Wireless Devices and Wireless Devices Used for Data Only (Telecommunication Tax for the Deaf)[4]	No data	No data	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Total Specialty- Purchase of Certain Items Revenue Loss	**$20,943,051**	**$12,189,957**	**$6,251,516**	**$8,142,000**	**$1,025,000**
SPECIALTY - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					
Corporation Franchise Tax					
14. Donations to Assist Qualified Playgrounds	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
15. Debt Issuance Costs	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
24. Louisiana Community Development Financial Institutions Act	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
25. Low-Income Housing	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Corporation Income Tax					
8. Governmental Subsidies for Operating Public Transportation Systems	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
22. Donations to Assist Qualified Playgrounds	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
26. Debt Issuance Cost	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
36. Neighborhood Assistance	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
38. Louisiana Community Development Financial Institutions Act	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
39. Low-Income Housing	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Fiduciary Income Tax					
14. Donations to Assist Qualified Playgrounds	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
16. Debt Issuance Costs	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

Footnotes for Miscellaneous

1. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The FYE 6-18 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
3. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
4. The 2019-2020 Tax Exemption Budget is the first to include the revenue loss for this exemption.

Exemptions	FYE 6-17	FYE 6-18	FYE 6-19	FYE 6-20 (projected)	FYE 6-21 (projected)
SPECIALTY - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT *...Continued*					
Individual Income Tax					
44. Donations to Assist Qualified Playgrounds[1]	($31,047)	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
45. Debt Issuance Costs	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
56. Louisiana Community Development Financial Institutions Act[2]	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
57. Low-Income Housing	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Specialty - Community Development Revenue Loss	**($31,047)**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
OTHER EXEMPTIONS					
Tobacco Tax					
Other Exemptions	$11,834,506	$12,006,475	$13,393,509	$13,300,000	$13,965,000
Total Other Exemptions Revenue Loss	**$11,834,506**	**$12,006,475**	**$13,393,509**	**$13,300,000**	**$13,965,000**
Total Miscellaneous Revenue Loss[3]	**$865,611,390**	**$832,005,088**	**$618,207,191**	**$593,386,000**	**$572,407,000**

Footnotes for Miscellaneous

1. The FYE 6-17 revenue loss for this exemption has been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
2. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses for this exemption have been restated to conform with the FYE 6-19 presentation.
3. The FYE 6-17 and 6-18 revenue losses have been restated to include the revenue losses for additional Sales Tax exemptions which have been reclassified into this exemption classification.

Listing of Exemptions

Part 6

Corporation Franchise Tax Exemptions

Corporation Franchise Tax

{ Introduction }

The Louisiana corporation franchise tax was enacted in 1932. The tax was imposed on every domestic corporation and every foreign corporation authorized or doing business in the state, or using any part of its capital, plant, or any other property in the state. As originally enacted, the tax levied was due and payable for the privilege of carrying on or doing business, exercising of its charter or the continuance of its charter within the state.

An initial tax return covering the period beginning with the date the corporation first becomes liable for filing a return and ending with the close of the accounting period, must be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the third month after the corporation first becomes liable. Thereafter, an annual return is due by the fifteenth day of the fourth month after the close of an accounting period. For tax periods beginning on and after January 1, 2017, the annual return is due by the fifteenth day of the fifth month after the close of an accounting period and the initial tax return is due by the fifteenth day of the fourth month after the corporation first becomes liable. The tax is due on the first day of the calendar year or the taxpayer's fiscal year.

The law has been amended many times since 1932. However, an amendment in 1970 to replace the privilege of doing business language in the original act with the statement that the tax levied is due and payable on any one or all of the incidents referred to in the law was one of the more important amendments. For tax periods beginning after December 31, 2005, the amount of borrowed capital included in taxable capital was reduced until fully phased out for the 2011 franchise tax year.

For tax periods beginning before January 1, 2017, a limited liability company (L.L.C.) is not considered to be a corporation for franchise tax purposes, and therefore is not subject to franchise tax. For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, the imposition of the franchise tax was extended to any entity taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, if it meets any of the criteria for franchise tax, with two exceptions. (1) Any L.L.C. qualified and eligible to make an election to be taxed as an S Corporation on the first day of the franchise tax period. (2) Any other entity that was acquired during the period January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2013, by an entity that was taxed as an S Corporation for federal purposes.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:601 through 47:618

Tax Base
Capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits

Tax Rate
The tax is currently assessed on the taxable base at the rate of $1.50 per $1,000 on the first $300,000 and $3.00 per $1,000 over $300,000. The tax is based on the larger of the assessed value of all real and personal property in the state or the amount of issued and outstanding capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits attributable to Louisiana.

Types of Tax Exemptions
Corporation franchise tax exemptions are in the form of exemptions/exclusions, deductions, and credits. Exemptions/exclusions generally refer to organizations or corporations that are statutorily exempt from the imposition of the corporation franchise tax due to the nature of their operation. Deductions are generally defined as a reduction to the taxable base. Credits are generally defined as a reduction to the amount of tax due. All tax exemptions related to the corporation franchise tax are listed in this report.

Significant Changes
2019 Regular Legislative Session
Act 202 repeals the following corporation franchise tax credits:

(1) Employer credit for employment of previously unemployed found at LA R.S. 47:6004

(2) Louisiana basic skills training tax credit found at LA R.S. 47:6009

Applicable to corporate franchise tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. *Effective June 11, 2019.*

Corporation Franchise Tax

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{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

1. Agricultural Cooperative, Farmer Credit, and Farmers' Credit Cooperative Associations

Qualifying cooperative associations are exempt from corporation franchise tax and all other license taxes, except for the annual $10 license fee paid to the Secretary of State and ad valorem property taxes. The purpose of this exemption is to minimize the tax burden on these nonprofit associations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 3:84

Origin
Acts 1938, No. 40, amended by Acts 1966, No. 228

Effective Date
July 1, 1938

Beneficiaries
The agricultural industry

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

2. Cooperative Marketing Associations

These associations are exempt from all franchise or other license taxes, except for taxes on real estate, furniture, and fixtures. These associations, however, must pay an annual $10 license fee. The purpose of this exemption is to minimize the tax burden on these nonprofit organizations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 3:147

Origin
Acts 1922, No. 57

Effective Date
July 1, 1922

Beneficiaries
Cooperative marketing associations and individuals and companies marketing their goods and services through these organizations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

3. Credit Unions

Credit unions, together with all accumulations therein, are exempt from all taxes except for taxes on immovable property owned. The shares of a credit union are not subject to a stock transfer tax when issued by the corporation or when transferred from one member to another. No fees, taxes, or any of the stipulations as to capital stock set forth in general statutes for corporations apply to credit unions. The purpose of this exemption is to minimize the tax burden on these nonprofit organizations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 6:662

Origin
Acts 1924, No. 40

Effective Date
July 1, 1924

Beneficiaries
Individuals who are a member of a state or federal chartered credit union

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

4. Limited Liability Companies

For taxable periods beginning before January 1, 2017, limited liability companies (L.L.C.) are taxed the same as a partnership. Partnerships are not subject to corporation franchise tax, therefore, limited liability companies are not subject to corporation franchise tax.

For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, the imposition of the franchise tax was extended to any entity taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, if it meets any of the criteria for franchise tax, with two exceptions. (1) Any L.L.C. qualified and eligible to make an election to be taxed as an S Corporation on the first day of the franchise tax period. (2) Any other entity that was acquired during the period January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2013, by an entity that was taxed as an S Corporation for federal purposes. Therefore, for the purpose of franchise tax, an L.L.C. is treated and taxed in the same manner that it is treated and taxed for federal income tax purposes.

Legal Citations
R.S. 12:1368, R.S. 47:601(C)

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 780 , Renumbered from R.S.1950, §12:325 by Acts 1968, No. 105, amended by Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 12

Effective Date
July 7, 1992

Beneficiaries
Members of such organizations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

5. Certain Foreign Corporations

Foreign corporations operating as mutual savings banks, mutual savings fund societies, real estate investment trusts, state banks or trust companies, insurance companies, corporations associated with real estate investment trust as its advisor, group insurance and annuity corporations, and nonprofit or nontrading corporations are exempt from the corporation franchise tax if their Louisiana operations are limited to certain activities related to making, acquiring, or participating in loans. The purpose of this exemption is to make it easier for Louisiana businesses and individuals to borrow money.

Legal Citations
R.S. 12:302(L)

Origin
Acts 1968, No. 105, Amended by Acts 1972, No. 751

Effective Date
1968

Beneficiaries
Certain foreign corporations referred to in the law

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

6. Electric Cooperatives

Electric cooperatives are exempt from all income and excise taxes, except for a fee of $10 per each one hundred persons or fraction thereof to whom electricity is supplied within the state. The purpose of this exemption is to minimize the tax burden on these nonprofit electric cooperatives.

Legal Citation
R.S. 12:425

Origin
Acts 1940, No. 266 , Renumbered from R.S.1950, §12:325 by Acts 1968, No. 105

Effective Date
July 18, 1940

Beneficiaries
Individuals and companies purchasing electricity from electric cooperatives

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

7. Certain Entities

Various franchise tax exemptions have been granted to certain, usually nonprofit, organizations and corporations. The purpose of these exemptions is to minimize the tax burden for qualifying nonprofit organizations. Exempted corporations are listed below.

A. Labor corporations and corporations organized by labor unions or organizations for the purpose of holding title to property.

B. Family agricultural and family horticultural corporations organized under the laws of and domiciled in the state of Louisiana.

C. Certain agricultural and horticultural corporations, other than family corporations, organized under the laws of and domiciled in the state of Louisiana.

D. Mutual savings banks, national banking corporations, and banking corporations organized under the laws of the state of Louisiana, who pay a tax for their shareholders or whose shareholders pay a tax on their shares of stock under other laws of this state, and building and loan associations.

E. Fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations operating under the lodge system, or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits to members or their dependents.

F. Cemetery companies owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members or which are not operated for profit.

G. Any corporation, community chest, or fund, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

H. Business leagues, chambers of commerce, real estate boards, or boards of trade not organized for profit and of which no part of the net earnings benefits any private shareholder or individual.

I. Nonprofit civic leagues or organizations operated exclusively for charitable, educational, or recreational purposes.

J. Clubs organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation, or other nonprofit purposes.

K. Benevolent life insurance associations of a purely local character, mutual ditch or irrigation companies, mutual or cooperative telephone companies, or like organizations, but only if 85 percent or more of the income consists of amounts collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting losses and expenses.

7. Certain Entities *(continued)*

L. Insurance companies paying a premium tax under Title 22 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

M. Certain farmers, fruit growers, or like associations organized and operated on a cooperative basis for the purpose of marketing products or purchasing supplies and equipment.

N. Corporations organized by exempt farmers' cooperatives to finance crop operations of members.

O. Corporations organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property, collecting income therefrom, and turning over the entire amount thereof, less expenses, to organizations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, and educational purposes, of which no part of the net earnings benefits any private stockholder.

P. Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits to the association members or their dependents.

Q. Teachers' retirement fund associations of a purely local character, if no part of their net earnings (other than through payment of retirement benefits) benefits any private shareholder or individual, and if the income consists solely of amounts received from public taxation, amounts received from assessments upon the teaching salaries of members, and income from investments.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:608

Origin
Various legislative acts since 1958

Effective Date
Various dates from 1958

Beneficiaries
Members and shareholders of these exempt organizations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

{ Deductions }

8. Bank-Holding Corporations

Bank-holding corporations are allowed a deduction from their taxable base for the portion of their assets used to finance the operation of the subsidiary bank. In order to be deducted, the investments in and advances to subsidiaries must be included in the taxable capital of the holding corporation. The purpose of this deduction is to prevent the double taxation of these assets; first from the holding company and second from the subsidiary bank.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:602(B)

Origin
Acts 1970, No. 385

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 1970

Beneficiaries
Bank holding corporations and shareholders

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department has no data on this deduction and is unable to determine its estimated fiscal effect.

9. Public-Utility Holding Corporations

A regulated public-utility holding corporation may deduct from its taxable base that portion of its assets used to finance the operation of its subsidiaries. The deduction is calculated by multiplying the sum of its investment in and advances to its subsidiary corporations by its Louisiana corporation franchise tax apportionment percent. In order to be deducted, the investments in and advances to subsidiaries must be included in the taxable capital of the holding corporation. However, public-utility holding companies have a minimum annual corporation franchise tax of $100,000. The purpose of this deduction is to encourage corporations to relocate their principal office in Louisiana.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:602(C)

Origin
Acts 1973, No. 119, amended by Acts 1994, No.40

Effective Date
June 1973

Related Provision
R.S. 47:602(G)(4)

Beneficiaries
Public-utility holding companies, who own subsidiary corporations and who locate their home office in Louisiana, and their shareholders

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department has no data on this deduction and is unable to determine its estimated fiscal effect.

{ Deduction }

10. Public Water Utility Companies

Corporations, with one or more subsidiary public water utility corporations, are allowed to deduct the amounts of its investment in and advances to these subsidiary corporations from taxable capital. In order to be deducted, the investments in and advances to subsidiaries must be included in the taxable capital of the holding corporation. The purpose of this deduction is to tax these assets at the subsidiary corporation level only.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:602(D)

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 385

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991

Beneficiaries
Public utility water corporations with investments in and advances to subsidiary corporations and shareholders of public utility water corporations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department has no data on this deduction and is unable to determine its estimated fiscal effect.

11. Members of Controlled Groups that Include a Telephone Corporation

Any corporation in a controlled group, having as a member of such group a telephone corporation regulated by the Louisiana Public Service Commission, can deduct from its taxable capital its investment in and advances to any member of the controlled group that is included in its taxable capital. The purpose of this deduction is to eliminate double taxation of investments in and advances to an affiliated corporation in a controlled group having a telephone company as a member of the group.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:602(E)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 134

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 1994

Beneficiaries
Corporations in a controlled group having as a member of such group a telephone corporation regulated by the Louisiana Public Service Commission

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department has no data on this deduction and is unable to determine its estimated fiscal effect.

{ Deduction }

12. Regulated Utility Companies

Certain regulated public utility companies are allowed to deduct from surplus those accounts representing assets for which no money, service, or thing of value was paid by the utility companies except for the regulated service or product. The purpose of this deduction is to effect equal tax treatment for regulated and nonregulated utility companies.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:605(C), R.S. 47:606(E)

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 156, amended by Acts 2008, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 10

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 1993

Beneficiaries
Public utility companies that are required by their regulatory authority to increase assets and surplus by amounts meeting the statutes' criteria

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department has no data on this deduction and is unable to determine its estimated fiscal effect.

13. Holding Company

Corporations, with one or more subsidiaries as defined below, are allowed to deduct the amounts of its investment in and advances to these subsidiary corporations from taxable capital. In order to be deducted the investments in and advances to subsidiaries must be included in the taxable capital of the holding corporation. The purpose of this deduction is to tax these assets at the subsidiary corporation level only.

For purposes of this deduction, a subsidiary is any corporation that is subject to franchise tax and in which at least 80 percent of the voting and nonvoting power of all classes of their stock, membership, partnership, or other ownership interests are owned, directly or indirectly, by a corporation subject to the franchise tax imposed by R.S. 47:601(A).

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:602(G)

Origin
Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 12

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017

Beneficiaries
Corporations whose subsidiary corporations are subject to franchise tax

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department has no data on this deduction and is unable to determine its estimated fiscal effect.

{ Credits }

14. Donations to Assist Qualified Playgrounds

A non-refundable tax credit is allowed for donations to assist qualified playgrounds in certain economically depressed areas. The donation may be in the form of cash, equipment, goods, or services. The purpose of this credit is to encourage donations to qualifying playgrounds.

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is equal to the lesser of $1,000 or one-half the value of the donation. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is equal to the lesser of $720 or 36 percent of the value of the donation.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6008

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 898, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 1992

Beneficiaries
Economically depressed areas benefit from this credit, which should help to improve the quality of life of the residents

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no future activity is anticipated.

15. Debt Issuance Costs

An economic development corporation is allowed a non-refundable credit equal to the filing fee paid to the Louisiana Bond Commission for the preparation and issuance of bonds for returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is equal to 72 percent of the filing fee paid. The credit is taken in the taxable period in which the expenses were incurred.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6017

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 78, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
June 25, 2002

Beneficiaries
Economic development corporations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

16. Donations to Public Elementary or Secondary Schools

A non-refundable credit is allowed for qualified donations made to public elementary or secondary schools. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit allowed is for 40 percent of the appraised value of the donation. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is for 29 percent of the appraised value of the donation. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, the credit allowed is for 28 percent of the appraised value of the donation.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6013

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 51, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
July 1, 1998

Beneficiaries
Corporations that make such donations and public schools in the state

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no future activity is anticipated.

17. Donations of Material, Equipment, or Instructors Made to Certain Training Providers

A non-refundable credit is allowed for donations of materials, equipment, or instructors made to training providers, vocational/technical schools, apprenticeship programs registered with the Louisiana Workforce Commission, or community colleges within the state. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is for one-half the value of the materials, equipment, or services donated. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is for 36 percent of the value. The tax credit when combined with other tax credits cannot exceed 20 percent of the employer's tax liability for any taxable year.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6012

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 30, amended by Acts 2002, No. 11; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
June 24, 1998

Sunset Date
December 31, 2000

Reestablished
August 15, 2002 for taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2002

Beneficiaries
Corporations who take the tax credit and the citizens of the state that benefit from better equipped training facilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

18. Employment of the Previously Unemployed

A non-refundable credit is allowed for employment of each previously unemployed person in a qualified newly created full-time job and is allowed during the taxable period that the employee has completed one year of full-time service with the employer. The credit is in lieu of other job tax credits provided for in the law. The purpose of this credit is to encourage creation of new jobs, which will provide job opportunities for the previously unemployed. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is $750 for each qualified new job and employee. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is $540 for each qualified new job and employee.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6004

Origin
Acts 1989, No. 636, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after July 1, 1990

Repealed
Acts 2019, No. 202 for corporation franchise tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. However, taxpayers have five years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Corporations who hire previously unemployed Louisiana citizens as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from new employment, production and income opportunities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit is repealed as of December 31, 2018; however any unused credits may still be used. No activity is anticipated.

19. Purchase of Qualified Recycling Equipment

A non-refundable credit is allowed for the purchase of new recycling manufacturing or process equipment and/or qualified service contracts. If the equipment is sold before the total credit is claimed, the credit otherwise allowable may be claimed in the tax year of the sale and any unused credit is canceled for future periods.

The amount of the credit is computed at 20 percent of the cost of the equipment less other tax credits received for the purchase of the equipment, but may not exceed 50 percent of the tax liability before the credit For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. Total credits certified by the secretary of the Department of Environment Quality in any calendar year shall not exceed five million dollars. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is allowed for 14.4 percent of the qualifying purchase or contract. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, the credit is allowed is for 14 percent. The total credits certified in any calendar year shall not exceed $3.6 million.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6005

Origin
Acts 1991, Nos. 359 and 1052, amended by Acts 2005, No. 319; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Reestablished June 30, 2005

Beneficiaries
Corporations who invest in qualifying equipment in the state as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from an improved environment

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$12,000	$15,000

{ Credits }

20. Louisiana Basic-Skills Training

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, corporations are allowed a non-refundable credit of $250 per qualified employee who participates in a basic-skills training program at an accredited school. The credit cannot exceed $30,000 for any single business in a particular year. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is allowed for $180 per qualified employee. Basic-skills training means any employer-paid training for qualified employees that enhances the employees' reading, writing, or mathematical skills to at least a twelfth grade level. The purpose of this credit is to encourage corporations to provide basic skills training, which will result in a more educated workforce.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6009

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 1098, amended by Acts 1997, No. 658; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
July 1, 1993

Repealed
Acts 2019, No. 202 for corporation franchise tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. However, taxpayers have two years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Companies who provide qualified training to employees as well as Louisiana employees who benefit from improved skills

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit is repealed as of December 31, 2018; however any unused credits may still be used. No activity is anticipated.

21. Apprenticeship

A non-refundable credit is allowed for employers for employing eligible apprentices. The credit is equal to one dollar for each hour of employment of each eligible apprentice, not to exceed 1,000 hours for each eligible apprentice. An eligible apprentice means a person who has entered into a written apprentice agreement with an employer or an association of employers pursuant to a registered apprenticeship program or a person who is enrolled in a training program accredited by the National Center for Construction Education and Research that has no less than four levels of training and no less than 500 hours of instruction.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6033

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 472, amended by Acts 2011, No. 126

Effective Date
July 11, 2007 for taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2007

Repealed
Acts 2015, No. 357, effective June 29, 2015

However, taxpayers have ten years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Employers of eligible apprentices

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$12,000	$12,000

{ Credits }

22. Rehabilitation of Historic Structures

A non-refundable credit is allowed for the eligible cost and expenses incurred during the rehabilitation of a historic structure located in a downtown development or a cultural district. Eligible structures must be nonresidential real property or residential rental property. The credit is for 25 percent of the eligible costs and expenses of the rehabilitation incurred prior to January 1, 2018 and 20 percent for eligible costs and expenses incurred on or after January 1, 2018, but before January 1, 2022. No taxpayer or affiliate shall claim more than five million dollars of credit per year for any number of structures rehabilitated within a particular downtown development or a cultural district. The credit is earned only in the year in which the property attributable to the expenditures is placed in service.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6019

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 60, amended by Acts 2005, No. 439; Acts 2007, No. 182 and 298; Acts 2009, No. 444; Acts 2011, No. 409 ; Acts 2013, No. 263 and 418; Acts 2015, No. 108; Acts 2017, No. 403

Effective Date
July 1, 2002 and taxable periods beginning January 1, 2008 for a cultural district

Sunset Date
Taxable periods ending before January 1, 2022; however, taxpayers have five years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Individuals or businesses rehabilitating a qualified historic structure

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$30,228,000	$24,787,000

23. Louisiana Capital Investment

Corporations are allowed a non-refundable tax credit equal to five percent of the capital costs of a qualifying project. The credit is against the corporation franchise tax that is generated by or arising out of the qualifying project in each of the 20 years commencing with the year during which the qualifying project is placed in service. Certain small projects must employ at least 15 new employees and certain large projects must employ at least 20 new employees at an average compensation between $8 and $10 per hour in order to take the credit. The purpose of this credit is to encourage creation of new jobs through industry expansion.

Legal Citation
R.S. 51:2771

Origin
Acts 1996 1st Ex. Sess., No. 42, amended by Acts 1998, No. 36

Effective Date
July 1, 1996

Sunset Date
June 30, 2000

However, credits granted prior to June 30, 2000, shall remain effective for the remainder of the 20-year period.

Beneficiaries
Corporations that reduce their corporation franchise tax with this credit and individuals who are employed as a result of project expansions

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

24. Louisiana Community Development Financial Institutions Act

This provision creates the Louisiana Community Development Financial Institutions (LCDFI) Act. A LCDFI is any legal entity whose primary business activity is the investment of cash to acquire equity in or provide financing assistance as a licensed business and industrial development corporation to qualified Louisiana businesses in low-income communities and provides for an income and franchise tax credit for individuals and businesses that invest in LCDFIs. The credits are transferable and can be carried forward indefinitely. Any unused allocation of credits from a previous year may be carried forward and granted in the next year. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the non-refundable credit is to be calculated as 75 percent of the investment. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is to be calculated as 54 percent of the investment.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citations
R.S. 51:3081 through 3094

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 491, amended by Acts 2007, No. 345; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
July 12, 2005

Sunset Date
July 1, 2009, but provisions relevant to any granted tax credits continue to apply until July 1, 2012

Related Provision
R.S. 51:3092

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that invest in LCDFI's, LCDFIs and low-income communities.

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

25. Low-Income Housing

A non-refundable credit is allowed for providers of certain low-income housing. The credit is computed in accordance with the provisions of Section 42 of the 1986 Internal Revenue Code as modified by Act 972 of the 1990 Legislative Session. The purpose of this credit is to encourage investment in low-income housing.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:12

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 1033

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after July 1, 1990

Sunset Date
December 31, 1993; however, unused credits can be carried forward until used.

Beneficiaries
Corporations providing low-income housing and the recipients of low-income housing

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

26. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax

A refundable tax credit is allowed for ad valorem taxes paid to political subdivisions on inventory held by manufacturers, distributors, and retailers for returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, but before July 1, 2016, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is equal to 100 percent of the ad valorem taxes paid if the amount paid is less than $10,000. If the ad valorem taxes paid are $10,000 or more, only 75 percent of the excess credit over tax can be refunded with the remaining 25 percent carried forward for five years.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2016:

- Groups of affiliated companies are required to be treated as one taxpayer for purposes of the limitations on refundability.
- If the total amount eligible for the credit is less than or equal to $500,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts above $500,000, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.
- For new business entities formed or first registered to do business in Louisiana after April 15, 2016, if the total amount eligible for the credit is less than $10,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts $10,000 or more, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.
- The credit is nonrefundable for taxes paid on inventory by any manufacturer who claimed the property tax exemption under the Industrial Tax Exemption Program (ITEP) during the same year the inventory taxes were paid, and for taxes paid by any company related to such manufacturer on inventory that is related to the business of such manufacturer.

For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, certain property held by persons engaged in the short term rental of such items qualifies for the credit. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2017, only taxpayers that are included on the same consolidated federal income tax return are required to combine their inventory taxes paid in order to determine the amount of the excess credit that is refundable.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6006

Origin
Acts 1991, No. 153, amended by Acts 1994, No. 28; Acts 2002, No. 11; Acts 2005, No. 363; Acts 2015, No. 133; Acts 2016, 2nd Ex. Sess., Nos. 4 and 5; Acts 2017, Nos. 338 and 385

Effective Date
July 1, 1992

26. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax *(continued)*

Beneficiaries
Corporations that are manufacturers, distributors, and retailers paying ad valorem taxes on inventory

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$105,354,000	$107,461,000

{ Credits }

27. Ad Valorem Tax on Natural Gas

A refundable tax credit is allowed for the amount of ad valorem taxes paid to political subdivisions of Louisiana on natural gas held, used, or consumed in providing natural gas storage services or operating natural gas storage facilities for returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, but before July 1, 2016, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is equal to 100 percent of the ad valorem taxes paid if the amount paid is less than $10,000. If the ad valorem taxes paid are $10,000 or more, only 75 percent of the excess credit over tax can be refunded with the remaining 25 percent carried forward for five years.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2016:

- Groups of affiliated companies are required to be treated as one taxpayer for purposes of the limitations on refundability.
- If the total amount eligible for the credit is less than or equal to $500,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts above $500,000, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.
- For new business entities formed or first registered to do business in Louisiana after April 15, 2016, if the total amount eligible for the credit is less than $10,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts $10,000 or more, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2017, only taxpayers that are included on the same consolidated federal income tax return are required to combine their taxes paid in order to determine the amount of the excess credit that is refundable.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6006

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 363, amended by Acts 2015 No. 133; Acts 2016, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 4; Acts 2017, Nos. 338 and 385

Effective Date
August 15, 2005

Beneficiaries
Corporations paying ad valorem taxes on natural gas held, used, or consumed in providing natural gas storage services or operating natural gas storage facilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$4,082,000	$4,164,000

28. Ad Valorem Tax on Offshore Vessels

A refundable credit is allowed for ad valorem taxes paid on vessels that operate principally in Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Waters. To qualify for the credit, the taxpayer must certify to the assessor that the vessel operated principally in outer continental shelf waters within the calendar year immediately before the tax year of assessment of the vessel and the ad valorem tax must have been paid to the political subdivision without protest. However, for taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, a taxpayer who pays the ad valorem tax under protest must notify the Department of Revenue within five business days of the date that the lawsuit is filed. The credit is equal to 100 percent of the taxes paid.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6006.1

Origin
Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 59, amended by Acts 2002, No. 11; Acts 2017, No. 418

Effective Date
July 7, 1994

Beneficiaries
Corporations paying ad valorem taxes on vessels operating in Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Waters

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$21,021,000	$21,441,000

{ Credits }

29. Ad Valorem Tax Paid by Certain Telephone Companies

A refundable credit is allowed for 40 percent of the total ad valorem taxes paid to Louisiana political subdivisions by telephone companies on their public service properties which are assessed by the Louisiana Tax Commission at 25 percent of fair market value pursuant to R.S. 47:1854.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6014

Origin
Acts 2000, No. 22

Effective Date
The credit is effective for income and franchise tax years ending on or after December 31, 2001

Beneficiaries
Telephone companies and the public they serve

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$1,498,000	$1,528,000

30. Purchases from Prison Industry Enhancement Contractors

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a refundable credit is allowed for the state sales and use taxes paid on purchases of specialty apparel items from a Private Sector Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) contractor. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, a credit is allowed for 72 percent of the state sales and use taxes paid on purchases of specialty apparel items from a PIE contractor. PIE contractors use inmate labor to produce items for sale and then pay 30 percent of the salary paid to the inmates back to the state.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6018

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 32, amended by Acts 2007, No. 466; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
This credit is effective for income and franchise tax becoming due after December 31, 2002

Reestablished
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Private Sector Prison Industry Enhancement contractors and individuals who purchase items from them

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

31. Milk Producers

A refundable credit is allowed for resident taxpayers engaged in the business of producing milk for sale. The credit will be allowed when the USDA Uniform Price in Federal Order Number 7 drops below the announced production price established by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry at any time during the calendar year. Qualified taxpayers are eligible for tax credits based on the production and sale of milk below the announced production price over a calendar year.

The Department of Health must certify to the Department of Revenue, by January 31 of the following year, which milk producers are eligible to receive the credits. Any producer not certified by the Department of Health will not be entitled to the credits. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credits allowed for each milk producer may not exceed $30,000 per calendar year, and the total amount of tax credits allowed for all producers may not exceed $2.5 million per calendar year. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credits allowed for each milk producer may not exceed $21,600 per calendar year, and the total amount of tax credits allowed for all producers may not exceed $1.8 million per calendar year.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6032

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 461, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
January 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Resident taxpayers engaged in the business of producing milk for sale

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

32. School Readiness Child Care Provider

The School Readiness Tax Credits are a comprehensive effort to support Quality Start, a voluntary, quality rating system by the Louisiana Department of Education (LDE) for child care centers through tax breaks to families, child care providers, child care teachers and directors, as well as businesses that support child care.

Child care providers participating in Quality Start are allowed a refundable credit based on the average monthly number of children who either participate in the Child Care Assistance Program administered by LDE or who are foster children in the custody of Department of Children, Family and Services and attending facilities operated by a child care provider, multiplied by an amount based upon the quality rating of the facility.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6105

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 394

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Child care providers participating in Quality Start, a program that is designed to increase the quality of child care and early learning for all children throughout Louisiana

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$373,000	$380,000

{ Credits }

33. School Readiness Business-Supported Child Care

The School Readiness Tax Credits are a comprehensive effort to support Quality Start, a voluntary, quality rating system by the Department of Education for child care centers through tax breaks to families, child care providers, child care teachers and directors, as well as businesses that support child care.

A refundable credit is allowed for a taxpayer who incurs eligible business-supported child-care expenses. The credit amount depends upon the quality rating of the child care facility to which the expenses are related or the quality rating of the child care facility that the child attends. Eligible business-supported child-care expenses include expenses to construct, renovate, or expand a child care center, purchase equipment for a center, maintain or operate a center, or subsidize child care for their employees.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6107(A)(1)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 394

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Businesses that support child care centers participating in Quality Start, the child care centers and students and the state through the increase in the quality of child care and early learning

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$101,000	$103,000

34. School Readiness Fees and Grants to Resource and Referral Agencies

The School Readiness Tax Credits are a comprehensive effort to support Quality Start, a voluntary, quality rating system by the Department of Education for child care centers through tax breaks to families, child care providers, child care teachers and directors, as well as businesses that support child care.

A refundable credit is allowed for a taxpayer whose business pays fees and grants to child care resource and referral agencies. These are private agencies that contract with the Department of Education to provide important information and services to parents and child care providers. The credit is equal to the amount donated but cannot exceed $5,000 per tax year.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6107(A)(2)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 394

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Businesses that support child care centers participating in Quality Start, the child care centers and students and the state through the increase in the quality of child care and early learning.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$93,000	$95,000

Hazardous Waste Disposal Tax Exemption

Hazardous Waste Disposal Tax

{ Introduction }

In 1984, Act 8 of the First Extraordinary Session levied a one-time tax on the hazardous waste content of the land. The tax was at the rate of $2 per ton of waste disposed or stored in the land during 1981, 1982, 1983, and the first six months of 1984. This tax was administered by the Department of Environmental Quality, but collected by the Department of Revenue.

This Act also levied the hazardous waste disposal tax on the disposal of hazardous waste in Louisiana and on certain storage of waste. The disposal tax rates were set at $5 per dry-weight ton of waste disposed at the same site where produced or generated and $10 per dry-weight ton of waste disposed or stored at a site other than where produced or generated. The tax was deemed collectible from the generator of the hazardous waste, if the generator disposed of his own hazardous waste, or from the disposer who must collect the tax from the generator of the waste at the time that the disposer received the waste. All generators and disposers must be registered with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

In 1988, Act 655 increased the rates to $10 per dry-weight ton of hazardous waste disposed on site and $20 per dry-weight ton of hazardous waste disposed at another site. This act further provided that the rates would increase $1 per year until 1998. Additional provisions of the 1988 Act were the imposition of a tax of $25 per dry-weight ton of extremely hazardous waste disposed in Louisiana and for the taxation of waste imported into Louisiana for disposal or storage.

The tax rates were again increased in 1990 by the passage of Act 391. This legislation changed the rates from $10, $20, and $25 per dry-weight ton to $30, $60, and $100, respectively. An additional provision allowed a credit of 0.5 percent of the tax due for collecting and remitting the tax timely. A tax on the transportation of hazardous and extremely hazardous wastes was also levied at the rate of $25 per gross-weight ton of hazardous or extremely hazardous wastes transported in Louisiana for disposal or storage in Louisiana.

During the 1992 Regular Legislative Session, Act 526 was enacted which reduced the tax on the disposal of waste at a site other than where produced from $60 per dry-weight ton to $40 per dry-weight ton. This legislation also repealed the tax on transporting hazardous or extremely hazardous waste effective July 1, 1992.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:821 through 47:832

Tax Base
Dry-weight ton, or fraction thereof, of hazardous or extremely hazardous wastes disposed in Louisiana and of hazardous wastes stored for more than 90 days

Tax Rate
Effective July 1, 1992:

- $30 per ton of hazardous waste disposed at the site where produced
- $40 per ton of hazardous waste disposed at a site other than where produced
- $100 per ton of extremely hazardous waste disposed

Imported wastes produced out-of-state and disposed in Louisiana are taxed at either the current effective tax rate or at the rate that would be paid for disposal in the generating state, whichever is higher.

Types of Tax Exemptions
For hazardous waste disposal tax purposes, the tax exemption is in the form of a credit. Credits are generally defined as a reduction to the amount of tax due.

Significant Changes
2019 Regular Legislative Session
There were no significant changes to the hazardous waste disposal tax laws during the past year.

Hazardous Waste Disposal Tax

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{ CREDIT }

1. Timely Payment **110**
R.S. 47:823(E)

Hazardous Waste Disposal Tax

{ Credit }

1. Timely Payment

A credit of 0.5 percent is allowed for the accurate and timely remittance of the taxes due. The purpose of this credit is to encourage compliance and to compensate companies for expenses related to collection and remittance of the tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:823(E)

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 391

Effective Date
August 1, 1990

Beneficiaries
Registered generators and disposers of hazardous waste who accurately and timely remit the taxes due

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$13,000	$13,000

Corporation Income Tax Exemptions

Corporation Income Tax

{ Introduction }

The Louisiana corporation income tax was authorized by the 1921 state constitution. The first tax was levied in 1934 at the rate of four percent of corporate earnings exceeding $3,000. In 1977, Louisiana raised the income tax rate from a flat rate of four percent to a five-tier tax rate schedule that ranged from four percent of the first $25,000 of taxable income to a maximum of eight percent of the taxable income exceeding $200,000. Louisiana allows a deduction in computing taxable income for 100 percent of the federal income taxes paid on income taxable to Louisiana, which reduces the effective corporation income tax rates.

Like many other states that impose a corporate income tax, Louisiana closely follows the federal system. That is, the state employs the federal definition of income and deductions with certain modifications. Act 16 of the First Extraordinary Session of 1986 enacted R.S. 47:287.2 through 47:287.785 relative to corporation income tax and provided for the conformance of this tax to the federal tax system.

For multi-state corporations, Louisiana net income is generally determined through formula apportionment. Under the formula apportionment method, total net income is generally apportioned to Louisiana based on the average of three factors: property, revenue, and wages.

Domestic corporations and other entities taxed as corporations for federal income tax purposes that organized under the laws of Louisiana, unless specifically exempted, must file an income tax return each year. Foreign corporations and other entities taxed as corporations for federal income tax purposes, organized under the laws of other states, who derive income from Louisiana sources, regardless of whether or not they have net income, must file an income tax return unless specifically exempted.

An income tax return is due by the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of an accounting period. For income tax periods beginning on and after January 1, 2016, the income tax return is due by the fifteenth day of the fifth month following the close of an accounting period.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:287.2 through 47:287.785

Tax Base
Taxable income earned within or derived from sources within Louisiana.

Tax Rate
Four percent on the first $25,000; five percent on the next $25,000; six percent on the next $50,000; seven percent on the next $100,000; eight percent on the taxable income above $200,000.

Type of Tax Exemptions
Corporation income tax exemptions are in the form of exemptions/exclusions, deductions, and credits. An exemption/exclusion generally means that a corporation is statutorily exempt from the imposition of the corporate income tax because of the nature of the corporation's business or a specific item of income that is not taxed. Deductions are generally defined as a reduction in net income to arrive at taxable income. Credits are generally defined as a reduction to the amount of tax due. All exemptions related to corporation income tax are contained in this report.

The federal income tax deduction, although a statutory deduction, is also required by the state constitution. Repeal of this deduction requires a vote of the people. For this reason, this deduction has been separated from the others and appears at the end of this section.

Significant Changes
2019 Regular Legislative Session
Act 202 repeals the following corporation income tax credits:

(1) Employer credit for employment of previously unemployed found at LA R.S. 47:6004
(2) Louisiana basic skills training tax credit found at LA R.S. 47:6009

Applicable to corporate income tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. *Effective June 11, 2019*.

Act 304 requires that for purposes of reducing La. net income, net operating losses be applied beginning with the earliest taxable year. Applicable for taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. *Effective June 11, 2019.*

Act 331 provides for a deduction in the computation of net income for business expenses otherwise allowed, but for the provisions of 26 U.S.C. 280E, for a licensee engaged in the production or dispensing of therapeutic marijuana recommended for therapeutic use by patients clinically diagnosed as suffering from a debilitating medical condition, as defined in LA R.S. 40:1046. *Effective July 1, 2019*.

Act 442 provides an election for S corporations and other flow through entities to file and pay Louisiana income tax on Louisiana sourced income as if they were C corporations. *Effective June 22, 2019.*

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{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

1. Credit Unions

Credit unions, together with all accumulations therein, are exempt from all taxes except for immovable property owned. The shares of a credit union are not subject to a stock-transfer tax when issued by the corporation or when transferred from one member to another. No fees or taxes, nor any of the stipulations as to capital stock set forth in general statutes for corporations, apply to credit unions. The purpose of this exemption is to minimize the tax burden on these nonprofit organizations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 6:662

Origin
Acts 1924, No. 40

Effective Date
July 1, 1924

Beneficiaries
Individuals who are a member of a state- or federal-chartered credit union

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

2. Certain Foreign Corporations

Foreign corporations operating as mutual savings banks, mutual savings funds societies, real estate investment trusts, state banks or trust companies, insurance companies, corporations associated with real estate investment trusts, group insurance and annuity corporations, and nonprofit or nontrading corporations are exempt from state corporation income tax if their Louisiana operations are limited to certain activities related to making, acquiring, or participating in loans. The purpose of this exemption is to make it easier for Louisiana businesses and individuals to borrow money.

Legal Citations
R.S. 12:302(K) and (L)

Origin
Acts 1968, No. 105

Effective Date
1968

Beneficiaries
Certain foreign corporations referred to in the law

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

3. Electric Cooperatives

Electric cooperatives are exempt from all excise and income taxes, except for the fee of $10 for each 100 persons, or fraction thereof, to whom electricity is supplied within the state. The purpose of this exemption is to minimize the tax burden on nonprofit electric cooperatives.

Legal Citation
R.S. 12:425

Origin
Acts 1924, No. 266

Effective Date
July 1, 1940

Beneficiaries
Individuals and companies purchasing electricity from electric cooperatives

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

4. State Banking Corporations and Shareholders

State banking corporations and their shareholders are taxed in the same manner as National Banking Corporations who are exempt from corporation income tax. The purpose of this exemption is to grant state corporations and their shareholders the same tax exemptions allowed to national banking corporations and their shareholders.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:8, R.S. 47:121(2)

Origin
Acts 1966, No. 445

Effective Date
July 1, 1966

Related Provision
R.S. 12:302(K) and (L)

Beneficiaries
State chartered banks and their shareholders

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

5. Dividends from National Banking Corporations and State Banking Corporations

Dividends from national banking corporations and state banking corporations are excluded from the gross income of corporations. The federal law in effect at the time the state income tax statutes were enacted prohibited states from taxing dividends of national banking corporations. Although this prohibition was removed, Louisiana did not change its statutes to tax these dividends. The purpose of this exclusion is to comply with federal laws in effect at the time of enactment.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:287.71(B)(6)

Origin
Acts 1934, No. 21, Acts 1986, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 16, amended by Acts 2015, No. 123; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 1; Acts 2017, No. 352

Related Provision
R.S. 47:287.738(F)

Beneficiaries
Individual and corporate shareholders of national banking corporations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

6. Interest on State or Local Government Obligations

Interest received on obligations issued by the state or its political or municipal subdivisions is excluded from gross income. The purpose of this exclusion is to encourage investment in Louisiana obligations.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:48, R.S. 47:287.71(B)(4)

Origin
Acts 1934, No. 21 , Acts 1986, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 16

Effective Date
1934

Related Provision
R.S. 47:287.738(F)

Beneficiaries
State and local governments and the individuals and entities that invest in their obligations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

7. Certain Exempt Entities

Organizations described in Internal Revenue Code sections 401(a) or 501 are exempt from corporation income tax to the extent that those organizations are exempt from income taxation under federal law. Also, the Louisiana corporation income statute exempts certain other entities. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to these nonprofit organizations. The following is a list of exempt entities:

A. Labor, agricultural, and horticultural organizations that are educational or instructive in character, and are designed to encourage the development of agricultural and horticultural products. The income from these organizations must be used exclusively to meet the necessary expenses of upkeep and operation.

B. Mutual savings banks, national banking corporations, and banking corporations organized under the laws of the state of Louisiana, who pay a tax for their shareholders, or whose shareholders pay a tax on their shares of stock under other laws of this state, and building and loan associations.

C. Fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations operating under the lodge system, or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits to members of the society, order, or association or their dependents.

D. Nonprofit cemetery companies owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members.

E. Any corporation, community chest, or fund, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

F. Business leagues, chambers of commerce, real estate boards, or boards of trade not organized for profit and no part of the net earnings benefits any private shareholder or individual.

G. Nonprofit civic leagues or organizations operated exclusively for charitable, educational, or recreational purposes.

H. Clubs organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation, or other nonprofit purposes.

7. Certain Exempt Entities *(continued)*

I. Benevolent life insurance associations of a purely local character, mutual ditch or irrigation companies, mutual or cooperative telephone companies, or like organizations, but only if 85 percent or more of the income consists of amounts collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting losses and expenses.

J. Farmers' or other mutual hail, cyclone, casualty, or fire insurance companies or associations (including interinsurers and reciprocal underwriters), but only if the income of which is used or held for the purpose of paying losses or expenses.

K. Certain farmers, fruit growers, or like associations organized and operated on a cooperative basis for the purpose of marketing products or purchasing supplies and equipment.

L. Corporations organized by exempt farmers' cooperatives to finance crop operations of members.

M. Corporations organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property, collecting income therefrom, and turning over the entire amount thereof, less expenses, to organizations that are organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, and educational purposes. No part of the net earnings can benefit any private stockholder.

N. Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits to the members of the association or their dependents.

O. Teachers' retirement fund associations of a purely local character, if no part of their net earnings (other than through payment of retirement benefits) benefits a private shareholder or individual, and if the income consists solely of amounts received from public taxation, amounts received from assessments upon the teaching salaries of members, and income in respect of investments.

Legal Citations

R.S. 47:121(1)-(15), R.S. 47:287.501, R.S. 47:287.521(A)

Origin

Acts 1934, Nos. 21 and 28, amended by Acts 1964, No. 461; Acts 1981, No. 121; Acts 1986 , 1st Ex. Sess., No. 16

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

7. Certain Exempt Entities *(continued)*

Effective Date
1934

Beneficiaries
Members and shareholders of these exempt corporations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

8. Governmental Subsidies for Operating Public Transportation Systems

Funds received by a corporation from a governmental entity to subsidize the operation and maintenance of a public transportation system are excluded from gross income. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial assistance to public transportation systems.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, but before June 30, 2018, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, and returns for tax periods beginning during the calendar years of 2015, 2016, and 2017, regardless of date filed, the exemption is limited to 72 percent of the funds received.

If an extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return was filed by the extended due date, the exemption is reduced; but one-third of the reduced portion of the exemption may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:51, R.S. 47:287.71(B)(2)

Origin
Acts 1979, No. 300, Acts 1986, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 16, amended by Acts 2015, No. 123; Acts 2018, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 4

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 1979

Beneficiaries
Certain public-service corporations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this exclusion has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

9. Subchapter S Corporation

Corporations classified as S corporations under Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code are required to file Louisiana corporation income tax returns. To arrive at taxable income Subchapter S corporations may exclude a percentage of their Louisiana net income. The excludable percentage is determined by dividing the number of issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of the Subchapter S corporation owned by Louisiana "resident individuals" on the last day of the corporation's tax year by the total number of issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of the corporation on the last day of the corporation's tax year. No share will be excluded unless its owner has filed a Louisiana individual income tax return that includes the owner's share of the Subchapter S corporation's income. The purpose of this exclusion is to limit income taxation on Subchapter S corporation income to either the corporate or shareholder level. The revenue loss associated with this exclusion is the gross revenue loss calculated using corporate income tax return data and is not offset by the amount of income tax paid on the Subchapter S corporation income included on individual income tax returns.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:287.732

Origin
Acts 1986, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 16, amended by Acts 1989, No. 622; Acts 2002, No. 17

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 1991

Beneficiaries
Subchapter S corporation shareholders

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$561,144,000	$572,367,000

10. Compensation for Disaster Services

A nonresident business entity whose services are requested by a registered business in the state or by a state or local government that performs disaster or emergency-related work within the state during a declared or emergency period shall exclude all income received for disaster or emergency-related work conducted in the state during the disaster period.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:53.5, R.S. 47:242 (1)(g), R.S. 47:287.71(B)(8)

Origin
Acts 2017, No. 358

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018

Beneficiaries
Nonresident businesses that perform disaster or emergency-related work within the state during a disaster period

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect of this exclusion because there is no way of knowing how many businesses will qualify.

{ Deductions }

11. Percentage Depletion

Louisiana allows a depletion deduction for oil and gas wells that is the greater amount of cost depletion determined under federal law, or percentage depletion determined under Louisiana law (Louisiana depletion). For returns filed before July 1, 2015, Louisiana depletion was 22 percent of each property's gross income less 100 percent of rents or royalties paid in relation to the property, limited to 50 percent of the net income of the property. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, but before June 30, 2018, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, and returns for tax periods beginning during the calendar years of 2015, 2016, and 2017, regardless of date filed, Louisiana depletion is 15.8 percent of each property's gross income less 72 percent of any rents or royalties paid in relation to the property, limited to 36 percent of the net income of the property. The purpose of this deduction is to promote oil and gas exploration and production.

If an extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return was filed by the extended due date, the exemption is reduced; but one-third of the reduced portion of the exemption may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:158(C), R.S. 47:287.745

Origin
Acts 1934, No. 21, Acts 1986, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 16, amended by Acts 2015, No. 123; Acts 2018, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 4

Effective Date
1934

Beneficiaries
Corporations with percentage depletion on oil and gas properties that is greater than their cost depletion

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department has no data on this deduction and is unable to determine its estimated fiscal effect.

12. Net Louisiana Operating Loss

Corporations are allowed to carry a net operating loss deduction forward for 20 years for returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, corporations were allowed to carry a net operating loss deduction back for 3 years and forward for 15 years. Beginning with the 2017 tax year, net operating loss deductions must be applied in order of the year of loss, beginning with the most recent taxable year to be applied first. For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, net operating loss deductions must again be applied beginning with the earliest taxable year first. The purpose of this deduction is to allow corporations to offset losses made in one tax year with income earned in another.

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the deduction was not limited. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the deduction is equal to 72% of the available net operating loss, limited to 72 percent of net income.

If an extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return was filed by the extended due date, the deduction is reduced; but one-third of the reduced portion of the deduction may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:246, R.S. 47:287.86

Origin
Acts 1979, No. 586, amended by Acts 1986, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 16; Acts 2015, Nos. 103 and 123; Acts 2016 1st Ex. Sess., Nos. 6 and 24; Acts 2016, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 2; Acts 2018, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 4; Acts 2019, No. 304

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 1978

Beneficiaries
Corporations that have losses for one year that can be offset against income earned during other years

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$188,604,000	$192,376,000

{ Deductions }

13. I.R.C. Section 280E Expense

A deduction is allowed for any expenses that are disallowed under I.R.C. Section 280E. For federal purposes, taxpayers cannot claim expenses related to carrying on a trade or business if the trade or business involves trafficking controlled substances prohibited by federal law. This deduction allows the taxpayer to reduce their federal taxable income by the amount of the deduction that was disallowed for federal income tax purposes that is related to the production or dispensing of therapeutic marijuana. This deduction is only allowed for taxpayers who are licensee of this state pursuant to Part X-E, Chapter 4 of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:287.73(C)(1)

Origin
Acts 2019, No. 331

Effective Date
July 1, 2019

Beneficiaries
Corporations who are licensed through the state of Louisiana to produce or dispense therapeutic marijuana

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect of this exclusion; the deduction is effective for tax year 2019 which will first be filed in FYE 6-20.

14. I.R.C. Section 280C Expense

A deduction is allowed for any expenses that are disallowed under I.R.C. Section 280C. For federal purposes, taxpayers cannot claim certain tax credits and deduct certain expenses associated with those credits. I.R.C. Section 280C requires a taxpayer who elects to claim certain credits that are based on an expense to reduce the federal deduction for the expense by the dollar amount of the credit claimed. This deduction allows the taxpayer to reduce their federal taxable income by the amount of the deduction that was disallowed for federal income tax purposes.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, but before June 30, 2018, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, and returns for tax periods beginning during the calendar years of 2015, 2016, and 2017, regardless of date filed, the deduction is limited to 72 percent of the expenses disallowed under I.R.C. Section 280C.

If an extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return was filed by the extended due date, the exemption is reduced; but one-third of the reduced portion of the exemption may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:287.73(C)(4)

Origin
Acts 1986, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 16, amended by Acts 2015, No. 123; Acts 2018, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 4

Effective Date
December 24, 1986

Beneficiaries
Corporations claiming certain credits on their federal returns

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department has no data on this deduction and is unable to determine its estimated fiscal effect.

{ Deductions }

15. Interest Income and Dividend Income

A deduction is allowed from gross income of an amount equal to interest and dividend income that is included on the federal income tax return.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, but before June 30, 2018, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, and returns for tax periods beginning during the calendar years of 2015, 2016, and 2017, regardless of date filed, the deduction is limited to 72 percent of the dividends that would otherwise be included in gross income.

If an extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return was filed by the extended due date, the exemption is reduced; but one-third of the reduced portion of the exemption may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:287.738(F)

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 401, amended by Acts 2015, No. 123; Acts 2018, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 4

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2005

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers who have received interest income or dividend income that was included on their federal income tax return

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department has no data on this deduction and is unable to determine its estimated fiscal effect.

16. Hurricane Recovery Entity Benefits

Corporations who received funds from a hurricane recovery entity and were required to include those funds on the federal income tax return are allowed a deduction for such funds. The deduction is for hurricane recovery benefits provided by the Road Home Corporation, the Louisiana Recovery Authority, the Louisiana Family Recovery Corps, the Disaster Recovery Unit, and Restore Louisiana for recovery from the Great Flood of 2016.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, but before June 30, 2018, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, and returns for tax periods beginning during the calendar years of 2015, 2016, and 2017, regardless of date filed, the deduction is limited to 72 percent of the funds from a hurricane recovery entity if such benefit was included in federal net income.

If an extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return was filed by the extended due date, the exemption is reduced; but one-third of the reduced portion of the exemption may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:287.738(G)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 247, amended by Acts 2011, No. 401; Acts 2015, No. 123; Acts 2018, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 4

Effective Date
July 6, 2007 but is retroactive

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers who have received hurricane recovery benefits that were included on their federal income tax return

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department has no data on this deduction and is unable to determine its estimated fiscal effect.

{ Deductions }

17. Employment of Qualified Disabled Individuals

A deduction is allowed from income taxes imposed for each taxpayer who provides continuous employment to a qualified disabled individual within Louisiana. A taxpayer shall be eligible to claim the deduction provided for in this Section after employing a qualified individual with a disability for four continuous months for no less than an average of twenty hours a week at a rate comparable to and in the same setting as other employees of the taxpayer performing the same or similar task.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.13

Origin
Acts 2015, No. 117

Effective Date
June 19, 2015

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that employ qualified disabled individuals within Louisiana

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department has no data on this deduction and is unable to determine its estimated fiscal effect.

{ Preferential Tax Rate }

18. Pass-Through Entity Tax Election

An election is allowed for S corporations and other flow through entities to file and pay Louisiana income tax on Louisiana sourced income as if they were C corporations. The electing entities will pay income tax at the married filing jointly individual income tax rates. The election also allows the S corporations and pass through entities to claim a federal income tax deduction equal to the income tax that the pass through entity would have paid on its Louisiana income if it had been taxed as a C corporation for federal income tax purposes. All corporation income tax provisions will apply to any entity making the election.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:287.732.2

Origin
Acts 2019, No. 442

Effective Date
Tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019

Related Provision
R.S. 47:297.14

Beneficiaries
Entities who make the election and their shareholders, members and partners

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect of this election because there is no way of knowing how many entities will choose to make the election.

{ Credits }

19. Insurance Company Premium Tax

A non-refundable credit is allowed for any premium taxes paid to the Insurance Commissioner of the state of Louisiana. The purpose of this credit is to allow an offset for the premium taxes paid. An offset provided under R.S. 22:832 and R.S. 22:2058 against the premium tax liability has reduced the impact of the premium tax credit. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is for 72 percent of the premium taxes paid. Acts 2017, No. 403 repealed this reduction effective June 26, 2017.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:227

Origin
Acts 1934, Nos. 21 and 61, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
1934

Beneficiaries
Insurance companies that pay premium taxes

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$52,479,000	$53,529,000

20. Bone Marrow Donor Expense

A non-refundable credit is allowed for 25 percent of certain expenses paid or incurred during the tax year by an employer to provide a program for employees who are potentially or who actually become bone-marrow donors For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is allowed for 18 percent of qualified expenses. The purpose of this credit is to encourage bone-marrow donation.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:287.758

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 206, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
August 21, 1992

Provision for Other Taxes
R.S. 47: 297(I)

Beneficiaries
Individuals who donate bone-marrow and individuals who need bone-marrow transplants

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

21. Employment of Certain First-Time Nonviolent Offenders

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a non-refundable credit of $200 per employee per year for a maximum of two years is allowed for employing certain first time nonviolent offenders. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is for $140 per employee. The offender must have successfully completed a court-ordered program and have worked 180 full-time days. The purpose of this credit is to encourage employment of first-time nonviolent offenders.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:287.752

Origin
Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 104, amended by Acts 2005, No. 285; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 1994

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
First-time nonviolent offenders who are employed by businesses that receive the credit and the companies and individuals who employ them

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no future activity is anticipated.

22. Donations to Assist Qualified Playgrounds

A nonrefundable tax credit is allowed for donations to assist qualified playgrounds in certain economically depressed areas. The donation may be in the form of cash, equipment, goods, or services. The purpose of this credit is to encourage donations to qualifying playgrounds.

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is equal to the lesser of $1,000 or one-half the value of the donation. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is equal to the lesser of $720 or 36 percent of the value of the donation.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6008

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 898 amended by Acts 1997, No. 658; Acts 2002, No. 11; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 29; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Tax periods beginning after December 31, 1992

Beneficiaries
Economically depressed areas benefit from this credit, which should help to improve the quality of life of the residents

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

23. Contribution of Tangible Personal Property of Sophisticated & Technological Nature to Educational Institutions

A non-refundable credit is allowed for contributions of tangible personal property of a sophisticated and technological nature to educational institutions. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit allowed is 40 percent of the property's value, or, in the case of sales below cost, 40 percent of the difference between the price received and the property's value, subject to the limitations prescribed in the statute. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is for 29 percent, subject to the limitations prescribed in the statute. The purpose of this credit is to allow a tax credit to corporations, persons, estates, and trusts that donate, sell below cost, or contribute properties of a sophisticated and technological nature to educational institutions in the state of Louisiana.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:37, R.S. 47:287.755

Origin
Acts 1983, No. 667; Acts 1986, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 16; Acts 1997, No. 658, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017 Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
January 1, 1984

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Educational institutions, students, teachers, and the state as a whole

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; the credit sunsets December 31, 2019.

24. Employee and Dependent Health Insurance Coverage

A non-refundable tax credit is allowed for providing employee and dependent health insurance coverage when any contractor or subcontractor with a contract for the construction of a public work offers health insurance coverage and pays at least 75 percent of the total premium for the health insurance coverage for each full-time employee who elects to participate and pays at least 50 percent of total premium for each dependent of the full-time employee who elects to participate. For returns received during FYE 6-15, contractors who participate are eligible for a five percent income tax credit on 40 percent of the amount of the contract received in a tax year, not to exceed $3 million per year. For returns received on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, contractors who participate are eligible for a three percent income tax credit on 40 percent of the amount of the contract received in a tax year, not to exceed $2.6 million per year. The credit is allowed against the income tax for the period in which the credit is earned.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:287.759

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 504, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
For tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2005

Sunset Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2007

However, unused credits may still be claimed.

Beneficiaries
Qualified contractors or subcontractors offering health insurance coverage

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit sunsetted December 31, 2007; however any unused credits may still be used.

{ Credits }

25. Donations to Public Elementary or Secondary Schools

A non-refundable credit is allowed for qualified donations made to public elementary or secondary schools. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit allowed is for 40 percent of the appraised value of the donation. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is for 29 percent of the appraised value of the donation. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, the credit allowed is for 28 percent of the appraised value of the donation.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6013

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 51, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
July 1, 1998

Beneficiaries
Corporations that make such donations and public schools in the state

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

26. Debt Issuance Costs

An economic development corporation is allowed a non-refundable credit equal to the filing fee paid to the Louisiana Bond Commission for the preparation and issuance of bonds for returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is equal to 72 percent of the filing fee paid. The credit is taken in the taxable period in which the expenses were incurred.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6017

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 78, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 29; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
June 25, 2002

Beneficiaries
Economic development corporations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

27. Donations of Property to Certain Offices and Agencies

A non-refundable credit is allowed for 50 percent of the value of historical property donated to the Old State Capitol, the State Capitol Complex, and the State Archives. The amount of the credit in any year is limited to 25 percent of the donor's tax liability. The maximum amount of credit that may be granted in the aggregate in any single year is $70,000. The purpose of this credit is to encourage donations to certain state agencies property with historical value. This serves to preserve such property for future generations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6011

Origin
Acts 1996, No. 10, amended by Acts 1998, No. 16

Effective Date
August 1, 1996

Sunset Date
June 30, 2000

However, unused credits may be carried forward until the full credit has been used.

Beneficiaries
Corporations that make donations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0. This credit sunsetted June 30, 2000; however, any unused credits may still be used.

28. Donations of Material, Equipment, or Instructors Made to Certain Training Providers

A non-refundable credit is allowed for donations of materials, equipment, or instructors made to training providers, vocational/technical schools, apprenticeship programs registered with the Louisiana Workforce Commission, or community colleges within the state. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is for one-half the value of the materials, equipment, or services donated. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is for 36 percent of the value. The tax credit when combined with other tax credits cannot exceed 20 percent of the employer's tax liability for any taxable year.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6012

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 30, amended by Acts 2002, No. 11; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 29; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
June 24, 1998

Sunset Date
December 31, 2000

Reestablished
August 15, 2002 for taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2002

Beneficiaries
Corporations who take the tax credit and the citizens of the state that benefit from better equipped training facilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

29. Employment of the Previously Unemployed

A non-refundable credit is allowed for employment of each previously unemployed person in a qualified newly created full-time job and is allowed during the taxable period that the employee has completed one year of full-time service with the employer. The credit is in lieu of other job tax credits provided for in the law. The purpose of this credit is to encourage creation of new jobs, which will provide job opportunities for the previously unemployed. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is $750 for each qualified new job and employee. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is $540 for each qualified new job and employee.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6004

Origin
Acts 1989, No. 636, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 29; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after July 1,1990

Repealed
Acts 2019, No. 202 for income tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. However, taxpayers have five years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Corporations who hire previously unemployed Louisiana citizens as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from new employment, production and income opportunities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit is repealed as of December 31, 2018; however any unused credits may still be used. No activity is anticipated.

30. Purchase of Qualified Recycling Equipment

A non-refundable credit is allowed for the purchase of new recycling manufacturing or process equipment and/or qualified service contracts. If the equipment is sold before the total credit is claimed, the credit otherwise allowable may be claimed in the tax year of the sale and any unused credit is canceled for future periods.

The amount of the credit is computed at 20 percent of the cost of the equipment less other tax credits received for the purchase of the equipment, but may not exceed 50 percent of the tax liability before the credit For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. Total credits certified by the secretary of the Department of Environment Quality in any calendar year shall not exceed five million dollars. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is allowed for 14.4 percent of the qualifying purchase or contract. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, the credit is allowed is for 14 percent. The total credits certified in any calendar year shall not exceed $3.6 million.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6005

Origin
Acts 1991, Nos. 359 and 1052, amended by Acts 2005, No. 319; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2016 1st Ex. Sess., No. 29; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Reestablished June 30, 2005

Beneficiaries
Corporations who invest in qualifying equipment in the state as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from an improved environment

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there were no credits claimed in the Fiscal Year 2018-19.

{ Credits }

31. Louisiana Basic-Skills Training

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, corporations are allowed a non-refundable credit of $250 per qualified employee who participates in a basic-skills training program at an accredited school. The credit cannot exceed $30,000 for any single business in a particular year. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is allowed for $180 per qualified employee Basic-skills training means any employer-paid training for qualified employees that enhances the employees' reading, writing, or mathematical skills to at least a twelfth grade level. The purpose of this credit is to encourage corporations to provide basic skills training, which will result in a more educated workforce.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6009

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 1098, amended by Acts 1997, No. 658; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2016 1st Ex. Sess., No. 29; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
July 1, 1993

Repealed
Acts 2019, No. 202 for income tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. However, taxpayers have two years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Companies who provide qualified training to employees as well as Louisiana employees who benefit from improved skills

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit is repealed as of December 31, 2018; however any unused credits may still be used. No activity is anticipated.

32. Apprenticeship

A non-refundable credit is allowed for employers for employing eligible apprentices. The credit is equal to one dollar for each hour of employment of each eligible apprentice, not to exceed 1,000 hours for each eligible apprentice. An eligible apprentice means a person who has entered into a written apprentice agreement with an employer or an association of employers pursuant to a registered apprenticeship program or a person who is enrolled in a training program accredited by the National Center for Construction Education and Research that has no less than four levels of training and no less than 500 hours of instruction.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6033

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 472, Amended by Acts 2011, No. 126

Effective Date
July 11, 2007 for taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2007

Repealed
Acts 2015, No. 357, effective June 29, 2015; however, taxpayers have ten years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Employers of eligible apprentices

Estimated Fiscal Effect
A negligible amount for this deduction was reported by taxpayers on the corporation income tax return data available at the time of publication.

{ Credits }

33. New Jobs

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a non-refundable credit is allowed for each employee hired into a newly created job. The amount of the credit depends on whether the new employee qualifies as economically disadvantaged or is a resident of a neighborhood with an unemployment rate of 10 percent or more. The total jobs credit is limited to 50 percent of the tax liability. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is limited to 36 percent of the tax liability. The purpose of this credit is to encourage corporations to create new jobs in Louisiana.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:34, R.S. 47:287.749

Origin
Acts 1978, No. 596, amended by Acts 1986, No.16; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
1978

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Corporations creating new jobs

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$99,000	$97,000

34. Certain Refunds Issued by Utilities

Refunds made by utility companies, resulting from denial of rate increases, may be credited against gross income. If a deduction from gross income would result in a net loss, the utility company may elect to take a non-refundable credit subject to certain limitations. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is equal to 72 percent of the income tax increase. The purpose of this credit is to accurately reflect the utility company's gross income.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:265, R.S. 47:287.664

Origin
Acts 1960, Nos. 1 and 210, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
1960

Beneficiaries
Utility companies making refunds under these circumstances

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The effects of this credit have been replaced by the provisions of the net operating loss statute. (See R.S. 47:287.86.) Therefore, as long as §287.86 is valid there should be no fiscal effect.

{ Credits }

35. Hiring Eligible Re-Entrants

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a non-refundable credit is allowed for $150 per eligible re-entrant and shall not exceed 50 percent of the corporate income tax for hiring re-entrants who have been convicted of a felony and who have successfully completed the Intensive Incarceration Program. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is $108 per eligible re-entrant and shall not exceed 36 percent of the corporate income tax. The purpose of this credit is to provide job opportunities to qualified individuals.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:287.748

Origin
Acts 1987, No. 758, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 1986

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Individuals employed as a result of this tax credit

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit sunsetted December 31, 2019. No activity is anticipated in Fiscal Year 2019-20.

36. Neighborhood Assistance

A non-refundable credit is allowed to businesses that provide neighborhood assistance, job training for individuals, community service, or crime prevention to upgrade impoverished areas. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the Commissioner of Administration may allow a credit of up to 70 percent of the actual amount contributed to approved programs. The credit for any corporation shall not exceed $250,000 annually. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the Commissioner of Administration may allow a credit of up to 50 percent of the actual amount contributed to approved programs. The credit for any corporation shall not exceed $180,000 annually. The total amount of the tax credit granted for programs approved by the Commissioner may not exceed one percent of the total amount of state corporate income tax collected in the prior fiscal year. The purpose of this credit is to encourage assistance to impoverished areas.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:35, R.S. 47:287.753

Origin
Acts 1982, No. 653, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
July 22, 1982

Beneficiaries
Residents of impoverished areas of the state

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

37. Rehabilitation of Historic Structures

A non-refundable credit is allowed for the eligible cost and expenses incurred during the rehabilitation of a historic structure located in a downtown development or a cultural district. Eligible structures must be nonresidential real property or residential rental property. The credit is for 25 percent of the eligible costs and expenses of the rehabilitation incurred prior to January 1, 2018 and 20 percent for eligible costs and expenses incurred on or after January 1, 2018, but before January 1, 2022. No taxpayer or affiliate shall claim more than five million dollars of credit per year for any number of structures rehabilitated within a particular downtown development or a cultural district. The credit is earned only in the year in which the property attributable to the expenditures is placed in service.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6019

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 60, amended by Acts 2004, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 12; Acts 2005, No. 439; Acts 2007, No. 182 and 298; Acts 2009, No. 444; Acts 2011, No. 409; Acts 2013, No. 263 and 418; Acts 2015, No. 108; Acts 2017, No. 403

Effective Date
July 1, 2002 and taxable periods beginning January 1, 2008 for a cultural district

Sunset Date
Taxable periods ending prior to January 1, 2022; however, taxpayers have five years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Individuals or businesses rehabilitating a qualified historic structure

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$33,839,000	$27,748,000

38. Louisiana Community Development Financial Institutions Act

This provision creates the Louisiana Community Development Financial Institutions (LCDFI) Act. A LCDFI is any legal entity whose primary business activity is the investment of cash to acquire equity in or provide financing assistance as a licensed business and industrial development corporation to qualified Louisiana businesses in low-income communities and provides for an income and franchise tax credit for individuals and businesses that invest in LCDFIs. The credits are transferable and can be carried forward indefinitely. Any unused allocation of credits from a previous year may be carried forward and granted in the next year. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the non-refundable credit is to be calculated as 75 percent of the investment. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is to be calculated as 54 percent of the investment.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citations
R.S. 51:3081 through 3094

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 491 , amended by Acts 2007, No. 345; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
July 12, 2005

Sunset Date
July 1, 2009, but provisions relevant to any granted tax credits continue to apply until July 1, 2012

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that invest in LCDFI's, LCDFIs and low-income communities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; This credit sunsetted June 30, 2009.

{ Credits }

39. Low-Income Housing

A non-refundable credit is allowed to providers of certain low-income housing. The credit is computed in accordance with the provisions of Section 42 of the 1986 Internal Revenue Code as modified by Act 972 of the 1990 Legislative Session. The purpose of this credit is to encourage investment in low-income housing.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:12

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 1033

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after July 1, 1990

Sunset Date
December 31, 1993

However, unused credits can be carried forward until used.

Beneficiaries
Corporations providing low-income housing and the recipients of low-income housing

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

40. Donations to School Tuition Organization

A non-refundable credit is available for taxpayers who donate to certain school tuition organizations (STO). The credit is equal to the amount of the donation used by the STO to fund a scholarship, not including any administrative costs paid by the donation. The credit is earned when the donation is made.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6301

Origin
Acts 2017, No. 377

Effective Date
January 1, 2018

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that make such donations and low-income students that receive such scholarships

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$3,049,000	$3,849,000

{ Credits }

41. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax

A refundable tax credit is allowed for ad valorem taxes paid to political subdivisions on inventory held by manufacturers, distributors, and retailers For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, but before July 1, 2016, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is equal to 100 percent of the ad valorem taxes paid if the amount paid is less than $10,000. If the ad valorem taxes paid are $10,000 or more, only 75 percent of the excess credit over tax can be refunded with the remaining 25 percent carried forward for five years.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2016:

- Groups of affiliated companies are required to be treated as one taxpayer for purposes of the limitations on refundability.
- If the total amount eligible for the credit is less than or equal to $500,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts above $500,000, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.
- For new business entities formed or first registered to do business in Louisiana after April 15, 2016, if the total amount eligible for the credit is less than $10,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts $10,000 or more, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.
- The credit is nonrefundable for taxes paid on inventory by any manufacturer who claimed the property tax exemption under the Industrial Tax Exemption Program (ITEP) during the same year the inventory taxes were paid, and for taxes paid by any company related to such manufacturer on inventory that is related to the business of such manufacturer.

For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, certain property held by persons engaged in the short term rental of such items qualifies for the credit. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2017, only taxpayers that are included on the same consolidated federal income tax return are required to combine their inventory taxes paid in order to determine the amount of the excess credit that is refundable.

Legal Citation

R.S. 47:6006

Origin

Acts 1991, No. 153, amended by Acts 1994, No. 28; Acts 2002, No. 11; Acts 2005, No. 363; Acts 2015 No. 133; Acts 2016, 2nd Ex. Sess., Nos. 4 and 5; Acts 2017, Nos. 338 and 385

42. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax *(continued)*

Effective Date

July 1, 1992

Beneficiaries

Corporations that are manufacturers, distributors and retailers paying ad valorem taxes on inventory

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$152,744,000	$155,799,000

{ Credits }

42. Ad Valorem Tax on Natural Gas

A refundable tax credit is allowed for the amount of ad valorem taxes paid to political subdivisions of Louisiana on natural gas held, used, or consumed in providing natural gas storage services or operating natural gas storage facilities for returns filed in FYE 6-15. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, but before July 1, 2016, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is equal to 100 percent of the ad valorem taxes paid if the amount paid is less than $10,000. If the ad valorem taxes paid are $10,000 or more, only 75 percent of the excess credit over tax can be refunded with the remaining 25 percent carried forward for five years.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2016:

- Groups of affiliated companies are required to be treated as one taxpayer for purposes of the limitations on refundability.
- If the total amount eligible for the credit is less than or equal to $500,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts above $500,000, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.
- For new business entities formed or first registered to do business in Louisiana after April 15, 2016, if the total amount eligible for the credit is less than $10,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts $10,000 or more, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2017, only taxpayers that are included on the same consolidated federal income tax return are required to combine their taxes paid in order to determine the amount of the excess credit that is refundable.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6006

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 363, amended by Acts 2015 No. 133; Acts 2016, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 4; Acts 2017, Nos. 338 and 385

Effective Date
August 15, 2005

Beneficiaries
Corporations paying ad valorem taxes on natural gas held, used, or consumed in providing natural gas storage services or operating natural gas storage facilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$3,321,000	$3,387,000

43. Ad Valorem Tax on Offshore Vessels

A refundable credit is allowed for ad valorem taxes paid on vessels that operate principally in Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act waters. To qualify for the credit, the taxpayer must certify to the assessor that the vessel operated principally in outer continental shelf waters within the calendar year immediately before the tax year of assessment of the vessel and the ad valorem tax must have been paid to the political subdivision without protest. However, for taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, a taxpayer who pays the ad valorem tax under protest must notify the Department of Revenue within five business days of the date that the lawsuit is filed. The credit is equal to 100 percent of the taxes paid.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6006.1

Origin
Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 59, amended by Acts 2002, No. 11; Acts 2017, No. 418

Effective Date
July 7, 1994

Beneficiaries
Corporations paying ad valorem taxes on vessels operating in Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Waters

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$26,518,000	$29,170,000

{ Credits }

44. Ad Valorem Tax Paid by Certain Telephone Companies

A refundable credit is allowed for 40 percent of the total ad valorem taxes paid to Louisiana political subdivisions by telephone companies on their public service properties which are assessed by the Louisiana Tax Commission at 25 percent of fair market value pursuant to R.S. 47:1854.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6014

Origin
Acts 2000, No. 22

Effective Date
The credit is effective for income tax years ending on or after December 31, 2001.

Beneficiaries
Telephone companies and the public they serve

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$12,488,000	$12,738,000

45. Purchases from Prison Industry Enhancement Contractors

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a refundable credit is allowed for the state sales and use taxes paid on purchases of specialty apparel items from a Private Sector Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) contractor. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, a credit is allowed for 72 percent of the state sales and use taxes paid on purchases of specialty apparel items from a PIE contractor. PIE contractors use inmate labor to produce items for sale and then pay 30 percent of the salary paid to the inmates back to the state.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6018

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 32, amended by Acts 2007, No. 466; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
The credit is effective for income and franchise tax becoming due after December 31, 2002

Reestablished
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Private Sector Prison Industry Enhancement contractors and corporations who purchases items from them

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

46. LA Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Assessment

A refundable credit is allowed for the amount of surcharges, market equalization charges, or assessments paid as a result of the assessments levied by the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. This credit is available to taxpayers who paid the assessments as a part of their property's insurance premium. For returns filed in FYE 6-15, the credit is equal to 100 percent of the assessment paid.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, the credit is for 72 percent of the assessment paid. For taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, the credit is 25 percent.

A taxpayer can claim the credit after payment is made on a form provided by the secretary instead of on their Louisiana income tax return.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6025

Origin
Acts 2006, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 4 , amended by Acts 2007, No. 382; Acts 2015, Nos. 125; Acts 2016, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 9; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2006

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers who have paid the assessments levied by the LA Citizens Property Insurance Corporation

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-20
$313,000	$157,000

47. Solar Energy System

As of January 1, 2017, a refundable credit is allowed for taxpayers who purchased and installed, through a lease with the residence owner, a solar electric system at a single-family detached residence located in the state. Only one credit is allowed per residence including prior installations for which a credit was received. The credit is equal to 38 percent of the first $20,000 of the cost of such system. For the purpose of determining the amount of the credit on leased systems, the cost of a system is limited to no more than $2 per watt. Since the system is limited to providing for no more than six kilowatts of energy, the maximum credit base for leased systems is $12,000. The credit may be used in addition to any federal tax credits earned for the same system, except that, a taxpayer may not receive any other state tax credit, exemption, exclusion, deduction, or any other tax benefit for property for which a tax credit has been received under this Section. Only one tax credit is available for any eligible system and use of the credit must be disclosed when the property is sold.

The cap on the credit for non-leased systems has been reached for FYE 6-16, 6-17 and 6-18. The cap on the credit for leased systems has been reached for FYE 6-15. Act 413 of the 2017 Regular Session provides for payment of solar tax credit claims in annual installments for eligible taxpayers who were denied or would have been denied as a result of the credit cap provisions imposed by Act 131 of the 2015 Regular Session. The annual installments will be paid in equal parts over three fiscal years beginning in FYE 6-18 and ending in FYE 6-20.

Fiscal Year	Leased	Non-Leased
2014-2015	$19 million	No cap
2015-2016	$10 million	$10 million
2016-2017	$10 million	$10 million
2017-2018	$5 million	$5 million

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6030

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 371, amended by Acts 2009, No. 467; Acts 2013, No. 428; Acts 2015, No. 131; Acts 2017, No. 413

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers installing solar energy systems on their property

{ Credits }

48. Solar Energy System *(continued)*

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$2,262,000	***

The estimated fiscal effect of this credit is only for leased systems and is limited by the cap placed on the credit by Acts 2015, No. 131. It does not include the annual installment payment required by Acts 2017, No. 413 since those will be paid out of collections of individual income tax.

48. Milk Producers

A refundable credit is allowed for resident taxpayers engaged in the business of producing milk for sale. The credit is allowed when the USDA Uniform Price in Federal Order Number 7 drops below the announced production price established by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry at any time during the calendar year. Qualified taxpayers are eligible for tax credits based on the production and sale of milk below the announced production price over a calendar year.

The Department of Health must certify to the Department of Revenue, by January 31 of the following year, which milk producers are eligible to receive the credits. Any producer not certified by the Department of Health will not be entitled to the credits. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credits allowed for each milk producer may not exceed $30,000 per calendar year, and the total amount of tax credits allowed for all producers may not exceed $2.5 million per calendar year. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credits allowed for each milk producer may not exceed $21,600 per calendar year, and the total amount of tax credits allowed for all producers may not exceed $1.8 million per calendar year.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6032

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 461, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
January 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Resident taxpayers engaged in the business of producing milk for sale

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$85,000	$85,000

{ Credits }

49. Conversion of Vehicles to Alternative Fuel

A refundable credit is allowed for the cost of the qualified clean burning motor vehicle fuel property for the taxable period in which the property is purchased and installed provided the motor vehicle is registered in Louisiana. The purpose of this credit is to provide an incentive to persons or corporations to invest in qualified clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property.

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is for 50 percent of the cost of the qualified property. If the taxpayer purchases a new motor vehicle equipped with qualified clean burning motor vehicle fuel property and is unable to or elects not to determine the exact cost attributable to the property, the taxpayer may claim a credit equal to 10 percent of the cost of the motor vehicle or $3,000, whichever is less.

For purchases made July 1, 2015 through June 21, 2017, the credit is for 36 percent of the cost of the qualified property. If the taxpayer purchases a new motor vehicle equipped with qualified property and is unable to or elects not to determine the exact cost attributable to the property, the taxpayer may claim a credit equal to 7.2 percent of the cost of the motor vehicle or $1,500, whichever is less.

For purchases installed in a vehicle conversion or building of fueling stations after June 21, 2017, the credit is 30 percent of the cost. For qualifying new vehicle purchased on or after June 22, 2017, but before June 26, 2017, the credit is for 7.2 percent of the cost of the qualified vehicle or $1,500, whichever is less. For qualifying new vehicle purchased on or after June 26, 2017, the credit is equal to 10 percent of the cost of the qualified vehicle or $2,500, whichever is less. For all purchases of qualified clean-burning motor fuel property on or after January 1, 2018, the credit is non-refundable.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6035

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 469, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 325, 400 and 403

49. Conversion of Vehicles to Alternative Fuel *(continued)*

Effective Date
January 1, 2009

Sunset Date
December 31, 2021

Beneficiaries
Owners purchasing qualified clean burning motor vehicle fuel property

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$300,000	$300,000

{ Credits }

50. School Readiness Child Care Provider

The School Readiness Tax Credits are a comprehensive effort to support Quality Start, a voluntary, quality rating system by the Louisiana Department of Education (LDE) for child care centers through tax breaks to families, child care providers, child care teachers and directors, as well as businesses that support child care.

Child care providers participating in Quality Start are allowed a refundable credit based on the average monthly number of children who either participate in the Child Care Assistance Program administered by LDE or who are foster children in the custody of Department of Children, Family and Services and attending facilities operated by a child care provider, multiplied by an amount based upon the quality rating of the facility.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6105

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 394

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Child care providers participating in Quality Start, a program that is designed to increase the quality of child care and early learning for all children throughout Louisiana

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$2,360,000	$2,407,000

51. School Readiness Business-Supported Child Care

The School Readiness Tax Credits are a comprehensive effort to support Quality Start, a voluntary, quality rating system by the Department of Education for child care centers through tax breaks to families, child care providers, child care teachers and directors, as well as businesses that support child care.

A refundable credit is allowed for a taxpayer who incurs eligible business-supported child-care expenses. The credit amount depends upon the quality rating of the child care facility to which the expenses are related or the quality rating of the child care facility that the child attends. Eligible business-supported child-care expenses include expenses to construct, renovate, or expand a child care center, purchase equipment for a center, maintain or operate a center, or subsidize child care for their employees.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6107(A)(1)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 394

Effective Date
January 1, 2008 Beneficiaries
Businesses that support child care centers participating in Quality Start, the child care centers and students and the state through the increase in the quality of child care and early learning

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$331,000	$338,000

{ Credits }

52. School Readiness Fees and Grants to Resource and Referral Agencies

The School Readiness Tax Credits are a comprehensive effort to support Quality Start, a voluntary, quality rating system by the Department of Education for child care centers through tax breaks to families, child care providers, child care teachers and directors, as well as businesses that support child care.

A refundable credit is allowed for a taxpayer whose business pays fees and grants to child care resource and referral agencies. These are private agencies that contract with the Department of Education to provide important information and services to parents and child care providers. The credit is equal to the amount donated but cannot exceed $5,000 per tax year.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6107(A)(2)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 394

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Businesses that support child care centers participating in Quality Start, the child care centers and students and the state through the increase in the quality of child care and early learning

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$221,000	$226,000

{ Rebates }

53. Donations to School Tuition Organization

A rebate is available for taxpayers who donate to certain school tuition organizations (STO). In order to qualify for receive the rebate the taxpayer must file an income tax return with LDR. The rebate is equal to the amount of the donation used by the STO to fund a scholarship, not including any administrative costs paid by the donation. Rebates will be claimed and paid after the conclusion of school year after receiving certification by the STO and the Department of Education.

Act 377 of the 2017 Legislative Session changed the rebate to a non-refundable credit for donations made on or after January 1, 2018.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6301

Origin
Acts 2012, No. 25, amended by Acts 2017, No. 377

Effective Date
Effective for donations made January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2017.

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that make such donations and low-income students that receive such scholarships

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$800,000	$0

{ Exemption Required by the State Constitution }

54. Federal Income Tax Deduction

A deduction is allowed for federal income taxes paid on income taxed by Louisiana. The purpose of this deduction is to reduce the corporate income tax burden.

Legal Citations
La. Const., art. VII, Part I, § 4(A), R.S. 47:55, R.S. 47:241, R.S. 47:287.85

Origin
1974 Constitution and Acts 1974, No. 188

Effective Date
July 12, 1974

Beneficiaries
All corporate taxpayers that paid federal income tax

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$107,817,000	$102,426,000

Fiduciary Income Tax Exemptions

Fiduciary Income Tax

{ Introduction }

Louisiana's fiduciary income tax was first imposed in 1934. In 1996, the Louisiana Legislature enacted legislation to conform Louisiana income tax laws on estates and trusts to the Internal Revenue Code for purposes of simplifying preparation and filing of returns as well as to improve enforcement and aiding in the interpretation of the income tax law. Resident estates and trusts with income from whatever source derived must file a fiduciary income tax return in Louisiana. Nonresident estates and trusts must file a fiduciary income tax return in Louisiana if they have income earned within or derived from sources within the state.

Like other states that impose a fiduciary income tax, Louisiana closely follows the federal system utilizing the federal definition of income and deductions with certain modifications. Louisiana taxable income is a modified federal taxable income less federal income taxes paid.

Any resident or nonresident estate or trust required to file a tax return must do so by the fifteenth day of the fifth month after the close of their taxable year.

Legal Citations

R.S. 47:181 through 47:188, R.S. 47:300.1 through 47:300.11

Tax Base

The tax base is comprised of federal taxable income less federal income taxes paid with adjustments for other modifications to federal taxable income.

Tax Rate

The tax is currently assessed on the taxable base at a rate of 2% on the first $10,000 of Louisiana taxable income, 4% on the next $40,000 of Louisiana taxable income and 6% on Louisiana taxable income in excess of $50,000.

Types of Tax Exemptions

Fiduciary income tax exemptions are in the form of exemptions/exclusions, deductions, and credits. Exemptions/exclusions generally mean a specific item of income that is not included in taxable income. Deductions are generally defined as a reduction in net income to arrive at taxable income. Credits are generally defined as a reduction to the amount of tax due. All exemptions related to fiduciary income tax are contained in this report.

The federal income tax deduction, although a statutory deduction, is also required by the state constitution. Repeal of this deduction requires a vote of the people. For this reason, this deduction has been separated from the other exemptions and appears at the end of this section.

Significant Changes

2019 Regular Legislative Session

Act 202 repeals the following income tax credits:

(1) Employer credit for employment of previously unemployed found at LA R.S. 47:6004

(2) Louisiana basic skills training tax credit found at LA R.S. 47:6009

Applicable to income tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. *Effective June 11, 2019.*

Fiduciary Income Tax

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{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

1. Interest on State or Local Government Obligations

Interest received on obligations issued by the state or its political or municipal subdivisions is exempt from tax table income. The purpose of this exclusion is to encourage investment in Louisiana obligations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:48, R.S. 47:300.6 (B)(1)(a), R.S. 47:300.7

Origin
Acts 1934, No. 21

Effective Date
July 12, 1934

Beneficiaries
State and local governments and the individuals and entities that invest in their obligations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

2. Resident Estates and Trusts

Resident estates and trusts are allowed to exempt up to $2,500 of their federal taxable income when calculating their Louisiana taxable income. The $2,500 exemption includes any exemption allowed under IRC section 642(b).

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:300.6(B)(2)(c)

Origin
Acts 2000, No. 40

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2000

Beneficiaries
Resident estates and trusts subject to Louisiana income tax

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$531,000	$542,000

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

3. S Bank Income

An S Bank shareholder may exclude an amount equal to the S Bank shareholder's nontaxable income from Louisiana taxable income. S Bank nontaxable income is defined as the portion of the income reported by an S Bank on Form 1120S Schedule K-1, or equivalent document, which is attributable to the net earnings used to compute the S Bank's shares tax as provided in R.S. 47:1967.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.3, R.S. 47:300.6 (B)(2)(d), R.S. 47:300.7 (C)(2)(c)

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 30

Effective Date
Tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003

Beneficiaries
Individuals, trusts, and estates that are S Bank Shareholders

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$391,000	$399,000

4. Compensation for Disaster Services

An out-of-state business that performs disaster or emergency-related work within the state during a declared or emergency period shall exclude all income received for disaster or emergency-related work conducted in the state during the disaster period.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:53.5, R.S. 47:242

Origin
Acts 2017, No. 358

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018

Beneficiaries
Nonresident businesses that perform disaster or emergency-related work within the state during a disaster period

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect of this exclusion because there is no way of knowing how many businesses will qualify.

{ Deductions }

5. Percentage Depletion

Louisiana allows a depletion deduction for oil and gas wells that is the greater amount of cost depletion determined under federal law, or percentage depletion determined under Louisiana law (Louisiana depletion).

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:300.6 (B)(2)(b), R.S. 47:300.7(C)(2)(b)

Origin
Acts 1996, No. 41, amended by Acts 1998, No. 61; Acts 2000, No. 40; Acts 2002, No. 30; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 30

Effective Date
1997

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers with percentage depletion on oil and gas properties that is greater than their cost depletion

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$59,000	$60,000

6. Employment of Qualified Disabled Individuals

A deduction is allowed from income taxes imposed for each taxpayer who provides continuous employment to a qualified disabled individual within Louisiana. A taxpayer shall be eligible to claim the deduction provided for in this Section after employing a qualified individual with a disability for four continuous months for no less than an average of twenty hours a week at a rate comparable to and in the same setting as other employees of the taxpayer performing the same or similar task.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.13

Origin
Acts 2015, No. 117

Effective Date
June 19, 2015

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that employ qualified disabled individuals within Louisiana

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there were no deductions reported in the Fiscal Year 2018-19.

{ Credits }

7. Net Income Taxes Paid to Other States

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a non-refundable credit is allowed for net income taxes paid to other states. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is limited to the amount of Louisiana income tax that would have been imposed if the income earned in the other state had been earned in Louisiana and is not allowed for income taxes paid to a state that allows nonresidents a credit against the income taxes imposed by that state for taxes paid or payable to the state of residence. The provisions for returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, are effective through tax year 2023.

Starting with tax year 2018, the credit is calculated by multiplying a taxpayer's Louisiana income tax liability by a ratio, the numerator of which is the taxpayer's Louisiana tax table income attributable to other states on which tax has been paid, and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total Louisiana tax table. The purpose of this credit is to allow taxpayers to deduct the income tax paid to other states on income also taxed by Louisiana, so as not to subject the taxpayer to double taxation.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:33

Origin
Acts 1946, No. 203, amended by Acts 2015, No. 109, Acts 2018, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 6

Effective Date
1946

Beneficiaries
Louisiana resident trusts who derive taxable income from other states

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$1,663,000	$1,696,000

8. Contribution of Tangible Personal Property of a Sophisticated & Technological Nature to Educational Institutions

A non-refundable credit is allowed for contributions of tangible personal property of a sophisticated and technological nature to educational institutions. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit allowed is 40 percent of the property's value, or, in the case of sales below cost, 40 percent of the difference between the price received and the property's value, subject to the limitations prescribed in the statute. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is for 29 percent, subject to the limitations prescribed in the statute. The purpose of this credit is to allow a tax credit to corporations, persons, estates, and trusts that donate, sell below cost, or contribute properties of a sophisticated and technological nature to educational institutions in the state of Louisiana.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:37, R.S. 47:287.755

Origin
Acts 1983, No. 667, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
January 1, 1984

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Educational institutions, students, teachers, the state as a whole, and donors who make a contribution of equipment

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

9. Certain Refunds Issued by Utilities

Refunds made by utility companies, resulting from denial of rate increases, may be credited against gross income. If a deduction from gross income would result in a net loss, the utility company may elect to take a non-refundable credit subject to certain limitations. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is equal to 72 percent of the income tax increase. The purpose of this credit is to accurately reflect the utility company's gross income.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:265, R.S. 47:287.664

Origin
Acts 1960, Nos. 1 and 210, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
1960

Beneficiaries
Utility companies making refunds under these circumstances

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The effects of this credit have been replaced by the provisions of the net operating loss statute. (See R.S. 47:287.86.) Therefore, as long as §287.86 is valid there should be no fiscal effect.

10. Employment of Certain First-Time Nonviolent Offenders

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a non-refundable credit of $200 per employee per year for a maximum of two years is allowed for employing certain first time nonviolent offenders. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is for $140 per employee. The offender must have successfully completed a court-ordered program and have worked 180 full-time days. The purpose of this credit is to encourage employment of first-time nonviolent offenders.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:287.752

Origin
Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 104, amended by Acts 2005, No. 285; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
1960

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 1994

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Provision for Other Taxes
R.S. 47:297(O)

Beneficiaries
First-time nonviolent offenders who are employed by businesses that receive the credit and the companies and individuals who employ them

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

11. Bone Marrow Donor Expense

A non-refundable credit is allowed for 25 percent of certain expenses paid or incurred during the tax year by an employer to provide a program for employees who are potentially or who actually become bone-marrow donors for returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is allowed for 18 percent of qualified expenses. The purpose of this credit is to encourage bone-marrow donation.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:287.758

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 206, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
August 21, 1992

Provision for Other Taxes
R.S. 47: 297(I)

Beneficiaries
Individuals who donate bone-marrow and individuals who need bone-marrow transplants

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

12. Employment of the Previously Unemployed

A non-refundable credit is allowed for employment of each previously unemployed person in a qualified newly created full-time job and is allowed during the taxable period that the employee has completed one year of full-time service with the employer. The credit is in lieu of other job tax credits provided for in the law. The purpose of this credit is to encourage creation of new jobs, which will provide job opportunities for the previously unemployed. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is $750 for each qualified new job and employee. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is $540 for each qualified new job and employee.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6004

Origin
Acts 1989, No. 636, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after July 1, 1990

Repealed
Acts 2019, No. 202 for income tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. However, taxpayers have five years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Corporations who hire previously unemployed Louisiana citizens as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from new employment, production and income opportunities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit is repealed as of December 31, 2018; however any unused credits may still be used. No activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

13. Purchase of Qualified Recycling Equipment

A non-refundable credit is allowed for the purchase of new recycling manufacturing or process equipment and/or qualified service contracts. If the equipment is sold before the total credit is claimed, the credit otherwise allowable may be claimed in the tax year of the sale and any unused credit is canceled for future periods.

The amount of the credit is computed at 20 percent of the cost of the equipment less other tax credits received for the purchase of the equipment, but may not exceed 50 percent of the tax liability before the credit for returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. Total credits certified by the secretary of The Department of Environment Quality in any calendar year shall not exceed five million dollars. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is allowed for 14.4 percent of the qualifying purchase or contract. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, the credit is allowed is for 14 percent. The total credits certified in any calendar year shall not exceed $3.6 million.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6005

Origin
Acts 1991, Nos. 359 and 1052, amended by Acts 2005, No. 319; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Reestablished June 30, 2005

Beneficiaries
Individuals who invest in qualifying equipment in the state as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from an improved environment

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated..

14. Donations to Assist Qualified Playgrounds

A non-refundable tax credit is allowed for donations to assistqualified playgrounds in certain economically depressed areas. The donation may be in the form of cash, equipment, goods, or services. The purpose of this credit is to encourage donations to qualifying playgrounds. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015,the credit is equal to the lesser of $1,000 or one-half the value of the donation. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is equal to the lesser of $720 or 36 percent of the value of the donation.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6008

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 898, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 29; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Tax periods beginning after December 31, 1992

Beneficiaries
Economically depressed areas benefit from this credit, which should help to improve the quality of life of the residents

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

15. Louisiana Basic-Skills Training

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015,trusts are allowed a non-refundable credit of $250 per qualified employee who participates in a basic-skills training program at an accredited school. The credit cannot exceed $30,000 for any single business in a particular year. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is allowed for $180 per qualified employee. Basic-skills training means any employer-paid training for qualified employees that enhances the employees' reading, writing, or mathematical skills to at least a twelfth grade level. The purpose of this credit is to encourage corporations to provide basic skills training, which will result in a more educated workforce.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6009

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 1098, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
July 1, 1993

Repealed
Acts 2019, No. 202 for income tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. However, taxpayers have two years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Companies who provide qualified training to employees as well as Louisiana employees who benefit from improved skills

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit is repealed as of December 31, 2018; however any unused credits may still be used. No activity is anticipated.

16. Debt Issuance Costs

An economic development corporation is allowed a non-refundable credit equal to the filing fee paid to the Louisiana Bond Commission for the preparation and issuance of bonds for returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is equal to 72 percent of the filing fee paid. The credit is taken in the taxable period in which the expenses were incurred.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, but before June 30, 2018, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6017

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 78, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
June 25, 2002

Beneficiaries
Economic development corporations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

17. Donations of Material, Equipment, or Instructors Made to Certain Training Providers

A non-refundable credit is allowed for donations of materials, equipment, or instructors made to training providers, vocational/technical schools, apprenticeship programs registered with the Louisiana Workforce Commission, or community colleges within the state. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is for one-half the value of the materials, equipment, or services donated. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is for 36 percent of the value. The tax credit when combined with other tax credits cannot exceed 20 percent of the employer's tax liability for any taxable year.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6012

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 30, amended by Acts 2002, No. 11; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
June 24, 1998

Sunset Date
December 31, 2000

Reestablished
August 15, 2002 for taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2002

Beneficiaries
Individuals who take the tax credit and the citizens of the state that benefit from better equipped training facilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

18. Rehabilitation of Historic Structures

A non-refundable credit is allowed for the eligible cost and expenses incurred during the rehabilitation of a historic structure located in a downtown development or a cultural district. Eligible structures must be nonresidential real property or residential rental property. The credit is for 25 percent of the eligible costs and expenses of the rehabilitation incurred prior to January 1, 2018 and 20 percent for eligible costs and expenses incurred on or after January 1, 2018, but before January 1, 2022. No taxpayer or affiliate shall claim more than five million dollars of credit per year for any number of structures rehabilitated within a particular downtown development or a cultural district. The credit is earned only in the year in which the property attributable to the expenditures is placed in service.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6019

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 60, amended by Acts 2004, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 12; Acts 2005, No. 439; Acts 2007, No. 182 and 298; Acts 2009, No. 444; Acts 2011, No. 409; Acts 2013, Nos. 263 and 418; Acts 2015, No. 108; Acts 2017, No. 403

Effective Date
July 1, 2002 and taxable periods beginning January 1, 2008 or a cultural district

Sunset Date
Taxable periods ending prior to January 1, 2022. However, taxpayers have five years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Individuals or businesses rehabilitating a qualified historic structure

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$3,472,000	$2,847,000

{ Credits }

19. Apprenticeship

A non-refundable credit is allowed for employers for employing eligible apprentices. The credit is equal to one dollar for each hour of employment of each eligible apprentice, not to exceed 1,000 hours for each eligible apprentice. An eligible apprentice is a person who has entered into a written apprentice agreement with an employer or an association of employers pursuant to a registered apprenticeship program or a person who is enrolled in a training program accredited by the National Center for Construction Education and Research that has no less than four levels of training and no less than 500 hours of instruction.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6033

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 472, amended by Acts 2011, No. 126

Effective Date
July 11, 2007 for taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2007

Repealed
Acts 2015, No. 357, effective June 29, 2015. However, taxpayers have ten years to utilize credit.

Beneficiaries
Employers of eligible apprentices

Estimated Fiscal Effect
A negligible amount for this deduction was reported by taxpayers on the fiduciary income tax return data available at the time of publication.

20. Donations to School Tuition Organization

A non-refundable credit is available for taxpayers who donate to certain school tuition organizations (STO). The credit is equal to the amount of the donation used by the STO to fund a scholarship, not including any administrative costs paid by the donation. The credit is earned when the donation is made.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6301

Origin
Acts 2017, No. 377

Effective Date
January 1, 2018

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that make such donations and low-income students that receive such scholarships

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

21. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax

A refundable tax credit is allowed for ad valorem taxes paid to political subdivisions on inventory held by manufacturers, distributors, and retailers for returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, but before July 1, 2016, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is equal to 100 percent of the ad valorem taxes paid if the amount paid is less than $10,000. If the ad valorem taxes paid are $10,000 or more, only 75 percent of the excess credit over tax can be refunded with the remaining 25 percent carried forward for five years.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2016:

- Groups of affiliated companies are required to be treated as one taxpayer for purposes of the limitations on refundability.
- If the total amount eligible for the credit is less than or equal to $500,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts above $500,000, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.
- For new business entities formed or first registered to do business in Louisiana after April 15, 2016, if the total amount eligible for the credit is less than $10,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts $10,000 or more, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.
- The credit is nonrefundable for taxes paid on inventory by any manufacturer who claimed the property tax exemption under the Industrial Tax Exemption Program (ITEP) during the same year the inventory taxes were paid, and for taxes paid by any company related to such manufacturer on inventory that is related to the business of such manufacturer.

For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, certain property held by persons engaged in the short term rental of such items qualifies for the credit. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2017, only taxpayers that are included on the same consolidated federal income tax return are required to combine their inventory taxes paid in order to determine the amount of the excess credit that is refundable.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6006

Origin
Acts 1991, No. 153, amended by Acts 1994, No. 28; Acts 2002, No. 11; Acts 2005, No. 363 ; Acts 2015, No. 133 ; Acts 2016, 2nd E. Sess., Nos. 4 and 5; Acts 2017, Nos. 338 and 385

Effective Date
July 1, 1992

21. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax (continued)

Beneficiaries
Corporations that are manufacturers, distributors, and retailers paying ad valorem taxes on inventory

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$990,000	$1,010,000

{ Credits }

22. Ad Valorem Tax on Natural Gas

A refundable tax credit is allowed for the amount of ad valorem taxes paid to political subdivisions of Louisiana on natural gas held, used, or consumed in providing natural gas storage services or operating natural gas storage facilities for returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, but before July 1, 2016, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is equal to 100 percent of the ad valorem taxes paid if the amount paid is less than $10,000. If the ad valorem taxes paid are $10,000 or more, only 75 percent of the excess credit over tax can be refunded with the remaining 25 percent carried forward for five years.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2016:

- Groups of affiliated companies are required to be treated as one taxpayer for purposes of the limitations on refundability.
- If the total amount eligible for the credit is less than or equal to $500,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts above $500,000, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.
- For new business entities formed or first registered to do business in Louisiana after April 15, 2016, if the total amount eligible for the credit is less than $10,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts $10,000 or more, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2017, only taxpayers that are included on the same consolidated federal income tax return are required to combine their taxes paid in order to determine the amount of the excess credit that is refundable.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6006

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 363, amended Acts 2015, No.133; Acts 2016, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 4; Acts 2017, Nos. 338 and 385

Effective Date
August 15, 2005

Beneficiaries
Corporations paying ad valorem taxes on natural gas held, used, or consumed in providing natural gas storage services or operating natural gas storage facilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
A negligible amount for this deduction was reported by taxpayers on the fiduciary income tax return data available at the time of publication.

23. Ad Valorem Tax on Offshore Vessels

A refundable credit is allowed for ad valorem taxes paid on vessels that operate principally in Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Waters. To qualify for the credit, the taxpayer must certify to the assessor that the vessel operated principally in outer continental shelf waters within the calendar year immediately before the tax year of assessment of the vessel and the ad valorem tax must have been paid to the political subdivision without protest. However, for taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, a taxpayer who pays the ad valorem tax under protest must notify the Department of Revenue within five business days of the date that the lawsuit is filed. The credit is equal to 100 percent of the taxes paid.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6006.1

Origin
Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 59, amended by Acts 2002, No. 11; Acts 2017, No. 418

Effective Date
July 7, 1994

Beneficiaries
Corporations paying ad valorem taxes on vessels operating in Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Waters

Estimated Fiscal Effect
A negligible amount for this deduction was reported by taxpayers on the fiduciary income tax return data available at the time of publication.

{ Credits }

24. Ad Valorem Tax Paid by Certain Telephone Companies

A refundable credit is allowed for 40 percent of the total ad valorem taxes paid to Louisiana political subdivisions by telephone companies on their public service properties which are assessed by the Louisiana Tax Commission at 25 percent of fair market value pursuant to R.S. 47:1854.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6014

Origin
Acts 2000, No. 22

Effective Date
Tax years ending on or after December 31, 2001

Beneficiaries
Telephone companies and the public they serve

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

25. Purchases from Prison Industry Enhancement Contractors

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a refundable credit is allowed for the state sales and use taxes paid on purchases of specialty apparel items from a Private Sector Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) contractor. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, a credit is allowed for 72 percent of the state sales and use taxes paid on purchases of specialty apparel items from a PIE contractor. PIE contractors use inmate labor to produce items for sale and then pay 30 percent of the salary paid to the inmates back to the state.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6018

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 32, amended by Acts 2007, No. 466; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after December 31, 2002

Reestablished
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Private Sector Prison Industry Enhancement contractors and individuals who purchase items from them

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

26. LA Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Assessment

A refundable credit is allowed for the amount of surcharges, market equalization charges, or assessments paid as a result of the assessments levied by the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. This credit is available to taxpayers who paid the assessments as a part of their property's insurance premium. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is equal to 100 percent of the assessment paid. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, the credit is for 72 percent of the assessment paid. For taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, the credit is 25 percent.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6025

Origin
Acts 2006, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 4, amended by Acts 2007, No. 382; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2016, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 9; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2006

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers who have paid the assessments levied by the LA Citizens Property Insurance Corporation

Estimated Fiscal Effect
A negligible amount for this credit was reported by taxpayers on the fiduciary income tax return data available at the time of publication.

27. Solar Energy System

As of January 1, 2017, a refundable credit is allowed for taxpayers who purchased and installed, through a lease with the residence owner, a solar electric system at a single-family detached residence located in the state. Only one credit is allowed per residence including prior installations for which a credit was received. The credit is equal to 38 percent of the first $20,000 of the cost of such system. For the purpose of determining the amount of the credit on leased systems, the cost of a system is limited to no more than $2 per watt. Since the system is limited to providing for no more than six kilowatts of energy, the maximum credit base for leased systems is $12,000. The credit may be used in addition to any federal tax credits earned for the same system, except that, a taxpayer may not receive any other state tax credit, exemption, exclusion, deduction, or any other tax benefit for property for which a tax credit has been received under this Section. Only one tax credit is available for any eligible system and use of the credit must be disclosed when the property is sold.

The cap on the credit for non-leased systems has been reached for FYE 6-16, 6-17 and 6-18. The cap on the credit for leased systems has been reached for FYE 6-15. Act 413 of the 2017 Regular Session provides for payment of solar tax credit claims in annual installments for eligible taxpayers who were denied or would have been denied as a result of the credit cap provisions imposed by Act 131 of the 2015 Regular Session. The annual installments will be paid in equal parts over three fiscal years beginning in FYE 6-18 and ending in FYE 6-20.

Fiscal Year	Leased	Non-Leased
2014-2015	$19 million	No cap
2015-2016	$10 million	$10 million
2016-2017	$10 million	$10 million
2017-2018	$5 million	$5 million

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6030

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 371, amended by Acts 2009, No. 467; Acts 2013, No. 428; Acts 2015, No. 131; Acts 2017, No. 413

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Sunset Date
December 31, 2015

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers installing solar energy systems on their property

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit sunsetted December 31, 2015. No activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

28. Milk Producers

A refundable credit is allowed for resident taxpayers engaged in the business of producing milk for sale. The credit is allowed when the USDA Uniform Price in Federal Order Number 7 drops below the announced production price established by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry at any time during the calendar year. Qualified taxpayers are eligible for tax credits based on the production and sale of milk below the announced production price over a calendar year.

The Department of Health must certify to the Department of Revenue, by January 31 of the following year, which milk producers are eligible to receive the credits. Any producer not certified by the Department of Health will not be entitled to the credits. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credits allowed for each milk producer may not exceed $30,000 per calendar year, and the total amount of tax credits allowed for all producers may not exceed $2.5 million per calendar year. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credits allowed for each milk producer may not exceed $21,600 per calendar year, and the total amount of tax credits allowed for all producers may not exceed $1.8 million per calendar year.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6032

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 461, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
January 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Resident taxpayers engaged in the business of producing milk for sale

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

29. Conversion of Vehicles to Alternative Fuel

A refundable credit is allowed for the cost of the qualified clean burning motor vehicle fuel property for the taxable period in which the property is purchased and installed provided the motor vehicle is registered in Louisiana. The purpose of this credit is to provide an incentive to persons or corporations to invest in qualified clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property.

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is for 50 percent of the cost of the qualified property. If the taxpayer purchases a new motor vehicle equipped with qualified clean burning motor vehicle fuel property and is unable to or elects not to determine the exact cost attributable to the property, the taxpayer may claim a credit equal to 10 percent of the cost of the motor vehicle or $3,000, whichever is less.

For purchases made July 1, 2015 through June 21, 2017, the credit is for 36 percent of the cost of the qualified property. If the taxpayer purchases a new motor vehicle equipped with qualified property and is unable to or elects not to determine the exact cost attributable to the property, the taxpayer may claim a credit equal to 7.2 percent of the cost of the motor vehicle or $1,500, whichever is less.

For purchases installed in a vehicle conversion or building of fueling stations after June 21, 2017, the credit is 30 percent of the cost. For qualifying new vehicle purchased on or after June 22, 2017, but before June 26, 2017, the credit is for 7.2 percent of the cost of the qualified vehicle or $1,500, whichever is less. For qualifying new vehicle purchased on or after June 26, 2017, the credit is equal to 10 percent of the cost of the qualified vehicle or $2,500, whichever is less. For all purchases of qualified clean-burning motor fuel property on or after January 1, 2018, the credit is non-refundable.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6035

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 469, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 325, 400 and 403

Effective Date
January 1, 2009

Sunset Date
December 31, 2021

Beneficiaries
Owners purchasing qualified clean burning motor vehicle fuel property

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

{ Rebates }

30. Donations to School Tuition Organization

A rebate is available for taxpayers who donate to certain school tuition organizations (STO). In order to qualify to receive the rebate the taxpayer must file an income tax return with LDR. The rebate is equal to the amount of the donation used by the STO to fund a scholarship, not including any administrative costs paid by the donation. Rebates will be claimed and paid after the conclusion of the school year after receiving certification by the STO and the Department of Education.

Act 377 of the 2017 Legislative Session changed the rebate to a non-refundable credit for donations made on or after January 1, 2018.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6301

Origin
Acts 2012, No. 25, amended by Acts 2017, No. 377

Effective Date
Effective for donations made January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2017.

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that make such donations and low-income students that receive such scholarships

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This rebate is for donations made prior to January 1, 2018; no activity is anticipated.

{ Exemptions Required by the State Constitution or Federal Law }

31. Federal Income Tax Deduction

A deduction is allowed for federal income taxes paid on income taxed by Louisiana. The purpose of this deduction is to reduce the corporate income tax burden.

Legal Citation
La. Const., art. VII, Part I, § 4(A), R.S. 47:55, R.S. 47:241, R.S. 47:287.85, R.S. 47:300.6(A), R.S. 47:300.7(A)

Origin
1974 Constitution and Acts 1974, No. 188

Effective Date
July 12, 1974

Beneficiaries
All corporate taxpayers that paid federal income tax

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$7,032,000	$7,173,000

{ Exemptions Required by the State Constitution or Federal Law }

32. Interest on United States Government Obligations

Interest and dividends from obligations issued directly by the U.S. government such as Treasury bills, U.S. savings bonds and U.S. agency obligations are exempt from Louisiana state income tax under R.S. 47:300.6 and 300.7. Also, interest and dividends from U.S. government obligations is prohibited from state taxation by 31 U.S.C. Section 3124(a) which states in part, "stocks and obligations of the United States Government are exempt from taxation by a State or political subdivision of a State. The exemption applies to each form of taxation that would require the obligation, the interest on the obligation or both, to be considered in computing a tax."

Legal Citation

31 U.S.C. Section 3124(a), R.S. 47:300.6(B)(2)(a), R.S. 47:300.7(C)(2)(a)

Beneficiaries

The U.S. government and the individuals and entities that invest in their obligations

Estimated Fiscal Effect

The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect because of the lack of historical data. The Department began capturing fiduciary income tax return data with the 2014 tax return.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$169,000	$172,000

Individual Income Tax Exemptions

Individual Income Tax

{ Introduction }

Louisiana's individual income tax was first imposed in 1934. The tax is assessed on a resident individual's income derived from all sources and a nonresident individual's income derived from Louisiana sources. Resident individuals are allowed a credit for income tax paid to other states on income that is also taxed by Louisiana.

Like other states that impose a personal income tax, Louisiana closely follows the federal system utilizing the federal definition of income and deductions with certain modifications. Louisiana tax-table income is a modified federal adjusted gross income less federal income taxes paid.

The income tax base is partially diminished by a combined personal exemption/standard deduction of $4,500 for single filers and married taxpayers filing separately or $9,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly, head-of-household filers, and qualifying widowers. Additional $1,000 deductions are given for each dependent and each taxpayer who is blind or 65 years of age or older.

Any resident, nonresident, or part-year resident required to file a tax return must do so by the fifteenth day of the fifth month after the close of their taxable year.

Legal Citations

R.S. 47:21 through 47:285, R.S. 47:290 through 47:299

Tax Base

The tax base is comprised of federal adjusted gross income less federal income tax and the portion of federal itemized deductions that were in excess of the federal standard deduction with adjustments for other modifications to federal adjusted gross income.

Tax Rate

Tax tables are used to determine tax liability using rates as follows:

	Effective for taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2002	Effective for taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2008
Married couple filing joint return or qualifying widow:	2% on the first $25,000	2% on the first $25,000
	4% on the next $25,000	4% on the next $75,000
	6% on the taxable income above $50,000	6% on the taxable income above $100,000
Single, Head of Household, or married filing separately	2% on the first $12,500	2% on the first $12,500
	4% on the next $12,500	4% on the next $37,500
	6% on the taxable income above $25,000	6% on the taxable income above $50,000

Types of Tax Exemptions

Individual income tax exemptions are in the form of exemptions/exclusions, deductions, and credits. Exemptions/exclusions generally mean a specific item of income that is not included in taxable income. Deductions are generally defined as a reduction in net income to arrive at taxable income. Credits are generally defined as a reduction to the amount of tax due. All exemptions related to individual income tax are contained in this report.

The federal income tax deduction, although a statutory deduction, is also required by the state constitution. Repeal of this deduction requires a vote of the people. For this reason, this deduction has been separated from the other exemptions and appears at the end of this section.

Significant Changes

2019 Regular Legislative Session

Act 367 provides that the prescriptive period for refunds of individual income tax for the federal Combat-Injured Veterans Tax Fairness Act of 2016 is extended. Act 367 conforms Louisiana law to federal law and allows eligible Louisiana individual income taxpayers to amend their returns to claim a corresponding state refund or in the alternative to file claims for standard refund amounts. The Louisiana extension of prescription is two years from the date of receipt of the Department of Defense notice issued to the taxpayer pursuant to the federal Combat-Injured Veterans Tax Fairness Act of 2016. Applicable to the

Individual Income Tax

{ Introduction }

1991 through 2016 tax periods tax periods. *Effective June 18, 2019.*

Act 338 provides that physician assistants and optometrists are added to the list of primary care health professionals eligible for the Small Town Health Professionals' Tax Credit. Applicable to tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. *Effective August 11, 2019.*

Act 202 repeals the following income and corporation franchise tax credits:

(1) Family responsibility tax credit (LA R.S. 46:449(D) and LA R.S. 47:297(F))
(2) Employer credit for employment of previously unemployed (LA R.S. 47:6004)
(3) Louisiana basic skills training tax credit (LA R.S. 47:6009)

Applicable to income tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. *Effective June 11, 2019.*

Individual Income Tax

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{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

1. Interest on State or Local Government Obligations

Interest received on obligations issued by the state or its political or municipal subdivisions is exempt from tax table income. The purpose of this exclusion is to encourage investment in Louisiana obligations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:48, R.S. 47:293(9)(b)

Origin
Acts 1934, No. 21

Effective Date
July 12, 1934

Beneficiaries
State and local governments and the individuals and entities that invest in their obligations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

2. Annual Retirement Income

Persons 65 years or older may exclude up to $6,000 of annual retirement income from their taxable income. The purpose of this exclusion is to reduce the tax burden for persons 65 years or older.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:44.1(A)

Origin
Acts 1981, No. 880

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 1980

Beneficiaries
Retirees, 65 years or older, with taxable retirement income

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$31,281,000	$31,907,000

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

3. Disability Income

Individuals receiving annual disability income for a permanent total disability as provided for in R.S. 23:1221(2) may exclude up to $6,000 of disability income. An individual claiming an exemption under R.S. 47:79(A)(2), for blindness, loss of one or more limbs, mental incapacitation, or for deafness is not eligible for this exemption.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:44.1(B)

Origin
Act 2000, No. 34

Effective Date
January 1, 2001

Beneficiaries
Individual receiving certain disability income

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$1,092,000	$1,114,000

Note: this amount includes the total revenue loss for deduction for adaptive home improvements for disabled individuals, and deduction for military family assistance fund. (See numbers 11 and 24, individual income tax section).

4. State Employees, Teachers, and Other Retirement Benefits

Individuals receiving benefits from certain retirement systems are allowed to exclude those benefits from their Louisiana tax-table income. Acts 68 and 69 of 1991, amended and reenacted R.S. 33:7203 and R.S. 40:427.2(E), relative to Municipal and State Police Employees Retirement Systems, to provide that deferred retirement option plan funds are exempt from state income tax. The purpose of this exclusion is to shelter certain retirement benefits from the income tax.

Legal Citations

R.S. 11:405	State Employees' Retirement System
R.S. 11:570	Funded Judicial Retirement Plan
R.S. 11:1378	Non-contributory Judicial Retirement Plan Beginning after Dec. 30, 1980
R.S. 11:704	Teachers' Retirement System
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R.S. 11:1331	Louisiana State Police Retirement System
R.S. 11:1403	Assessors Retirement Fund
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R.S. 11:1905	Parochial Employees' Retirement System
R.S. 11:3014	City of Alexandria Employees' Retirement System
R.S. 11:2033	Registrars of Voters Employees' Retirement System
R.S. 11:2182	Sheriffs' Pension and Relief Fund
R.S. 11:2228	Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System
R.S. 11:2263	Firefighters Retirement System (See note at end of this list.)
R.S. 11:3389	Firefighters' Pension and Relief Fund of New Orleans
R.S. 11:3566	Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund for Alexandria

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

4. State Employees, Teachers, and Other Retirement Benefits (continued)

R.S. 11:3568 Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund for City of Bossier City
R.S. 11:3608 Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund for City of Lafayette
R.S. 11:3658 Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund for the Police Department of the City of New Orleans
R.S. 11:2228 Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund for Lafayette
R.S. 11:3691 Harbor Police Retirement System (Port of New Orleans)
R.S. 11:2228 Policemen's Pension and Relief Fund of the City of Shreveport
R.S. 11:3823 Employees' Retirement System of the City of New Orleans
R.S. 11:952.3 LSU Retirement System

Note: The Firefighters' Retirement System was established effective January 1, 1980, by R.S. 11:2251 et seq. As of October 1999, all of the local firefighters' retirement systems have merged with this system except the systems for the cities of Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

Firemen's Pension and Relief Fund of:

R.S. 11:3118 Alexandria
R.S. 11:3205 Bossier City
R.S. 11:3300 Lafayette
R.S. 11:3389 New Orleans

Origin
Various legislation since 1946

Effective Date
1946 and subsequent years

Beneficiaries
Retirees of various Louisiana public retirement systems

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-20
$117,277,000	$119,623,000

5. Federal Retirement Benefits

Federal retirement benefits received by federal retirees, both military and nonmilitary, may be excluded from Louisiana taxable income. The purpose of this exclusion is to shelter federal retirement benefits from the income tax.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:44.2 Federal Retirement System Benefits
R.S. 47:44.2 Railroad Retirement System Benefits
R.S. 47:52 Disability Pay to World War II Veterans
U.S.C.A. 45:231(m) Railroad Retirement Supplemental

Origin
Acts 1989, No. 812

Effective Date
1988

Beneficiaries
Individuals receiving federal retirement income, both military and nonmilitary

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$36,926,000	$37,665,000

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

6. Social Security Benefits

Social Security benefits received by individuals that are taxable for federal purposes may be excluded from Louisiana taxable income. The purpose of this exclusion is to shelter Social Security benefits from the income tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:44.2

Origin
Acts 1989, No. 812

Effective Date
1984

Beneficiaries
Individuals receiving Social Security income

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$128,531,000	$131,102,000

7. Military Pay

Compensation of the first $30,000 paid to a member of the United States armed forces for services performed outside the state is exempt from income tax. The exemption is for tax periods beginning after December 31, 2002. Such member must be on active duty and the duty must be continuous and uninterrupted for 120 days or more.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:293(9)(e)

Origin
Act 2000, No. 34, amended by Acts 2006, 1st Ex. Sess. No. 25; Acts 2007, No. 160

Effective Date
January 1, 2001

Beneficiaries
Military personnel deriving income outside Louisiana

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$6,559,000	$6,690,000

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

8. S Bank Income

An S Bank shareholder may exclude an amount equal to the S Bank shareholder's nontaxable income from Louisiana tax table income. S Bank nontaxable income is defined as the portion of the income reported by an S Bank on Form 1120S Schedule K-1, or equivalent document, which is attributable to the net earnings used to compute the S Bank's shares tax as provided in R.S. 47:1967.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:297.3

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 30

Effective Date
Tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003

Beneficiaries
Individuals, trusts, and estates that are S Bank Shareholders

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$3,277,000	$3,343,000

9. Compensation for Disaster Services

An out-of-state employee that performs disaster or emergency-related work within the state during a declared or emergency period shall exclude all income received for disaster or emergency-related work conducted in the state during the disaster period.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:53.5, R.S. 47:111, R.S. 47:297(10)

Origin
Acts 2017, No. 358

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018

Beneficiaries
Nonresident individuals that perform disaster or emergency-related work within the state during a disaster period

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect of this exclusion because there is no way of knowing how many businesses will qualify.

{ Exemptions/Exclusions }

10. Pass-Through Entity Tax Election

An individual who is a shareholder, partner or member of a pass-through entity that makes the election under R.S. 47:287.732.2 to pay Louisiana income tax at the entity level is allowed to exclude any net income or loss received from the entity. This exclusion is not allowed for any income that is not subject to tax at the entity level.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.14

Origin
Acts 2019, No. 442

Effective Date
Effective for all tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2019

Related Provision
R.S. 47:287.732.2, R.S. 47:293(9)(a)(xviii) and (10)

Beneficiaries
Individuals who are shareholders, partners and members of pass-through entities who make the election under R.S. 47:287.732.2

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect of this exclusion; the exclusion is effective for tax year 2019 which will first be filed in FYE 6-20.

{ Deductions }

11. Adaptive Home Improvements for Disabled Individuals

Individuals with a disability, as described by R.S. 51:2232(3), that is permanent in nature are allowed to deduct from gross income up to $5,000 of expenses incurred to make necessary adaptations to their home. The disabled individual's gross family income must be $50,000 or less to qualify for this deduction. The purpose of this deduction is to provide financial relief to individuals for expenses incurred modifying their homes to accommodate disabilities.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:59.1

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 11 amended by Acts 1997, No. 658; Acts 2001, No. 1032

Effective Date
June 7, 1994

Beneficiaries
Individuals with disabilities who incur qualified home adaptation expenses

Estimated Fiscal Effect
See number 3, individual income tax section.

{ Deductions }

12. Entity-Level Income Tax Paid to Other States

A deduction is allowed for an individual partner, member, or shareholder's proportionate share of an entity-level tax paid to other state that is based solely upon net income included in the entity's federal taxable income without any capital component. The deduction is for the tax paid during the tax year and is limited to the extent that the proportionate share of the related income is or was taxed by Louisiana.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:33(A)(7)

Origin
Acts 2018, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 6

Effective Date
Tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that are partners, members, or shareholders of entities that are subject to entity level income taxes imposed by other states whose taxes does not qualify for the credit for taxes paid to other states.

Estimated Fiscal Effect
A negligible amount for this deduction was reported by taxpayers on the individual income tax return data available at the time of publication.

13. Dependent/Blind/Aged Exemption/ Deduction

A $1,000 deduction from the lowest tax bracket is allowed for each dependent and for the extra exemption for taxpayers who are blind or age 65 and older. The purpose of this deduction is to reduce the tax burden for taxpayers with dependents, taxpayers who are blind, and taxpayers who are aged 65 or older.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:79(B), R.S. 47:294(B)

Origin
Acts 1934, No. 21, amended by Acts 1980, No. 316

Effective Date
January 1, 1935

Beneficiaries
All individual taxpayers who file a tax return and claim one or more dependents, are blind, or is aged 65 or older.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$31,909,000	$32,547,000

{ Deductions }

14. Construction Code Retrofitting

A deduction is allowed for voluntarily retrofitting an existing residential structure for which the taxpayer claims the homestead exemption. "Voluntarily retrofitting an existing residential structure" means that the retrofitting is not a construction, reconstruction, alteration, or repair of the structure required by the State Uniform Construction Code because the structure is a new residential structure or because of damage or destruction of an existing residential structure. The deduction is equal to 50 percent of the cost paid or incurred on or after January 1, 2007, less any other state, municipal or federal-sponsored incentives. The total amount of deduction granted may not exceed $5,000 per retrofitted residential structure, and will be claimed on the return for the taxable year in which the work is completed.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:293(2)(a)(i)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 467

Effective Date
July 11, 2007 for tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Individual taxpayers who are homeowners

Estimated Fiscal Effect
A negligible amount for this deduction was reported by taxpayers on the individual income tax return data available at the time of publication.

15. Excess Federal Itemized Deductions

For taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009, taxpayers are allowed to deduct 100 percent of the federal itemized deductions that were in excess of the federal standard deduction. The purpose of this deduction is to shelter a portion of a taxpayer's income from state income tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:293(3)

Origin
Acts 1980, No. 316, amended by Acts 2000, No. 38; Acts 2002, No. 24; Acts 2002, No. 51; Acts 2007, No. 399

Effective Date
Reestablished August 15, 2007 for taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Individual taxpayers who itemize their federal deductions

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$157,111,000	$139,000,000

{ Deductions }

16. Hurricane Recovery Entity Benefits

Individuals who received funds from a hurricane recovery entity and were required to include those funds on the federal income tax return are allowed a deduction for such funds. The deduction is for hurricane recovery benefits provided by the Road Home Corporation, the Louisiana Recovery Authority, the Louisiana Family Recovery Corps, the Disaster Recovery Unit, and Restore Louisiana for recovery from the Great Flood of 2016.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:293(5)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 247, amended by Acts 2011, No. 401

Effective Date
July 6, 2007, but the deduction is retroactive

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers who have received hurricane recovery benefits that were included on their federal income tax return

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The department is unable to anticipate the revenue loss due to benefits received for the Great Flood of 2016.

17. Recreation Volunteer

A $500 deduction is allowed for recreation department volunteers who volunteer a minimum of 30 hours in a calendar year and receive a written certification from the recreation department that they have completed the required number of service hours.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:293(7)(a)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 458

Effective Date
January 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Communities where individuals volunteer with their recreation departments

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$20,000	$20,000

{ Deductions }

18. Volunteer Firefighter

A $500 deduction for volunteer firefighters who complete 24 hours of continuing education during the calendar year and are either an active member of the Louisiana State Fireman's Association or are on the personnel roster for the State Fire Marshal's Volunteer Fireman's Insurance Program.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:293(7)(a)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 458

Effective Date
January 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Communities with volunteer firefighters

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$56,000	$57,000

19. START Savings Program Contribution

Relative to the Student Tuition Assistance and Revenue Trust Program, the amount an owner deposits into an education savings account shall be deducted from taxable income up to a maximum of $2,400 per account owned per taxable year for account owners filing single returns and up to a maximum of $4,800 per beneficiary per taxable year for account owners filing joint returns. An individual may designate on his income tax return that any part of his income tax refund be deposited into the fund. Any funds withdrawn from the account to pay expenses other than qualified higher education expense as defined in R.S. 17:3092(10) are included in taxable income. The law was amended in 2001 to allow for the difference between the total deposited, if less than the maximum and $2,400 to be carried forward to subsequent years.

Legal Citations
R.S. 17:3095(A)(1), 17:3098, 47:120.62, 47:293(9)(a)(vi)

Origin
Acts 2000, No. 45, amended by Acts 2001, No. 332; Acts 2005, No. 292

Effective Date
July 1, 2000, for taxable periods after January 1, 2001

Beneficiaries
All individuals who deposit funds into a qualified education savings account

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$2,992,000	$3,142,000

{ Deductions }

20. I.R.C. Section 280C Expense

A deduction is allowed for any expenses that are disallowed under I.R.C. Section 280C. For federal purposes, taxpayers cannot claim certain tax credits and deduct certain expenses associated with those credits. I.R.C. Section 280C requires a taxpayer who elects to claim certain credits that are based on an expense to reduce the federal deduction for the expense by the dollar amount of the credit claimed. This deduction allows the taxpayer to reduce their federal adjusted gross income by the amount of the deduction that was disallowed for federal income tax purposes.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:293(9)(a)(ix)

Origin
Acts 2006, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 25

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2003

Beneficiaries
Individuals who are business owners who claim certain credits on their federal returns

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$457,000	$448,000

21. Teachers

A $1,000 deduction is allowed for individuals who were previously employed as a public school classroom teacher in Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and St. Tammany parishes and who signed a contract to be employed as a public school classroom teacher for at least three years.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:293(11)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 351

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning in 2007 and 2008

Sunset Date
December 31, 2008

Beneficiaries
Teachers previously employed as a public school classroom teacher in Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and St. Tammany parishes

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This deduction sunsetted December 31, 2008.

{ Deductions }

22. Net Capital Gains

Taxpayers are allowed a deduction for net capital gains, limited to gains recognized and treated for federal income tax purposes as arising from the sale or exchange of an equity interest in or substantially all of the assets of a nonpublicly traded corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or other business organization commercially domiciled in this state.

For sales or exchanges occurring before June 28, 2016, the deduction is for the gain included in Federal adjusted gross income. Beginning June 28, 2016, the business must have been held for a minimum of five years immediately prior to the sale or exchange to qualify for the deduction and the business must have been commercially domiciled in Louisiana for at least five years prior to the sale or exchange.

Length of Commercial Domicile Deduction	Amount of Deduction
At least 5 years but less than 10 years	50%
At least 10 years but less than 15 years	60%
At least 15 years but less than 20 years	70%
At least 20 years but less than 25 years	80%
At least 25 years but less than 30 years	90%
30 or more years	100%

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:293(9)(a)(xvii)

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 457, amended Acts 2016, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 11

Effective Date
August 15, 2009 for all taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2010

Beneficiaries
Investors in nonpublicly traded companies domiciled in Louisiana

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$26,599,000	$26,067,000

23. Personal Exemption—Standard Deduction

Taxpayers are allowed a deduction from tax table income. The combined personal exemption/standard deduction is $4,500 for taxpayers filing single or separate returns and $9,000 for taxpayers filing joint returns or as head of household and is deducted from the lowest tax bracket. The purpose of this deduction is to shelter a portion of a taxpayer's income from state income tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:294(A)

Origin
Acts 1934, No. 21

Effective Date
1934

Beneficiaries
All individual taxpayers who file a tax return

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$241,877,000	$246,715,000

The fiscal effect assumes no restrictions on eliminating this deduction. Assuming that to reduce this deduction below the levels in effect January 1, 1974, would require a constitutional amendment, 58 percent of the fiscal effect should be considered constitutionally protected.

{ Deductions }

24. Military Family Assistance Fund

Activated military personnel or family members of activated military personnel who receive payments or awards from the Louisiana Military Family Assistance Fund are allowed a deduction of the payments received.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.5

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 151

Effective Date
June 28, 2005

Beneficiaries
Activated military personnel or family members of activated military personnel who have received benefits from the Military Family Assistance Fund

Estimated Fiscal Effect
See number 3, individual income tax section.

25. Elementary & Secondary School Tuition

Residents with dependents attending a nonpublic elementary or secondary school which complies with the criteria set forth in Brumfield , et al. v. Dodd, et al. 425 F. Supp. 528 and Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or any public elementary or secondary laboratory school operated by a public college or university are allowed a deduction for tuition and fees required by the school. Prior to the 2011 tax year the deduction was equal to 50 percent of the tuition and fees per dependent, limited to $5,000. Starting with the 2011 tax year, the deduction is equal to the actual amount paid, limited to $5,000. Amounts paid on or after January 1, 2009 for tuition, fees, uniforms, textbooks and other supplies required by the school can be deducted for a child who was claimed as a dependent on the current or prior year's tax return.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.10

Origin
Acts 2008, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 8, amended by Acts 2009, Nos. 460 and 451; Acts 2011, No. 121

Effective date
March 24, 2008

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers with dependents attending a nonpublic elementary or secondary school

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$21,642,000	$22,075,000

{ Deductions }

26. Educational Expenses for Home-Schooled Children

Residents with dependents who are home-schooled are allowed a deduction for educational expenses. The deduction is equal to 50 percent of the qualified educational expenses for each dependent, limited to $5,000. Qualified educational expenses include amounts paid on or after January 1, 2009 for the purchase of textbooks and curricula necessary for home-schooling of each child claimed as a dependent on the current or prior year's tax return.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.11

Origin
Acts 2008, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 8, amended by Acts 2009, Nos. 460 and 451

Effective date
March 24, 2008

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers who are home-schooling their dependents

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$331,000	$338,000

27. Fees and Other Educational Expenses for a Quality Public Education

Residents with dependents attending a public elementary or secondary school are allowed a deduction for fees or other amounts paid during the year. The deduction is equal to 50 percent of the amounts paid per dependent, limited to $5,000. The amounts that can be deducted include amounts paid on or after January 1, 2009 for uniforms, textbooks and other supplies required by the school for each child claimed as a dependent on the current or prior year's tax return.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.12

Origin
Acts 2008, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 8, amended by Acts 2009, Nos. 460 and 451

Effective date
March 24, 2008

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers with dependants attending a public elementary or secondary school

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$3,345,000	$3,412,000

{ Deductions }

28. Employment of Qualified Disabled Individuals

A deduction is allowed from income taxes imposed for each taxpayer who provides continuous employment to a qualified disabled individual within Louisiana. A taxpayer shall be eligible to claim the deduction provided for in this Section after employing a qualified individual with a disability for four continuous months for no less than an average of twenty hours a week at a rate comparable to and in the same setting as other employees of the taxpayer performing the same or similar task.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.13

Origin
Acts 2015, No. 117

Effective date
June 19, 2015

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that employ qualified disabled individuals within Louisiana

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there were no deductions reported in the Fiscal Year 2018-19.

{ Credits }

29. Net Income Taxes Paid to Other States

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a non-refundable credit is allowed for net income taxes paid to other states. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is limited to the amount of Louisiana income tax that would have been imposed if the income earned in the other state had been earned in Louisiana and is not allowed for income taxes paid to a state that allows nonresidents a credit against the income taxes imposed by that state for taxes paid or payable to the state of residence. The provisions for returns filed on or after July 1, 2015 are effective through tax year 2023.

Starting with tax year 2018, the credit is calculated by multiplying a taxpayer's Louisiana income tax liability by a ratio, the numerator of which is the taxpayer's Louisiana tax table income attributable to other states on which tax has been paid, and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total Louisiana tax table. The purpose of this credit is to allow taxpayers to deduct the income tax paid to other states on income also taxed by Louisiana, so as not to subject the taxpayer to double taxation.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:33

Origin
Acts 1946, No. 203, amended by Acts 2015, No. 109, Acts 2018, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 6

Effective date
1946

Beneficiaries
Louisiana resident individuals who derive taxable income from other states

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$63,985,000	$65,265,000

{ Credits }

30. Contribution of Tangible Personal Property of a Sophisticated & Technological Nature to Educational Institutions

A non-refundable credit is allowed for contributions of tangible personal property of a sophisticated and technological nature to educational institutions. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit allowed is 40 percent of the property's value, or, in the case of sales below cost, 40 percent of the difference between the price received and the property's value, subject to the limitations prescribed in the statute. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is for 29 percent, subject to the limitations prescribed in the statute. The purpose of this credit is to allow a tax credit to corporations, persons, estates, and trusts that donate, sell below cost, or contribute properties of a sophisticated and technological nature to educational institutions in the state of Louisiana.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:37, R.S. 47:287.755

Origin
Acts 1983, No. 667, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
January 1, 1984

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Educational institutions, students, teachers, the state as a whole, and donors who make a contribution of equipment

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$985,000	$492,000

31. Certain Disabilities

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a non-refundable credit of $100 is allowed for taxpayers, spouses, or dependents who are blind, deaf, mentally incapacitated, or have lost the use of a limb. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is $72. The purpose of this credit is to reduce the tax burden for persons with certain disabilities.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297(A)

Origin
Acts 1980, No. 316, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 1979

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Individual taxpayers with certain disabilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$2,159,000	$1,080,000

{ Credits }

32. Special Allowable Credits

A non-refundable credit is allowed for a percentage of certain federal income tax credits. Beginning in 1975, the use of federal tax as an entry into state tax tables gave taxpayers benefit of the following credits:

- credit for contributions to candidates for public office
- credit for the elderly
- investment credit
- foreign tax credit
- work incentive credit
- jobs credit
- residential energy credit

In 1980, the method was changed to use federal adjusted gross income to calculate the amount of tax due. Because the change eliminated federal tax credits, this provision was enacted. Beginning in 1986, the credit is equal to 10 percent, limited to $25. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is 7.2 percent, limited to $18.

For taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, the credit is equal to 7 percent, limited to $18. The purpose of this credit is to allow some of the federal credits to also be applied against the state tax liability.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297(B)

Origin
Acts 1980, No. 316; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 1979

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Individual taxpayers who are entitled to certain federal credits

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$609,000	$457,000

33. Education

A non-refundable credit is allowed for each qualified dependent child who was in school in kindergarten through 12th grade at least part of the year. This credit enacted in 1980, was suspended beginning with the tax year 1986 through tax year 1995. The credit was again suspended beginning with the tax year 2000 through tax year 2005.

Until the end of FYE 6-15, the credit is equal to $25 per qualified dependent child. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is equal to $18. Starting with tax year 2015, the credit is limited to Louisiana residents for dependents attending school in Louisiana who does not claim the elementary and secondary school tuition deduction. The credit is sunsetted and is no longer available starting with tax year 2017.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297(D)

Origin
Acts 1980, No. 316, amended by Acts 2000, No. 38; Acts 2002, No. 25; Acts 2015, Nos. 125 and 140; Acts 2017, Nos. 375 and 400

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2005

Sunset Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2016

Beneficiaries
Individual taxpayers with school age dependent children

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$100,000	$60,000

{ Credits }

34. Certain Child Care Expenses

Taxpayers are allowed a credit for a percentage of the federal child and dependent care credit taken on a resident's federal income tax return. If a federal credit was not taken because of the alternative minimum tax, then no state credit is allowed because the Louisiana credit is based on the credits taken on the federal return.

The state child care tax credit is allowed as follows:

Federal Adjusted Gross Income	*Percent of Federal Credit*
$25,000 or less	50%
$25,001 to $35,000	30%
$35,001 to $60,000	10%
Over $60,000	Lesser of $25 or 10%

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006 taxpayers whose federal adjusted gross income is $25,000 or less will be allowed a refundable credit without regard to whether a federal credit is claimed.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.4

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 25, amended by Acts 2005, No. 495

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2003

Beneficiaries
Individual taxpayers who are claiming a child and dependent care credit on their federal income tax return

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$14,172,000	$13,889,000

35. Gasoline & Special Fuels Taxes for Commercial Fisherman

A non-refundable credit is allowed for gasoline and special fuels taxes paid for operating or propelling any commercial fishing boat, if a refund of the taxes has not been received pursuant to R.S. 47:802.2 and R.S. 47:1681. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is equal to 72 percent of the gasoline and special fuels taxes. The purpose of this credit is to allow taxpayers additional time to obtain a refund of the taxes since under R.S. 47:802.2 and R.S. 47:1681 the refund application period is only six months.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297(C)

Origin
Act 1993, No. 164, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1992

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Licensed commercial fishermen

Estimated Fiscal Effect
A negligible amount for this credit was reported by taxpayers on the individual income tax return data available at the time of publication.

{ Credits }

36. Family Responsibility

A non-refundable credit is allowed for 33.33 percent of the amount a taxpayer contributed in a program of voluntary family responsibility developed and implemented by the Department of Health. The credit is limited to $200 per year. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is for 24 percent, limited to $144 per year. The purpose of this credit is to encourage individuals to donate money to the Family Responsibility Program.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:297(F) and R.S. 46:449

Origin
Acts 1983, No. 672, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 1982

Repealed
Acts 2019, No. 202 for income tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

Beneficiaries
Persons receiving intermediate or skilled nursing care in the state with insufficient income and resources to meet the costs of the care

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit is repealed as of December 31, 2018; no activity is anticipated.

37. Small-Town Health Professional

A non-refundable credit is allowed for qualified doctors, primary nurse practitioners, and dentists who relocate their primary office to certain locations, for the lesser of the tax due or $3,600 per taxable year up to a maximum of five years. For taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, Act 338 of the 2019 Regular Session expanded eligibility of the credit to include qualified physician assistants and optometrists. The amount of credit certified by the Department of Health and granted by the Department of Revenue is capped at $1.5 million per calendar year. The purpose of this credit is to encourage eligible medical professionals to locate in small towns.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297(H)

Origin
Acts 1991, No. 1059, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 342 and 400; Acts 2019, No. 338

Effective Date
January 1, 1991

Sunset Date
December 31, 2020

Beneficiaries
Eligible medical professionals who locate in small towns and the hospitals, residents, and patients of that area

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$500,000	$500,000

{ Credits }

38. Bone Marrow Donor Expense

A non-refundable credit is allowed for 25 percent of certain expenses paid or incurred during the tax year by an employer to provide a program for employees who are potentially or who actually become bone-marrow donors For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is allowed for 18 percent of qualified expenses. The purpose of this credit is to encourage bone-marrow donation.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297(I)

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 206, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
August 21, 1992

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Provision for Other Taxes
R.S. 47:287.758

Beneficiaries
Individuals who donate bone marrow and individuals who need bone-marrow transplants

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit sunsetted December 31, 2019. No activity is anticipated in Fiscal Year 2019-20.

39. Educational Expenses Incurred for Degree Related to Law Enforcement

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a non-refundable credit is allowed for certain law enforcement officers and employees of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections for certain educational expenses incurred in pursuit of an undergraduate degree related to law enforcement. The amount of credit allowed in a tax year is equal to the lesser of the tax due, the amount of the qualifying educational expenses, or $750. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the amount of credit allowed in a tax year is equal to the lesser of the tax due, 72 percent of the qualifying educational expenses, or $540.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297(J)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 23, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 1995

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Employees and law enforcement officers pursuing a degree related to law enforcement

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit sunsetted December 31, 2019. A negligible amount for this credit was reported by taxpayers on the individual tax return data available at the time of publication.

{ Credits }

40. Employment of Certain First-Time Drug Offenders

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a non-refundable credit of $200 per employee per year for a maximum of two years is allowed for employing certain first-time drug offenders. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is $144 per employee per year. The offender must have successfully completed a court-ordered drug treatment rehabilitation program, must be less than 25 years old at the time of initial employment, and must have worked for 180 full days. The purpose of this credit is to encourage employment of first-time drug offenders who complete a drug rehabilitation program.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297(K)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 104, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 1994

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
First-time drug offenders who are employed by businesses that receive the credit and the companies and individuals who employ them

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit sunsetted December 31, 2019. No activity is anticipated in Fiscal Year 2019-20.

41. Purchase of Bulletproof Vest

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a non-refundable credit is allowed for the purchase of a bulletproof vest by qualified law enforcement officers and certain employees of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections. The credit allowed is for the purchase price of the vest or $100, whichever is less. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is 72 percent of the purchase price of the vest or $72, whichever is less. Only one credit is allowed for the Five–Year period beginning with the purchase of the vest.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297(L)

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 20, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 1997

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Law enforcement officers and certain employees of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$14,000	Not in effect

{ Credits }

42. Employment of Certain First-Time Nonviolent Offenders

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a non-refundable credit of $200 per employee per year for a maximum of two years is allowed for employing certain first time nonviolent offenders. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is for $140 per employee. The offender must have successfully completed a court-ordered program and have worked 180 full-time days. The purpose of this credit is to encourage employment of first-time nonviolent offenders.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297(O)

Origin
Acts 2005, Nos. 285, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125 ; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2005

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Provision for Other Taxes
R.S. 47:287.752

Beneficiaries
First time nonviolent offenders who are employed by businesses that receive the credit and the companies and individuals who employ them

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit sunsetted December 31, 2019. No activity is anticipated in Fiscal Year 2019-20.

43. Accessible and Barrier-Free Constructed Home

A non-refundable credit is allowed for taxpayers who include accessible and barrier-free design elements in the construction of a new one- or two-family dwelling. The taxpayer must own the newly constructed one- or two-family dwelling and must qualify for and claim the homestead exemption on the home and the credit must be taken in the taxable year in which the construction of the dwelling is completed. Only one tax credit may be granted per dwelling. For tax years beginning before 2018, the credit is for the lesser of 72 percent of the tax due or $720.

Beginning with tax year 2018, the credit is for $5,000, or the cost of the construction of a new one- or two-family dwelling or the renovation of an existing dwelling, whichever is less. The taxpayer must own the newly constructed one- or two-family dwelling and must qualify for and claim the homestead exemption on the home. The taxpayer shall be allowed the credit in any case where there is a valid enforceable contract of a lease, as defined in Civil Code Article 2668, between the taxpayer and any individual who has a physical disability that requires or will require, the inclusion of accessible and barrier-free design elements in the dwelling and who occupies and resides in any portion of such dwelling pursuant to the terms of the contract of lease. The total amount of credits allowed in any calendar year may not exceed $500,000.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297(P)

Origin
Acts 2011, No. 392, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125 ; Acts 2017, Nos. 270, 400 and 403

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers who include accessible and barrier-free design elements in either the construction of a new home or renovation of an existing dwelling

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit sunsetted December 31, 2019. A negligible amount for this credit was reported by taxpayers on the individual tax return data available at the time of publication.

{ Credits }

44. Donations to Assist Qualified Playgrounds

A non-refundable tax credit is allowed for donations to assist qualified playgrounds in certain economically depressed areas. The donation may be in the form of cash, equipment, goods, or services. The purpose of this credit is to encourage donations to qualifying playgrounds.

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is equal to the lesser of $1,000 or one-half the value of the donation. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is equal to the lesser of $720 or 36 percent of the value of the donation.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6008

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 898, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 29; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Tax periods beginning after December 31, 1992

Beneficiaries
Economically depressed areas benefit from this credit, which should help to improve the quality of life of the residents

Estimated Fiscal Effect
A negligible amount for this credit was reported by taxpayers on the individual tax return data available at the time of publication.

45. Debt Issuance Costs

An economic development corporation is allowed a non-refundable credit equal to the filing fee paid to the Louisiana Bond Commission for the preparation and issuance of bonds for returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is equal to 72 percent of the filing fee paid. The credit is taken in the taxable period in which the expenses were incurred.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6017

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 78, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
June 25, 2002

Beneficiaries
Economic development corporations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

46. Donations of Property to Certain Offices and Agencies

A non-refundable credit is allowed for 50 percent of the value of historical property donated to the Old State Capitol, the State Capitol Complex, and the State Archives. The amount of the credit in any year is limited to 50 percent of the donor's tax liability. The maximum amount of credit that may be granted in the aggregate in any single year is $70,000. The purpose of this credit is to encourage donations to certain state agencies of property with historical value. This serves to preserve such property for future generations.

Legal Citation
R. S. 47:6011

Origin
Acts 1996, No. 10, amended by Acts 1998, No. 16

Effective Date
August 1, 1996

Sunset Date
June 30, 2000

However, unused credits may be carried forward until the full credit has been used.

Beneficiaries
Individuals who make such donations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

47. Donations of Material, Equipment, or Instructors Made to Certain Training Providers

A non-refundable credit is allowed for donations of materials, equipment, or instructors made to training providers, vocational/technical schools, apprenticeship programs registered with the Louisiana Workforce Commission, or community colleges within the state. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is for one-half the value of the materials, equipment, or services donated. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is for 36 percent of the value. The tax credit when combined with other tax credits cannot exceed 20 percent of the employer's tax liability for any taxable year.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6012

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 30, amended by Acts 2002, No. 11; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
June 24, 1998

Sunset Date
December 31, 2000

Reestablished
August 15, 2002 for taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2002

Beneficiaries
Individuals who take the tax credit and the citizens of the state that benefit from better equipped training facilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
A negligible amount for this credit was reported by taxpayers on the individual tax return data available at the time of publication.

{ Credits }

48. Long-Term Care Insurance Premiums

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, an individual who purchases a federally qualifying long-term care insurance policy is allowed a non-refundable credit for 10 percent of the total amount of premiums paid annually. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, an individual who purchases a federally qualifying long-term care insurance policy is allowed a tax credit for 7 percent of the total amount of premiums paid annually. Taxpayers applying for the credit must complete a form prescribed by the department.

For the premiums to qualify for the credit, the long-term care insurance policy must:

- Be approved by the commissioner of insurance for sale in Louisiana.
- Comply with the requirements of Part VI of Chapter 1 of Title 22 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.
- Qualify for the federal credit as a long-term care insurance contract as defined in Section 7702B(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297(M)

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 54, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
The credit becomes effective if and when the legislature enacts a special fund to finance the credit.

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Individuals who purchase a federally qualifying long-term care insurance policy

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The legislature has not created a special fund to finance the credit.

49. Living Organ Donation

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a non-refundable credit is allowed for expenses by a taxpayer if related to the taxpayer's travel or absence from work related to the taxpayer's or the taxpayer's spouse's living organ donation. The amount of credit allowed shall not exceed $10,000 per organ donation. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is equal to 72 percent of the expenses paid, limited to $7,200 per organ donation.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297(N)

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 277, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
July 1, 2005, applicable to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers making a living organ donation

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$27,000	$29,000

{ Credits }

50. Employment-Related Expense for Maintaining Household for Certain Disabled Dependents

A non-refundable credit is allowed for persons maintaining a household that includes dependents who are physically or mentally disabled. The credit is equal to the applicable percentage of employment related expense allowable pursuant to Section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code. Unused credits are carried forward. The purpose of this credit is to provide some relief to taxpayers who incur such extraordinary expenses.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.2

Origin
Acts 1996, No. 27, amended by Acts 2017, No. 403

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 1996

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Families with disabled dependents benefit from this credit

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit sunsetted December 31, 2019. A negligible amount for this credit was reported by taxpayers on the individual tax return data available at the time of publication.

51. Employment of the Previously Unemployed

A non-refundable credit is allowed for employment of each previously unemployed person in a qualified newly created full-time job and is allowed during the taxable period that the employee has completed one year of full-time service with the employer. The credit is in lieu of other job tax credits provided for in the law. The purpose of this credit is to encourage creation of new jobs, which will provide job opportunities for the previously unemployed. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is $750 for each qualified new job and employee. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is $540 for each qualified new job and employee.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6004

Origin
Acts 1989, No. 636, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after July 1, 1990

Repealed
Acts 2019, No. 202 for income tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. However, taxpayers have five years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Corporations who hire previously unemployed Louisiana citizens as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from new employment, production and income opportunities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit is repealed as of December 31, 2018; however any unused credits may still be used. No activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

52. Purchase of Qualified Recycling Equipment

A non-refundable credit is allowed for the purchase of new recycling manufacturing or process equipment and/or qualified service contracts. If the equipment is sold before the total credit is claimed, the credit otherwise allowable may be claimed in the tax year of the sale and any unused credit is canceled for future periods.

The amount of the credit is computed at 20 percent of the cost of the equipment less other tax credits received for the purchase of the equipment, but may not exceed 50 percent of the tax liability before the credit For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. Total credits certified by the secretary of the Department of Environment Quality in any calendar year shall not exceed five million dollars. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is allowed for 14.4 percent of the qualifying purchase or contract. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, the credit is allowed is for 14 percent. The total credits certified in any calendar year shall not exceed $3.6 million.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6005

Origin
Acts 1991, Nos. 359 and 1052, amended by Acts 2005, No. 319; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Reestablished June 30, 2005

Beneficiaries
Individuals who invest in qualifying equipment in the state as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from an improved environment

Estimated Fiscal Effect
A negligible amount for this credit was reported by taxpayers on the individual tax return data available at the time of publication.

53. Louisiana Basic-Skills Training

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, corporations are allowed a non-refundable credit of $250 per qualified employee who participates in a basic-skills training program at an accredited school. The credit cannot exceed $30,000 for any single business in a particular year. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is allowed for $180 per qualified employee. Basic-skills training means any employer-paid training for qualified employees that enhances the employees' reading, writing, or mathematical skills to at least a twelfth grade level. The purpose of this credit is to encourage corporations to provide basic skills training, which will result in a more educated workforce.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6009

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 1098, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
July 1, 1993

Repealed
Acts 2019, No. 202 for income tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. However, taxpayers have two years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Companies who provide qualified training to employees as well as Louisiana employees who benefit from improved skills

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit is repealed as of December 31, 2018; however any unused credits may still be used. No activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

54. Apprenticeship

A non-refundable credit is allowed for employers for employing eligible apprentices. The credit is equal to one dollar for each hour of employment of each eligible apprentice, not to exceed 1,000 hours for each eligible apprentice. An eligible apprentice is a person who has entered into a written apprentice agreement with an employer or an association of employers pursuant to a registered apprenticeship program or a person who is enrolled in a training program accredited by the National Center for Construction Education and Research that has no less than four levels of training and no less than 500 hours of instruction.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6033

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 472, amended by Acts 2011, No. 126

Effective Date
July 11, 2007 for taxable periods beginning after December 31, 2007

Repealed
Acts 2015, No. 357, effective June 29, 2015

However, taxpayers have ten years to utilize credit.

Beneficiaries
Employers of eligible apprentices

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$80,000	$70,000

55. Rehabilitation of Historic Structures

A non-refundable credit is allowed for the eligible cost and expenses incurred during the rehabilitation of a historic structure located in a downtown development or a cultural district. Eligible structures must be nonresidential real property or residential rental property. The credit is for 25 percent of the eligible costs and expenses of the rehabilitation incurred prior to January 1, 2018 and 20 percent for eligible costs and expenses incurred on or after January 1, 2018, but before January 1, 2022. No taxpayer or affiliate shall claim more than five million dollars of credit per year for any number of structures rehabilitated within a particular downtown development or a cultural district. The credit is earned only in the year in which the property attributable to the expenditures is placed in service.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6019

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 60, amended by Acts 2004, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 12; Acts 2005, No. 439; Acts 2007, No. 182 and 298; Acts 2009, No. 444; Acts 2011, No. 409; Acts 2013, Nos. 263 and 418; Acts 2015, No. 108; Acts 2017, No. 403

Effective Date
July 1, 2002 and taxable periods beginning January 1, 2008 for a cultural district

Sunset Date
Taxable periods ending prior to January 1, 2022

However, taxpayers have five years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Individuals or businesses rehabilitating a qualified historic structure

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$82,461,000	$67,618,000

{ Credits }

56. Louisiana Community Development Financial Institutions Act

This provision creates the Louisiana Community Development Financial Institutions (LCDFI) Act. A (LCDFI) is any legal entity whose primary business activity is the investment of cash to acquire equity in or provide financing assistance as a licensed business and industrial development corporation to qualified Louisiana businesses in low-income communities and provides for an income and franchise tax credit for individuals and businesses that invest in LCDFIs. The credits are transferable and can be carried forward indefinitely. Any unused allocation of credits from a previous year may be carried forward and granted in the next year. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the non-refundable credit is to be calculated as 75 percent of the investment. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is to be calculated as 54 percent of the investment.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citations
R.S. 51:3081 through 3094

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 491, amended by Acts 2007, No. 345; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
July 12, 2005

Sunset Date
July 1, 2009, but provisions relevant to any granted tax credits continue to apply until July 1, 2012

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that invest in LCDFI's, LCFIs, and low-income communities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit sunsetted as of July 1, 2009; however any unused credits may still be used. No activity is anticipated.

57. Low-Income Housing

A non-refundable credit is allowed for providers of certain low-income housing. The credit is computed in accordance with the provisions of Section 42 of the 1986 Internal Revenue Code as modified by Act 972 of the 1990 Legislative Session. The purpose of this credit is to encourage investment in low-income housing.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:12

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 1033

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after July 1, 1990

Sunset Date
December 31, 1993

However, unused credits can be carried forward until used.

Beneficiaries
Individuals providing low-income housing and the recipients of low-income housing

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit sunsetted as of December 31, 1993; however any unused credits may still be used. No activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

58. Donations to School Tuition Organization

A non-refundable credit is available for taxpayers who donate to certain school tuition organizations (STO). The credit is equal to the amount of the donation used by the STO to fund a scholarship, not including any administrative costs paid by the donation. The credit is earned when the donation is made.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6301

Origin
Acts 2017, No. 377

Effective Date
January 1, 2018

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that make such donations and low-income students that receive such scholarships

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$5,201,000	$5,401,000

59. Rehabilitation of an Owner Occupied Residential or Mixed-Use Property

This provision provides a refundable credit for a percentage of eligible expenses rehabilitating an owner occupied residential or mixed-use property located in a National Register historic district, a local historic district, a main street district, a cultural products district, or a downtown development district, or is eligible for listing on the National Register, or has been certified by the State Historic Preservation Office. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is limited to $25,000 per structure and the percent of expenses allowed for the credit varies by income level. Total credits granted cannot exceed $10 million in any calendar year. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is limited to $18,600 per structure and the percent of expenses allowed for the credit varies by income level. Total credits granted cannot exceed $7.2 million in any calendar year. The tax credit is divided into five equal portions to be applied against the tax for the Five–Year period beginning in the taxable period in which the rehabilitated residential structure is first placed in service.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.6

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 479, amended by Acts 2007, No. 188 and 298; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
January 1, 2006

Sunset Date
Taxable periods ending prior to January 1, 2018

Beneficiaries
Individuals rehabilitating qualified property

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$304,000	$289,000

{ Credits }

60. Property Insurance

A refundable credit is allowed for seven percent of the premiums paid by individuals on their primary residence for homeowners' insurance, condominium owners' insurance, or tenant homeowners' insurance. Any Citizens property insurance assessment must be subtracted from the total premium paid before applying the seven percent credit rate.

This credit is limited to tax years beginning in 2008 only.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.7

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 447, amended by Acts 2007, No. 371

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Sunset Date
December 31, 2008

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers who have paid premiums on their primary residence for homeowners' insurance, condominium owners' insurance, or tenant homeowners' insurance

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit sunsetted December 31, 2008.

61. Earned Income Tax Credit

A refundable credit is allowed for residents of the state who are eligible for the federal earned income tax credit. For taxable periods beginning before January 1, 2019, the credit is equal to 3.5 percent of the federal earned income tax credit taken on a resident's federal income tax return. For taxable periods beginning January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2025, the credit is equal to 5 percent of the federal earned income tax credit taken on a resident's federal income tax return.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.8

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 278, amended by Acts 2018, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 6

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Individual taxpayers who are claiming the earned income tax credit on their federal income tax return

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$68,033,000	$68,575,000

{ Credits }

62. Amounts Paid by Certain Military Servicemembers for Obtaining Louisiana Hunting & Fishing Licenses

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a refundable credit is allowed for the amounts paid by an active or reserve military servicemember, the spouse of an active or reserve military servicemember, or the dependent of such servicemember for obtaining a Louisiana noncommercial hunting or fishing license. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit is for 72 percent of the amounts paid. The license purchased shall be valid only during the time the servicemember is on active duty. The credit does not apply to purchases of lifetime licenses.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:297.9

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 306, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125 ; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
July 1, 2007

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Military personnel obtaining Louisiana hunting and fishing licenses

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$122,000	$61,000

63. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax

A refundable tax credit is allowed for ad valorem taxes paid to political subdivisions on inventory held by manufacturers, distributors, and retailers For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, but before July 1, 2016, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is equal to 100 percent of the ad valorem taxes paid if the amount paid is less than $10,000. If the ad valorem taxes paid are $10,000 or more, only 75 percent of the excess credit over tax can be refunded with the remaining 25 percent carried forward for five years.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2016:

- Groups of affiliated companies are required to be treated as one taxpayer for purposes of the limitations on refundability.
- If the total amount eligible for the credit is less than or equal to $500,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts above $500,000, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.
- For new business entities formed or first registered to do business in Louisiana after April 15, 2016, if the total amount eligible for the credit is less than $10,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts $10,000 or more, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.
- The credit is nonrefundable for taxes paid on inventory by any manufacturer who claimed the property tax exemption under the Industrial Tax Exemption Program (ITEP) during the same year the inventory taxes were paid, and for taxes paid by any company related to such manufacturer on inventory that is related to the business of such manufacturer.

For tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, certain property held by persons engaged in the short term rental of such items qualifies for the credit. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2017, only taxpayers that are included on the same consolidated federal income tax return are required to combine their inventory taxes paid in order to determine the amount of the excess credit that is refundable.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6006

Origin
Acts 1991, No. 153, amended by Acts 1994, No. 28; Acts 2002, No. 11; Acts 2005, No. 363 ; Acts 2015, No. 133 ; Acts 2016, 2nd E. Sess., Nos. 4 and 5; Acts 2017, Nos. 338 and 385

{ Credits }

63. Inventory Tax/Ad Valorem Tax *(continued)*

Effective Date
July 1, 1992

Beneficiaries
Corporations that are manufacturers, distributors, and retailers paying ad valorem taxes on inventory

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$23,995,000	$23,515,000

64. Ad Valorem Tax on Natural Gas

A refundable tax credit is allowed for the amount of ad valorem taxes paid to political subdivisions of Louisiana on natural gas held, used, or consumed in providing natural gas storage services or operating natural gas storage facilities for returns filed in FYE 6-15. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, but before July 1, 2016, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credit allowed is equal to 100 percent of the ad valorem taxes paid if the amount paid is less than $10,000. If the ad valorem taxes paid are $10,000 or more, only 75 percent of the excess credit over tax can be refunded with the remaining 25 percent carried forward for five years.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2016:

- Groups of affiliated companies are required to be treated as one taxpayer for purposes of the limitations on refundability.
- If the total amount eligible for the credit is less than or equal to $500,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts above $500,000, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.
- For new business entities formed or first registered to do business in Louisiana after April 15, 2016, if the total amount eligible for the credit is less than $10,000, 100 percent of any excess credit is refundable, and for total eligible amounts $10,000 or more, 75 percent of any excess credit up to a maximum of $750,000 is refundable.

For returns filed on or after July 1, 2017, only taxpayers that are included on the same consolidated federal income tax return are required to combine their taxes paid in order to determine the amount of the excess credit that is refundable.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6006

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 363, amended Acts 2015, No.133; Acts 2016, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 4; Acts 2017, Nos. 338 and 385

Effective date
August 15, 2005

Beneficiaries
Corporations paying ad valorem taxes on natural gas held, used, or consumed in providing natural gas storage services or operating natural gas storage facilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

65. Ad Valorem Tax on Offshore Vessels

A refundable credit is allowed for ad valorem taxes paid on vessels that operate principally in Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Waters. To qualify for the credit, the taxpayer must certify to the assessor that the vessel operated principally in outer continental shelf waters within the calendar year immediately before the tax year of assessment of the vessel and the ad valorem tax must have been paid to the political subdivision without protest. However, for taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, a taxpayer who pays the ad valorem tax under protest must notify the Department of Revenue within five business days of the date that the lawsuit is filed. The credit is equal to 100 percent of the taxes paid.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6006.1

Origin
Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 59, amended by Acts 2002, No. 11; Acts 2017, No. 418

Effective Date
July 7, 1994

Beneficiaries
Corporations paying ad valorem taxes on vessels operating in Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Waters

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$21,606,000	$22,038,000

66. Ad Valorem Tax Paid by Certain Telephone Companies

A refundable credit is allowed for 40 percent of the total ad valorem taxes paid to Louisiana political subdivisions by telephone companies on their public service properties which are assessed by the Louisiana Tax Commission at 25 percent of fair market value pursuant to R.S. 47:1854.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6014

Origin
Acts 2000, No. 22

Effective Date
Tax years ending on or after December 31, 2001

Beneficiaries
Telephone companies and the public they serve

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

{ Credits }

67. Purchases from Prison Industry Enhancement Contractors

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, a refundable credit is allowed for the state sales and use taxes paid on purchases of specialty apparel items from a Private Sector Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) contractor. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, a credit is allowed for 72 percent of the state sales and use taxes paid on purchases of specialty apparel items from a PIE contractor. PIE contractors use inmate labor to produce items for sale and then pay 30 percent of the salary paid to the inmates back to the state.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6018

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 32, amended by Acts 2007, No. 466; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after December 31, 2002

Reestablished
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Private Sector Prison Industry Enhancement contractors and individuals who purchase items from them

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; this credit has been inactive. No future activity is anticipated.

68. LA Citizens Property Insurance Corporation Assessment

A refundable credit is allowed for the amount of surcharges, market equalization charges, or assessments paid as a result of the assessments levied by the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation due to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. This credit is available to taxpayers who paid the assessments as a part of their homeowner's insurance premium. For returns filed in FYE 6-15, the credit is equal to 100 percent of the assessment paid. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, the credit is for 72 percent of the assessment paid. For taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, the credit is 25 percent.

A taxpayer can claim the credit after payment is made on a form provided by the secretary instead of on their Louisiana income tax return.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6025

Origin
Acts 2006, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 4, amended by Acts 2007, No. 382; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2016, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 9; Acts 2017, Nos. 400 and 403

Effective Date
Taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2006

Sunset Date
December 31, 2019

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers who have paid the assessments levied by the LA Citizens Property Insurance Corporation

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$4,955,000	$2,973,000

{ Credits }

69. Solar Energy System

As of January 1, 2017, a refundable credit is allowed for taxpayers who purchased and installed, through a lease with the residence owner, a solar electric system at a single-family detached residence located in the state. Only one credit is allowed per residence including prior installations for which a credit was received. The credit is equal to 38 percent of the first $20,000 of the cost of such system. For the purpose of determining the amount of the credit on leased systems, the cost of a system is limited to no more than $2 per watt. Since the system is limited to providing for no more than six kilowatts of energy, the maximum credit base for leased systems is $12,000. The credit may be used in addition to any federal tax credits earned for the same system, except that, a taxpayer may not receive any other state tax credit, exemption, exclusion, deduction, or any other tax benefit for property for which a tax credit has been received under this Section. Only one tax credit is available for any eligible system and use of the credit must be disclosed when the property is sold.

The cap on the credit for non-leased systems has been reached for FYE 6-16, 6-17 and 6-18. The cap on the credit for leased systems has been reached for FYE 6-15. Act 413 of the 2017 Regular Session provides for payment of solar tax credit claims in annual installments for eligible taxpayers who were denied or would have been denied as a result of the credit cap provisions imposed by Act 131 of the 2015 Regular Session. The annual installments will be paid in equal parts over three fiscal years beginning in FYE 6-18 and ending in FYE 6-20.

Fiscal Year	Leased	Non-Leased
2014-2015	$19 million	No cap
2015-2016	$10 million	$10 million
2016-2017	$10 million	$10 million
2017-2018	$5 million	$5 million

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6030

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 371, amended by Acts 2009, No. 467; Acts 2013, No. 428; Acts 2015, No. 131; Acts 2017, No. 413

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Sunset Date
December 31, 2015

69. Solar Energy System *(continued)*

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers installing solar energy systems on their property

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$4,829,000	Not in effect

The estimated fiscal effect of this credit reflects the annual installment payment required by Acts 2017, No. 413 for purchased systems.

{ Credits }

70. Milk Producers

A refundable credit is allowed for resident taxpayers engaged in the business of producing milk for sale. The credit is allowed when the USDA Uniform Price in Federal Order Number 7 drops below the announced production price established by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry at any time during the calendar year. Qualified taxpayers are eligible for tax credits based on the production and sale of milk below the announced production price over a calendar year.

The Department of Health must certify to the Department of Revenue, by January 31 of the following year, which milk producers are eligible to receive the credits. Any producer not certified by the Department of Health will not be entitled to the credits. For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credits allowed for each milk producer may not exceed $30,000 per calendar year, and the total amount of tax credits allowed for all producers may not exceed $2.5 million per calendar year. For returns filed on or after July 1, 2015, regardless of the tax year to which it relates, the credits allowed for each milk producer may not exceed $21,600 per calendar year, and the total amount of tax credits allowed for all producers may not exceed $1.8 million per calendar year.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6032

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 461, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
January 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Resident taxpayers engaged in the business of producing milk for sale

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$800,000	$800,000

71. Conversion of Vehicles to Alternative Fuel

A refundable credit is allowed for the cost of the qualified clean burning motor vehicle fuel property for the taxable period in which the property is purchased and installed provided the motor vehicle is registered in Louisiana. The purpose of this credit is to provide an incentive to persons or corporations to invest in qualified clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property.

For returns filed prior to July 1, 2015, the credit is for 50 percent of the cost of the qualified property. If the taxpayer purchases a new motor vehicle equipped with qualified clean burning motor vehicle fuel property and is unable to or elects not to determine the exact cost attributable to the property, the taxpayer may claim a credit equal to 10 percent of the cost of the motor vehicle or $3,000, whichever is less.

For purchases made July 1, 2015 through June 21, 2017, the credit is for 36 percent of the cost of the qualified property. If the taxpayer purchases a new motor vehicle equipped with qualified property and is unable to or elects not to determine the exact cost attributable to the property, the taxpayer may claim a credit equal to 7.2 percent of the cost of the motor vehicle or $1,500, whichever is less.

For purchases installed in a vehicle conversion or building of fueling stations after June 21, 2017, the credit is 30 percent of the cost. For qualifying new vehicle purchased on or after June 22, 2017, but before June 26, 2017, the credit is for 7.2 percent of the cost of the qualified vehicle or $1,500, whichever is less. For qualifying new vehicle purchased on or after June 26, 2017, the credit is equal to 10 percent of the cost of the qualified vehicle or $2,500, whichever is less. For all purchases of qualified clean-burning motor fuel property on or after January 1, 2018, the credit is non-refundable.

If a filing extension was granted prior to July 1, 2015, and the return filed after July 1, 2015, one-third of the reduced portion of the credit may be claimed on the taxpayer's return for each of the taxable years beginning during calendar years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6035

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 469, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, Nos. 325, 400 and 403

Effective Date
January 1, 2009

Sunset Date
December 31, 2021

{ Credits }

71. Conversion of Vehicles to Alternative Fuel *(continued)*

Beneficiaries
Owners purchasing qualified clean burning motor vehicle fuel property

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$725,000	$710,000

72. School Readiness Child Care

The School Readiness Tax Credits are a comprehensive effort to support Quality Start, a voluntary, quality rating system by the Department of Education for child care centers through tax breaks to families, child care providers, child care teachers and directors, as well as businesses that support child care.

The School Readiness Child Care Credit is allowed for children under the age of six who attended a quality-rated child care facility as designated by the Department of Education. The credit is for individuals based upon the credit provided for child care expenses in R.S. 47:297.4 and the quality rating of the child care facility.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6104

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 394

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Individual taxpayers who have a child under the age of six enrolled in an eligible child care facility participating in the Quality Start program that is designed to increase the quality of child care and early learning for all children throughout Louisiana

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$1,810,000	$1,846,000

{ Credits }

73. School Readiness Child Care Provider

The School Readiness Tax Credits are a comprehensive effort to support Quality Start, a voluntary, quality rating system by the Louisiana Department of Education (LDE) for child care centers through tax breaks to families, child care providers, child care teachers and directors, as well as businesses that support child care.

Child care providers participating in Quality Start are allowed a refundable credit based on the average monthly number of children who either participate in the Child Care Assistance Program administered by LDE or who are foster children in the custody of Department of Children, Family and Services and attending facilities operated by a child care provider, multiplied by an amount based upon the quality rating of the facility.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6105

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 394

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Child care providers participating in Quality Start, a program that is designed to increase the quality of child care and early learning for all children throughout Louisiana

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$2,576,000	$2,627,000

74. School Readiness Child Care Directors and Staff

The School Readiness Tax Credits are a comprehensive effort to support Quality Start, a voluntary, quality rating system by the Department of Education for child care centers through tax breaks to families, child care providers, child care teachers and directors, as well as businesses that support child care.

Child care teachers and directors will be eligible for the refundable credit based on the level of their education if they teach in centers participating in Quality Start. As long as the center is participating in Quality Start, and therefore has at least one star, then the teachers and directors are eligible to apply for the credit. Eligible teachers and directors must meet all of the educational requirements and must have worked at least 6 months of the calendar year at the same child care center.

The credit is adjusted annually by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index United States city average for all urban consumers (CPI-U), as prepared by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, as determined by the secretary of the Department of Revenue on December first of the preceding calendar year.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6106

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 394

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Eligible teachers and directors of licensed child care centers participating in the Quality Start program, the children of the facility and the State of Louisiana through the increase in the quality of child care and early learning for all children throughout the state

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$12,579,000	$12,881,000

{ Credits }

75. School Readiness Business-Supported Child Care

The School Readiness Tax Credits are a comprehensive effort to support Quality Start, a voluntary, quality rating system by the Department of Education for child care centers through tax breaks to families, child care providers, child care teachers and directors, as well as businesses that support child care.

A refundable credit is allowed for a taxpayer who incurs eligible business-supported child-care expenses. The credit amount depends upon the quality rating of the child care facility to which the expenses are related or the quality rating of the child care facility that the child attends. Eligible business-supported child-care expenses include expenses to construct, renovate, or expand a child care center, purchase equipment for a center, maintain or operate a center, or subsidize child care for their employees.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6107(A)(1)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 394

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Businesses that support child care centers participating in Quality Start, the child care centers and students and the state through the increase in the quality of child care and early learning

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$54,000	$53,000

76. School Readiness Fees and Grants to Resource and Referral Agencies

The School Readiness Tax Credits are a comprehensive effort to support Quality Start, a voluntary, quality rating system by the Department of Education for child care centers through tax breaks to families, child care providers, child care teachers and directors, as well as businesses that support child care.

A refundable credit is allowed for a taxpayer whose business pays fees and grants to child care resource and referral agencies. These are private agencies that contract with the Department of Education to provide important information and services to parents and child care providers. The credit is equal to the amount donated but cannot exceed $5,000 per tax year.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6107(A)(2)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 394

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Businesses that support child care centers participating in Quality Start, the child care centers and students and the state through the increase in the quality of child care and early learning

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$908,000	$926,000

{ Rebate }

77. Donations to School Tuition Organization

A rebate is available for taxpayers who donate to certain school tuition organizations (STO). In order to qualify to receive the rebate the taxpayer must file an income tax return with LDR. The rebate is equal to the amount of the donation used by the STO to fund a scholarship, not including any administrative costs paid by the donation. Rebates will be claimed and paid after the conclusion of the school year after receiving certification by the STO and the Department of Education.

Act 377 of the 2017 Legislative Session changed the rebate to a non-refundable credit for donations made on or after January 1, 2018.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6301

Origin
Acts 2012, No. 25, amended by Acts 2017, No. 377

Effective Date
Effective for donations made January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2017.

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that make such donations and low-income students that receive such scholarships

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$200,000	$0

{Exemptions Required by the State Constitution or Federal Law }

78. Federal Income Tax Deduction

A deduction is allowed for federal income tax on income that Louisiana income tax is paid. The purpose of this deduction is to shelter from taxation the portion of a taxpayer's income that represents federal income taxes paid.

Legal Citations
La. Const., art. VII, Part I, § 4(A), R.S. 47:293(4), R.S. 47:293(9)(a)(ii)

Origin
1974 Constitution and Acts 1974, No. 188

Effective Date
July 12, 1974

Beneficiaries
All individual taxpayers who file a tax return and have paid federal income tax

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$736,543,000	$721,812,000

{Exemptions Required by the State Constitution or Federal Law }

79. Interest on United States Government Obligations

Interest and dividends from obligations issued directly by the U.S. government such as Treasury bills, U.S. savings bonds and U.S. agency obligations are exempt from Louisiana state income tax under R.S. 47:293. Also, interest and dividends from U.S. government obligations is prohibited from state taxation by 31 U.S.C. Section 3124(a) which states in part, "stocks and obligations of the United States Government are exempt from taxation by a State or political subdivision of a State. The exemption applies to each form of taxation that would require the obligation, the interest on the obligation or both, to be considered in computing a tax."

Legal Citations

31 U.S.C. Section 3124(a), R.S. 47:293(9)(a)(iii)

Beneficiaries

The U.S. government and the individuals and entities that invest in their obligations

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$2,302,000	$2,256,000

80. Native American Income

Income derived from sources on the reservation that have been earned or received by an enrolled member of a federally recognized Indian tribe who resides on that tribe's reservation is exempt from Louisiana individual income tax.

Legal Citations

18 U.S.C. Section 1162, R.S. 47:293(9)(a)(iii)

Beneficiaries

Native Americans living and working on their tribe's reservation

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$177,000	$173,000

Industrial Hemp-Derived CBD Tax

Industrial Hemp-Derived CBD Tax

{ Introduction }

Act 247 of the 2019 Regular Legislative Session levied an excise tax on industrial hemp-derived CBD products which is three percent of the retail sales price. The tax is paid by the retailer on a monthly basis, and is in addition to any other state and local sales tax due on the retail sale. Collections from this tax are dedicated to the Early Childhood Education Fund. The tax applies to tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:1693

Tax Base
Retail sales price of industrial hemp-derived CBD products

Tax Rate
3% of retail sales price

Type of Tax Exemptions
Industrial hemp-derived CBD tax exemptions are in the form of exemptions from the tax. Exemptions are included in the tax base, but specifically exempted by statute.

Significant Changes
2019 Regular Legislative Session
The industrial hemp-derived CBD tax and the exemptions were enacted by Acts 2019, No. 247. The tax and exemptions are new and apply to tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

Industrial Hemp-Derived CBD Tax

Index of Exemptions

{ Introduction }

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1. CBD Products Approved for Marketing as a Prescription Medication 218
R.S. 47:1693(B)

2. CBD Products Recommended for Therapeutic Use Pursuant to R.S. 40:1046 218
R.S. 47:1693(B)

Industrial Hemp-Derived CBD Tax

{ Exemptions }

1. CBD Products Approved for Marketing as a Prescription Medication

This exemption provides an exemption from the excise tax for industrial hemp-derived CBD products which have been approved for marketing as a prescription medication by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:1693(B)

Origin
Acts 2019, No. 247

Effective Date
January 1, 2020

Beneficiaries
Industrial hemp-derived CBD product retailers who sell CBD products that have been approved for marketing as a prescription medication by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the consumers to whom these products are sold

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there are no reporting requirements for this data.

2. CBD Products Recommended for Therapeutic Use Pursuant to R.S. 40:1046

This exemption provides an exemption from the excise tax for industrial hemp-derived CBD products which are recommended for therapeutic use pursuant to R.S. 40:1046 and the consumers to whom these products are sold.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:1693(B)

Origin
Acts 2019, No. 247

Effective Date
January 1, 2020

Beneficiaries
Industrial hemp-derived CBD product retailers who sell products recommended for therapeutic use pursuant to R.S. 40:1046 and the consumers to whom these products are sold.

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there are no reporting requirements for this data.

Liquors-Alcoholic Beverage Tax Exemptions

Liquors-Alcoholic Beverage Tax

{ Introduction }

The alcoholic beverage tax law encompasses the taxation of two categories of alcoholic beverages: (a) beverages of low-alcoholic content that are defined as alcoholic beverages containing not more than six percent alcohol by volume, and (b) beverages of high-alcoholic content that are defined as alcoholic beverages containing more than six percent alcohol by volume. Act 2 of the Extraordinary Session of 1933 first imposed an alcoholic beverage tax of $1 per 31-gallon barrel on beer, porter, ale, fruit juices and wine. Act 15 of the 1934 Regular Session imposed a tax on liquor at 50¢ per wine gallon; sparkling wines at 50¢ per wine gallon; still wines not more than 14 percent alcohol by volume at 5¢ per wine gallon; still wines between 14 percent and 24 percent alcohol by volume at 10¢ per wine gallon; still wines over 24 percent alcohol by volume at 50¢ per wine gallon; and beer at $1.50 per 31-gallon barrel. Tax stamps were used to indicate that the appropriate taxes had been paid. A discount of five percent of the face value of the stamps purchased in lots of $100 or more was allowed to dealers.

The tax rates of beverages of alcoholic content have changed numerous times since 1934 as shown below:

Low Alcohol and Malt Beverages

1934	$1.50	per 31-gallon barrel
1948	$10.00	per 31-gallon barrel
2016	$12.50	per 31-gallon barrel

Liquor

1934	$ .50	per wine gallon
1935	$ .60	per wine gallon
1938	$1.00	per wine gallon
1940	$1.50	per wine gallon
1956	$1.68	per wine gallon
1970	$2.50	per wine gallon
1978	$ .66	per liter
2016	$ .80	per liter

Sparkling Wines and Still Wines over 24% alcohol by volume

1934	$ .50	per wine gallon
1935	$ .60	per wine gallon
1938	$1.00	per wine gallon
1940	$1.50	per wine gallon
1956	$1.58	per wine gallon
1978	$ .42	per liter
2016	$ .55	per liter

Still Wines not over 14% alcohol by volume

1934	$ .05	per wine gallon
1940	$ .15	per wine gallon
1942	$ .10	per wine gallon
1956	$ .11	per wine gallon
1978	$ .03	per liter
2016	$ .20	per liter

Still Wines between 14% and 24% alcohol by volume

1934	$ .10	per wine gallon
1940	$ .30	per wine gallon
1942	$ .20	per wine gallon
1956	$ .21	per wine gallon
1978	$ .06	per liter
2016	$ .35	per liter

The provisions related to the use of tax stamps for alcoholic beverages and the purchase discount were repealed in 1964 and were replaced by a six percent discount for timely filing and remitting the taxes on beverages of high alcohol content. This discount was reduced to three and one-third percent in 1972 and a two percent discount was enacted for beverages of low alcohol content. Acts 1978, No. 441 changed the measurement of liquor and wines from gallons to liters for tax purposes. The rates effectively remained unchanged as the per-gallon rates convert to the per-liter rates.

Liquors-Alcoholic Beverage Tax

{ Introduction }

Act 736 of the 1990 Regular Legislative Session enacted the Louisiana Native Wine Law. Rates for native wines were set the same as rates for other wines. This law was repealed in 2006.

The alcoholic beverage taxes are collected from the first handlers in Louisiana, usually bonded wholesale dealers. The bond required of manufacturers or wholesalers of alcoholic beverages is a minimum of $10,000 for each type of permit held.

During the 1998 Regular Legislative Session, Act 71 established provisions by which sparkling and still wines could be sold and shipped directly to consumers in Louisiana by a manufacturer or retailer of such beverage domiciled outside of Louisiana. Included in the statutory requirements were the stipulations that in order for the wine to be shipped into Louisiana, the applicable taxes must be paid in full, the consumer to whom the wine is being shipped must be 21 years of age or older, and the wine must be purchased for the consumer's personal consumption.

Act 808 of the 2006 Regular Legislative Session repealed the Native Wine Law and defined and established permit procedures for wine producers. The Act permits wine producers, under certain conditions, to ship product directly to consumers.

Act 7 of the 2016 First Extraordinary Legislative Session reduced the discount for accurately reporting and remitting to 1 ½ percent on beverages of low alcoholic content (beer) and 2 ½ percent on beverages of high alcoholic content.

Legal Citations
R.S. 26:341 through 26:423

Tax Base
Quantity of beverage handled

Tax Rate
1. Liquors: 80¢ per liter
2. Sparkling wines: 55¢ per liter
3. Still wines:
   a. Alcohol content not over 14% – 20¢ per liter
   b. Alcohol content 14% to 24% – 35¢ per liter
   c. Alcohol content over 24% – 55¢ per liter
4. Low alcohol 6% and under, malt beverages: $12.50 per barrel

Types of Tax Exemptions
For alcoholic beverage tax purposes, tax exemptions are exemptions, refunds/credits, and discounts. Exemptions are items that were included in the tax base, but have been specifically exempted. Refunds/credits are items that taxes were paid on initially, but the taxpayer has a right to request a refund or a credit. Discounts are a proportionate deduction from the gross amount reported. The tax exemptions for beer have been separated from those for liquor and wine.

There are several statutory tax exemptions that are also prohibited from taxation by federal law. Because of these additional prohibitions, repeal of the exemption alone would not yield the fiscal effect indicated. For this reason, these exemptions have been separately grouped at the end of the section.

Significant Changes
2019 Regular Legislative Session
There were no significant changes to the liquors-alcoholic beverage tax laws during the past year.

Liquors-Alcoholic Beverage Tax

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Liquors-Alcoholic Beverage Tax

{ Low Alcohol Tax Discount }

1. Timely Filing and Payment

A discount of 1.5 percent of the tax due is allowed for accurately reporting and timely remittance of the taxes due. The purpose of this discount is to compensate the dealer for expenses incurred in accounting for the tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 26:345

Origin
Acts 1972, No. 537, amended by Acts 2002, No. 14, Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 7

Effective Date
July 26, 1972

Beneficiaries
Registered wholesalers who accurately and timely report and remit the tax due

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$597,000	$567,000

{ Low Alcohol, Liquor and Wine Tax Refund/Credit }

2. Products Returned to Manufacturer or Destroyed by a Dealer

A tax refund or credit is allowed for alcoholic beverages that are returned to a manufacturer or destroyed by the dealer because the product is damaged or unfit for sale. The purpose of this provision is to give dealers credit for taxes paid on products returned as unsaleable.

Legal Citation
R.S. 26:347

Origin
Acts 1934, No. 15, Acts 1987, No. 696, amended by Acts 2002, No. 14

Effective Date
August 1, 1934

Beneficiaries
Licensed dealers or manufacturers of alcoholic beverages of low and high alcohol content

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$512,000	$512,000

{ Liquor and Wine Tax Exemptions }

3. Antiseptic, Scientific, Religious, and Chemical Uses

Liquor and wine that is not for consumption as an alcoholic beverage; sold for antiseptic preparations, scientific, chemical and industrial products; or sold to any priest, minister, rabbi, or other clergy for religious or sacramental purposes are exempt from the tax. The purpose of this exemption is to allow tax-free sales of alcoholic products used for non-beverage consumption, chemical products, scientific products, and for religious purposes.

Legal Citation
R.S. 26:421

Origin
Acts 1934, No. 15

Effective Date
August 1, 1934

Beneficiaries
Religious organizations, pharmaceutical or chemical companies, and consumers of end products

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there are no reporting requirements for this data.

{ Liquor and Wine Tax Discount }

4. Timely Filing and Payment

A dealer is allowed a discount of 2.5 percent of the tax due for accurately reporting and timely remittance of the taxes due. The purpose of this discount is to encourage compliance and to compensate companies for expenses related to collection and remittance of the tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 26:354(D)

Origin
Acts 1972, No. 537, amended by Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 7

Effective Date
July 26, 1972

Beneficiaries
Licensed wholesalers who accurately and timely report and remit the tax due

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$886,000	$886,000

{ Federally Imposed Exemptions-Low Alcohol Tax}

5. Interstate Shipments

Low alcohol and malt beverages that are exported beyond the borders of Louisiana are not subject to excise taxes. The purpose of this exemption is to comply with taxation prohibitions of the U.S. Constitution.

Legal Citation
R.S. 26:366(B)

Origin
Acts 1933 Ex. Sess., No. 2

Effective Date
April 13, 1933

Beneficiaries
Dealers who export products in interstate commerce

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$986,000	$1,016,000

6. Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies

Sales of alcoholic beverages to the U.S. Government or any of its agencies are exempt from the excise taxes. The purpose of this exemption is to comply with taxation prohibitions of the U.S. Constitution.

Legal Citation
R.S. 26:422

Origin
Acts 1933 Ex. Sess., No. 2

Effective Date
April 13, 1933

Beneficiaries
The U.S. Government and its agencies

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$149,000	$152,000

Liquors-Alcoholic Beverage Tax

{ Federally Imposed Exemptions-Low Alcohol Tax}

7. Sales to Ships Engaged in Interstate or Foreign Commerce

Sales of alcoholic beverages to ships whose destination is beyond the borders of the state are exempt from excise taxes. The purpose of this exemption is to comply with taxation prohibitions of the U.S. Constitution.

Legal Citation
R.S. 26:366(B)

Origin
Acts 1933 Ex. Sess., No. 2

Effective Date
April 13, 1933

Beneficiaries
Dealers who sell for export in interstate commerce

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The report data available at the time of publication included a negligible amount for this exemption.

{ Federally Imposed Exemptions-Liquor and Wine Tax }

8. Interstate Shipments of Alcoholic Beverages

Alcoholic beverages exported beyond the border of Louisiana are not subject to any alcoholic beverage excise taxes. The purpose of this exemption is to comply with taxation prohibitions of the U.S. Constitution.

Legal Citation
R.S. 26:366(A)

Origin
Acts 1934, No. 15

Effective Date
August 1, 1934

Beneficiaries
Licensed dealers who export products in interstate commerce

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$118,000	$26,000

{ Federally Imposed Exemptions-Liquor and Wine Tax }

9. Foreign Consul and Foreign Commerce

All sales of alcoholic beverages to a foreign consulate or country are exempt from alcoholic beverage excise taxes. The purpose of this exemption is to comply with taxation prohibitions of the U.S. Constitution.

Legal Citation
R.S. 26:366

Origin
Acts 1934, No. 15

Effective Date
August 1, 1934

Beneficiaries
Foreign nations and their consulates

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The report data available at the time of publication included a negligible amount for this refund.

10. Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies

Sales of alcoholic beverages to the U.S. Government or any of its agencies may be exempt from the excise taxes. The purpose of this exemption is to comply with taxation prohibitions of the U.S. Constitution.

Legal Citation
R.S. 26:422

Origin
Acts 1934, No. 15

Effective Date
August 1, 1934

Beneficiaries
The U.S. Government and its agencies

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$31,000	$44,000

Natural Resources-Severance Tax Exemptions

Natural Resources - Severance Tax

{ Introduction }

A severance tax is levied upon all natural resources severed from the soil or water, including all forms of timber, including pulp woods, and turpentine and other forest products; minerals such as oil, gas, natural gasoline, distillate, condensate, casinghead gasoline, sulphur, salt, coal, lignite, and ores; also marble, stone, gravel, sand, shells, and other natural deposits; and the salt content in brine.

Oil and gas collections account for almost 98 percent of all severance tax collections. Because of the significant revenues generated and the fact that only one minor exemption affects the other natural resources, the focus of this section is centered on the oil and gas taxes.

The first tax, based on the severance of oil and gas, was imposed in 1910. This tax was levied as an occupational license tax at a rate of 1/5¢ per 10,000 cubic feet or 10 MCF for gas, and 2/5¢ per barrel of oil.

Act 140 of 1922 carried into effect the 1921 constitutional authority for a severance tax. There have been many changes in the tax rates since 1910, including fluctuations from a volumetric to a percentage-of-value based tax. The changes are listed below in chronological order.

1910	Oil 2/5¢ per barrel; gas 1/5¢ per 10 MCF
1912	Oil and gas; 0.5% of gross value less royalty interest
1920	Oil and gas; 2% of gross value
1922	Oil and gas; 3% of gross market value
1928	Oil 4-11¢ per barrel depending on gravity; gas 1/5¢ per MCF
1936	Gas 3/10¢ per MCF
1940	Oil 6-11¢ per barrel depending on gravity; condensate 11¢ per barrel
1948	Oil 18-26¢ per barrel depending on gravity; condensate 20¢ per barrel
1958	Gas 2.3¢ per MCF
1972	Gas 3.3¢ per MCF
1974	Oil and condensate 12.5% of value; gas 7¢ per MCF
7/90	Gas 10¢ per MCF, indexed annually
7/91	Gas 9¢ per MCF
7/92	Gas 7¢ per MCF
7/93	Gas 7.5¢ per MCF
7/94	Gas 8.7¢ per MCF
7/95	Gas 7¢ per MCF
7/96	Gas 7.7¢ per MCF
7/97	Gas 10.1¢ per MCF
7/98	Gas 9.3¢ per MCF
7/99	Gas 7.8¢ per MCF
7/00	Gas 9.7¢ per MCF
7/01	Gas 19.9¢ per MCF
7/02	Gas 12.2¢ per MCF
7/03	Gas 17.1¢ per MCF
7/04	Gas 20.8¢ per MCF
7/05	Gas 25.2¢ per MCF
7/06	Gas 37.3¢ per MCF
7/07	Gas 26.9¢ per MCF
7/08	Gas 28.8¢ per MCF
7/09	Gas 33.1¢ per MCF
7/10	Gas 16.4¢ per MCF
7/11	Gas 16.4¢ per MCF
7/12	Gas 14.8¢ per MCF
7/13	Gas 11.8¢ per MCF
7/14	Gas 16.3¢ per MCF
7/15	Gas 15.8¢ per MCF
7/16	Gas 9.8¢ per MCF
7/17	Gas 11.1¢ per MCF
7/18	Gas 12.2¢ per MCF
7/19	Gas 12.5¢ per MCF

Natural Resources - Severance Tax

{ Introduction }

Tax Base

The tax is imposed upon severance of the oil and gas from the soil or water and is paid by the natural resource owners. The state of Louisiana has over 30,000 producing oil and gas wells.

Tax Rate

The capable tax rate for oil and condensate is 12.5 percent of value and accounts for over 96 percent of the oil and condensate tax collections. There is also an incapable rate and a stripper rate for low-producing oil wells. The capable rate for gas, presently 12.5¢ per MCF, is responsible for over 99 percent of total gas tax collections. There are also reduced tax rates for low-pressure oil-well gas and incapable gas-well gas. The current severance tax rates are:

Type	Rate
Oil severance tax	
Capable rate R.S. 47:633(7)(a)	12.5% of value
Incapable rate R.S. 47:633(7)(b)	6.25% of value
Stripper rate R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(i)(aa)	3.125% of value
Inactive reduced tax rate. R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iv)	6.25% of value
Orphan reduced tax rate R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iv)	3.125% of value
Condensate severance tax R.S. 47:633(8)	12.5% of value
Gas severance tax	
Capable rate R.S. 47:633(9)(a)(i) R.S. 47:633(9)(d)(i)	12.5¢ per MCF
Low pressure oil-well gas rate R.S. 47:633(9)(b)	3¢ per MCF
Incapable gas-well gas rate R.S. 47:633(9)(c)	1.3¢ per MCF
Inactive reduced tax rate R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iv)	6.25¢ per MCF
Orphan reduced tax rate R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iv)	3.125¢ per MCF

Types of Tax Exemptions

Severance tax exemptions for oil, gas, and minerals are in the form of exclusions, exemptions, special rates, deductions, and suspensions. Exclusions are by statute and refer to specific categories of natural gas upon which the tax shall not accrue. Exemptions and suspensions are also statutorily mandated and exempt or suspend the tax on oil or gas severed from wells that meet certain criteria. Special rates reduce the tax on natural resources severed from wells that qualify under specified criteria. Deductions are defined as a credit against the tax or a reduction to the taxable base.

There are two exemptions that are also prohibited from taxation by federal law. Because of these additional prohibitions, repeal of the exemption alone would not yield the fiscal effect indicated. For this reason, these exemptions have been separately grouped at the end of the section.

Natural Resources - Severance Tax

{ Introduction }

Significant Changes
2019 Regular Legislative Session

There were no significant changes to the natural resources - severance tax laws during the past year.

Natural Resources - Severance Tax

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No specific statute

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No specific statute

{ Natural Gas Exclusions }

1. Injection

An exclusion is allowed for the injection of gas into producing reservoirs. The gas injected maintains reservoir pressure and enhances the recovery of hydrocarbons. Although excluded, the gas could eventually become taxable if later reproduced and sold. The purpose of this exclusion is to promote secondary recovery and repressurization programs.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(9)(e)(i)

Origin
Acts 1940, No. 145

Effective Date
1940

Beneficiaries
Anyone in industry undertaking a repressurization or secondary recovery project

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$639,000	$639,000

2. Produced Outside the State of Louisiana

An exclusion is allowed for gas produced outside the state and transported into Louisiana to be injected. The purpose of this exclusion is to clarify that natural gas severed outside the state is not taxable.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(9)(e)(ii)

Origin
Acts 1960, No. 2

Effective Date
1960

Beneficiaries
Unknown beneficiaries as the volume of gas imported is too small to benefit most companies and the only activity is around the three-mile offshore boundary separating state and federal leases

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The report data available at the time of publication included a negligible amount for this exclusion.

{ Natural Gas Exclusions }

3. Flared or Vented

An exclusion is allowed for gas flared or vented to the atmosphere, provided such gas is not otherwise sold. Gas is normally vented or flared when testing, waiting on sales line, or when produced in noncommercial quantities. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial relief to producers of natural and casinghead gas.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:633(9)(e)(iii), R.S. 47:633(9)(e)(vi)

Origin
Acts 1935, No. 24

Effective Date
1935

Beneficiaries
All of industry

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$749,000	$801,000

4. Consumed in Field Operations

An exclusion is allowed for gas used or consumed for fuel in maintaining the operation of a field. This includes gas used for heating, separating, producing, dehydrating, compressing, and pumping oil and gas in the field where produced provided that the gas is not otherwise sold. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial assistance to qualifying producers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(9)(e)(iv)

Origin
Acts 1958, No. 2

Effective Date
1958

Beneficiaries
All of industry

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$3,811,000	$3,277,000

{ Natural Gas Exclusions }

5. Consumed in the Production of Natural Resources in the State of Louisiana

An exclusion is allowed for gas consumed in the production of natural resources, other than oil and gas, in the state of Louisiana. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial assistance to qualifying producers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(9)(e)(v)

Origin
Acts 1974, No. 5

Effective Date
January 1, 1974

Beneficiaries
Producers who use natural gas in the production of natural resources, other than oil or gas

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

6. Used in the Manufacture of Carbon Black

An exclusion is allowed for gas consumed in the manufacture of carbon black in plants. The producer and seller of the gas are allowed an exclusion from the severance tax that in turn lowers the sales price. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial assistance to carbon-black manufacturers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(9)(e)(vii)

Origin
Acts 1958 Ex. Sess., No. 2

Effective Date
1958

Beneficiaries
Carbon-black companies operating in Louisiana

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$100,000	$74,000

{ Natural Gas Suspensions }

7. Horizontal Wells

Any well drilled or recompleted horizontally from which production commences after July 31, 1994, shall have all severance tax suspended for 24 months or until payout of the well is achieved, whichever comes first. Payout of well cost shall be the cost of completing the well to the start of production. Acts 2015, No. 120 amended R.S. 47:633(7) for any production commencing after July 1, 2015. The suspension is now dependent on the average gas price determined by the secretary on July 1st of each year for the ensuing 12 month period. The purpose of this tax suspension is to encourage the drilling of horizontal wells.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iii)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 2, amended by Acts 2015, No. 120

Effective Date
August 1, 1994

Beneficiaries
Any producer who successfully completes or recompletes a well horizontally

Estimated Fiscal Effect
In accordance with Acts 2015, the secretary set the price of natural gas for FY18-19 at $3.05 per million BTU. Since this amount is below the $4.50 threshold for gas, the suspension is at 100 percent.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$186,750,000	$186,750,000

8. Inactive Wells

Gas wells returned to service after being inactive for two or more years or having 30 days or less production for the past two years were allowed a severance tax exemption for five years. The June 30, 1996, deadline for applying for inactive status was extended to June 30, 1998, by Acts 1996, No. 16, and to June 30, 2000, by Acts 1998, No. 7. Acts 2002, No. 74 amended R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iv) to reactivate the exemption effective for production beginning July 1, 2002, and ending June 30, 2006, and changed the suspension period from five to two years. Acts 2005, No. 492 extended the time for taxpayers to apply for certification from June 30, 2006, to June 30, 2010, and extended the suspension period from two to five years for any well granted inactive certification on or after January 1, 2005.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iv)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 2, amended by Acts 2017, No. 421

Effective Date
August 1, 1994

Beneficiaries
Gas producers with older mature fields containing inactive wells

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This exemption is no longer in effect.

{ Natural Gas Suspensions }

9. Deep Wells

The severance tax on gas wells drilled to a true vertical depth of more than 15,000 feet is suspended for a period of 24 months or until payout of the well cost, whichever occurs first. Production must start after July 31, 1994. The purpose of this tax suspension is to encourage gas operators to invest in the drilling of deep wells.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(9)(d)(v)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 2

Effective Date
August 1, 1994

Beneficiaries
Gas producers that successfully drill to a depth greater than 15,000 feet

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$361,000	$253,000

{ Natural Gas Special Rates }

10. Incapable Oil-Well Gas

Gas produced from an oil well that has been determined by the Secretary to have 50 pounds or less of wellhead pressure per square inch or producing by artificial methods, gas lift, or pumping, is eligible for a special reduced tax rate of 3¢ per MCF. The purpose of this special rate is to encourage continued production from low-pressure oil wells.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(9)(b)

Origin
Acts 1958 Ex. Sess., No. 2

Effective Date
1958

Beneficiaries
Small independent operators who continue production on low-producing wells as well as major oil companies

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$505,000	$409,000

{ Natural Gas Special Rates }

11. Incapable Gas-Well Gas

Gas produced from a gas well determined by the Secretary to be incapable of producing an average of 250,000 cubic feet of gas per day for the entire month is eligible for a special reduced tax rate of 1.3¢ per MCF. The purpose of this special rate is to encourage the continued production from low-producing gas wells.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(9)(c)

Origin
Acts 1958 Ex. Sess., No. 2

Effective Date
1958

Beneficiaries
Small independent operators who continue production on low-producing wells as well as major oil companies

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$12,805,000	$11,012,000

12. Orphan Wells

Production from a gas well designated by the Department of Natural Resources as being an orphan well for longer than sixty months is subject to a reduced severance tax rate equal to 25 percent of the full rate for a period of ten years. The gas production must be produced from the same perforated producing interval or from one hundred feet above and one hundred feet below the perforated producing interval for lease wells, and within the correlative defined interval for unitized reservoirs, that the formerly orphaned well produced from before being designated as an orphan well. The purpose of this special rate is to encourage production from orphaned wells.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iv)

Origin
Acts 2017, No. 421

Effective Date
August 1, 2017

Beneficiaries
Gas producers with previously orphaned wells

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; the estimated effect of this special tax rate is likely to be delayed until FY 2020 and beyond since few such wells have been brought into production in recent years.

{ Natural Gas Special Rates }

13. Inactive Wells

Production from a gas well designated by the Department of Natural Resources as being either inactive for two or more years or having 30 days or less production for the past two years is subject to a reduced severance tax rate equal to 50 percent of the full rate for a period of ten years. Eligible wells may apply for certification from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2023. The gas production must be produced from the same perforated producing interval or from one hundred feet above and one hundred feet below the perforated producing interval for lease wells, and within the correlative defined interval for unitized reservoirs, that the formerly inactive well produced from before being designated as an inactive well. The purpose of this special rate is to encourage production from inactive wells.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iv)

Origin
Acts 2017, No. 421

Effective Date
August 1, 2017

Beneficiaries
Gas producers with older mature fields containing many inactive wells

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$74,000	$74,000

{ Natural Gas Incentive }

14. Produced Water Injection - Gas Wells

A 20 percent severance tax reduction is allowed on gas produced from wells in which produced water is injected into the reservoir to increase recovery. This incentive was enacted to reduce produced water discharge by providing severance tax savings for producers that inject produced waters into a gas reservoir to increase recovery of gas.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633.5(C)(2)

Origin
Acts 1991, No.625

Effective Date
July 17, 1991

Beneficiaries
Gas producers that inject produced waters into a gas reservoir to increase the recovery of gas

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The report data available at the time of publication included a negligible amount for this incentive.

{ Oil Deduction }

15. Trucking, Barging, and Pipeline Fees

Oil and condensate are taxable at the higher of 12.5 percent of the gross receipts less charges for trucking, barging, and pipeline fees or the posted field price. The Department's regulation, LAC 61:I.2903, allows producers transporting through their own facilities a 25¢ per barrel deduction; those with third-party transportation may deduct 25¢ per barrel or the actual amount charged. The purpose of the regulation is to allow a standard 25¢ per barrel deduction for all producers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(7)(a)

Origin
Acts 1973 Ex. Sess., No. 6

Effective Date
January 1, 1974

Beneficiaries
All of industry

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$465,000	$586,000

{ Oil Suspensions }

16. Horizontal Wells

Any well drilled or recompleted horizontally from which production begins after July 31, 1994, will have all severance tax suspended for 24 months or until payout of the well is achieved, whichever occurs first. Payout of well cost is the cost of completing the well to the start of production. Acts 2015, No. 120 amended R.S. 47:633(7) for any production commencing after July 1, 2015. The suspension is dependent on the average oil price determined by the secretary on July 1st of each year for the ensuing 12 month exemption period. The purpose of this tax suspension is to encourage drilling of horizontal wells.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iii)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 2, amended by Acts 2015, No. 120

Effective Date
August 1, 1994

Beneficiaries
Any producer who successfully completes or recompletes a well horizontally

Estimated Fiscal Effect
In accordance with Acts 2015, No. 120, the secretary determined the price of oil for the FY18-19 exemption period to be $60.65 per barrel of oil. Since this amount is below the $70 per barrel threshold, the exemption is at 100 percent.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$3,362,000	$3,496,000

{ Oil Suspensions }

17. Inactive Wells

Oil wells returned to service after being inactive for two or more years or having 30 days or less production for the past two years were allowed a severance tax exemption for five years. The June 30, 1996, deadline for applying for inactive status was extended to June 30, 1998, by Acts 1996, No. 16, and to June 30, 2000, by Acts 1998, No. 7. Acts 2002, No. 74 amended R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iv) to reactivate the exemption effective for production beginning July 1, 2002, and ending June 30, 2006, and changed the suspension period from five to two years. Acts 2005, No. 492 extended the time for taxpayers to apply for certification from June 30, 2006, to June 30, 2010, and extended the suspension period from two to five years for any well granted inactive certification on or after January 1, 2005.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iv)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 2, amended by Acts 2017, No. 421

Effective Date
August 1, 1994

Beneficiaries
Oil producers with older mature fields containing many inactive wells

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The application deadline was June 30, 2010 and the suspension is for five years from the date of production or ninety days from the date of application, whichever comes first. The suspension will be replaced with a reduced tax rate at 50 percent of the tax imposed beginning in FY 19.

18. Deep Wells

The severance tax on oil wells drilled to a true vertical depth of more than 15,000 feet is suspended for a period of 24 months or until payout of the well cost, whichever occurs first. Production must start after July 31, 1994. The purpose of this tax suspension is to encourage oil operators to invest in the drilling of deep wells.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(9)(d)(v)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 2

Effective Date
August 1, 1994

Beneficiaries
Oil producers that successfully drill to a depth greater than 15,000 feet

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$1,911,000	$1,586,000

{ Oil Suspensions }

19. Tertiary Recovery

This suspension, enacted in 1983, provides that no severance tax is due on crude oil produced from a qualified tertiary project approved by the Department of Natural Resources until the project has reached payout. The purpose of this suspension is to provide financial assistance to producers undertaking large-scale carbon dioxide injection projects; however, the collapse of oil prices has postponed these projects.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633.4(B)(2)

Origin
Acts 1983 Ex. Sess., No. 643, amended by Acts 2009, No. 450

Effective Date
July 20, 1983

Beneficiaries
Producers undertaking large-scale carbon dioxide injection projects

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$9,236,000	$10,898,000

{ Oil Special Rates }

20. Incapable Oil Wells

An oil well incapable of producing an average of more than 25 barrels of oil per producing day, and producing at least 50 percent salt water, and having no capable well on the lease is eligible for a special reduced tax rate of 6.25 percent of value. The purpose of this special rate is to encourage the continued production from low-volume wells.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(7)(b)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 10

Effective Date
1948

Beneficiaries
Oil producers in Louisiana with wells producing in the 10-25 barrel per day range

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$5,238,000	$5,395,000

{ Oil Special Rates }

21. Stripper Oil Wells

Oil produced Wells from an oil well incapable of producing an average of more than ten barrels of oil per producing day for the entire taxable month is eligible for a special reduced tax rate of 3.125 percent of value. The purpose of this special rate is to encourage the continued production from stripper oil wells.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(i)(aa)

Origin
Acts 1973 Ex. Sess., No.5

Effective Date
January 1, 1974

Beneficiaries
Oil producers in Louisiana with low-producing oil wells

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$23,156,000	$24,777,000

22. Stripper Oil Wells - Value Less than $20 per Barrel

Oil produced from an oil well certified as a stripper well (incapable of producing an average of more than ten barrels of oil per producing day for the entire taxable month) is exempt from severance tax in any month in which the average posted price for a 30-day period is less than $20 per barrel. Act 43 of the 1998 Regular Legislative Session amended the law to provide that the same value used as a basis to impose the severance tax under R.S. 47:633(7)(a) be used to determined the exemption for certified stripper production. The purpose of this exemption is to encourage producers to continue the operation of low-producing oil wells. However, stripper wells already qualify for a reduced tax rate of 3.125 percent of value.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(i)(bb)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 2

Effective Date
June 1, 1994

Beneficiaries
Producers with oil wells certified as a stripper well

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The price of oil is expected to exceed $20/bbl, therefore the estimated fiscal effect is $0.

{ Oil Special Rates }

23. Orphan Wells

Production from an oil well designated by the Department of Natural Resources as being an orphan well for longer than sixty months is subject to a reduced severance tax rate equal to 25 percent of the full rate for a period of ten years. The oil production must be produced from the same perforated producing interval or from one hundred feet above and one hundred feet below the perforated producing interval for lease wells, and within the correlative defined interval for unitized reservoirs, that the formerly orphaned well produced from before being designated as an orphan well. The purpose of this special rate is to encourage production from orphaned wells.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iv)

Origin
Acts 2017, No. 421

Effective Date
August 1, 2017

Beneficiaries
Oil producers with previously orphaned wells

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; the estimated effect of this special tax rate is likely to be delayed until FYE 6-20 and beyond since few such wells have been brought into production in recent years.

24. Inactive Wells

Production from an oil well designated by the Department of Natural Resources as being either inactive for two or more years or having 30 days or less production for the past two years is subject to a reduced severance tax rate equal to 50 percent of the full rate for a period of ten years. Eligible wells may apply for certification from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2023. The oil production must be produced from the same perforated producing interval or from one hundred feet above and one hundred feet below the perforated producing interval for lease wells, and within the correlative defined interval for unitized reservoirs, that the formerly inactive well produced from before being designated as an inactive well. The purpose of this special rate is to encourage production from inactive wells.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(iv)

Origin
Acts 2017, No. 421

Effective Date
August 1, 2017

Beneficiaries
Oil producers with older mature fields containing many inactive wells

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$410,000	$410,000

{ Oil Special Rates }

25. Salvage Oil

A special reduced rate of 3.125 percent of value applies to salvage oil reclaimed by class-one reclamation facilities that are permitted by the Office of Conservation. The purpose of this special rate is to provide financial assistance to class-one salvage oil operators. There is a prohibition against any person or affiliate of a person actually engaged in severing of oil, gas, or other natural resources from participating in this reduced rate program.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:648.21

Origin
Acts 1986, No. 673

Effective Date
July 1, 1986

Beneficiaries
Class-one salvage oil operators

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

26. Horizontal Mining and Drilling Projects

The working-interest owners of horizontal- mining and drilling projects approved by the Office of Conservation are taxed at the special reduced rate of 3.125 percent of value until the cumulative value of hydrocarbon production from the project equals 2.33 times the private investment invested by the working-interest owners. The purpose of this special rate is to promote innovation in horizontal-mining and drilling technologies. One project was planned; however, it was abandoned and no projects are planned for the near future.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(ii) (aa) and (cc)

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 551

Effective Date
August 1, 1990

Beneficiaries
Companies who undertake horizontal-mining and drilling projects

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated.

{ Oil Incentive }

27. Produced Water Injection – Oil Wells

A 20 percent severance tax reduction is allowed on oil produced from wells in which produced water is injected into the reservoir to increase recovery. This incentive was enacted to reduce produced water discharge by providing severance tax savings for producers that inject produced waters into an oil reservoir to increase recovery of oil.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:633.5(C)(1)

Origin
Acts 1991, No.625

Effective Date
July 17, 1991

Beneficiaries
Oil producers that inject produced waters into an oil reservoir to increase the recovery of oil

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$41,000	$45,000

{ Mineral Exemption }

28. Owned and Severed by Political Subdivisions

This exemption, enacted in 1988, applies to any political subdivision of the state that owns and severs natural resources for its own use. This exemption was enacted to provide financial assistance to police jurors severing gravel for their own use, but applies to all natural resources.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:632(B)

Origin
Acts 1988, No. 594

Effective Date
1988

Beneficiaries
The political subdivisions that own and sever natural resources for their own use

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated in the future since the tax on gravel has been repealed.

{ Rebates }

29. Louisiana Mega-Project Energy Assistance

The secretary of the Department of Economic Development may grant assistance if it is determined that the consumption of energy will be a major cost component of the operation of a mega fund project and such assistance may moderate the cost of energy thereby becoming a major factor in inducing a mega fund project to locate, expand, or remain in the state. With respect to projects for which the secretary makes a determination on or after July 1, 2015, the rebate granted to a mega-project cannot exceed 80 percent of severance taxes that were paid to the state on any natural gas consumed or used directly in the operation or consumed indirectly in the manufacture or creation of energy sold to the mega-project facility for its operation.

Legal Citation
R.S. 51:2367

Origin
Acts 2010, No. 1006, amended by Acts 2015, No. 126; Acts 2017, No. 386

Effective Date
July 1, 2010

Sunset Date
No new contracts may be approved after June 30, 2017

Beneficiaries
Operators of mega-project facilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This rebate sunsetted July 1, 2017 and no contracts were entered into.

{ Federally Imposed Tax Exemptions }

30. U.S. Government Royalty - Gas Wells

An exemption is allowed for natural gas produced by privately owned wells in which the Federal Government holds interest in mineral royalties. The purpose of this exemption is to comply with taxation prohibitions of the U.S. Constitution.

Legal Citation
No specific statute

Origin
U. S. Constitution, Louisiana Administrative Code 61:I.2903.F.6

Effective Date
1995

Beneficiaries
United States Federal Government

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$278,000	$256,000

{ Federally Imposed Exemptions }

31. U.S. Government Royalty - Oil Wells

An exclusion is allowed for oil produced by privately owned wells in which the Federal Government holds interest in mineral royalties. The purpose of this exclusion is to comply with taxation prohibitions of the U.S. Constitution.

Legal Citation
No specific statute

Origin
Louisiana Administrative Code Title 61.I.2903

Effective Date
1995

Beneficiaries
United States Federal Government

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$301,000	$340,000

Oil Spill Contingency Fee Exemptions

Oil Spill Contingency Fee

{ Introduction }

Act 7 of the 1991 First Extraordinary Session of the Legislature levied a fee of two cents per barrel of crude oil on every person owning crude oil in a vessel at the time such oil is transferred to or from a vessel at a marine terminal within the state of Louisiana, with the fee to be collected by the operator of the marine terminal and remitted on a quarterly basis. Initially, the two cents per barrel fee was to be levied until the state treasurer certified that the balance in the Oil Spill Contingency Fund had reached $15 million. Thereafter, if the balance in the fund fell below $8 million, collection of the two cents per barrel fee was to resume until the fund reached $15 million.

Additionally, the fee was to be levied at 4¢ per barrel upon certification by the state treasurer that (1) the balance in the fund was less than $8 million, (2) an unauthorized discharge of oil in excess of 100,000 gallons had occurred within the previous 30 days as certified by the Louisiana oil spill coordinator, and (3) expenditures from the fund for damages and removal costs was reasonably expected by the coordinator and interagency council to deplete the fund by more than 50% of the balance and this is certified to the state treasurer.

Act 740 of the 1995 Regular Legislative Session amended the thresholds to provide that the two cents per barrel fee was to be levied until the state treasurer certified that the balance in the Oil Spill Contingency Fund had reached $10 million, and thereafter, if the balance in the fund fell below $8 million, collection of the two cents per barrel fee was to resume until the fund reached $10 million. The amendments further provided that if the 4¢ per barrel fee was triggered, then it must be collected until the fund reached $10 million.

Act 1082 of the 2003 Regular Legislative Session amended the statutes to further reduce the fund balance thresholds. Following the 2003 amendments, the two cents per barrel fee was to be levied until the state treasurer certified that the balance in the Oil Spill Contingency Fund had reached $7 million, and thereafter, if the balance in the fund fell below $5 million, collection of the two cents per barrel fee was to resume until the fund reached $7 million. Additionally, the fee was to be levied at 4¢ per barrel upon certification by the state treasurer that (1) the balance in the fund was less than $5 million, (2) an unauthorized discharge of oil in excess of 100,000 gallons had occurred within the previous 30 days as certified by the Louisiana oil spill coordinator, and (3) expenditures from the fund for damages and removal costs was reasonably expected by the coordinator and interagency council to deplete the fund by more than 50% of the balance and this is certified to the state treasurer.

Act 384 of the 2013 Regular Legislative Session made significant changes to the fee structure. Act 384 reduced the fee to one-half of one cent per barrel for the period July 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015 and then to one-quarter of one cent per barrel beginning January 1, 2016. Act 384 also changed the parties responsible for paying and collecting the fee.

As of July 1, 2014, the fee is imposed on every person owning crude oil received by a refinery for storage or processing. The fee is now owed by the last owner of the crude oil prior to its transfer to the refinery or storage facility. The operator of the refinery is responsible for collecting the fee and remitting it on a quarterly basis. The fee increases to one-half cent per barrel if the Louisiana oil spill coordinator certifies, in writing, to the secretary of the Department of Revenue that (1) the Oil Spill Contingency Fund balance is less than $5 million and (2) that an unauthorized discharge of oil in excess of 100,000 gallons has occurred in the previous twelve months. Additionally, the fee increases to one-half cent per barrel if the Louisiana oil spill coordinator certifies, in writing, to the secretary of the Department of Revenue that the fund balance is less than $5 million due to expenditures under the authority of R.S. 30:2484(A)(1) or (2) or (3) or (4) or (7), provided that any expenditures authorized under R.S. 30:2484(A)(1) and (7) are for costs and contracts exclusive of administrative costs of the office of the coordinator. In the event the fee increases, the increased fee must be collected until the balance in the Oil Spill Contingency Fund reaches $7 million.

Legal Citation

R.S. 30:2485

Fee Base

Barrels of crude oil received by a refinery for storage or processing.

Fee Rate

2¢ per barrel (effective July 1, 1991 through April 30, 1999)

Suspended (effective May 1, 1999 through October 31, 2001)

2¢ per barrel (effective November 1, 2001 through April 30, 2003)

Suspended (effective May 1, 2003 through April 30, 2007)

2¢ per barrel (effective May 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007)

Oil Spill Contingency Fee

{ Introduction }

Suspended (effective January 1, 2008 through June 30, 2010)

2¢ per barrel (effective July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2014)

½ ¢ per barrel (effective July 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015)

¼ ¢ per barrel (effective January 1, 2016 to present)

Type of Exemption

The Oil Spill Contingency Fee exemption is in the form of a credit. Credits are generally defined as a reduction to the amount of tax due.

Significant Changes

There were no significant changes to the oil spill contingency fee laws during the past year.

Oil Spill Contingency Fee

Index of Exemptions

{ CREDIT }

1. Timely Payment **255**
R.S. 30:2485(B)

Oil Spill Contingency Fee

{ Credit }

1. Timely Payment

This credit compensates the refinery operator for collecting the fee. Each refinery operator is allowed to withhold 1.5 percent from the fees due provided the fees are paid to the Department of Revenue on a timely basis. (Prior to the 2013 amendments, the marine terminal operators who collected the fee were entitled to the vendor's compensation credit.

Legal Citation
R.S. 30:2485(B)

Origin
Acts 1991, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 7, amended by Acts 2013, No. 394

Effective Date
April 23, 1991

Beneficiaries
Refinery operators who collect the oil spill contingency fee and remit it timely.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$38,000	$39,000

Petroleum Products Tax Exemptions

Petroleum Products Tax

{ Introduction }

A tax on gasoline and motor fuels was first levied in the 1921 Louisiana Constitution at the rate of 1¢ per gallon. Special fuels were first taxed at the rate of 7¢ per gallon under a Use Fuel Tax as levied by Act 244 of 1940. This act also required fuel permits. Various amendments through the years set the rates as follows:

1921 Gasoline tax first levied at 1¢ per gallon

1924 Gasoline at 2¢ per gallon

1928 Gasoline at 4¢ per gallon

1930 Gasoline at 5¢ per gallon

1936 Gasoline at 7¢ per gallon

1940 Special fuels tax first levied at 7¢ per gallon

1948 Gasoline and special fuels at 9¢ per gallon

1952 Gasoline and special fuels at 7¢ per gallon

1968 Gasoline and special fuels at 8¢ per gallon

1984 Gasoline and special fuels at 16¢ per gallon

1990 Gasoline and special fuels at combined rate of 20¢ per gallon

2016 Special fuels (CNG and LNG) at 20¢ per gallon, LPG at 14.6¢ per gallon

Act 16 of the First Extraordinary Session of 1989 increased the total tax on gasoline, motor fuels, and special fuels to the current 20¢ per gallon, not by increasing the 16¢ per gallon rate imposed by R.S. 47:711 and R.S. 47:802, but by levying an additional 4¢ under a new part titled Transportation Infrastructure Model for Economic Development (TIMED). The money generated by this levy, which was effective January 1, 1990, was specifically dedicated. By the same legislation, the Transportation Trust Fund was created wherein the 16¢ per gallon tax collections would eventually be deposited.

Gasoline and Diesel Fuels Tax

The gasoline tax was collected from the dealer who first handles, sells, distributes, uses, or consumes the gasoline and motor fuel in Louisiana. However, Acts 2005, No. 252 enacted R.S. 47:818.1 et seq. to move the point of collection for tax on motor fuels to the terminal rack. Clear diesel fuel, as newly defined, will be subject to tax when the product leaves the terminal via the rack so that subsequent sales of the product should be of taxed fuel and any clear diesel ultimately used for a nontaxable purpose could be eligible for the refund of the fuel tax paid.

The Act also changed the discounts allowed to dealers and marketers. Previously a discount was allowed to gasoline dealers for three percent of the first 1¢ of tax; gasoline jobbers were allowed three percent of the first 4¢ of tax; and special fuel suppliers were allowed three percent of net taxable gallons. Acts 2005, No. 252 granted suppliers (refiners) a discount of 1.5 percent of the tax if they timely filed and remitted the taxes provided they passed on a one percent discount to the distributors (marketers). Under Acts 2015, No. 147, the discount for suppliers was reduced to 0.5 percent of the tax and .003 percent for a licensed distributor or importer.

Special Fuels Tax

Special fuels are defined as any gas or liquid, other than gasoline or diesel fuel, used or suitable for use as motor fuel in an internal combustion engine or motor to propel any form of vehicle, machine, or mechanical contrivance. Special fuels include compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, and liquefied petroleum gas. The tax on special fuels was paid by any person who operates a motor vehicle upon the highways that uses or is capable of using LPG or CNG. From July 1, 2006 to December 31, 2015, the tax was paid on an annual return using an annual flat rate or tax based on usage depending on the weight of the vehicle and evidenced by a decal that was issued to the owner or operator of motor vehicles.

Effective January 1, 2016, Acts 2015, No. 147 repealed R.S. 47:818.101 through 104 and enacted R.S. 47:818.111 through 132 which changed the manner in which fuel tax is collected on compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) when used to power a motor fuel vehicle. The tax is added to the price of the fuel dispensed at the pump or from the storage container and is to be paid by the retail dealer selling the fuel as a motor fuel, or from the special fuel fleet dealer when used in fleet operations.

Petroleum Products Tax

{ Introduction }

Fee for Inspection

To defray the expenses connected with the inspection, testing, and analyzing of petroleum products in the state, an inspection fee of 4/32 of one cent per gallon is collected on all petroleum products distributed, sold, or offered for sale or use or consumption in the state or used or consumed in the state. The fee, to be paid by the first person handling the fuel, must be paid before delivery to agents, dealers, or consumers in the state. The fee is not collected on liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas, or bulk sale or transfers and exports out of the state are not subject to the fee. In addition, no fee is due on fuels that are eligible for tax refunds under the provisions of R.S. 47:818.15(A)(5) or that are sold for use in or distributed to seagoing vessels as defined in R.S. 3:4602.

Legal Citations

R.S. 47:818.6, enacted by Acts 2005, No. 252, provides that R.S. 47:818.1 et seq. supersede the provisions of R.S. 47:711-727, 771-788, and 801-815.1 to the extent that they are inconsistent or in conflict. The provisions of R.S. 47:711-727, 771-788, and 801-815.1 that are not inconsistent or in conflict with R.S. 47:818.1 et seq. remain in effect.

Gasoline and Diesel Fuels Tax:

R.S. 47:818.1 through 818.6-General Provisions

R.S. 47:818.11 through 818.62 Gasoline and Diesel Fuel

Special Fuels Tax:

R.S. 47:818.1 through 818.6-General Provisions

R.S. 47:818.111 through 818.132 Special Fuels

Fee for Inspection:

R.S. 3:4684

Tax Base

Gasoline and diesel fuel sold, used, or consumed in the state of Louisiana for domestic consumption; all special fuels sold, used, or consumed in Louisiana for the operation of motor vehicles that are licensed or required to be licensed for highway use.

Fee Base

All petroleum products distributed, sold, or offered or exposed for sale or use or consumption in the state of Louisiana except liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas.

Tax Rate

Gasoline and diesel fuels .....20¢ per gallon

Special fuels (CNG and LNG).....20¢ per gallon

Special fuels (LPG) ..... 14.6¢ per gallon

Fee for inspection .....4/32 of 1¢ per gallon

Special fuels of liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and compressed natural gas:

- Beginning January 1, 2016, the special fuel tax will be collected by any person or entity upon the delivery of the fuel into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle.
- Previously, the tax was collected by the purchase of a decal at an annual flat rate of $150 or a variable rate of 16¢ per gallon, but not to exceed $150, for each vehicle operating on one of these fuels.

School buses that transport Louisiana students:

- One-half of the lesser of the regular flat rate or one-half of the variable rate.

Types of Tax Exemptions

Petroleum products tax exemptions are in the form of exemptions, refunds, and discounts. Exemptions are items that were included in the tax base, but have been specifically exempted statutorily. Refunds are a restitution of taxes paid. Discounts are a proportionate deduction from the amounts reported.

Petroleum Products Tax

{ Introduction }

There are two statutory tax exemptions that are also prohibited from taxation by federal law. Because of these additional prohibitions, repeal of the exemption alone would not yield the fiscal effect indicated. For this reason, these exemptions have been separately grouped at the end of the section.

Significant Changes
2019 Regular Legislative Session

There were no significant changes to the petroleum products tax laws during the past year.

Petroleum Products Tax

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{ DIESEL FUELS TAX REFUNDS }

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R.S. 47:717 superseded by R.S. 47:818.14(C) and (D) and the U.S. Constitution

{ Gasoline Tax Exemptions }

1. Casinghead Gasoline

Casinghead and absorption gasoline, when sold to be blended or compounded with other less volatile liquids in the manufacture of commercial gasoline or motor fuel, is exempt from gasoline tax. The purpose of this exemption is to encourage the blending of casinghead and absorption gasoline with other less volatile liquids in the production of gasoline or motor fuels.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:713

Origin
Acts 1928 Ex. Sess., No. 6

Effective Date
January 4, 1929

Beneficiaries
None

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there are no reporting requirements for this data.

2. Aviation Gasoline

Aviation fuel used for propelling aircraft, including aircraft operated in interstate or foreign commerce under a certificate or permit issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States or any successor or federal governmental board or agency having similar authority is exempt from the tax. The purpose of this provision is to exempt the sale of gasoline for aviation use from the gasoline tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:716.1 superseded by R.S. 47:818.14(A)(3)

Origin
Acts 1980, No. 559, superseded by Acts 2005, No. 252; amended by Acts 2017, No.145

Effective Date
September 12, 1980

Beneficiaries
Owners/operators of aviation gasoline powered aircraft

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$143,000	$144,000

{ Gasoline Tax Refunds }

3. School Bus Drivers

Contract drivers of all privately owned school buses transporting Louisiana students may qualify for a refund of three-fourths of the gasoline fuels tax. This refund does not apply to commercial buses that transport students only incidentally as a part of the operator's regular business. The purpose of this refund is to financially assist contract drivers of privately owned school buses.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:715.1 superseded by R.S. 47:818.15(A)(1)

Origin
Acts 1984, No. 927, superseded by Acts 2005, No. 252

Effective Date
September 3, 1984

Beneficiaries
Contract drivers of privately owned school buses

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The report data available at the time of publication included a negligible amount for this refund.

4. Farmers, Fishermen, and Aircraft

Tax paid on gasoline fuel used for the following purposes may be refunded when the requirements of R.S. 47:1681 et seq. have been met:

- Operating or propelling aircraft;
- Operating or propelling any commercial fishing boat or any vehicle used by a licensed fisherman in the administration of business associated with commercial fishing;
- Operating any boat used to transport children to or from school; and
- Operating any farm tractor or any farm machinery, including any stationary motor, used in the actual tilling of the soil and production of crops.

The purpose of this refund is to provide financial assistance to those using gasoline for the stated purposes.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:818.15(A)(2)

Origin
Acts 1950, No. 371 and Acts 2005, No. 252.

Effective Date
September 1, 1950

Beneficiaries
Farmers, fishermen, and operators of gasoline-powered aircraft

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$17,000	$18,000

{ Gasoline Tax Discount }

5. Timely Filing and Payment by Suppliers/ Permissive Suppliers

Suppliers and permissive suppliers that file a timely return and remit a timely payment are allowed to deduct an administrative discount of one and one-half percent of the tax due on gasoline fuels. The deduction is only allowed if the supplier allows a deduction of one percent to a purchaser with a valid distributor or importer license. Effective July 1, 2015, the discount for suppliers was reduced to one-half percent and the deduction allowed to a valid distributor or importer was reduced to one-third of one percent.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:818.22(A)

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 252, amended by Acts 2015, No. 147

Effective Date
July 1, 2006

Beneficiaries
Suppliers and permissive suppliers that comply with the discount requirements

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
1,748,000	$1,591,000

{ Diesel Fuels Tax Exemption }

6. Dyed Diesel and Dyed Kerosene Gallons Removed for Non-Highway Purposes

Dyed diesel and dyed kerosene fuel is intended to be sold and used only for non-highway purposes and off-road vehicles. The fuel is not subject to the fuel tax but is subject to the inspection fee. The purpose of this exemption is to not impose excise taxes on certain diesel fuels and to identify fuel not used for highway purposes.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:818.14(B)

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 252

Effective Date
July 1, 2006

Beneficiaries
End users who purchase dyed diesel and dyed kerosene fuels

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$143,956,000	$143,835,000

{ Diesel Fuels Tax Refunds }

7. School Bus Drivers

Contract drivers of all privately-owned school buses transporting Louisiana students, whether such students are in private or public schools, are eligible for a refund of three-fourths of the diesel fuels tax. The purpose of this refund is to financially assist contract drivers of privately-owned school buses.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:715.1 superseded by R.S. 47:818.15(A)(1)

Origin
Acts 1984, No. 927

Effective Date
September 3, 1984

Beneficiaries
Contract drivers of privately owned school buses

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$155,000	$143,000

8. Diesel Fuels Used in Licensed Vehicles by Commercial Fishermen

Licensed commercial fishermen are eligible for a refund of the diesel fuels tax paid on the fuel used operating licensed motor vehicles when performing commercial fishing-related business. The purpose of this refund is to allow undyed diesel fuels used by fishermen to be free of tax and to financially assist the commercial fishermen.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:802.2 superseded by R.S. 47:818.15(A)(5)

Origin
Acts 1982, No. 820 and Acts 2005, No. 252

Effective Date
January 1, 1983

Beneficiaries
Licensed commercial fishermen

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; at present, no claims are being filed for this refund.

{ Diesel Fuels Tax Refunds }

9. Undyed Diesel Fuels Used for Nontaxable Purposes

Tax paid for undyed diesel fuel used for nontaxable purposes when dyed diesel fuel is not available may be eligible for a refund. The purpose of this refund is to allow diesel fuel for certain uses to be free of tax and to provide financial assistance to the beneficiaries.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:815.15 (A)(4)

Origin
Acts 1984, No. 927

Effective Date
September 3, 1984

Beneficiaries
End users who purchase tax-paid diesel fuel

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$525,000	$541,000

Note: In FYE 6-19, undyed diesel fuels used by government entities for non-taxable purposes totaled $220,081.

{ Diesel Fuels Tax Discount }

10. Timely Filing and Payment by Suppliers/ Permissive Suppliers

R.S. 47:818.22(A) allows suppliers and permissive suppliers that file a timely return and remit a timely payment to deduct an administrative discount of one and one-half percent of the tax due on diesel fuels. The deduction is only allowed if the supplier allows a deduction of one percent to a purchaser with a valid distributor or importer license. Effective July 1, 2015, the discount for suppliers was reduced to one-half percent and the deduction allowed to a valid distributor or importer was reduced to one-third of one percent.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:818.22(A)

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 252, amended by Acts 2015, No. 147

Effective Date
July 1, 2006

Beneficiaries
Suppliers and permissive suppliers that comply with the discount requirements

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$604,000	$581,000

{ Special Fuels Tax Refunds }

11. School Bus Owners

The owner of any school bus, including school-board owned buses, used to transport Louisiana students and propelled by an internal combustion engine or motor capable of using liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, or compressed natural gas as fuel qualifies for a credit equal to 50% of the special fuel tax paid beginning January 1, 2016. This refund does not apply to commercial buses that transport students only incidentally as a part of the operator's regular business. The purpose of this refund is to financially assist owners of school buses that transport Louisiana students.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:818.120 (A)

Origin
Acts 2015, No. 147

Effective Date
January 1, 2016

Beneficiaries
Owners of school buses that are capable of using liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, or compressed natural gas

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; at present, no claims are being filed for this refund.

{ Special Fuels Tax Discount }

12. Timely Filing and Payment by Dealers

R.S. 47:818.119(A) allows licensed dealers that file a timely return and remit a timely payment to deduct an administrative discount of one-third of one percent of the tax due on special fuels.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:818.119(A)

Origin
Acts 2015, No. 147

Effective Date
January 1, 2016

Beneficiaries
Licensed dealers that comply with the discount requirements

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The report data available at the time of publication included a negligible amount for this discount.

{ Inspection Fee Exemptions }

13. Gasoline and Undyed Diesel Brought into Louisiana in Fuel Supply Tanks of Interstate Motor Fuel Users

The inspection fee does not apply to gasoline or undyed diesel fuels brought into Louisiana in the fuel supply tanks of interstate motor fuel users. The majority of these users are participants in the International Fuel Tax Agreement who file reports with their base jurisdiction to report miles traveled within this state and the related tax liability.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:818.13(F), R.S. 3:4684

Origin
Acts 1976, No. 555

Effective Date
January 1, 1977

Beneficiaries
Interstate motor fuel users who travel into and through Louisiana

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$39,000	$37,000

14. Undyed Diesel Fuel Used by Commercial Fishermen

The inspection fee does not apply to taxed undyed diesel fuel that is purchased and used in vehicles utilized by licensed commercial fishermen in the administration of the business associated with commercial fishing that is subject to a tax refund in accordance with R.S. 47:818.15(A)(5).

Legal Citation
R.S. 3:4684

Origin
Acts 2003, No. 139

Effective Date
September 1, 2003

Beneficiaries
Licensed commercial fishermen

Estimated Fiscal Effect
$0; at present, no reports are being filed claiming this exemption.

{ Inspection Fee Exemptions }

15. Diesel Fuels Used in or Distributed to Seagoing Vessels

The inspection fee does not apply to fuels sold for use in or distributed to seagoing vessels as defined at R.S. 3:4602. These vessels must be in possession of an exemption certificate issued under the provisions of R.S. 47:305.1.

Legal Citation
R.S. 3:4684

Origin
Acts 2003, No. 139

Effective Date
September 1, 2003

Beneficiaries
Seagoing vessels

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$573,000	$539,000

16. Exports of Gasoline or Diesel Fuels

The inspection fee does not apply to gasoline or diesel fuels that are exported from Louisiana.

Legal Citation
R.S. 3:4684

Origin
Acts 2003, No. 139

Effective Date
September 1, 2003

Beneficiaries
Those who export products in interstate commerce

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$795,000	$930,000

{ Federally Imposed Exemptions }

17. Gasoline and Diesel Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies

Bulk gasoline and diesel sales of 6,000 gallons or more per transaction to the U.S. Government for its own use and gasoline sold to the U.S. armed forces for propelling ships of the Navy or Coast Guard or for aviation purposes is exempt from the gasoline taxes. The purpose of this provision is to provide an exemption for bulk sales and for fuel used for specific government purposes and not for resale at retail.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:715 superseded by R.S. 47:818.14(A)(1) and (2)

Origin
Acts 1944, No. 131

Effective Date
July 6, 1944

Beneficiaries
The U.S. Government

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$8,742,000	$8,742,000

18. Interstate Gasoline and Diesel Shipments/Exports

Gasoline or undyed diesel fuel exported to any other state is exempt from the tax only when the tax of the destination state is remitted to the supplier for that state. This exemption does not apply to any gasoline or undyed diesel fuel that is transported and delivered outside this state in the fuel supply tank of a highway vehicle.

In addition, gasoline or undyed diesel fuel exported to a foreign country is exempt from the tax if the bill of lading indicates the foreign destination.

The purpose of these exemptions is to comply with taxation prohibitions of the U.S. Constitution.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:717 superseded by R.S. 47:818.14(C) and (D) and the U.S. Constitution

Origin
Acts 1928 Ex. Sess., No. 6

Effective Date
January 4, 1929

Beneficiaries
Dealers who export products in interstate commerce

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$90,811,000	$111,696,000

Public Utilities and Carriers Taxes Exemptions

Public Utilities and Carriers Taxes Inspection and Supervision Fee

{ Introduction }

The Inspection and Supervision Fee was first imposed by Act 108 passed during the Extraordinary Session of 1921. This act established that each common carrier and public utility doing business in Louisiana and subject to the control and jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission would pay an annual fee for the inspection, control, and supervision of the business, service, and rates of such common carrier and public utility. The fee was set on a graduated scale, with a minimum annual fee established of $10 not to exceed a maximum of $500, to be due at the end of December. Changes to the fee and rate schedules occurred in 1928, 1935, 1962, 1970, and again in 1972 when a minimum annual fee of $35 was established and the maximum amount eliminated.

The year 1985 brought forth two pieces of legislation. Act 182 changed the due date from December 31 to April 1; while Act 561 implemented a supplemental fee of 20 percent of the inspection and supervision fee payment on each gas, electric, and telephone public utility. Act 700 of 1986 changed the reporting period from annually to quarterly, adjusted the rates, and established the minimum amount to be paid at not less than $12.50 quarterly, $50 annually. The rates were adjusted again in 2007 by Act 234, which also repealed the supplemental fee and increased the minimum fee to $20 per quarter, $80 annually.

As a result of Section 601 of the Federal Aviation Administration Act of 1994, Act 301 of 1995 was enacted removing certain motor carriers from the jurisdiction of the Louisiana Public Service Commission thus eliminating these carriers from the imposition of the Inspection and Supervision Fee.

Legal Citations

R.S. 45:1177 through 45:1179

Tax Base

Gross receipts from Louisiana intrastate business from each common and contract carrier and public utility.

Tax Rate

- $5.01 per $1,000 for the first $100,000 or less of such gross receipts;
- $4.23 per $1,000 of such gross receipts in excess of $100,000 and not more than $250,000;
- $3.45 per $1,000 of such gross receipts in excess of $250,000 and not more than $500,000;
- $2.68 per $1,000 of such gross receipts in excess of $500,000 and not more than $750,000;
- $2.29 per $1,000 of such gross receipts in excess of $750,000 and not more than $1,000,000;
- $1.90 per $1,000 of such gross receipts in excess of $1,000,000 and not more than $2,000,000;
- $1.51 per $1,000 of such gross receipts in excess of $2,000,000 and not more than $5,000,000;
- $1.13 per $1,000 of such gross receipts in excess of $5,000,000 and not more than $10,000,000;
- $.97 per $1,000 of such gross receipts in excess of $10,000,000 and not more than $25,000,000
- $.82 per $1,000 of such gross receipts in excess of $25,000,000 and not more than $100,000,000;
- $.71 per $1,000 of such gross receipts in excess of $100,000,000.

In no case shall the fee be less than $80 annually.

Types of Tax Exemptions

For the purpose of the fee, the tax exemptions are in the form of exclusions. Exclusions are items specifically not included in the tax base.

Significant Changes
2019 Regular Legislative Session

There were no significant changes to the inspection and supervision fee tax laws during the past year.

Public Utilities and Carriers Taxes
Transportation and Communication Utilities Tax

{ Introduction }

A tax on transportation and communication utilities was first imposed by Act 13 of the 1934 Regular Legislative Session. The tax was levied on every person owning and/or operating any public utility in this state. Public utility has been defined to include railroads and railways, sleeping cars, motor bus lines, motor freight lines, express companies, boat or packet lines, and pipe lines. The basic law has remained relatively unchanged over the years with the majority of changes occurring to the definitions of the various utilities and what constitutes gross receipts for the respective utilities.

Acts 1990, No. 388 repealed the transportation and communication tax as it applied to telephone companies and at the same time the telephone companies' services became subject to sales and use tax.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:1001 through 47:1010

Tax Base
Gross receipts, as defined, from the utility's intrastate business.

Tax Rate
Two percent of gross receipts as defined.

Types of Tax Exemptions
The only tax exemption provided for is an exclusion. An exclusion is an item specifically not included in the tax base.

Significant Changes
2019 Regular Legislative Session
There were no significant changes to the transportation and communication utilities tax laws during the past year.

Public Utilities and Carriers Taxes

Index of Exemptions

{ **EXCLUSIONS**-*INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION FEE* }

1. **Ten-Mile Zone** **275**
R.S. 45:1177(A)(5)

2. **Power Cost** **275**
R.S. 45:1177(A)(6)

{ **EXCLUSION**-*TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION UTILITIES TAX* }

3. **Seven-Mile Zone** **276**
R.S. 47:1001, R.S. 47:1003(5)(c)(i)

Public Utilities and Carriers Taxes Inspection and Supervision Fee

{ Exclusions-*Inspection and Supervision Fee* }

1. Ten-Mile Zone

Common carriers operating sightseeing passenger vehicles within the limits of an incorporated municipality may exclude the gross receipts derived within the limits of the municipality and up to a ten-mile zone therefrom. The common carrier must operate the vehicles under a municipal certificate of public convenience and necessity. The purpose of this exclusion is to shelter the ten-mile zone from taxation.

Legal Citation
R.S. 45:1177(A)(5)

Origin
Acts 1980, No. 626

Effective Date
September 12, 1980

Beneficiaries
Carriers conducting business operations as provided

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect, there are no reporting requirements for this data.

2. Power Cost

A deduction from gross receipts is allowed for the cost paid for the purchase of wholesale power for resale by electric cooperatives organized pursuant to R.S. 12:401 et seq. The purpose of this exclusion is to eliminate the double taxation of power; first when it is purchased for resale and second when it is sold.

Legal Citation
R.S. 45:1177(A)(6)

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 39

Effective Date
September 7, 1990

Beneficiaries
Electric cooperatives and their customers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect, there are no reporting requirements for this data.

3. Seven-Mile Zone

Gross receipts from the transportation of passengers, freight, or property that originates and is delivered to points within the corporate limits of the same city or town or within a seven-mile zone adjacent to the city or town and within Jefferson or Orleans parishes and a seven-mile adjacent zone, are not subject to the excise tax. The purpose of this exclusion is to shelter the seven-mile zone from taxation.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:1001, R.S. 47:1003(5)(c)(i)

Origin
Acts 1965, No. 34, amended by Acts 1991, No. 291; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 42

Effective Date
June 28, 1965

Beneficiaries
Public utilities that transport within the specified area

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$2,085,000	$2,252,000

Sales Tax Exemptions

Sales Tax

{ Introduction }

Louisiana sales tax was first imposed in 1936. The original sales tax was enacted as a two percent luxury sales tax. It was replaced by a one percent general sales tax that was in effect between 1938 and 1940. In 1942, a one percent war emergency tax was enacted and set to run for a two-year period. The first permanent sales tax was enacted in 1944 at a rate of one percent (R.S. 47:302); increased to two percent in 1948 (R.S. 47:302); increased to three percent in 1970 (R.S. 47:321); increased to four percent in 1984 (R.S. 47:331); and increased to a five percent rate in April 2016 (R.S. 47:321.1). During the 2018 3rd Extraordinary Session the tax levied in R.S. 47:321.1 was reduced to forty-five hundredths of one percent (.45%), reducing the overall sales tax rated to four and forty-five hundredths percent (4.45 %).

The general sales tax rate was four percent until June 30, 1988. In 1988, the legislature created the Louisiana Recovery District and authorized the District to issue bonds to be secured through the imposition of a sales tax. The one percent general sales tax imposed under R.S. 47:321 was repealed and was replaced by the one percent Recovery District tax. Due to bonding requirements, the taxes levied by the Recovery District are not affected by tax law changes subsequent to 1988. This combination of a three percent general sales tax, along with a one percent Recovery District tax remained in effect from July 1, 1988 to September 30, 1990.

In 1990, the legislature created the Louisiana Tourism Promotion District and granted it the authority to levy a tax. On October 1, 1990, the Tourism Promotion District levied a .03 percent sales tax and on the same date the general sales tax rate imposed under R.S. 47:331 was reduced to .97 percent totalling the same overall tax rate of one percent. The tax base is the same for the Tourism Promotion District and general sales tax. On September 30, 1996, the bonds of the Recovery District were retired and the Recovery District ceased to exist. The levy of the Recovery District was replaced with a one percent general sales tax levy under R.S. 47:321.

During the 2018 3rd Extraordinary Session the tax levied in R.S. 47:321.1 was reduced to forty-five hundredths of one percent (.45%), reducing the overall sales tax rated to four and forty-five hundredths percent (4.45 %). For the purposes of this report, the term general sales tax is used to reference the four and forty-five hundredths percent tax imposed by both the state and the Tourism Promotion District.

Exclusions and exemptions from the sales tax have existed since the first tax levy and new exclusions and exemptions have been enacted over the years. The exemptions were effective against the total sales tax base until 1986. During the 1986 Regular Legislative Session, House Concurrent Resolution 55 was enacted, which suspended the sales tax exemptions imposed under R.S. 47:331 for the period of July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987. As a result of the suspension, traditionally exempt items were subject to a one percent sales tax. The legislature continued the one percent suspension until July 31, 1989. Effective August 1, 1989, the suspension rate was changed to three percent through December 31, 1989; two percent from January 1, 1990 through July 9, 1990; and three percent from July 10, 1990 through June 30, 1997. From July 1, 1993 to September 30, 1996, exemptions from the one percent sales tax levied by the Louisiana Recovery District were also suspended, resulting in a four percent suspension rate.

In order to extend tax relief, the Louisiana Legislature began enacting exclusions from the tax under the definitions in R.S. 47:301, rather than the exemptions under R.S. 47:305. Some of the new exclusions replaced existing exemptions that were taxable under the suspension of exemptions. This action resulted in two statutes affecting the same subject. In 1998, duplicative exemptions were repealed leaving only the exclusion as the statutory authority.

From July 1, 1997 to June 30, 2000, the suspension rate was three percent. From July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2009 the suspension rate was four percent, except for sales of nonresidential electricity, water utility service, natural gas, and steam, which was subject to a suspended tax rate of 3.8 percent through December 31, 2005. For the period January 1, 2006, to June 30, 2008 sales for nonresidential purposes of natural gas for energy and electric power were subject to a suspended rate of 3.3 percent. Sales of steam and water for nonresidential use were taxed at the suspended rate of 3.8 percent. From July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009 sales for nonresidential purposes of natural gas for energy and electric power were subject to a suspended rate of 2.3 percent. For the period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009, sales of steam and water for nonresidential use were taxed at the suspended rate of 2.8 percent.

In the 2009 Legislative Session, no legislation was proposed to continue the suspension of the sales tax exemptions. As a result, the exemptions found under R.S. 47:305 were now exempt from three of the four percent general sales tax. These unprotected exemptions remain subject to the permanent suspension of the one percent tax imposed under R.S. 47:321. Effective January 1, 2009, advance sales tax was repealed. As a result, all sales for resale became excluded from sales tax. Only the final sale to the consumer is now subject to the state sales tax.

Sales Tax

{ Introduction }

Beginning April 1, 2016, Acts 25 and 26 of the First Extraordinary Session temporarily suspended most sales tax exemptions and exclusions. The partial suspension of these exemptions and exclusions continued until June 30, 2018. Beginning July 1, 2018, Act 1 of the Third Extraordinary Session provided an exclusive list of sales tax exclusions and exemptions for all state tax impositions except for R.S. 47:302. R.S. 47:302 levied a two percent state sales tax on the sale at retail, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed of steam, water, electric power or energy, natural gas, or other energy sources for non-residential use ("business utilities"). This two percent levy on business utilities along with the new tax rate of forty-five hundreths of one percent levied by R.S. 47:321.1 will sunset on June 30, 2025.

The sales tax currently collected by the Department of Revenue is as follows:

Legal Citations

R.S. 47:301 - 47:333
R.S. 4:168
R.S. 4:227
R.S. 12:425
R.S. 22:2065
R.S. 33:4169
R.S. 38:2212.4
R.S. 39:467
R.S. 39:468
R.S. 40:582.1 - 40:582.7
R.S. 47:1515.1
R.S. 47:6001
R.S. 51:1286
R.S. 51:1301
Art. VII Sec. 27 of Louisiana Constitution
Art. VII Sec. 2.2 of Louisiana Constitution

Tax Base

The tax base consists of retail sales of tangible personal property, rental or lease of movable property, and sales of selected services. The tax base also includes use tax due on the cost of tangible personal property imported into this state or purchased within this state without the proper payment of sales tax.

Tax Rate

As of July 1, 2018, the tax rate is composed of the following:

Type	Rate	Source
General Sales Tax	2.00 %	R.S. 47:302
	1.00 %	R.S. 47:321
	0.45 %	R.S. 47:321.1
	.97 %	R.S. 47:331
Tourism Prom. Dist.	.03 %	R.S. 51:1286
Total	4.45 %	

Types of Tax Exemptions

Louisiana sales tax exemptions are in the form of exclusions, exemptions, alternate reporting methods, credits, and refunds. Exclusions are items that have been excluded from the tax base by definition. Exemptions are items that were included in the tax base, but have been specifically exempted. Alternate reporting methods allow taxpayers to report and remit taxes in a manner different from the normally required procedure. Statutorily prescribed methods of taxation are items that have statutory

{ Introduction }

methods to calculate the tax. Credits are situations when the taxpayer can deduct the credit amount from the tax due and pay only the net tax due. Refunds are the result of taxes paid initially, but for which the taxpayer may be reimbursed. All tax exemptions that are the result of Louisiana tax statutes are included in this report.

There are several statutory tax exemptions that are also prohibited from taxation by the state constitution, federal laws, or existing reciprocal agreements. Because of these additional prohibitions, repeal of the exemption alone would not yield the fiscal effect indicated. For this reason, these exemptions have been separately grouped at the end of the section.

Fiscal Effect

The fiscal effect shown in this budget reflects all current statutory language and is not broken down by the various levies.

Legislation to continue the suspension of most of the state sales tax exemptions through June 30, 2009, was enacted during the 2004 First Extraordinary Session by Act 4. The full suspension expired on July 1, 2009 and as a result, the exemptions found under R.S. 47:305 continued to be exempt from three of the four percent general sales tax until March 31, 2016.

Act 25 of the 2016 First Extraordinary Legislative Session imposed the four percent state sales tax impositions on sales, purchases, use, leases or rental exemptions and exclusions not listed in the act for the period April 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016. From July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2018, Act 25 will impacted sales tax exclusions and exemptions through the imposition of a two percent state sales tax under R.S. 47:302. However, the manufacturing machinery and equipment exclusions (R.S. 47:301(3)(i) et. al.) and the business utilities exemptions (R.S. 47:305(D)(1) et. al.) were treated differently by Act 25.

In addition, Act 26 of the 2016 First Extraordinary Legislative Session imposed an additional state sales tax in the amount of one percent (1%). This new state sales tax was in addition to the sales taxes already levied pursuant to Louisiana R.S. 47:302, 321 and 331. Act 1 of the 2018 Third Extraordinary Session decreased the amount of the sales tax imposed by R.S. 47:321.1 from one percent to forty-five hundredths of one percent (.45%) until June 30, 2025.

Significant Changes
2019 Regular Session Significant Changes

Act 102 provides a state sales and use exemption for certain new motor vehicles including new trucks, automobiles and motorcycles, new aircraft, new boats, vessels, and other water craft withdrawn from stock or kept in a factory authorized dealer's inventory and used as demonstrators. This exemption also applies to used trucks and used automobiles withdrawn from stock or kept in inventory by a new or used motor vehicle dealer. This sales tax exemption is operative and in effect relative to R.S. 47:302, 321, 321.1, and 331 until June 30, 2025. *Effective July 1, 2019.*

Act 199 exempts certain purchases by student farmers from Louisiana sales and use tax. State sales and use taxes will not apply to purchases by student farmers of: (1) feed and feed additives for the purpose of sustaining livestock; (2) seeds or plants to be used to produce food ordinarily used for consumption by humans or livestock; and (3) fertilizer to be used to produce food used for consumption by humans or livestock. "Student farmer" means an individual who is under the age of 23 and who is enrolled in a Future Farmers of America chapter or a program established by the National Future Farmers of American organization; a 4-H Club or other program established by 4-H; or any student agriculture program similar in nature to these programs that is under the direction or guidance of an agricultural educator, advisor, or club leader. The Louisiana Department of Revenue, in consultation with the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College Agriculture Center, may develop and promulgate rules as necessary to administer this exemption. *This is applicable to taxable period(s) beginning on or after January 1, 2020.*

Act 312 provides a state and local sales and use exemption for a supported employer provider as defined in R.S. 39:1604.4. R.S. 47:305.38 provides that the sale at retail, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage of each item tangible personal property by a sheltered workshop for persons with intellectual disabilities licensed by the Department of Children and Family Services as a day development training center or supported employer provider as defined in R.S. 39:1604.4 is not subject to state and local sales and use taxes. This sales tax exemption is operative and in effect relative to R.S. 47:302, 321, 321.1, and 331. *Effective July 1, 2019.*

Act 331 amends R.S. 47:301(10)(a)(ii) to provide that marijuana recommended for therapeutic use is excluded from the definition of a retail sale. This sales tax exemption is operative and in effect relative to R.S. 47:302, 321, 321.1, and 331. *Effective July 1, 2019.*

Sales Tax

{ Introduction }

Act 360 amends provisions regarding the collection of sales tax by remote sales. Present law provides a refund procedure for taxpayers to voluntarily pay use tax and stipulates that a refund request be filed in a manner determined by the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Revenue and accompanied by documentation along with an affidavit confirming delivery and use of the taxable property in a parish where no local use tax is levied. As amended, when delivery and use of taxable property occurs in a parish where no local sales and use tax is imposed by any local taxing authority, an affidavit confirming such will be accepted in lieu of local paid use tax returns. The legislation also requires dealers to collect tax and file returns until the Louisiana Sales and Use Tax Commission for Remote Sellers enforces the collection and remittance of state and local sales tax. Notice by the Commission to commence enforcement must be published no later than 30 days prior to the effective date of enforcement. The legislation provides for administrative rules that require remote sellers to register with the Commission no later than July 1, 2020, and clarifies that local taxes are remitted to state or local collectors. Monies collected on behalf of a remote seller are to be deemed the property of the taxing authority and held in trust. The legislation changes the applicability of the provisions in current law relative to the Commission and the collection of state and local sales and use taxes on remote sales from all taxable periods beginning on or after the date of the final ruling in South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc. et al. , U.S. S. Ct., Dkt. No. 17-494, 06/21/2018, vacating and remanding S.D. S. Ct., 2017 S.D. 56 (2017), to any federal law that authorizes requiring remote sellers to collect and remit tax or a U.S. Supreme Court decision that overrules the physical presence requirement for a remote seller to collect and remit state and local sales and use tax on remote sales for delivery into the state. The legislation provides for the powers, duties, and funding of the Commission; stipulates that the Commission must remit monthly all money collected to the appropriate state or local collector (previously the appropriate taxing jurisdiction) on or before the 10th business day of the month following the month of collection; requires that the Commission develop rules and procedures to carry out its purposes; stipulates that upon the request of a state or local collector, the Commission must provide taxpayer information and associated taxpayer history to the state and local collector; amends relevant definitions, including the definition of "federal law"; and expands the jurisdiction of the Board of Tax Appeals to all matters related to the Commission. *Effective August 1, 2019.*

Act 364 provides an exemption from state and local sales and use taxes for antique motor vehicles. Antique motor vehicles meet the following criteria: 1) was manufactured at least twenty-five years ago and not used for commercial purposes and 2) the value of the motor vehicle is in excess of ten thousand dollars. The fee for issuing special plates for antique motor vehicles which qualify for the sales and use tax exemption in R.S. 47:6040 shall be one thousand dollars. The fee for transferring a license plate for an antique motor vehicle or an antique license plate to a subsequent owner of the motor vehicle that qualifies for the sales and use tax exemption in R.S. 47:6040 shall be one thousand dollars. *Effective July 1, 2019.*

Act 366 expands the definition of "commercial farmer" to include a landowner who is a party to a joint venture and who leases land to a commercial farmer as defined in R.S. 47:301(30)(a). To qualify as a commercial farmer, the lessor landowner must submit documentation of the joint venture arrangement or a report of farm income and expenses, including proof of lease income, from the joint venture on a federal Schedule F form or similar federal tax form to the Louisiana Department of Revenue in order for the secretary of the Department to make a determination that the taxpayer is a commercial farmer. *Effective July 1, 2019.*

Act 419 enacts "The Angela Downs Act", which provides for a rebate of state sales and use tax paid on the purchase of a motor vehicle that has been or will be modified for operation by or transportation of a permanently orthopedically disabled person. The rebate authorized shall apply to purchases made by an individual or entity on behalf of an individual including purchases made by a curator, estate, trust, or tutor. A permanently orthopedically disabled person is defined as someone with permanent, limited movement of body extremities and loss of physical functions. Taxpayers must request a rebate in the form and manner prescribed by the Department. The taxpayer should submit a prescription or letter from a physician, chiropractor or driver rehabilitation specialist licensed by the state. The Department may request additional documentation and request the review of the Department of Health as needed. *Effective July 1, 2019.*

Sales Tax

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{ Exclusions }

1. Purchases by Pari-Mutuel Horse Racetracks

This exclusion allows racetracks licensed by the Racing Commission to make purchases of tangible personal property, services, and leases and rentals without the payment of sales or use tax. The state imposes certain license fees, commissions, and taxes on racetracks and horse racing. The purpose of this exclusion is to remove the liability for sales tax in lieu of the special taxes imposed on licensed racetracks.

Legal Citation
R.S. 4:168

Origin
Acts 1968, No. 554

Effective Date
July 19, 1968

Beneficiaries
Horse racing tracks licensed by the Louisiana State Racing Commission

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 or FYE 6-21.

2. Purchases by Off-Track Wagering Facilities

This exclusion allows off-track wagering facilities licensed by the Racing Commission to make purchases of tangible personal property, services, leases, and rentals without the payment of sales or use tax. The state imposes certain license fees, commissions, and taxes on the racetracks and horse racing. The purpose of this exclusion is to remove the liability for sales tax in lieu of the special taxes imposed on the licensed off-track wagering facilities and to extend the exclusion enjoyed by pari-mutuel racetracks to these off-track wagering facilities.

Legal Citation
R.S. 4:227

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 1013

Effective Date
July 26, 1990

Beneficiaries
Off-track wagering facilities licensed by the Louisiana State Racing Commission

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 or FYE 6-21.

{ Exclusions }

3. Purchases by Louisiana Insurance Guaranty Association

This exclusion allows the tax-free purchase of tangible personal property and the tax-free lease/rental of tangible personal property by the Louisiana Insurance Guaranty Association. The purpose of this exemption is to provide relief from the payment of state sales tax to the Louisiana Insurance Guaranty Association.

Legal Citation
R.S. 22:2065

Origin
Acts 1970, No. 81, §1; Redesignated from R.S. 22:1389 by Acts 2008, No. 415, §1

Effective Date
September 1, 1970

Beneficiaries
Louisiana Insurance Guaranty Association

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 or FYE 6-21.

4. Purchases, Services and Rentals by a Private Company Working for Local Authority on Construction or Operation of Sewerage or Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The provision allows a private company with a contract to construct or operate a sewerage or wastewater treatment facility for a local governmental authority to be entitled to the same exclusions and exemptions as the governmental authority. The governmental entity has an exclusion for the purchase of tangible personal property and services and the rental/lease of tangible personal property under R.S. 47:301(8)(c). The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial assistance to local governments through lower contract cost.

Legal Citation
R.S. 33:4169(D)

Origin
Acts 1982, No. 795

Effective Date
September 10, 1982

Related Exclusion
R.S. 47:301(8)(c)

Beneficiaries
Private companies and local governments

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 or FYE 6-21.

{ Exclusions }

5. Isolated or Occasional Sales of Tangible Personal Property

This exclusion allows isolated or occasional sales, other than motor vehicles, that are not sold as a part of regular business activity to be sold tax free. This exclusion can be claimed by both businesses and individuals. The purpose of this exclusion is to allow tax-free sales between individuals who are not in the retail business and by businesses for sales outside their normal course of business.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:301(1), R.S. 47:301(10)(c)(ii)(bb)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Individuals not in the business of selling and businesses that sell items outside of their normal business activities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$334,000	$341,000

6. Installation Charges on Tangible Personal Property

This exclusion allows separately stated installation charges associated with the sale of tangible personal property to be tax free. The purpose of this exclusion is to eliminate the tax on installation charges.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(3)(a)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Individuals and businesses who purchase items for which an installation charge is made

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$33,503,000	$34,173,000

{ Exclusions }

7. Separately Stated Labor Charges on Property Repaired Out-Of-State

This exclusion allows labor charges that are separately stated on invoices of repairs performed outside of Louisiana to be excluded from the cost price basis subject to sales tax. Only the cost price of any parts and/or materials used in the performance of the repair will be subject to sales tax. However, if the labor charges are not separately stated on the invoice, the entire charge for the out-of-state repair becomes subject to state sales tax. The purpose of this exclusion is to reduce the amount of out-of-state repair labor costs subject to state sales tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(3)(b)

Origin
Acts 1977, 1st Ex. Session, No. 17

Effective Date
July 1, 1978

Beneficiaries
Individuals and businesses who have property repaired out of state

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

8. Installation of Board Roads to Oilfield Operators

This exclusion allows installers of board roads, when dealing with oilfield operators, to separately itemize the installation charges associated with the board road and to exclude these charges from sales tax. The purpose of this exclusion is to eliminate the sales tax imposed on installation charges paid by oilfield contractors.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(3)(c)

Origin
Acts 1983, No. 446

Effective Date
July 3, 1983

Beneficiaries
Oilfield contractors

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$193,000	$197,000

{ Exclusions }

9. Manufacturers Rebates on New Motor Vehicles

This exclusion allows the taxable amount of a new vehicle to be reduced by the amount of a manufacturer's rebate allocated directly to the consumer. The purpose of this exclusion is to relieve the new-car buyer of the tax on the rebate, which represents reductions in the sales price.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:301(3)(e), R.S. 47:301(13)(b)

Origin
Acts 1991, No. 350

Effective Date
September 6, 1991

Beneficiaries
The general public purchasing new motor vehicles where manufacturers' discounts or rebates are transferred directly to the consumer

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$23,021,000	$23,481,000

10. Manufacturers Rebates Paid Directly to a Dealer

This exclusion allows any payments made directly between the manufacturer and a third-party dealer (not the manufacturer's customer) for the manufacturer's product for the specific purpose of reducing the sales price and which actually reduces the price as stated to the consumer for the tangible personal property to be free of sales tax. The actual sales price to be paid directly by the consumer will be subject to sales tax. Manufacturer's coupons used by the consumer as part payment of the "sales price" at the time of purchase and redeemed by the dealer will remain taxable. This exclusion excludes this payment from the definition of "cost price" and "sales price." The purpose of this exclusion is to clearly identify the taxable sales price being paid for tangible personal property by the consumer at the time the property is purchased.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:301(3)(g), R.S. 47:301(13)(e)

Origin
Acts 1996, No. 33

Effective Date
July 2, 1996

Beneficiaries
Dealers in cigarettes and their consumers of cigarettes

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 or FYE 6-21.

{ Exclusions }

11. Purchases of Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment

This exclusion allows manufacturing machinery and equipment to be purchased free from the state sales, use, lease, and rental tax by eligible manufacturers. The term "manufacturer" is defined as a person whose principal activity is manufacturing, and who is assigned by the Louisiana Workforce Commission a North American Industry Classification code within the agricultural, forestry, fishing, and hunting Sector 11 or manufacturing Sectors 31-33, as they existed in 2002. Acts 2005, No. 471 expanded the definition of manufacturer to include those who would be assigned a NAICS code within Sector 11 or 31-33 but are not required to register with the Louisiana Workforce Commission for unemployment insurance and therefore do not receive such assignment. This same act also enacted a provision that allows machinery and equipment used by an industrial manufacturing plant to generate electric power for self consumption or cogeneration to be included in the definition of "machinery and equipment" for purposes of the sales tax exclusions for manufacturing and agricultural machinery and equipment. To qualify for the exclusion, the machinery and equipment must be used by the manufacturer in a plant facility and be used predominantly and directly in the actual manufacturing process. Acts 2007, No. 429 further expanded the definition of manufacturer to include certain recyclable material merchant wholesalers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(3)(i), (13)(k) and (28)(a)

Origin
Acts 2004, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 1

Amended by Acts 2005, No. 471; Acts 2007, No. 429

Effective Date
July 1, 2004

11. Purchases of Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment *(continued)*

Beneficiaries
Manufacturers that have a NAICS Sector code of 31-33 or Sector 11 and certain recyclable material merchant wholesalers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$72,310,000	$73,757,000

{ Exclusions }

12. Purchases of Certain Machinery and Equipment Used to Produce a News Publication

This exclusion, phased in over seven years, allows certain machinery and equipment used primarily to produce a news publication to be purchased free from state sales, use and lease tax. Effective July 1, 2007, 54 percent of the price of eligible machinery and equipment was excluded from the state sales tax, increasing to 68 percent effective July 1, 2008, then 100 percent effective July 1, 2009.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(3)(i)(ii)(aa)(I)(eee), R.S. 47:301(3)(i)(ii)(bb)(III)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 339

Effective Date
July 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Producers of news publications

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 11, sales tax section.

13. Purchases of Electric Power and Natural Gas by Paper or Wood Products Manufacturing Facilities

This provision originally provided a state sales tax exclusion for purchases of electric power by paper or wood products manufacturing facilities for the period July 1, 2006 through December 31, 2008 and allowed these facilities to pay 3.3 percent tax on natural gas purchased for energy purposes only up to the purchase price of $6.20 per MMBtu and fully excluded any amounts in excess of the $6.20 per MMBtu price.

Acts 2007, No. 471 amends R.S. 47:301(3)(j) and 13(m) and repeals R.S. 47:302(T), 321(J) and 331(R) to provide a full state sales tax exclusion for purchases of electric power and natural gas by paper or wood products manufacturing facilities effective July 1, 2007.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(3)(j) and 13(m)

Origin
Acts 2005, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 48, amended by Acts 2007, No. 471

Effective Date
January 1, 2006

Beneficiaries
Paper or wood products manufacturers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to 2% state sales tax for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$216,000	$220,000

{ Exclusions }

14. Purchases of Consumables by Paper and Wood Manufacturers and Loggers

This provision creates an exclusion for tangible personal property consumed in the manufacturing process such as fuses, belts, wires, conveyer belts, lubricants, and motor oils and repairs and maintenance of manufacturing machinery and equipment. The exemption is available to manufacturers with an industry group designation of 3211 through 3222 or 11310 pursuant to the North American Industry Classification Code of 2007.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(3)(k)

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 466

Effective Date
August 15, 2009

Beneficiaries
Paper and wood manufacturers and loggers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$22,490,000	$22,940,000

15. Room Rentals at Camp and Retreat Facilities

This provision excludes from sales tax certain room rentals at camp and retreat facilities owned and operated by nonprofit organizations exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The qualifying room rentals must be associated with the attendance of a function devoted to the nonprofit organization's purposes. Room rentals to persons merely purchasing lodging at the facility do not qualify for the exclusion.

Qualifying nonprofit organizations have a similar exclusion for places of amusement under R.S. 47:301(14)(b)(iv).

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(6)(b)

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 40, amended by Acts 2005, No. 377

Effective Date
August 15, 1998

Related Exclusion
R.S. 47:301(14)(b)(iv)

Beneficiaries
Qualifying camp and retreat facilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$37,000	$37,000

{ Exclusions }

16. Room Rentals at Certain Homeless Shelters

This provision removes certain homeless shelters from the definition of hotel, thereby creating an exclusion from state and local sales tax on lodging charges at these facilities. Qualifying facilities must be operated by a nonprofit organization exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and devoted exclusively to temporary housing of homeless transient persons, for periods no longer than 30 days duration. Lodging charges can be no greater than $20.00 per day.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(6)(c)

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 456

Effective Date
July 1, 2009

Beneficiaries
Individual taxpayers who are homeless and transient

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

17. Rentals or Leases of Certain Oilfield Property to be Re-leased or Re-rented

This exclusion allows oilfield equipment rental dealers to rent/lease certain oilfield equipment from other dealers for re-rent or re-lease, without paying a tax on the rental for re-rent or lease for re-lease. The tax is collected on the rental to the final consumer. The purpose of this exclusion is to relieve dealers from having to maintain a large inventory of rental equipment.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(7)(b)

Origin
Acts 1966, No. 124

Effective Date
July 27, 1966

Beneficiaries
Oilfield equipment rental dealers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$960,000	$979,000

{ Exclusions }

18. Certain Transactions Involving the Construction or Overhaul of U.S. Navy Vessels

This exclusion allows all rentals, leases, and sales of services involved in the construction or overhaul of U.S. Navy vessels to be free of sales tax and applies to contractors involved with the construction or overhaul of the vessel. The purpose of this exclusion is to make Louisiana shipyards competitive with other states.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:301(7)(c), R.S. 301(14)(h)

Origin
Acts 1989, No. 833

Effective Date
September 3, 1989

Beneficiaries
Shipyards and providers of repair services to U.S. Navy vessels

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$823,000	$839,000

19. Rental or Purchase of Airplanes or Airplane Equipment and Parts by Louisiana Domiciled Commuter Airlines

This exclusion allows Louisiana domiciled commuter airlines to rent, lease, or purchase airplanes or airplane equipment free of general sales tax. The purpose of this exclusion is to remove the tax due on Louisiana domiciled commuter airlines.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:301(7)(d), R.S. 47:301(10)(k)

Origin
Acts 1991, No. 772

Effective Date
July 1, 1991

Beneficiaries
Louisiana-based commuter airline

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exclusions }

20. Purchases, Leases, and Sales of Services by Free Hospitals

This exclusion allows hospitals that provide free care to all patients to purchase, lease, or rent tangible personal property, or receive sales of services without paying sales tax. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial relief to hospitals providing free services.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:301(7)(e), R.S. 47:301(10)(p), R.S. 47:301(18)(c)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 6, amended by Acts 1996, No. 43

Effective Date
July 1, 1994

Beneficiaries
Hospitals that provide free care to all patients

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$2,255,000	$2,300,000

21. Certain Educational Materials and Equipment Used for Classroom Instruction

This exclusion allows approved parochial and private elementary and secondary schools that comply with the court order from the Dodd Brumfield decision and Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code to rent, lease, or purchase specific materials and equipment for classroom instruction free of sales tax. The materials and equipment are limited to books, workbooks, computers, computer software, films, videos, and audio tapes. These items must be used for classroom instruction only. This statute also excludes the sales of tangible personal property by the approved school from the sales tax, when the proceeds of such sales are used solely and exclusively to support the school. This exclusion for sales does not allow tax-free sales to students or their families by promoters or regular dealers through the use of the school name or facilities. The purpose of this exclusion is to allow financial relief to qualifying schools for classroom materials and equipment and to assist in fundraising.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:301(7)(f), R.S. 47:301(10)(q), R.S. 47:301(18)(e)

Origin
Acts 1996, No. 15, amended by Acts 1998, No. 47; Acts 2000, No.33; Acts 2003, No.141; Acts 2005, No. 357; Acts 2009, No. 206

Effective Date
July 1, 1997

Beneficiaries
Qualifying parochial and private elementary and secondary schools

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$380,000	$388,000

{ Exclusions }

22. Sales and Rentals to Boys State of Louisiana, Inc. and Girls State of Louisiana, Inc.

This exclusion allows Boys State of Louisiana, Inc., and Girls State of Louisiana, Inc., to purchase, lease, or rent tangible personal property without the payment of sales tax when the property is used by their educational and public service programs for youth. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial relief to these two organizations.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:301(7)(g), R.S. 47:301(10)(r), R.S. 47:301(18)(f)

Origin
Acts 1996, No. 20

Effective Date
July 1, 1996

Beneficiaries
Boys State of Louisiana, Inc. and Girls State of Louisiana, Inc.

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

23. Vehicle Rentals for Re-Rent to Warranty Customers

This provision allows licensed motor vehicle dealers to lease or rent motor vehicles without the payment of the tax when the vehicles will be provided at no charge to their customers under the terms of the warranty agreement associated with the purchase of a motor vehicle. The provision also extends to work associated with an applicable warranty that has lapsed and the rental is provided at no charge. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial assistance to motor vehicle dealers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(7)(h)

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 49

Effective Date
August 1, 1998

Beneficiaries
Motor vehicle dealers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$85,000	$86,000

{ Exclusions }

24. Property Used in the Manufacture, Production, or Extraction of Unblended Diesel

This provision excludes from the definitions of the terms "lease or rental," "sale at retail," and "use" manufacturing machinery and equipment that is used to manufacture, produce, or extract unblended biodiesel. "Unblended biodiesel" means a fuel comprised of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated B100, and meeting the requirements of the definition provided for in D 6751 of the American Society of Testing and Materials, before such fuel is blended with a petroleum-based diesel fuel.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(7)(j), R.S. 47:301(10)(y), R.S. 47:301(18)(k)

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 345, amended by Acts 2011, No. 374

Effective Date
July 1, 2005

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that manufacture, produce or extract unblended biodiesel

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

25. Leases or Rentals of Pallets Used in Packaging Products Produced by a Manufacturer

This exclusion allows a manufacturer who is assigned by the Louisiana Workforce Commission, a North American Industrial Classification System Code within the manufacturing sectors 31-33 as they existed in 2002 to lease or rent pallets used to package products produced by the manufacturer without the payment of sales or use taxes.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(7)(l)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 419

Effective Date
July 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Manufacturers who are assigned by the Louisiana Workforce Commission, a North American Industrial Classification System Code within the manufacturing sectors 31-33 as they existed in 2002

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exclusions }

26. Purchases by Regionally Accredited Independent Educational Institutions

This exclusion allows qualifying educational institutions to purchase, lease, or rent tangible personal property or receive services without the payment of general sales tax. The exclusion does not extend to sales made by the institutions. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial assistance to qualifying institutions.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(8)(b)

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 1064

Effective Date
July 1, 1990

Beneficiaries
Independent educational institutions

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$928,000	$947,000

27. Purchases by State and Local Governments

This exclusion allows all boards, agencies, or commissions of the state of Louisiana or any local authority within Louisiana to purchase, lease, or rent tangible personal property, or receive services without being subject to general sales tax by excluding Louisiana state and local governments from the definition of "person." The purpose of this exclusion is to remove governmental authorities from taxation.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(8)(c)

Origin
Acts 1991, No. 1029, amended by Acts 2007, No. 162

Effective Date
September 1, 1991

Beneficiaries
All Louisiana state and local governmental authorities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$280,777,000	$286,392,000

Note: This amount includes the total revenue loss for purchases by state and local government and sales to the U.S. Government. (See number 38, sales tax section).

{ Exclusions }

28. Purchases of Certain Bibles, Songbooks, or Literature by Certain Religious Institutions for Instructional Classes

This exclusion removes "churches" and "synagogues" granted exemption by the United States Internal Revenue Service under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code from the definition of "dealer" when they purchase bibles, songbooks, or literature used for religious instruction classes. The purpose of this exclusion is to allow financial relief to qualifying churches and synagogues.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(8)(d)

Origin
Acts 1996, No. 28

Effective Date
July 1, 1996

Beneficiaries
Qualifying churches and synagogues

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
Prohibited	Prohibited

29. Purchases by the Society of the Little Sisters of the Poor

This provision excludes the Society of the Little Sisters of the Poor from the definition of "person." This allows the Society to purchase tangible personal property and services and lease or rent tangible personal property without paying general sales tax. This exclusion is limited to the Society as a whole and does not extend to individual members. This exclusion does not apply to sales made by the Society. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial assistance to the Society of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(8)(e)

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 40

Effective Date
August 15, 1998

Beneficiaries
Society of the Little Sisters of the Poor

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 or FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
Prohibited	Prohibited

{ Exclusions }

30. Purchases by Nonprofit Entities that Sell Donated Goods

This provision allows an exclusion from sales and use taxes for purchases by nonprofit entities that sell donated goods and spend 75 percent or more of revenues on directly employing or training persons with disabilities or workplace disadvantages. Nonprofit entities must apply for an exclusion certificate annually with each exclusion certificate effective for a one-year period.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(8)(f)

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 393

Effective Date
July 1, 2005

Beneficiaries
Qualifying nonprofit entities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$1,815,000	$1,851,000

31. Purchases of Automobiles for Lease or Rental

This exclusion allows rental companies to purchase automobiles without paying the general sales tax if the property is to be used solely as rental property. The purpose of this exclusion is to give automobile dealers financial relief and to make them more competitive with dealers in neighboring states that exempt the same transactions.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(a)(i), R.S. 47:305.36

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 140 and No. 1030

Effective Date
July 1, 1990

Duplicate Provision
R.S. 47:305.36 (limited to motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers)

Beneficiaries
Louisiana rental dealers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$65,857,000	$67,174,000

{ Exclusions }

32. Sales of Marijuana for Therapeutic Use

This exclusion allows marijuana recommended for therapeutic use by patients clinically diagnosed with a certain debilitating medical condition as defined in R.S. 40:1046 to be purchased tax free. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial assistance to persons using marijuana to treat a certain debilitating medical condition.

Legal Citation
R.S. 40:1046, R.S. 47:301(10)(ii)

Origin
Acts 2019, No. 331

Effective Date
July 1, 2019

Beneficiaries
Persons using marijuana to treat debilitating medical conditions

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use tax for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect of this exclusion because there is no way of knowing how many individuals will qualify.

33. Purchases of Tangible Personal Property for Lease or Rental

This exclusion allows rental companies to purchase tangible personal property without paying the general sales tax if the property is to be used solely as rental property. The exclusion's effective dates varies based on the type of property being purchased. The purpose of this exclusion is to give dealers financial relief and to make them more competitive with dealers in neighboring states that exempt the same transactions.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:301(10)(a)(iii), R.S. 47:301(18)(a)(iii)

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 140 and No. 1030

Effective Date
July 1, 1990

Duplicate Provision
R.S. 47:305.36 (limited to motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers)

Beneficiaries
Louisiana rental dealers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$886,000	$903,000

{ Exclusions }

34. Natural Gas Used in the Production of Iron

This exclusion allows purchases of natural gas to be free of sales tax when the natural gas is used to manufacture iron using the "direct reduced iron process." The exclusion considers the natural gas to be a material for further processing into an article of tangible personal property. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide a company or an industry an incentive to locate in Louisiana.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(c)(i)(bb)

Origin
Acts 1995, No. 284

Effective Date
July 1, 1995

Beneficiaries
Iron manufacturers using the "direct reduced iron process"

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to 2% state sales tax for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 106, sales tax section.

35. Electricity for Chlor-Alkali Manufacturing Process

This exclusion allows tax-free purchases of electricity when the electricity is used in the chlor-alkali manufacturing process. The chlor-alkali manufacturers are responsible for reporting the amount of electricity used to the utility company. The purpose of this exclusion is to remove chlor-alkali manufacturers from taxation on their purchases of electricity.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(c)(ii)(aa)

Origin
Acts 1987, No. 199

Effective Date
July 1, 1987

Beneficiaries
Chlor-alkali manufacturers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$10,876,000	$11,093,000

{ Exclusions }

36. Sales of Human-Tissue Transplants

This exclusion allows the tax-free sale of human tissue that is to be transplanted from one individual into another recipient individual. Human-tissue transplants are defined to include all human organs, bones, skin, cornea, blood, or blood products. The purpose of this exclusion is to allow human tissue used in transplants to be excluded from sales tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(d)

Origin
Acts 1987, No. 435

Effective Date
July 9, 1987

Beneficiaries
Transplant recipients

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$2,319,000	$2,365,000

37. Sales of Raw Agricultural Commodities

This exclusion allows the sale of raw agricultural products sold for further production of crops or animals for market to be free of general sales tax. This exclusion includes feed, seed, and fertilizer. Raw agricultural products are exempt as a resale item under R.S. 47:301(10)(e). The sales tax is collected on the sale of the finished product. The purpose of this exclusion is to clarify that raw agricultural commodities are not subject to sales tax. Effective January 1, 2018, raw agricultural commodities as provided in R.S. 47:301(10)(e) are excluded from sales tax when sold to a commercial farmer as defined in R.S. 47:301(30).

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(e), R.S. 47:305(A)(4)(b)(i) and (iii)

Origin
Acts 1988, No. 307

Effective Date
July 7, 1988

Duplicate Provision
R.S. 47:305(A)(3)

Beneficiaries
Producers of crops and livestock

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$21,066,000	$21,488,000

{ Exclusions }

38. Sales to the United States Government and its Agencies

This exclusion allows sales made directly to the government of the United States or its agencies to be excluded from tax. The Constitution of the United States forbids the same taxation. This exclusion also applies to those companies with an agency status, where title to the tangible personal property purchased transfers immediately to the government. The purpose of this exclusion is to meet the requirements of the Constitution of the United States.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(g)

Origin
Acts 1989, No. 833

Effective Date
September 3, 1989

Beneficiaries
United States government and its agencies

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 27, sales tax section.

39. Sales of Food Items by Youth Organizations

This exclusion allows youth organizations chartered by Congress, such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, to sell food free of sales tax. The purpose of this exclusion was to remove these sales from taxation.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(h)

Origin
Acts 1989 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 10

Effective Date
September 8, 1989

Duplicate Provision
R.S. 47:305.14

Beneficiaries
Qualifying youth groups

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$220,000	$224,000

{ Exclusions }

40. Purchases of School Buses by Independent Operators

This exclusion allows independent school bus operators to purchase school buses that are either new or less than five years old, if the buses are used exclusively in the public school system, free of general sales tax. The purpose of this exclusion is to give relief to the independent operators who must purchase their own school buses.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(i)

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 724

Effective Date
July 1, 1990

Beneficiaries
Independent operators who purchase their own school buses

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

41. Tangible Personal Property Sold or Donated to Food Banks

This exclusion allows food banks, as defined under R.S. 9:2799, to purchase any tangible personal property, including food, free of sales tax. The purpose of this exclusion is to give qualifying food banks greater purchasing power.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(j), R.S. 47:301(18)(a)(i)

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 817, amended by Acts 1992, No. 514

Effective Date
September 7, 1990

Beneficiaries
Qualifying food banks

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$12,000	$12,000

{ Exclusions }

42. Pollution Control Devices and Systems

This exclusion allows industry to purchase pollution-control equipment free of general sales tax. The purpose of this exclusion is to encourage companies to purchase and install necessary equipment to cut industrial air, noise, groundwater, and other pollution.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(l)

Origin
Acts 1991, No. 1019

Effective Date
September 6, 1991

Beneficiaries
Industrial facilities that purchase pollution-control equipment

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

43. Certain Aircraft Assembled in Louisiana

This exclusion allows aircraft manufactured or assembled in Louisiana meeting certain criteria to be sold free of general sales tax. For sales prior to June 19, 2015, the exemption applied to aircraft with a capacity in excess of fifty persons. For sales on or after June 19, 2015, the exemption applies to aircraft with a maximum capacity of eight persons. The purpose of this exclusion is to encourage aircraft companies to locate an assembly plant or manufacturing facility within this state.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(m)

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 226, amended by Acts 2015, No. 116

Effective Date
August 21, 1992

Beneficiaries
Aircraft manufacturing companies located in Louisiana

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

{ Exclusions }

44. Pelletized Paper Waste Used in a Permitted Boiler

This exclusion allows purchases of pelletized paper waste for the exclusive use as combustible fuel by an electric utility or in an industrial manufacturing, processing, compounding, reuse, or production process, including the generation of electricity or process steam to be made free of the general sales tax. The purpose of this exclusion is to encourage the use of pelletized paper waste in boilers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(n)

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 926

Effective Date
July 1, 1993

Beneficiaries
Industries that convert boiler equipment to use pelletized paper waste as fuel

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

45. Purchases of Equipment by Bona Fide Volunteer and Public Fire Departments

This exclusion allows bona fide volunteer and public fire departments to purchase equipment used in fire fighting without the payment of general sales tax. Public fire departments are currently excluded from taxation under the governmental exclusion on all purchases, including non fire-fighting equipment. In addition, many fire departments named "volunteer" are actually fire protection districts and excluded from taxation under the governmental exclusions.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(o)

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 926, amended by Acts 1998, No. 37

Effective Date
July 1, 1992

Beneficiaries
Bona fide volunteer and public fire departments

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

{ Exclusions }

46. Sales of Telephone Directories by Advertising Companies

This exclusion allows advertising companies that are not affiliated with telephone service providers to transfer title or possession of telephone directories free from the state sales or use tax if the telephone directories will be distributed free of charge to the recipients.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(t), R.S. 47:301(18)(h)

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 58

Effective Date
June 25, 2002

Beneficiaries
Advertising companies distributing telephone directories

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 or FYE 6-21.

47. Sales of Cellular Telephones and Electronic Accessories

This exclusion from state and local sales and use tax applies to the withdrawal, use, distribution, consumption, storage, donation, or disposition of cellular, PCS, or wireless telephones when provided in conjunction with the sale of a cellular service contract. The term "sales price" means and includes the greater of the amount of money actually received by the dealer from the purchaser for each such telephone, or 25 percent of the cost of the telephone to the dealer, but does not include any amount received by the dealer from the purchaser for providing mobile telecommunications services or any commissions, fees, rebates, or other amounts received by the dealer from any source other than the purchaser as a result of or in connection with the sale of the telephone.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(v), R.S. 47:301(13)(g) and (h), R.S. 47:301(18)(i)

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 85, amended by Acts 2007, No. 358

Effective Date
June 28, 2002

Beneficiaries
Cellular, PCS, or wireless telephone service providers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exclusions }

48. Purchases of Butane, Propane and Liquefied Petroleum Gas by Residential Consumers

This exclusion allows the tax-free purchase of any fuel or gas, including butane and propane, by the consumer for residential use. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial assistance to consumers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(x)

Origin
Acts 2004, 1st Extraordinary Session, No. 8, amended by Acts 2017, No. 424

Effective Date
July 1, 2004

Beneficiaries
Residential consumers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 207, sales tax section.

49. Donation of Toys

This exclusion from state and local sales and use tax applies to nonprofit organizations that are exempt from federal taxation pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code if the sole purpose of the purchasing organization is to donate toys to children and the toys are in fact, donated. The organizations are required to obtain exemption certificates from the Department of Revenue or the tax collector of the political subdivision.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(aa)(i), R.S. 47:301(18)(m)

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 293

Effective Date
July 1, 2005

Beneficiaries
Nonprofit organizations that purchase toys to donate to children

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

{ Exclusions }

50. Natural Gas Held, Used, or Consumed in Providing Natural Gas Storage Services or Operating Natural Gas Storage Facilities

This provision allows a state sales and use tax exclusion for purchases of natural gas to be held, used, or consumed in providing natural gas storage services or operating natural gas storage facilities.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(bb)

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 364

Effective Date
June 30, 2005

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that provide natural gas storage services or operate natural gas storage facilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to 2% state sales tax for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

51. Purchases by a Private Postsecondary Academic Degree-Granting Institution

This provision excludes from the terms "retail sale" or "sale at retail" and "use" the purchase, importation, storage, distribution, or exportation of, or exercise of any right or power over, textbooks and course-related software by a private postsecondary academic degree granting institution, accredited by a national or regional commission that is recognized by the United States Department of Education, is licensed by the Board of Regents, has its main location within this state, and offers only online instruction. These exclusions apply if the textbooks and course-related software are physically outside of this state when purchased from a vendor outside of this state and then imported into this state, the first student use of the textbooks and course-related software occurs outside of this state, and the textbooks and course-related software are provided to the student free of charge.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(cc), R.S. 47:301(18)(n)

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 457

Effective Date
July 11, 2005

Beneficiaries
Students attending a private postsecondary academic institution which offers only online instruction

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21..

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$77,000	$78,000

{ Exclusions }

52. Purchases of Food Items for School Lunch or Breakfast Programs by Nonpublic Elementary or Secondary Schools

This exclusion allows nonpublic elementary or secondary schools that participate in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs or nonprofit corporations that serve students and participate in the national program, to purchase food items for these programs without the payment of sales or use tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(dd)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 430

Effective Date
October 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Nonpublic elementary or secondary schools that participate in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs and nonprofit corporations that participate in the national program

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 118, sales tax section.

53. Purchases of Storm Shutter Devices

This provision allows for the purchase of storm shutter devices, defined as materials and products manufactured, rated, and marketed specifically for the purpose of preventing window damage from storms, without any sales or use tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(ee), R.S. 47:301(18)(o)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 462

Effective Date
July 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Purchasers of storm shutter devices

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exclusions }

54. Sales of Tangible Personal Property by the Louisiana Military Department

This provision creates an exclusion for the sales of tangible personal property by the Louisiana Military Department which occur on an installation or other property owned or operated by the Military Department.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(ff)

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 443

Effective Date
July 1, 2009

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers who purchase tangible personal property from the Louisiana Military Department

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

55. Sales of Anthropogenic Carbon Dioxide use in Qualified Tertiary Recovery Projects

This provision creates an exclusion from sales and use tax for anthropogenic carbon dioxide used in qualified tertiary recovery projects approved by the Department of Natural Resources.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(gg), R.S. 47:301(18)(p)

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 450

Effective Date
July 1, 2009

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers who use anthropogenic carbon dioxide in qualified tertiary recovery projects approved by the Department of Natural Resources

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exclusions }

56. Qualifying Events Providing Louisiana Heritage, Culture, Crafts, Art, Food and Music Sponsored by a Domestic Nonprofit Organization

This exclusion exempts the sales of tangible personal property at, admissions to, and parking fees for an event providing Louisiana heritage, culture, crafts, art, food and music which is sponsored by a nonprofit organization. Qualifying events must transpire over a minimum of seven days but not more than twelve days and have a Five–Year annual average attendance of at least three hundred thousand over the duration of the event. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to qualifying organizations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(hh) and (14)(k), R.S. 47:305.14(A)(1)(b)

Origin
Acts 2011, No. 372

Effective Date
October 1, 2011

Beneficiaries
New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

57. Articles Traded in on Tangible Personal Property

This exclusion allows credits for trade-ins of like property to be free of general sales tax. The trade-in credits are excluded from the definition of sales price. The purpose of this exclusion is to effect a reduction in the taxable sales price for consumers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(13)(a)

Origin
Acts 1989, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 14

Effective Date
August 1, 1989

Beneficiaries
Any persons or businesses that purchase tangible personal property utilizing trade-ins

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$431,000	$440,000

{ Exclusions }

58. First $50,000 of New Farm Equipment Used in Poultry Production

This exclusion allows farmers engaged in poultry production relief from the general sales tax on the first $50,000 of equipment purchased for use in poultry production. The purpose of this exclusion is to extend to poultry farmers similar tax relief extended to other farmers under R.S. 47:305.25.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(13)(c)

Origin
Acts 1991, No. 388

Effective Date
July 8, 1991

Beneficiaries
Poultry farmers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 145, sales tax section.

59. Specialty Mardi Gras Items Purchased or Sold by Certain Organizations

This exclusion allows nonprofit carnival organizations domiciled within Louisiana and participating in a parade sponsored by a carnival organization to sell specialty items to members for fund-raising purposes free from the state and local sales tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(13)(l), R.S. 47:305.40

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 410

Effective Date
August 15, 2005

Beneficiaries
Nonprofit carnival organizations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exclusions }

60. Admissions Charges to Athletic or Entertainment Events of Colleges and Universities

This exclusion allows the tax-free sale of tickets for admission to all athletic or entertainment events by colleges and universities. The purpose of this exclusion is to relieve these educational institutions from the burden of collecting and remitting state sales tax on these transactions.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(14)(b)(i)(aa)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9, amended by Acts 1976, No. 481

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Colleges and universities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$88,000	$90,000

61. Admissions Charges to Athletic or Entertainment Events of Elementary and Secondary Schools

This exclusion allows the tax-free sale of tickets for admission to all athletic or entertainment events by elementary and secondary schools. The purpose of this exclusion is to relieve these educational institutions from the burden of collecting and remitting state sales tax on these transactions.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(14)(b)(i)(aa)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9, amended by Acts 1976, No. 481

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Elementary and secondary schools

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$919,000	$937,000

{ Exclusions }

62. Membership Fees or Dues of Nonprofit or Civic Organizations

This exclusion allows the tax-free sale of membership dues for access to the facilities of nonprofit civic organizations, such as the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), Catholic Youth Organization (CYO), etc. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial assistance to qualifying organizations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(14)(b)(i)(bb)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9, amended by Acts 1976, No. 481

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Certain nonprofit organizations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$72,000	$73,000

63. Admissions to Museums

This exclusion allows tax-free admissions to museums by defining a place of amusement to not include museums. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial assistance to museums.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(14)(b)(ii)

Origin
Acts 1989, No. 796, amended by Acts 1991, No. 172

Effective Date
September 3, 1989

Beneficiaries
Museums, which include planetariums, aquariums, and natural history and art museums

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exclusions }

64. Admissions to Places of Amusement at Camp and Retreat Facilities

This provision excludes from the tax certain room rentals at camp and retreat facilities owned and operated by nonprofit organizations exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The qualifying room rentals must be associated with the attendance of a function devoted to the nonprofit organization's purposes. Room rentals to persons merely purchasing lodging at the facility do not qualify for the exclusion.

Qualifying nonprofit organizations have a similar exclusion for places of amusement under R.S. 47:301(6)(b).

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(14)(b)(iv)

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 40, amended by Acts 2005, No. 377

Effective Date
August 15, 1998

Related Exclusion
R.S. 47:301(6)(b)

Beneficiaries
Qualifying camp and retreat facilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$139,000	$141,000

65. Repair Services Performed in Louisiana When the Repaired Property is Exported

This exclusion allows Louisiana dealers to repair tangible personal property from other states tax-free, if the property is delivered back to the other state by the Louisiana dealer or by common carrier. The purpose of this exclusion is to allow Louisiana dealers to be competitive with dealers in neighboring states.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(14)(g)(i)(bb)(I)

Origin
Acts 1977, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 17, amended by Acts 2007, No. 173

Effective Date
July 1, 1978

Beneficiaries
Louisiana repair shops located near the boundaries of the neighboring states

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$878,000	$895,000

{ Exclusions }

66. Repairs, Renovations, or Conversions of Drilling Rigs

This exclusion allows a drilling rig used exclusively for the exploration or development of minerals outside the territorial limits of the state in the outer continental shelf waters to be repaired, renovated or converted without the owner paying sales or use taxes.

Legal Citation
R.S.47:301(14)(g)(iii)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 173

Effective Date
June 27, 2007

Related Exemption
R.S. 47:305(I)

Beneficiaries
Oilfield companies using drilling rigs exclusively for the exploration or development of minerals outside the territorial limits of the state in the outer continental shelf waters

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$3,578,000	$3,649,000

67. Surface Preparation, Coating, and Painting of Certain Aircraft

This exclusion allows Louisiana dealers to perform surface preparation, coating and painting of fixed rotary wing military aircraft or certain certified transport category aircraft tax free. The Federal Aviation Administration registration address of the aircraft must not be in Louisiana. The purpose of this exclusion is to allow Louisiana dealers to be competitive with dealers in neighboring states.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(14)(g)(iv)

Origin
Acts 2017, No. 279

Effective Date
July 1, 2017

Beneficiaries
Louisiana dealers who repair airplanes

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$438,000	$447,000

{ Exclusions }

68. Sales of Platinum, Gold, and Silver Bullion and Numismatic Coins at Certain Trade Shows

This exclusion allows the sales of platinum, gold and silver bullion that is valued solely upon its precious metal content and whose sales price is less than $1,000 to be free of general sales tax. The exemption applies whether the metal is in coin or ingot form. In addition, the sale of numismatic coins having a sales price of less than $1,000 or sold at national, statewide, or multi-parish coin trade shows are to be free of the general sales tax. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide for tax-free sales of monetized bullion.

Beginning August 1, 2013, the exclusion was modified to specifically include platinum and to remove the dollar value limitation. Effective June 22, 2017, the exclusion was modified to restore the dollar value limitation and limit the sales of numismatic coins to national, statewide or multi-parish trade shows.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(b)(ii)

Origin
Acts 1991, No. 292, amended by Acts 2013, No. 396; Acts 2017, No. 340

Effective Date
July 1, 1991

Beneficiaries
Dealers and purchasers of numismatic coins and bullion

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$1,119,000	$1,141,000

69. Certain Geophysical Survey Information and Data Analyses

This exclusion allows geophysical information and data provided under a restricted-use agreement to be free of sales tax. This exclusion excludes these transactions from the definition of tangible personal property. These transactions do not constitute an exchange of tangible personal property and are not subject to tax. The purpose of this exclusion is to clarify that tax is not due on geophysical surveys.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(b)(iii)

Origin
Acts 1988, No. 355

Effective Date
July 7, 1988

Beneficiaries
Oil exploration and geophysical survey companies

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$259,000	$264,000

{ Exclusions }

70. Vehicle Repairs Subsequent to Warranty Lapse

This exclusion allows the tax-free sale of a repair of a vehicle that is performed by a licensed motor vehicle dealer which is performed subsequent to the lapse of the applicable warranty on that vehicle and at no charge to the owner. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial relief to owners of motor vehicles.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(c)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9, amended by Acts 1992, No. 884

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Owners of motor vehicles

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

71. Work Products of Certain Professionals

This provision excludes the work product of licensed or regulated professionals under Title 37. The work products of these professionals that are written on paper, stored on magnetic or optical media, or transmitted by electronic device, such as tax returns and wills, that is created in the normal course of business is excluded from the definition of tangible personal property. This exclusion specifically does not apply to work products that consist of the creation, modification, updating, or licensing of computer software. The taxing authorities of the state and local governments have not attempted to tax the work product addressed in this exclusion. The purpose of this exclusion is to ensure that governmental entities do not attempt to tax the work product of Title 37 professionals.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(e)

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 46

Effective Date
June 24, 1998

Beneficiaries
Professionals licensed or regulated under Title 37

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$1,109,000	$1,132,000

{ Exclusions }

72. Pharmaceuticals Administered to Livestock for Agricultural Purposes

This exclusion allows pharmaceuticals to be sold or purchased free from sales tax when administered to livestock that are used for agricultural purposes. Pharmaceuticals must be registered with the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry to qualify. This exclusion duplicates provisions of other exclusions and exemptions.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(f)

Origin
Acts 2000, No. 33, amended by Acts 2006, No. 41

Effective Date
July 1, 2000

Beneficiaries
Livestock farmers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$94,000	$96,000

73. Used Manufactured Homes and 54 Percent of Cost of New Manufactured Homes

This exclusion provides that used manufactured homes and 54 percent of the cost of new factory built homes can be purchased free from sales tax. A factory built home includes a manufactured home, modular home, mobile home, or residential mobile home with or without a permanent foundation, which includes plumbing, heating, and electrical systems.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(g)

Origin
Acts 2000, No. 30, amended by Acts 2001, No. 1212; Acts 2009, No. 500

Effective Date
July 1, 2001

Beneficiaries
Individuals that purchase new and used manufactured homes

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$10,212,000	$10,416,000

{ Exclusions }

74. Purchases of Certain Custom Computer Software

This exclusion, phased in over four-years, excludes custom computer software from the definition of tangible personal property. The percentage excluded from the cost price of custom software is 25 percent in the first year, increasing by 25 percent each fiscal year until fully exempt on June 30, 2005. In order to be considered "custom computer software," the computer software must require preparation, creation, adaptation, or modification by the vendor in order to be used in a specific work environment or to perform a specific function for the user.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(h), (22) and (23)

Origin
Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 7

Effective Date
July 1, 2002

Beneficiaries
Dealers and consumers of custom computer software

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

75. Materials Used Directly in the Collection of Blood

This exclusion allows nonprofit blood banks and blood collection centers to purchase materials used directly in the collection, separation, treatment, testing, and storage of blood free from the general sales tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(j)

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 70

Effective Date
July 1, 2002

Beneficiaries
Nonprofit blood banks and blood collection centers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

{ Exclusions }

76. Apheresis Kits and Leuko Reduction Filters

This exclusion allows nonprofit blood banks and blood collection centers to purchase apheresis kits and leuko reduction filters free from the general sales tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(k)

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 71

Effective Date
July 1, 2002

Beneficiaries
Nonprofit blood banks and blood collection centers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

77. Other Constructions Permanently Attached to the Ground

This exclusion alters for state and local sales and use tax administration purposes only, the Louisiana Civil Code classification of "other constructions" as movable property when there is no unity of ownership between the other constructions and the lands on which they are located. Effective March 25, 2004, "other constructions" will be treated as immovable property when permanently attached to the land, regardless of the ownership of the land for sales and use tax administration purposes only. Persons constructing, selling, leasing, renting, or repairing "other constructions" that are permanently attached to the ground must treat those constructions as any other immovable property. Sales or use tax will be owed on their acquisition prices of materials that they acquire for the construction of or for providing repairs to property.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(l)

Origin
Acts 2004, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 6

Effective Date
March 25, 2004

Beneficiaries
Persons owning other constructions and not the land on which they are located

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$5,428,000	$5,537,000

{ Exclusions }

78. Purchases by Motor Vehicle Manufacturers

This exclusion allows motor vehicles manufacturers to make purchases of machinery and equipment without the payment of sales or use taxes.

Legal Citation
R.S.47:301(16)(m)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 1

Effective Date
May 31, 2007

Beneficiaries
Motor vehicle manufacturers with a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code beginning with 3361

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 11, sales tax section.

79. Purchases by Glass Manufacturers

This exclusion allows glass manufacturers to make purchases of qualifying machinery and equipment without the payment of sales or use taxes.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(m)(i)

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 459

Effective Date
July 1, 2009

Beneficiaries
Glass manufacturers with a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code of 327213

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 11, sales tax section.

{ Exclusions }

80. Purchases of Machinery and Equipment by Owners of Certain Radio Stations

This exclusion allows the owners of certain radio stations to make purchases of machinery and equipment without the payment of sales or use taxes.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(n)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 339

Effective Date
July 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Owners of certain radio stations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

81. Purchases of Machinery and Equipment by Certain Utilities

This exclusion allows certain utilities assigned North American Industry Classification Systems (NAICS) Sector 22111, electric power generation, to purchase machinery and equipment without the payment of sales or use tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(o)(i) and (ii)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 427

Effective Date
July 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Certain utilities assigned NAICS Sector 22111

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$3,497,000	$3,567,000

{ Exclusions }

82. Sales of Newspapers

This exclusion allows the tax-free sale of newspapers. As a result of the court case *Arkansas Writers' Project, Inc., v. Charles D. Ragland,* 481 U.S. 221 (1987). The definition of newspapers has been expanded to include general information publications with second-class mailing privileges, which includes various magazines.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(16)(p)

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 480

Effective Date
July 1, 2008

Related Provision
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(e) provided a related exemption. That exemption was repealed effective July 1, 2008.

Beneficiaries
Consumers who purchase newspapers and magazines

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

83. Donations to Certain Schools

This exclusion allows a retailer to donate resale inventory to certain schools without having to pay use tax on the donated property. The school must be a school of higher education. The purpose of this exclusion is to encourage the donation of resale inventory to certain schools.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(18)(a)(i)

Origin
Acts 1987, No. 326, amended by Acts 1998, No. 22; Acts 2000, No. 44

Effective Date
July 1, 1987

Beneficiaries
Retailers that donate to schools and the schools that receive the donations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$16,000	$16,000

{ Exclusions }

84. Use Tax on Residue or Byproducts Consumed by the Producer

This exclusion excludes from the definition of "use" any residue or by-product created as part of a manufacturing/refining process, except refinery gas, which is used by the producer of the property. Sales of refinery gas are subject to tax under R.S. 47:301(13)(d).

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(18)(d)(ii)

Origin
Acts 1996, No. 29, amended Acts 2005, No. 458

Effective Date
July 2, 1996

Beneficiaries
Manufacturers or refineries of residue and byproducts that are produced as part of their process

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

85. Miscellaneous Telecommunications Services

This exclusion provides that services for resale, ancillary charges separately stated, taxes collected by the seller from the purchaser, telecommunication services among an affiliated group as provided by 26 U.S.C. 1504 and non-telecommunication property or services separately stated are not subject to the sales tax imposed upon telecommunications under R.S. 47:301.1.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301.1(B)(2)(a), (b), (c), (e) and (f)

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 388, amended by Acts 1998, No. 58; Acts 2001, No. 1175

Effective Date
August 1, 1990

Beneficiaries
All persons or companies using telecommunication services

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

{ Exclusions }

86. Telecommunications Services Through Coin-Operated Telephones

This exclusion allows communication through coin-operated telephones to be excluded from the telecommunication tax under general sales tax. The charges for the use of coin-operated telephones are excluded from the definition of telecommunication services. The telecommunication tax is only assessed at a general sales tax rate of three percent. The purpose of this exclusion is to prohibit the taxation of coin-operated telephone calls.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301.1(B)(2)(d)

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 388

Effective Date
August 1, 1990

Beneficiaries
People who use coin-operated telephones

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect; there is no reporting requirement for the data.

87. Interstate Telecommunications Services Purchased by Defined Call Centers

This exemption allows defined call centers to purchase interstate telecommunications services free from the general sales tax for the period April 1, 2001, through June 30, 2003. Effective July 1, 2003 call centers will be subject to the telecommunications tax for interstate communication services, with a limitation of $25,000 per year for "direct pay" holders. This exemption will not apply to call centers purchasing mobile telecommunication services.

The purpose of this exclusion is to prohibit the taxation of interstate telecommunications services when purchased by a defined call center.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301.1(D)

Origin
Acts 2000, No. 22, amended by Acts 2001, No. 1175

Effective Date
April 1, 2001

Beneficiaries
Defined call centers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to 2.45%, the full state sales tax rate for telecommunications; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exclusions }

88. Advertising Services

This exclusion allows advertising services by an advertising agency to be free from state and local sales or use tax. This exclusion applies to advertising services and to tangible personal property sold if advertising services constitute a major part of the tangible personal property produced. It does not apply to the transfer of mass-produced advertising items by an advertising business that involves furnishing minimal services by the advertising business. Pure advertising services were never considered to be taxable. The purpose of this exclusion was to clarify the taxability of advertising services and the property transferred to clients.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:302(D)

Origin
Acts 1987, No. 869

Effective Date
January 1, 1982

Beneficiaries
Advertising agencies and their customers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$2,090,000	$2,132,000

{ Exemptions }

89. Purchases by Nonprofit Electric Cooperatives

This exemption allows nonprofit electric cooperatives to purchase tangible property without the payment of sales tax. The purpose of this exemption is to assist in providing electrical-utility service to rural areas, since investor-owned utility companies are not allowed a comparable exemption.

Legal Citation
R.S. 12:425

Origin
Acts 1940, No. 266, amended by Acts 1968, No. 105

Effective Date
July 21, 1940

Beneficiaries
Rural electric cooperatives

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$1,457,000	$1,486,000

{ Exemptions }

90. Purchases by a Public Trust

This exemption allows bulk purchases of materials, supplies, vehicles, and equipment by a public trust free of general sales tax. The purchases must be made on behalf of the public trust. The purpose of this exemption is to provide assistance to public entities.

Legal Citations
R.S. 38:2212.4

Origin
Acts 1989, No. 780 (Redesignated from R.S. 38:2212.3 to R.S. 38:2212.4 pursuant to Acts 1999 No. 768.)

Effective Date
July 9, 1989

Beneficiaries
Public trusts

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

91. Sales by State-Owned Domed Stadiums and Baseball Facilities

This exemption allows tax-free sales to be made within state-owned domed stadiums with a seating capacity of at least 70,000 or has a seating capacity of at least 12,500 located in a parish with population of between 185,000 and 250,000, or any open baseball site that has a seating capacity of at least 10,000 and has a professional sports franchise that participates in Class Triple-A professional baseball. This exemption covers sales of souvenirs and refreshments, parking fees, and guided tours. This exemption does not extend to sales of tangible personal property through trade shows or similar events. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to qualifying stadiums.

Legal Citations
R.S. 39:467

Origin
Acts 1985, No. 2, amended by Acts 2005, No. 391; Acts 2009, No. 464 amended by Acts 2016, 2nd Ex. Session, No. 13

Effective Date
May 23, 1985

Beneficiaries
Certain state-owned domed stadiums and baseball sites and the vendors operating within them

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$124,000	$126,000

{ Exemptions }

92. Sales by Certain Publicly-Owned Facilities

This exemption allows tax-free sales by certain publicly-owned facilities. This exemption applies to any qualified facility owned by any state or local subdivision. In order to qualify, the local taxing authorities must provide a similar exemption from all local sales taxes. The exemption covers sales of souvenirs and refreshments, parking fees, and guided tours. The exemption does not extend to sales of tangible personal property through trade shows or similar events. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to qualifying facilities.

Legal Citations
R.S. 39:468

Origin
Acts 1985, No. 2, amended by Acts 2016, 2nd Ex. Session, No. 13

Effective Date
May 23, 1985

Beneficiaries
Certain publicly-owned facilities and the vendors operating within them

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$712,000	$727,000

93. Boats, Vessels, and Other Water Craft as Demonstrators

This exemption adds new boats, vessels, and other water craft to the sales tax exemption for demonstrators. It allows new and used boat dealers to remove boats, vessels, and other water craft from inventory for demonstration purposes without being subject to the general sales tax. To qualify for the exemption, the boat, vessel, or watercraft must be registered in the dealer's name and must not be used on more than 6 consecutive days or more than 12 days in any calendar month.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:303(D)(1), R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(i) & (H)

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 442, amended by Acts 2019, No. 102

Effective Date
July 1, 2009

Beneficiaries
Boat and other water craft dealers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimate fiscal effect is negligible.

{ Exemptions }

94. Purchases of Off-Road Vehicles by Certain Buyers Domiciled in Another State

This exemption allows purchasers to purchase off-road vehicles without paying sales or use tax. The purchaser must submit proof that they are domiciled in another state and provide a signed affidavit that tax has been paid or will be paid on the off-road vehicle in the state in which they are domiciled within 60 days after the date of purchase or delivery, whichever is later. This exemption only applies if the state in which the buyer is domiciled also provides a similar exemption.

Legal Citation
R.S.47:303(E)(1), R.S. 47:304(A), R.S. 47:305.56

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 291

Effective Date
October 7, 2007

Beneficiaries
Purchasers of off-road vehicles who are domiciled in another state that provides a similar exemption

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

95. Sales of Farm Products Direct from the Farm

This exemption allows the tax-free sale of livestock, poultry, and other farm products if sold directly by the producer. This exemption includes sales by farmers, livestock producers, nurserymen, and other producers of farm products. Most sales by qualified producers are to wholesalers, but some producers sell their products directly to the consumer. The purpose of this exemption is to relieve the producer of the burden for charging and remitting sales tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(A)(1)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Producers of farm products

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$5,897,000	$6,015,000

{ Exemptions }

96. Livestock Sold at Market and Racehorses Claimed at Races in Louisiana

This exemption allows for the tax-free purchase of livestock sold at public sales sponsored by breeders' or registry associations or livestock auction markets. This exemption also applies to racehorses entered in races and claimed (sold) at any meet held in Louisiana. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to the breeders' association, registry associations, racetracks, and public sales of livestock.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(A)(2)

Origin
Acts 1979, No. 796

Effective Date
September 7, 1979

Beneficiaries
Racetracks and breeding and registry associations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$40,000	$41,000

97. Feed and Feed Additives for Animals Held for Business Purposes

This exemption allows tax-free sales of feed and feed additives for the purpose of sustaining animals primarily for business use. The exemption does not apply to food for pets or hunting dogs. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial relief from the use tax imposed on feed for animals held for business purposes.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(A)(4)(a)

Origin
Acts 1986, No. 677

Effective Date
August 30, 1986

Beneficiaries
Persons or companies that feed animals for business use

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$1,573,000	$1,604,000

{ Exemptions }

98. Materials Used in the Production or Harvesting of Crawfish

This exemption allows tax-free sales of materials, supplies, equipment, fuel, and related items, other than vessels, when used in the production or harvesting of crawfish. This exemption is not limited to commercial farmers. The exemption includes a good faith clause that requires the vendor to use due care when accepting this exemption certificate. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to crawfish farmers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(A)(5)(a)

Origin
Acts 1987, No. 364; Acts 2009, No. 455

Effective Date
September 1, 1987

Beneficiaries
Producers and harvesters of crawfish

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$133,000	$136,000

99. Bait and Feed Used in the Production or Harvesting of Crawfish

This exemption allows tax-free sales of bait and feed when used in the production or harvesting of crawfish. This exemption is not limited to commercial farmers. The exemption includes a good faith clause that requires the vendor to use due care when accepting this exemption certificate. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to crawfish farmers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(A)(5)(b)

Origin
Acts 1987, No. 364; Acts 2009, No. 455

Effective Date
September 1, 1987

Beneficiaries
Producers and harvesters of crawfish

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$474,000	$484,000

{ Exemptions }

100. Materials Used in the Production or Harvesting of Catfish

This exemption allows tax-free sales of materials, supplies, equipment, fuel, bait, and related items, other than vessels, when used in the production or harvesting of catfish. This exemption is not limited to commercial farmers. The exemption includes a good faith clause that requires the vendor to use due care when accepting this exemption certificate. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to catfish farmers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(A)(6)

Origin
Acts 1988, No. 948

Effective Date
September 1, 1988

Beneficiaries
Producers and harvesters of catfish

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$36,000	$37,000

101. Farm Products Produced and Used by the Farmer

This exemption allows farmers and their families to consume the products, grown primarily to be sold, without paying a use tax. The exemption applies to livestock, poultry, and agricultural products. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to farmers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(B)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Farmers and their families

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$8,460,000	$8,629,000

{ Exemptions }

102. Sales of Gasoline (not subject to motor fuels tax)

This exemption allows the sale of gasoline to be exempt when sold in Louisiana. La. Const. Art. VII §27 extends an exclusion for gasoline sold that has been subject to a Louisiana road use tax [See Number 208, Sales Tax Section]. This exemption exempts gasoline sold when the road use tax has not been levied. The purpose of this exemption is to reduce the tax due by consumers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(a)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Consumers of gasoline for off-road use

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

103. Sales of Steam - Nonresidential

This exemption allows the tax-free sale of steam. The purpose of this exemption is to provide tax relief to industrial users of steam.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(b)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Industrial users of steam

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to a 2% state sales tax rate for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 105, sales tax section.

{ Exemptions }

104. Steam Used in Processing of Raw Agricultural Product

This exemption allows the tax free purchase of steam produced through the processing of a raw agricultural product used in a facility predominately and directly engaged in the processing of an agricultural product, by a manufacturer as defined in R.S. 47:301(3)(i)(ii)(bb) based on being assigned a North American Industry Classification System Code within the agricultural, forestry, fishing, and hunting Sector 11.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(b)

Origin
Act 2018, 3rd Ex. Session, No. 1

Effective Date
July 1, 2018

Beneficiaries
Manufacturers assigned a NAICS Sector code of 11

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

105. Sales of Water - Nonresidential

This exemption allows the tax-free sale of water sold other than in containers. The purpose of this exemption is to benefit the nonresidential users of water utility services.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(c)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Nonresidential users of water utility services

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to a 2% state sales tax rate for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$4,567,000	$4,658,000

{ Exemptions }

106. Sales of Electric Power or Energy - Nonresidential

This exemption allows the tax free sale of electric power or energy and any materials or energy sources used to fuel the generation of electric power for resale or used by an industrial manufacturing plant for self-consumption or cogeneration. As the sale of electricity for residential use is constitutionally protected, this exemption benefits the non-residential users of electrical utility services.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(d)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9, amended by Acts 1980, No. 159; Acts 1984, No. 183

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Industrial users of electric power or energy

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to a 2% state sales tax rate for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$144,536,000	$147,426,000

107. Sale and Purchase of Electricity for Use in Production Activity of Stripper Wells

This exemption allows the tax-free sale and purchase of electricity as provided in R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(d) for use in production activity subject to the payment of state severance tax on production from a stripper well pursuant to R.S. 47:633(7)(c)(i) and (ii)(aa) and (bb).

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(d)

Origin
Act 2018, 3rd Ex. Session, No. 1

Effective Date
July 1, 2018

Beneficiaries
Producers with wells certified as stripper wells used in the production of oil

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

{ Exemptions }

108. Sales of Fertilizers and Containers to Farmers

This exemption allows tax-free sales of fertilizers and containers for farm products if sold directly to the commercial farmer. Fertilizers and containers are exempt as a resale item under R.S. 47:301(10)(a). The purpose of this exemption is to clarify that fertilizers and containers are not taxable as a raw material.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(f)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Commercial farmers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 124, sales tax section.

109. Sales of Natural Gas - Nonresidential

This exemption allows tax-free sales of natural gas. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to nonresidential consumers of natural gas.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(g)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9, amended by Acts 1985, No. 258; Acts 1990, Act 476

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Nonresidential consumers of natural gas

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to a 2% state sales tax rate for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 106, sales tax section.

{ Exemptions }

110. Energy Sources Used as Boiler Fuel, Except Refinery Gas

This provision allows an exemption for all energy sources to be used as boiler fuel, except refinery gas. The use of residual or byproducts created or derived from the processing of a raw material would be excluded from the sales tax only when used by the producer. The purpose of this exemption is to provide a benefit to industries utilizing boilers in their operations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(h)

Origin
Acts 1973, Ex. Sess., No. 13, amended by Acts 1996, No. 29; Acts 1998, No. 21; Acts 2000, No. 28; Acts 2002, No. 4

Effective Date
January 1, 1974

Comparable Provision
R.S.47:301(18)(d)(ii)

Beneficiaries
Any business that uses an energy source as a boiler fuel, except residual or byproducts or refinery gas

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to a 2% state sales tax rate for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 106, sales tax section.

111. Trucks, Automobiles, and New Aircraft Removed from Inventory for Use as Demonstrators

This exemption allows dealers of new trucks, new automobiles, new aircraft, and new motorcycles withdrawn from stock or kept in a dealer's inventory by a factory authorized dealer to be used as a demonstrator. This exemption also allows new or used motor vehicle dealers of used trucks and used automobiles withdrawn from stock or kept in dealer's inventory to be used as a demonstrator. Demonstrator units are required to be on the dealers' premises during regular business hours to qualify for the exemption. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to truck, automobile, motorcycle and aircraft dealers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(i)

Origin
Acts 1962, No. 182, amended by Acts 1974, No. 186; Acts 1987, No. 847; Acts 2019, No. 102

Effective Date
August 1, 1962

Beneficiaries
Truck, automobile, and aircraft dealers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect of this exemption.

{ Exemptions }

112. Orthotic and Prosthetic Devices

This exemption allows tax-free sales of orthotic devices, including prescription eyeglasses, contact lenses, hearing aids, prosthetic, wheelchairs and wheelchair lifts when prescribed by physicians, optometrists or licensed chiropractors for personal consumption or use. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to persons requiring these types of devices.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(k)(i)

Origin
Acts 1973, Ex. Sess. No. 13, amended by Acts 1974, No. 186 and 627; Acts 2007, No. 463; Acts 2015, No. 468

Effective Date
January 1, 1974

Beneficiaries
Persons requiring orthotic and prosthetic devices, eyeglasses, contact lenses and wheelchairs

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$5,239,000	$5,344,000

113. Ostomy, Colostomy, Ileostomy, and Other Appliance Devices

This exemption allows tax-free sales of ostomy, ileostomy, colostomy devices and any other appliance including catheters or any related items which is required as the result of any surgical procedure by which an artificial opening is created in the human body for the elimination of natural waste. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to persons requiring these types of devices.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(l)

Origin
Acts 1979, No. 145

Effective Date
January 1, 1986

Beneficiaries
Persons requiring ostomy, colostomy, ileostomy and other such devices

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

{ Exemptions }

114. Patient Aids for Home Use When Prescribed by a Physician

This exemption allows tax-free sales of patient aids prescribed by a physician or a licensed chiropractor for home use. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to persons requiring these types of devices.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(m)

Origin
Acts 1974, No. 186, amended by Acts 1985, No. 901

Effective Date
January 1, 1975

Beneficiaries
Persons requiring patient aids that are prescribed by a physician or licensed chiropractor

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

115. Medical Devices Used by Patients Under the Supervision of a Physician

This exemption allows tax-free sales of medical devices used exclusively by the patient in the medical treatment of various diseases. It also includes medical devices administered exclusively to the patient by a physician, nurse, or other health care professional or health care facility in the medical treatment of various diseases under the supervision of and prescribed by a licensed physician. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial relief to persons requiring medical treatment of various diseases.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(s)

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 38

Effective Date
June 24, 1998

Beneficiaries
Persons requiring medical treatment of various diseases

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$17,767,000	$18,122,000

{ Exemptions }

116. Restorative Materials Used by Dentists

This exemption allows tax-free sales of restorative materials utilized by or prescribed by dentists in the treatment of dental or health care diseases. It includes all orthotic devices, prosthetic devices, prostheses and all dental devices used exclusively by the patient or administered exclusively to the patient by a dentist or dental hygienist in connection with dental or health care treatment. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial relief to persons requiring dental treatment of various diseases.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(t)

Origin
Acts 1991, No. 1065, amended by Acts 2002, No. 72

Effective Date
January 1, 1992

Beneficiaries
Persons requiring dental treatment

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$488,000	$498,000

117. Adaptive Driving Equipment and Motor Vehicle Modification

This provision allows for the tax-free purchase of adaptive driving equipment and modifications to motor vehicles when prescribed by a physician, a licensed chiropractor, or a driver rehabilitation specialist licensed by the state. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to persons requiring special driving equipment.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(u)

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 37

Effective Date
June 24, 1998

Beneficiaries
Persons requiring specialized driving equipment

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$199,000	$203,000

{ Exemptions }

118. Sales of Food by Certain Institutions

This exemption allows tax-free sales of food to staff and students of educational institutions, the staff and patients of hospitals and mental institutions and boarders in rooming houses, and similar institutions if the facility does not serve food to the general public and the meals are consumed on the premises. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial relief to the staff and patients/boarders of certain institutions. In 2013, the statute was amended to exempt the sales of meals to the staff and residents of nursing homes, adult residential care providers, and continuing care retirement communities.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:305(D)(2)

Origin
Acts 1973 Ex. Sess., No. 13, amended by Acts 2009, No. 473; Acts 2013, No. 271

Effective Date
January 1, 1974

Beneficiaries
Certain institutions

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$957,000	$976,000

119. Sales of Bakery Products for Home Consumption

This exemption allows the sale of bakery products sold for consumption in the home to be tax free. The exemption applies whether the sale of the bakery product occurs in grocery stores, bakeries or donut shops that have facilities for consumption of food on the premises. The purpose of this exemption is to allow Louisiana donut shops to be competitive with other food for home consumption dealers.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:305(D)(3)(b)

Origin
Acts 2015, No. 102

Effective Date
July 1, 2015

Beneficiaries
Louisiana donut shops

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

120. Fees Paid by Radio and Television Broadcasters for the Rights to Broadcast Film, Video, and Tapes

This exemption allows the tax-free sale of the rights to broadcast copyrighted material. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to broadcasters.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(F)

Origin
Acts 1972, No. 234

Effective Date
July 26, 1972

Beneficiaries
Radio and television broadcasters

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

121. Kidney Dialysis Machines, Parts, and Supplies for Home Use When Prescribed by a Physician

This exemption allows the tax-free purchase or rental of kidney dialysis machines, parts, and supplies prescribed by a physician for home use. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to persons requiring the use of a kidney dialysis machine

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305(G)

Origin
Act 1975, No. 200

Effective Date
September 12, 1975

Beneficiaries
Persons requiring kidney dialysis machines, parts, and supplies that are prescribed by a physician

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

{ Exemptions }

122. Sales of 50-Ton Vessels and New Component Parts and Sales of Certain Materials and Services to Vessels Operating in Interstate Commerce

This exemption allows the purchase of materials, equipment, and machinery that become component parts of ships, vessels, and barges with a 50-ton and over load displacement and the sale of qualifying ships, vessels, and barges to be exempt from sales tax. Drilling ships and barges are also exempt. This exemption also allows ships or vessels operating exclusively in foreign or interstate coastwise commerce to purchase materials and supplies, repair services, and laundry services tax free. The purpose of this exemption is to make Louisiana boat builders and boat-service businesses competitive with similar companies in other states.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.1

Origin
Acts 1959, No. 51, amended by Acts 2002, No. 40 and 41; Acts 2006 1st ext. sess., No. 34

Effective Date
June 29, 1959

Beneficiaries
Builders of 50 ton and over ships, vessels, and barges and owners of ships, vessels and barges that operate in foreign or interstate commerce

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$21,444,000	$21,873,000

123. Sales of Insulin

This exemption allows tax-free sales of nonprescription insulin when used by consumers. Insulin when prescribed by a physician is excluded from tax under the Art. VII, Sec. 2.2 of the Louisiana Constitution. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to persons requiring insulin.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.2

Origin
Acts 1974, No. 183

Effective Date
January 1, 1975

Beneficiaries
Persons requiring insulin

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 or FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

124. Sales of Seeds for Planting Crops

This exemption allows the tax-free sales of seeds to commercial farmers. Commercial farmers include those who grow crops for sale, as well as those who grow crops for livestock, poultry, fish, and dairy animals. Seeds purchased by commercial farmers were already exempt as a raw material under R.S.47:301(10)(e). The purpose of this exemption is to clarify that seeds are not taxable.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.3

Origin
Acts 1960, No. 427

Effective Date
July 27, 1960

Duplicate Provision
R.S. 47:301(10)(e)

Beneficiaries
Commercial farmers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$17,270,000	$17,615,000

125. Sales of Admission Tickets by Little Theater Organizations

This exemption allows the tax-free sale of Little Theater organization tickets. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to qualifying theater organizations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.6

Origin
Acts 1962, No. 226

Effective Date
August 1, 1962

Beneficiaries
Little Theater organizations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$21,000	$21,000

{ Exemptions }

126. Tickets to Musical Performances by Nonprofit Musical Organizations

This exemption allows the tax-free sales of tickets from Louisiana-domiciled symphony organizations for the presentation of a musical performance. This exemption does not include performances given by symphony organizations domiciled in any other state or any performance intended to yield a profit to the promoter. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to nonprofit symphony organizations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.7

Origin
Acts 1963, No. 124

Effective Date
July 1, 1963

Beneficiaries
Louisiana nonprofit symphony organizations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$16,000	$16,000

127. Sales of Pesticides for Agricultural Purposes

This exemption allows the tax-free sale to a commercial farmer of pesticides for agricultural purposes. This exemption covers any preparation used in the control of insects, plant life, fungus, or any pest detrimental to agricultural crops, including the control of animal pests or diseases. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to producers of agricultural products.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.8

Origin
Acts 1964, No. 79

Effective Date
July 29, 1964

Beneficiaries
Producers of agricultural products

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$2,008,000	$2,048,000

{ Exemptions }

128. Rentals of Motion Picture Film to Commercial Theaters

This exemption allows commercial theaters to rent motion picture films exempt from sales tax. Most commercial theaters have changed their operations by obtaining films through joint ventures, which would not qualify for this exemption. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to commercial theaters.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.9

Origin
Acts 1964, No. 27

Effective Date
July 29, 1964

Beneficiaries
Commercial theaters

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

129. Property Purchased for Exclusive Use Outside the State

This exemption allows tangible personal property purchased within or imported into Louisiana for first use exclusively beyond the territorial limits of Louisiana to be free from the sales tax. Tangible personal property that is purchased or imported tax free and later returned to Louisiana for use for a taxable purpose will be subject to the Louisiana use tax at the time it is returned. "Use for a taxable purpose" with regards to this exemption, does not include transportation beyond the territorial limit or back, repairs, modifications or fabrications and storing for first use offshore beyond the territorial limits of any state. Charges for repairs in Louisiana to tangible personal property for use in offshore areas are taxable except those described in R.S. 47:305(I).

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.10

Origin
Acts 1964, No. 172, amended by Acts 2005, No. 457

Effective Date
July 29, 1964

Beneficiaries
Businesses who purchase tangible personal property within Louisiana and use the property in the offshore area

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$25,653,000	$26,166,000

{ Exemptions }

130. Additional Tax Levy on Contracts Entered into Prior to and Within 90 Days of Tax Levy

This exemption allows lump-sum contracts entered into within 90 days prior to a new tax levy to be exempt from the new tax levy. This exemption also allows contracts entered into within 90 days after a new tax levy is in effect to be exempt from that tax levy if the contracts involve contractual obligations undertaken prior to the effective date. The purpose of this exemption is to offer financial protection to contractors who enter into contracts based upon existing tax levies. Effective June 14, 2017, the statute was amended to include unit price, fixed fee and guaranteed maximum price contracts.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.11

Origin
Acts 1970, No. 7, amended by Acts 2017, No. 209

Effective Date
July 29, 1970

Beneficiaries
Lump-sum, unit price, fixed fee, and guaranteed maximum price contractors

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to a 4% state sales tax rate for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$51,000	$52,000

131. Admissions to Entertainment by Domestic Nonprofit Charitable, Educational, and Religious Organizations

This exemption allows admissions to events sponsored by domestic nonprofit charitable, educational, and religious organizations to be exempt from sales tax. The funds raised, except for necessary expenses, must be used for the purposes for which the event was organized. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to qualifying organizations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.13

Origin
Acts 1971, No. 125

Effective Date
June 28, 1971

Beneficiaries
Domestic nonprofit groups

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$90,000	$92,000

{ Exemptions }

132. Sales of Tangible Personal Property at or Admissions to Events Sponsored by Certain Nonprofit Groups

This exemption allows sales of tangible personal property at or admissions, and parking fees to certain events sponsored by nonprofit domestic, civic, educational, charitable, fraternal, or religious organizations, to be exempt from sales tax. All funds from the event, except necessary expenses, must be used for educational, charitable, religious, or historical restoration purposes. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to qualifying organizations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.14(A)(1)(a)

Origin
Acts 1973, No. 89, amended by Acts 1991, No. 533 and 930

Effective Date
July 2, 1973

Beneficiaries
Qualifying nonprofit organizations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$1,834,000	$1,871,000

133. Sales of Newspapers by Religious Organizations

This exemption allows religious organizations to sell newspapers without the collection of the general sales tax provided the charge for the newspaper does not exceed publication costs. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to religious organizations. These newspapers would be eligible for the exclusion under R.S. 47:301(16)(p).

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.14(A)(1)(a)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 39

Effective Date
June 7, 1994.

Beneficiaries
Qualifying religious organizations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

134. Sales by Thrift Shops on Military Installations

This exemption allows sales by thrift shops located on military installations to be eligible for the exemption provided for sales at events sponsored by nonprofit domestic charitable organizations. For purposes of this exemption, the sales by the thrift shops constitute an event. The beneficiaries of this exemption are the customers of the thrift shops. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to customers who shop at thrift shops on military bases.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.14(A)(4)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 22

Effective Date
June 7, 1994

Beneficiaries
Customers of thrift shops located on military installations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 54, sales tax section.

135. Sales to Nonprofit Literacy Organizations

This exemption allows nonprofit literacy organizations that comply with the court order from the Dodd Brumfield decision and Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code to purchase tangible personal property and taxable services free of the general sales tax. The exemption is limited to purchases of books, workbooks, computer software, films, videos, and audio tapes. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to qualifying organizations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.14(A)(5)

Origin
Acts 2002, No. 27

Effective Date
July 1, 2002

Beneficiaries
Qualifying nonprofit literacy organizations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

136. Sales or Purchases by Blind Persons Operating Small Businesses

This exemption allows blind persons who sell or purchase tangible personal property in the operation of a small business to be exempt from sales tax. The purpose of this exemption is to relieve blind persons of the burden of collecting and reporting sales tax collections.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.15(A)

Origin
Acts 1973, No. 61

Effective Date
July 2, 1973

Beneficiaries
Blind persons operating a business

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 137, sales tax section.

137. Purchases by Certain Organizations that Promote Training for the Blind

This exemption allows organizations that provide training for the blind and receive at least 75 percent of the organizations' funding from public funds to purchase goods and services free of the general sales tax. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to blind organizations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.15(B)

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 26

Effective Date
August 15, 1994

Beneficiaries
Qualifying organizations for the blind

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

{ Exemptions }

138. Cable Television Installation and Repair Services

This exemption allows installation charges and repairs to hardware to be exempt from sales tax. This exemption was not necessary, as cable installation charges are a nontaxable service and repair services are performed on immovable equipment and are not subject to taxation. The purpose of this exemption is to clarify that cable television installation and repair services are not subject to the tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.16

Origin
Acts 1974, No. 593

Effective Date
July 31, 1974

Beneficiaries
Television cable companies and their subscribers, if these charges were subject to tax

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Installation charges and charges for repairs to immovable property are not taxable. The estimated fiscal effect for these transactions is negligible.

139. Receipts from Coin-Operated Washing and Drying Machines in Commercial Laundromats

This exemption allows receipts from coin-operated washing and drying machines to be exempt from sales tax if the machines are located in a commercial laundromat. The purpose of this exemption was to provide financial relief to commercial laundromats who were unable to collect sales tax rate increases from their customers. In 1996, the courts ruled that the revenue from coin-operated washing and drying machines were not subject to sales tax as a taxable service of cleaning.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.17

Origin
Acts 1975, No. 423

Effective Date
September 12, 1975

Beneficiaries
Commercial coin-operated laundromats

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Courts have ruled that these receipts are not taxable. Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$217,000	$221,000

{ Exemptions }

140. Outside Gate Admissions and Parking Fees at Fairs, Festivals, and Expositions

This exemption allows certain gate admissions and parking fees to fairs, festivals, and expositions sponsored by Louisiana chartered nonprofit organizations to be exempt from sales tax. This exemption does not apply to any event intended to yield a profit to the promoter or any individual contracted to provide services or equipment for the event. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to qualifying nonprofit organizations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.18

Origin
Acts 1975, No. 824

Effective Date
September 12, 1975

Beneficiaries
Nonprofit organizations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

141. Lease or Rental of Certain Vessels in Mineral Production

This exemption allows the vessels leased or rented for use offshore beyond the territorial limits of Louisiana for the production of oil, gas, sulphur, and other minerals to be exempt from sales tax. This exemption applies to production companies and their service companies. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to the mineral-production industry.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.19

Origin
Acts 1975, No. 818

Effective Date
September 12, 1975

Beneficiaries
Production companies and the company providing services to them

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$1,337,000	$1,363,000

{ Exemptions }

142. Purchases of Supplies, Fuels, and Repair Services for Boats Used by Commercial Fishermen

This exemption allows commercial fishermen to purchase tax-free materials, supplies, repair services, and fuel for the maintenance or operation of boats. Fishermen must apply for a license with the Department of Revenue. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to commercial fishermen.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.20(A)

Origin
Acts 1975, No. 811; Acts 2009, No. 446

Effective Date
September 12, 1975

Beneficiaries
Licensed commercial fishermen

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$666,000	$679,000

143. Certain Seafood-Processing Facilities

This exemption allows qualifying processors to purchase materials, supplies, and repair services exempt from the general sales tax. This exemption applies only to processing facilities that process seafood from vessels owned, leased, or contracted exclusively to the facility. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to qualifying facilities.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.20(C)

Origin
Acts 1991, No. 896

Effective Date
September 6, 1991

Beneficiaries
Qualifying seafood processing facilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

144. Certain Purchases by Student Farmers

This exemption allows student farmers to purchase feed and feed additives for the purpose of sustaining livestock, along with seeds or plants to produce food used for human or livestock consumption. Student farmers may also purchase fertilizer to be used to produce food for consumption by humans or livestock without payment of the sales tax. A student farmer is an individual under age 23 who is enrolled in a Future Farmers of America chapter or program established by the National Future Farmers of America organization, or a 4-H Club or program established by 4-H, or any student agriculture program similar to the previously listed organizations and under the direction of an agricultural educator, advisor, or club leader. The purpose of this exemption is to encourage student farming and agricultural education.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.24

Origin
Acts 2019, No. 199

Effective Date
January 1, 2020

Beneficiaries
Student farmers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use tax for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect of this exemption because there is no way of knowing how many individuals will qualify.

145. First $50,000 of the Sales Price of Certain Farm Equipment and Attachments

This provision exempts the first $50,000 of the sales price on qualifying farm equipment. Such items include: rubber-tired farm tractors, cane harvesters, combines and cane loaders. Effective October 1, 2017, polyroll tubing for commercial farm irrigation was added to the statute. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to agricultural producers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.25

Origin
Acts 1978, No. 638, amended by Acts 1979, No. 787; Acts 1982, No. 167; Acts 1985, No. 836; Acts 2017, No. 424

Effective Date
September 8, 1978

Beneficiaries
Producers of agricultural products

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$4,834,000	$4,930,000

{ Exemptions }

146. New Vehicles Furnished by a Dealer for Driver-Education Programs

This exemption allows new-car dealers to withdraw new vehicles from inventory for use by secondary schools, colleges, or public school boards in accredited driver-education programs without payment of the sales tax. The purpose of this exemption is to encourage new-car dealers to donate the use of vehicles to schools for driver-education programs.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.26

Origin
Acts 1978, No. 507

Effective Date
January 1, 1979

Beneficiaries
Schools using the vehicles and the new-car dealers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

147. Sales of Gasohol (not subject to motor fuels tax)

This exemption allows the sale of gasohol to be exempt when sold in Louisiana. The alcohol used in the gasohol must be produced, fermented, and distilled in Louisiana. La. Const. art. VII, §27 provides a sales tax exclusion for gasoline sold that has been subject to a Louisiana road use tax (See number 208, Sales Tax Section). This exemption exempts only gasohol sold where the road use tax has not been levied. The purpose of this exemption is to reduce the tax paid by consumers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.28

Origin
Acts 1979, No. 793

Effective Date
September 7, 1979

Beneficiaries
Consumers of gasohol for off-road use

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 102, sales tax section.

{ Exemptions }

148. Construction Materials and Operating Supplies for Certain Nonprofit Retirement Centers

This exemption allows for the tax-free purchase of construction materials and operating supplies for certain nonprofit retirement centers owned or operated by any public trust authority or incorporated not-for-profit organization. The retirement center must serve as a multipurpose facility that offers unsupervised living units, supervised nursing-home facilities, and intermediate health care. The purpose of this exemption is to encourage a new concept in the care of the elderly.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.33

Origin
Acts 1981, No. 876

Effective Date
September 11, 1981

Beneficiaries
Nonprofit multipurpose retirement centers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

149. Leases of Motor Vehicles for Re-Lease or Re-Rent by Qualified Lessors

This exemption allows the tax-free purchase of motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers used exclusively for leases or rentals.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.36

Origin
Acts 1982, No. 415, amended by Acts 1984, No. 539; Acts 1985, No. 847; Acts 1991, No. 495

Effective Date
September 10, 1982

Beneficiaries
Louisiana rental dealers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 or FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

150. Sales of Certain Fuels Used for Farm Purposes

This exemption allows the tax-free purchase of diesel fuel, butane, propane, and other liquefied petroleum gases for farm use. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to commercial farmers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.37

Origin
Acts 1982, No. 820, amended by Acts 1985, No. 511 and No. 621

Effective Date
January 1, 1983

Beneficiaries
Commercial farmers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$10,399,000	$10,607,000

151. Sales or Purchases by Certain Sheltered Workshops or Supported Employment Providers

This exemption allows certain sheltered workshops for persons with intellectual disabilities and supported employment providers to sell and purchase tax free. The sheltered workshop must be used as a day developmental training center and licensed by the Department of Children and Family Services. A supported employment provider is a nonprofit organization providing gainful, competitive, integrated employment, training, and rehabilitation services for individuals with disabilities in compliance with a central nonprofit agency for disabled individuals. In Fiscal Years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021, any sheltered workshop transitioning to a model of gainful, competitive, integrated employment, training and rehabilitation services of disabled individuals will be considered a supported employment provider.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.38, R.S. 39:1604.4

Origin
Acts 1982, No. 242, Amended by Acts 2019, No. 312

Effective Date
September 10, 1982

Beneficiaries
Qualifying sheltered workshops and supported employment providers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$31,000	$32,000

{ Exemptions }

152. Purchases of Certain Fuels for Private Residential Consumption

This exemption allows the tax-free purchase of butane, propane, and other liquefied petroleum goods used for private residential cooking and cleaning purposes. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to consumers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.39

Origin
Acts 1983, No. 654, amended by Acts 1985, No. 622

Effective Date
July 1, 1984

Beneficiaries
Residential consumers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$884,000	$902,000

153. Specialty Mardi Gras Items Purchased or Sold by Certain Organizations

This exemption originally allowed tax-free purchases of specialty items by carnival organizations and Louisiana domiciled nonprofit organizations. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to carnival and nonprofit organizations that sponsor Mardi Gras activities. This exemption was not protected by Act 1 of the 2018 Third Extraordinary Session and will be taxable at 4.45 percent until June 30, 2025.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.40

Origin
Acts 1985, No. 439, amended by Acts 2005, No. 410

Effective Date
September 6, 1985

Duplicate Provision
September 6, 1985

Beneficiaries
Carnival and nonprofit organizations

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

154. Purchases and Sales by Ducks Unlimited and Bass Life

This exemption allows Ducks Unlimited or Bass Life and their chapters to sell, purchase or rent items free from state and local sales tax. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to these organizations. This provision has a related exemption under R.S. 47:305.43 which exempts certain transactions with nonprofit groups whose purpose is to conserve migratory waterfowl and fish.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.41

Origin
Acts 1985, No. 512, amended by Acts 1998, No. 28

Effective Date
July 12, 1985

Beneficiaries
Ducks Unlimited and Bass Life

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

155. Tickets to Dance, Drama, or Performing Arts Presentations by Certain Nonprofit Organizations

This exemption allows domestic nonprofit organizations that present dance, drama, or performing arts to sell tickets to performances exempt from sales tax. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to these nonprofit organizations.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.42

Origin
Acts 1985, No. 513

Effective Date
July 12, 1985

Beneficiaries
Nonprofit organizations engaged in promoting dance, drama, or performing arts

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 or FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

156. Purchases by and Sales by Certain Nonprofit Organizations Dedicated to the Conservation of Fish and Migratory Waterfowl

This exemption allows nonprofit organizations dedicated exclusively to the conservation of fish or the migratory waterfowl of the North American Continent and to the preservation and conservation of wetland habitat of such waterfowl to sell items free from the state and local sales tax if the proceeds are used in furtherance of the organization's exempt purpose. Qualifying organizations will also be allowed to purchase items free from the state and local sales tax. The exemption will not apply to any event intended to yield a profit to the promoter or to any individual contracted to provide services or equipment for the event. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to qualifying conservation groups. This provision has a related exemption under R.S. 47:305.41 which exempts certain transactions with Ducks Unlimited and Bass Life.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.43

Origin
Acts 1985, No. 835, amended by Acts 1998, No. 28

Effective Date
September 6, 1985

Beneficiaries
Qualifying organizations dedicated to fish and migratory North American waterfowl

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

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157. Raw Materials Used in the Printing Process

This exemption allows the tax-free purchase or sale of raw materials and certain other tangible personal property used to produce printed matter. This exemption applies to qualifying items manufactured by the printer or purchased from a contractor. The purpose of this exemption is to offer financial assistance to commercial printers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.44

Origin
Acts 1985, No. 847

Effective Date
July 23, 1985

Beneficiaries
Commercial printers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

158. Piggy-Back Trailers or Containers and Rolling Stock

This exemption allows the tax-free sale or lease of piggy-back trailers or containers and rolling stock. Per diem or car-hire charges are also exempted. Railroad companies and other operators of qualifying equipment are eligible for the exemption. Rail car leases are subject to the statutorily prescribed methods of taxation found in R.S. 47:301(4)(k) (see number 189, sales tax section). The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to railroads and other rail-car operators and piggy-back trailers. A similar exemption for rail rolling stock appears under R.S. 47:305.50(B).

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.45

Origin
Acts 1986, No. 476

Effective Date
July 1, 1986

Beneficiaries
Railroad companies and other operators of railroad transportation equipment

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 163, sales tax section.

159. Pharmaceutical Samples Distributed in Louisiana

This exemption allows pharmaceutical samples to be exempt from sales and use tax when they are distributed without charge to physicians, dentists, clinics, and hospitals. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to drug manufacturers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.47

Origin
Acts 1989, No. 383

Effective Date
June 30, 1989

Beneficiaries
Drug manufacturers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$25,000	$26,000

{ Exemptions }

160. Catalogs Distributed in Louisiana

This exemption allows free catalogs distributed in Louisiana to be exempt from sales and use tax. Prior to the exemption, the tax was due on mail-order catalogs, but only enforceable on companies with a business situs in Louisiana. This exemption puts in-state and out-of-state companies on the same basis. The purpose of this exemption was to provide financial assistance to mail-order companies, especially those with a Louisiana presence.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.49

Origin
Acts 1989, No. 796

Effective Date
September 3, 1989

Beneficiaries
Mail-order companies

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

161. Certain Trucks and Trailers Used 80 Percent in Interstate Commerce

This exemption allows the tax free purchase of trucks with a gross weight of 26,000 pounds or more and trailers, if the truck and trailer are to be used at least 80 percent of the time in interstate commerce and whose activities are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Transportation. For purposes of this exemption the terms "trucks" and "trailers" shall have the meanings ascribed to the terms truck, trailer, road tractor, semi-trailer, tandem truck, tractor, and truck-tractor in R.S. 47:451. The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to the owners of trucks operating in interstate commerce.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.50(A)(1)

Origin
Acts 1996, No. 8, amended by Acts 1998, No. 41; Acts 2000, No. 27; Acts 2002, No. 2; Acts 2007, No. 209

Effective Date
July 1, 1996

Beneficiaries
Purchasers of large trucks and trailers used 80 percent in interstate commerce

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$22,981,000	$23,441,000

{ Exemptions }

162. Certain Contract Carrier Buses Used 80 Percent in Interstate Commerce

This provision allows certain contract carrier buses used 80 percent of the time in interstate commerce to be exempt from sales and use tax. The bus must meet the definition in the exemption, which requires the bus to be a commercial vehicle with a minimum capacity of 35 passengers and have a minimum gross weight of 26,000 lbs. The purpose of this exclusion is to provide financial assistance to large contract carrier buses operating in interstate commerce.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.50(B)

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 41, amended by Acts 2000, No. 27; Acts 2002, No. 2

Effective Date
June 30, 1998

Beneficiaries
Purchasers of large contract carrier buses used 80 percent in interstate commerce

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

163. Rail Rolling Stock Sold or Leased in Louisiana

This provision allows a state and local sales and use tax exemption for rail rolling stock sold or leased in Louisiana.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.50(E)(1) See related exemption under R.S. 47:305.45.

Origin
Acts 1996, No. 36, amended by Acts 1998, No. 41; Acts 2005, No. 397

Effective Date
July 1, 1996

Sunset Date
June 30, 1998

Reestablished
July 1, 2005

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers who sell or lease rail rolling stock in Louisiana and their customers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$28,000	$28,000

{ Exemptions }

164. Rail Rolling Stock Repaired or Fabricated in Louisiana

This provision allows a state sales and use tax exemption for parts or services used in the fabrication, modification, or repair of rail rolling stock. A political subdivision may, by ordinance, provide that sales and use taxes imposed by the political subdivision shall not apply to the parts or service used in the fabrication, modification, or repair of rail rolling stock.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.50(E)(2)

Origin
Acts 1996, No. 36, amended by Acts 1998, No. 41; Acts 2005, No. 397

Effective Date
July 1, 1996

Sunset Date
June 30, 1998

Reestablished
July 1, 2005

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers who sell or lease rail rolling stock in Louisiana and their customers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$1,217,000	$1,241,000

165. Sales of Railroad Ties to Railroads for Use in Other States

This provision creates a sales tax exemption for railroad ties purchased by a railroad prior to long-term preservative treatment and installed into the railroad's track system outside the jurisdiction.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.50(F)

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 442

Effective Date
July 1, 2009

Beneficiaries
Railroads

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

{ Exemptions }

166. Utilities Used by Steelworks and Blast Furnaces

This provision allows utilities, including electricity, used by steelworks and blast furnaces to be exempt from sales tax. The facility must employee more than 125 full-time workers and is classified as code 331111 of the North American Industry Classification System to qualify. The purpose of this exemption is to provide an economic incentive for a steel mill to locate in Louisiana.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.51

Origin
Acts 1998, No. 28, amended by Acts 2001 1st Ex. Sess., No. 5; Acts 2002, No. 49; Acts 2004 1st Ex. Sess., No. 5; Acts 2009, No. 443

Effective Date
March 27, 2001

Beneficiaries
Any steel mill meeting the minimum requirements

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to a 2% state sales tax rate for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 106, sales tax section.

167. Sickle Cell Disease Organizations

This exclusion provides a state and local sales tax exemption for nonprofit organizations that were established prior to 1975 conducting comprehensive programs on sickle cell disease which includes but is not limited to free education, free testing, free counseling, and free prescriptions, transportation, and food packages for sickle cell patients. The organizations are required to obtain exemption certificates from the Department of Revenue.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.53

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 278

Effective Date
July 1, 2005

Beneficiaries
Sickle cell disease organizations and their customers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

168. Annual Louisiana Sales Tax Holiday

This exclusion provides for an exemption from the state sales tax on the first consecutive Friday and Saturday of August each year, on the first $2,500 of the purchase price of most individual items of tangible personal property. The exemption applies statewide to all consumer purchases of tangible personal property, other than vehicles subject to license and title and meals furnished for consumption on the premises, provided that the property is not for use in a business, trade, or profession.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.54

Origin
Acts 2005, 1st Ex. Session No. 9, amended by Acts 2007, No. 244

Effective Date
November 28, 2005

Beneficiaries
Individual consumers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

169. Sales of Original One-of-a-Kind Works of Art Sold in Certain Locations

This exemption allows the sale of original one-of-a-kind works of art from an established location within the boundaries of a cultural product district without any sales tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.57

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 298

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Purchasers of original one-of-a-kind works of art

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 or FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

170. Hurricane Preparedness Louisiana Sales Tax Holiday

This provision allows an exemption from the state sales and use tax from 12:01 a.m. on Saturday until 11:59 p.m. on Sunday during the last weekend in May of each year, on the first $1500 of the purchase price of certain hurricane preparedness items or supplies.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.58

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 429

Effective Date
June 30, 2007

Beneficiaries
Individuals purchasing hurricane preparedness items or supplies

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

171. Sales of Construction Materials to Habitat for Humanity, Fuller Center for Housing and Make it Right Foundation

This exemption allows Habitat for Humanity affiliates, Fuller Center for Housing covenant partners and the Make it Right Foundation to purchase construction supplies without the payment of sales or use tax when the materials are intended for use in constructing new residential dwellings in this state.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.59

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 430, amended by Acts 2009, No. 464; Acts 2011, No. 385

Effective Date
October 1, 2007 on purchases by Habitat for Humanity; July 1, 2009 on purchases by Fuller Center for Housing; and July 1, 2012 for purchases by Make it Right Foundation

Beneficiaries
Habitat for Humanity, Fuller Center for Housing and Make it Right Foundation

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

172. Purchase of Certain Water Conservation Equipment for Use in the Sparta Groundwater Conservation District

This provision allows for the purchase of certain water conservation equipment for use within the Sparta Groundwater Conservation District without the payment of sales or use tax. Prior to application for an exemption certificate, the applicant must receive certification from the Commissioner of Conservation that the equipment qualifies as water conservation equipment.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.61

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 471

Effective Date
July 1, 2007

Beneficiaries
Purchasers of equipment, certified by the Commissioner of Conservation as water conservation equipment and used in the Sparta Groundwater District

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

173. Second Amendment Sales Tax Holiday

This provision creates a three day sales tax holiday on consumer purchases of firearms, ammunition and hunting supplies for the first consecutive Friday through Sunday of September. The sales tax holiday is applicable to both state and local sales tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.62

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 453

Effective Date
July 9, 2009

Beneficiaries
Individuals purchasing firearms, ammunition and hunting supplies

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

174. Sales of Polyroll Tubing

This provision creates a state sales tax exemption for polyroll tubing used for commercial farm irrigation.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.63, R.S. 47:305.25(A)(6)

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 450, amended by Acts 2017, No. 378.

Effective Date
July 8, 2009

Duplicate Provision
R.S. 47:305.25(A)(6)

Beneficiaries
Commercial farmers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$181,000	$185,000

175. Purchase, Lease, or Repair of Certain Capital Equipment and Computer Software by Qualifying Radiation Therapy Treatment Centers

This provision creates a state sales tax exemption for the purchase, lease or repair of capital equipment or software used to operate capital equipment at qualifying radiation therapy centers. Local taxing authorities may elect to grant this exemption.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.64

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 450, amended by Acts 2011, No. 296; Acts 2017, No. 424.

Effective Date
July 1, 2009

Beneficiaries
Mary Bird Perkins Cancer Center, Biomedical Research Foundation, OncoLogics, Inc., Willis-Knighton Health Systems

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is negligible.

{ Exemptions }

176. Purchases of Construction Materials by Hands on New Orleans and Rebuilding Together New Covenant Partners

This provision creates a state and local sales tax exemption for the purchase of construction materials by Hands on New Orleans and Rebuilding Together New Orleans covenant partners. The materials purchased must be used for constructing, rehabilitating, or renovating residential dwellings in this state which were destroyed or damaged by Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita. The exemption is limited to no more than $500,000 in any calendar year.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.65

Origin
Acts 2009, No. 450

Effective Date
July 1, 2009

Beneficiaries
Hands on New Orleans and Rebuilding Together New Orleans Covenant Partners

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

177. Parish Councils on Aging

This provision creates a state sales and use tax exemption for the sixty-four nonprofit parish Councils on Aging located in the state which are supervised by the Office of Elderly Affairs of the Governor's Office. These organizations are dedicated to delivering state-approved services directly to senior citizens.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.66

Origin
Acts 2011, No. 53

Effective Date
October 1, 2011

Beneficiaries
Parish Councils on Aging

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$163,000	$166,000

{ Exemptions }

178. Purchases of Breastfeeding Items

This provision creates a state sales and use tax exemption for purchases of breast pumps and accessories, replacement parts, storage bags and accessories, and nursing bras.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.67

Origin
Acts 2011, No. 331

Effective Date
October 1, 2011

Beneficiaries
Purchasers of breastfeeding items

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

179. Purchases by the Fore!Kids Foundation

This provision creates a state sales and use tax exemption for the purchase, use, or rental of materials, services, property, and supplies by the Fore!Kids Foundation whose primary purpose is to fund children's service organizations from monies raised from golfing events.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.68

Origin
Acts 2011, No. 374

Effective Date
June 30, 2011

Beneficiaries
Fore!Kids Foundation

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

180. Sales of Construction Materials to the Make it Right Foundation

This exemption allows the Make it Right Foundation to purchase construction supplies without the payment of sales or use tax when the materials are intended for use in constructing new residential dwellings in this state.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.70

Origin
Acts 2011, No. 387

Effective Date
July 1, 2012

Beneficiaries
Make it Right Foundation

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

181. Sales of Construction Materials to the St. Bernard Project, Inc.

This provision allows the St. Bernard Project, Inc. to purchase construction supplies without the payment of sales or use tax when the materials are intended for use in rehabilitating existing residential dwellings or constructing new residential dwellings in this state.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.71

Origin
Acts 2012, No. 266

Effective Date
July 1, 2012

Beneficiaries
The St. Bernard Project, Inc.

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Exemptions }

182. Antique Airplanes Held by Private Collectors and not used for Commercial Purposes

This exemption allows the tax-free purchase of antique aircraft by collectors. Many of these sales are also exempted under the isolated or occasional sale provision of R.S. 47:301(10)(c) (See number 5, Sales Tax Section). The aircraft must be manufactured at least 25 years prior to the date of purchase. The purpose of this exemption was to provide financial assistance to antique aircraft collectors.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6001

Origin
Acts 1980, No. 567

Effective Date
September 12, 1980

Beneficiaries
Collectors of antique aircraft

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

183. Sale of Certain Antique Motor Vehicles

This exemption allows antique motor vehicles to be purchased without the payment of state and local sales and use tax. The antique motor vehicles must have been manufactured at least twenty-five years ago, not used for commercial purposes and valued in excess of $10,000 dollars. Qualifying antique motor vehicles are still subject to the $1,000.00 fee for the issuance of an antique license plate as provided in R.S. 47:463.8(B). The purpose of this exemption is to provide financial assistance to those who purchase antique motor vehicles.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:463.8(B)(1)(b)(ii), R.S. 47:6040

Origin
Acts 2019, No. 364

Effective Date
July 1, 2019

Beneficiaries
Collectors of antique motor vehicles

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use tax for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect of this exemption because there is no way of knowing how many individuals will qualify.

{ Alternate-Reporting Methods }

184. Certain Interchangeable Components; Optional Method to Determine

This alternate-reporting method allows importers or users of certain measurement-while-drilling equipment to store equipment in the state without paying the use tax due upon importation. Instead, taxes would be paid on ⅙ₒ of the total material cost of all equipment stored within Louisiana each month. The purpose of this method is to offer relief from use tax on equipment stored in Louisiana, but seldom used in this state.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(3)(d)

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 719

Effective Date
July 1, 1990

Beneficiaries
Companies that use certain measurement-while-drilling equipment

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This is an alternate reporting method, not an exemption, and will likely result in timing differences on taxes remitted. The estimated fiscal effect of this statute is $0.

185. Helicopters Leased for Use in the Extraction, Production, or Exploration for Oil, Gas, or Other Minerals

This alternate-reporting method allows the lease or rental of certain helicopters used in the extraction, production, and exploration of oil, gas, and other minerals to be considered a sale of tangible personal property with an extended period of time allowed to remit any taxes due.

Helicopters acquired through a lease, rental, lease-purchase, or similar transaction by a company involved in the extraction, production, or exploration for oil, gas, or other mineral qualify for this method. Helicopters used by companies providing service to qualifying companies also qualify for this alternate-reporting method. Qualifying companies do not pay sales tax on lease or rental payments, but remit the tax on the sales price in equal installments over the terms of the lease, rental, or lease-purchase contract.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:302.1

Origin
Acts 1984, No. 353

Effective Date
July 2, 1984

Beneficiaries
Companies involved in the extraction, production, or exploration for oil, gas, or other minerals

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This is an alternate reporting method, not an exemption, and will likely result in timing differences on taxes remitted. The estimated fiscal effect of this statute is $0.

{ Alternate-Reporting Methods }

186. Cash-Basis Sales Tax Reporting and Remitting for Health and Fitness Club Membership Contracts

This alternate-reporting method allows health clubs to report and remit sales taxes on a cash basis and to report the receipts net of any imputed interest or collection fees. The purpose of this alternate-reporting method is to relieve clubs from the taxes on unpaid membership contracts.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:303(F)

Origin
Acts 1985, No. 661, amended by Acts 1987, No. 379

Effective Date
September 30, 1985

Beneficiaries
Health and fitness clubs

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This is an alternate reporting method, not an exemption, and will likely result in timing differences on taxes remitted. The estimated fiscal effect of this statute is $0.

187. Cash-Basis Reporting Procedure for Rental and Lease Transactions

This alternative method of tax payment allows lessors of tangible personal property to report and remit sales tax due after payment is collected rather than in the period that the rental or lease occurred. The purpose of this alternate-reporting method is to relieve lessors from the taxes on unpaid rental fees. This method of tax payment allows the lessors to avoid the loss of sales taxes remitted on transactions that ultimately become bad debts.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:306(A)(2)

Origin
Acts 1985, No. 867

Effective Date
July 23, 1985

Beneficiaries
Lessors of property

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This is an alternate reporting method, not an exemption, and will likely result in timing differences on taxes remitted. The estimated fiscal effect of this statute is $0.

{ Alternate-Reporting Methods }

188. Collection from Interstate and Foreign Transportation Dealers

This alternative method of tax payment allows transportation companies operating in interstate and foreign transportation of passengers or property to remit taxes based upon the percentage of Louisiana miles to total miles. Pursuant to R.S. 47:306.2(B)(2) "Louisiana mileage" shall not include mileage in Louisiana that is a segment or part of a stream of trade, traffic, transportation, or movement of passengers or property between a point in this state and a point located offshore beyond the territorial limits of any state. R.S. 47:306.2(B)(1) also provides that a unit of transportation measurement other than mileage may be used if appropriate based on industry custom and type of transportation. Those transportation dealers registered under R.S. 47:306.1 on June 22, 2005, and who provide transportation between points in Louisiana and points offshore outside the territorial limits of any state during the sales and use tax period immediately preceding June 22, 2005 are deemed to have elected to report under these statutes and shall begin reporting in accordance with them in lieu of R.S. 47:306.1 unless the taxpayer notifies the secretary to the contrary.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:306.1, R.S. 47:306.2

Origin
Acts 1956, No. 438, amended by Acts 2005, No. 126

Effective Date
August 1, 1956

Beneficiaries
Interstate and foreign transportation dealers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This is an alternate reporting method, not an exemption, and will likely result in timing differences on taxes remitted. The estimated fiscal effect of this statute is $0.

{ Statutorily Prescribed Methods of Taxation }

189. Extended Time to Register Mobile Homes

This provision allows purchasers of mobile homes, as defined by R.S. 9:1149.2(3), to extend the time to apply for a certificate of title from five days after delivery to the 20th day of the month following the month of delivery of the home. This allows between 20 to 50 days to apply for a title. If a mobile home is immobilized prior to registration, the mobile home is not subject to sales tax. The purpose of this provision is to allow purchasers of mobile homes more time to immobilize the mobile home. However, beginning January 1, 2010, legislation eliminated the ability of manufactured home purchasers to avoid paying tax through an act of immobilization.

Legal Citation
R.S. 32:707(A)

Origin
Acts 1997, No. 272, amended by Acts 2009, No. 500

Effective Date
July 1, 1997

Beneficiaries
Purchasers of mobile homes that immobilize them at the time of purchase

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This statute was amended to eliminate the ability of manufactured home purchasers to avoid paying tax through an act of immobilization. This is a statutorily prescribed method of taxation, not an exemption, and will likely result in timing differences on taxes remitted. The estimated fiscal effect of this statute is $0.

{ Statutorily Prescribed Methods of Taxation }

190. "Sales or Cost Price" of Refinery Gas

These exclusions define the valuation of refinery gas, except feedstock, either sold or produced. This value is determined for each calendar year. Sales of such property are subject to tax under R.S. 47:301(13)(d) and the use of such property by the producer is subject to the tax under R.S. 47:301(3)(f). The price of refinery gas shall be the maximum of 52¢ per MCF multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which shall be the posted price for a barrel of West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil on December 1 of the preceding calendar year and the denominator of which shall be $29. This valuation applies to both state and local governments. The valuation for calendar year 2019 is $0.930 and for calendar year 2020 is 1.023. This valuation is identical to the valuation originally set under R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(h) (See Number 108, Sales Tax Section).

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(3)(f), R.S. 47:301(13)(d)

Origin
Acts 1996, No. 29, amended by Acts 2004, No. 49; Acts 2005, No. 458

Effective Date
July 2, 1996

Beneficiaries
Refineries producing refinery gas

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This is a valuation formula only. The estimated fiscal effect of this statute is $0.

191. News Publications Distributed at No Cost to Readers

This provision sets the cost price of news publications that are distributed at no cost to their readers. In order for the method to apply, the publisher of the news publication must pay unrelated third parties to print the news publication. The cost price is the lesser of the following costs: (1) the printing costs paid to unrelated third parties to print such news publications, less any itemized freight charges for shipping the publication to the publisher and any itemized charges for paper and ink, or (2) payments to a dealer or distributor as consideration for distribution of the news publication

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(3)(h)

Beneficiaries
Publishers of news publications that are distributed at no cost to their readers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This is a valuation formula only. The estimated fiscal effect of this statute is $0.

{ Statutorily Prescribed Methods of Taxation }

192. Leases or Rentals of Railroad Rolling Stock and Leases or Rentals by Railway Companies and Railroad Corporations

This alternate-reporting method removes lessors of railroad rolling stock from the requirement to charge the lease or rental tax to their lessees. This alternate-reporting method still requires lessees or rentees, with the exception of railway companies or railroad corporations, to self-assess the lease or rental tax and remit the tax directly to the state. The purpose of this method is to relieve the lessors of railroad rolling stock from the burden of collecting the rental tax on rolling stock and to provide relief to railway companies and railroad corporations from the lease or rental tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(4)(k)

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 444

Effective Date
September 7, 1990

Beneficiaries
Louisiana lessors of rail rolling stock and railway companies

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This is a statutorily prescribed method of taxation, not an exemption, and will likely result in timing differences on taxes remitted. The estimated fiscal effect of this statute is $0.

193. Sales Through Coin-Operated Vending Machines

This exclusion allows sales of tangible personal property through vending machines to be free of sales tax. This exclusion defines the sale to the dealer for resale in a vending machine to be a retail sale. The vending machine company is subject to tax on the purchase price of the property. No additional sales tax is due on the subsequent sale through the vending machine. The purpose of this exclusion is to define the taxable point of sale and to simplify the collection and reporting of the tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:301(10)(b)(i)

Origin
Acts 1978, No. 756

Effective Date
September 8, 1978

Beneficiaries
Dealers who sell their product through vending machines

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This is a statutorily prescribed method of taxation, not an exemption. It will likely result in timing differences on taxes remitted. There is no reporting requirement for these transactions.

{Credits}

194. Vendor's Compensation

This credit compensates the dealer in accounting for and remitting the sales tax. Each dealer is allowed to deduct 1.1 percent from the tax due provided the reports are submitted and paid to the Department of Revenue on a timely basis. The purpose of this credit is to compensate the dealer in accounting for and remitting the sales taxes.

Effective July 1, 2018, the vendor's compensation rate was reduced to .84 percent. Act 1 of the Third Extraordinary Session imposed a 0.45% sales tax on all taxable transactions via R.S. 321.1;however, sales tax imposed pursuant to R.S. 321.1 is not eligible for vendor's compensation. The 0.84% is the mathematical equivalent of 4 cents out of 4.45 cents (4/4.45) of the .935% vendor's compensation.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:306(A)(3)(a)

Origin
Acts 1948, No. 9, amended by Acts 1986, No. 916; Acts 1991, No. 709; Acts 1995, No. 1186; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 32; Acts 1998, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 50; Acts 2001, No. 7; Acts 2013, No. 425; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 15 Acts 2018, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 1

Effective Date
June 7, 1948

Beneficiaries
Dealers who report and remit taxes on a timely basis

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit was affected by Act 15 of the 2016 1st Ex. Sess.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$20,555,000	$20,966,000

{ Refunds }

195. Sales Tax Remitted on Bad Debts from Credit Sales

This refund provision grants financial relief to vendors who remit sales taxes to the state that they are subsequently unable to collect from their customers. The sales tax bad-debt recovery provision does not include rentals and leases. The purpose of this refund was to allow taxpayers a refund of sales taxes remitted to the Department, but not collected from their customers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:315

Origin
Acts 1976, No. 153, amended by Acts 1985, No. 516

Effective Date
July 20, 1976

Beneficiaries
Vendors who have remitted the tax on credit sales of tangible personal property that ultimately was uncollectible from their customers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
During fiscal year 2018 - 2019, $1,578,683 in sales tax refunds were issued for bad debts on credit sales. The Department is unable to estimate the future fiscal effect of this refund since it fluctuates from year to year.

{ Refunds }

196. State Sales Tax Paid on Property Destroyed in a Natural Disaster

This refund provision gives financial assistance to persons who have suffered uninsured losses in natural disasters. The sales tax paid on destroyed property can be refunded upon the filing of a proper claim. The refund is based upon taxes paid by the owner on the destroyed property. The purpose of this refund is to provide financial relief to persons who have suffered uninsured losses in natural disasters.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:315.1

Origin
Acts 1970, No. 592, amended by Acts 1972, No. 592; Acts 1973, No. 60; Acts 2001, No. 1032

Effective Date
August 17, 1969

Beneficiaries
Owners of property destroyed by a natural disaster in an area determined by the President of the United States to need federal assistance

Estimated Fiscal Effect
During fiscal year 2018 - 2019, $107,424 in sales tax refunds were issued for state sales tax paid on property destroyed in a natural disaster. The Department is unable to estimate the magnitude of natural disasters occurring in Louisiana in the future; therefore, the Department is unable to estimate the future fiscal effects.

197. Materials Used in the Construction, Restoration, or Renovation of Housing in Designated Areas

This refund provision offers a financial incentive to persons who renovate, restore, or rehabilitate existing structures or who construct new housing in certain blighted areas of the state. These areas are determined by local governing authorities. The purpose of this refund provision is to encourage people to improve the conditions of the blighted areas.

Legal Citations
R.S. 47:315.2, R.S. 40:582.1-582.7, R.S. 47:1515.1

Origin
Acts 1984, No. 292

Effective Date
September 3, 1984

Beneficiaries
People engaged in construction or renovation of real property in certain blighted areas of the state

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Refunds }

198. Sales, Leases, or Rentals of Durable Medical Equipment Paid by or Under Provisions of Medicare

This refund provision allows a person paying tax on the purchase or rental of durable medical equipment that is paid by or under the provisions of Medicare to request a refund of the state taxes paid. Most qualifying purchases are already exempted from the state sales tax under pertinent provisions of R.S. 47:305(D). However, leases are not exempted from sales tax under the provisions of R.S. 47:305(D).

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:315.3

Origin
Acts 1994, No. 25

Effective Date
August 15, 1994

Beneficiaries
Purchasers and lessees of qualifying durable medical equipment

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the future fiscal effect of this refund since it fluctuates from year to year.

199. Sales Tax Collected by a Qualified Charitable Institutions

This provision allows a restricted refund of sales tax collected by a qualified charitable institution on the sale of donated tangible personal property or items made from donated property. The refund must be used exclusively in Louisiana for land acquisition, capital construction, or equipment, or related debt service or job training, job placement, employment, or other related community services and support program costs.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:315.5

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 464

Effective Date
January 1, 2008

Beneficiaries
Qualified charitable institutions that sell donated tangible personal property or items made from donated property

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are subject to the full 4.45% state sales tax rate; therefore, there is no estimated tax loss for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

{ Refunds }

200. Louisiana Tax Free Shopping Program

This provision offers refunds of state and local sales taxes on certain purchases made by international tourists to encourage increased tourism in Louisiana. By paying an annual $100 fee, merchants will be included in a listing of tax-free stores which is distributed to international tourists. The purpose of the refund provision is to encourage tourists to purchase goods in Louisiana, which in turn benefits the retail dealers.

Legal Citation
R.S. 51:1301

Origin
Acts 1988, No. 535, amended by Acts 2001, 1st Ex. Sess. No. 7; Acts 2004 1st Ex. Sess., No. 14 ; Acts 2006, No. 76 ; Acts 2008, No. 232, Acts 2012, No. 435

Effective Date
July 8, 1988

Sunset Date
July 1, 2023

Beneficiaries
International tourists who travel and make purchases in Louisiana and the merchants who participate in the program

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$1,022,000	$1,042,000

{ Rebates }

201. Motor Vehicles Used by Those with Orthopedic Disabilities

This rebate provision provides financial relief to individuals or entity on behalf of an individual purchasing vehicles to be used by persons with orthopedic disabilities. The modifications shall be made in accordance with a prescription or letter issued for the person by a physician, a licensed chiropractor, or a driver rehabilitation specialist. Orthopedically disabled means a person who has permanent, limited movement of body extremities and loss of physical functions, resulting in the need for a specially modified vehicle for transport. The purchaser may apply for a rebate of the state sales tax paid after necessary vehicle modifications have been made to transport the disabled person. The purpose of this rebate is to allow taxpayers a refund of the state sales tax paid to purchase vehicles for the disabled.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.72

Origin
Acts 2019, No. 419

Effective Date
July 1, 2019

Beneficiaries
Purchasers of vehicles for those with orthopedic disabilities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$60,000	$60,000

{ State Exemptions with Prohibitions on Taxation }

202. Credit for Sales and Use Taxes Paid to other States on Property Imported into Louisiana

This credit allows a person or company to reduce any use tax due by the equivalent sales tax lawfully paid to another qualified state. In order to qualify, the other state must allow a similar credit for Louisiana taxes and the tax charged must be similar in nature. The state of Louisiana has entered into agreements with other states to allow similar credits for Louisiana residents. The purpose of this provision is to reciprocate for the credit allowed by other states.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:303(A)(3)(a)

Origin
Acts 1964, No. 171, amended by Acts 2005, No. 394

Effective Date
July 29, 1964

Beneficiaries
Persons and companies importing property into this state

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit has not been affected by legislation from the most recent legislative sessions.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$174,000	$178,000

203. Credit for Use Tax Paid on Automobiles Imported by Certain Members of the Armed Services

This provision allows a credit to Louisiana residents, who have served in the armed services for two years or more, for sales taxes paid on automobiles. This credit will be honored for state and local taxes paid to any other state. The purpose of this credit is to provide financial assistance to members of the armed services.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:303(A)(3)(a)

Origin
Acts 1965, No. 122, amended by Acts 2005, No. 394

Effective Date
July 28, 1965

Beneficiaries
Louisiana residents who serve in the armed services

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect as no data on these transactions could be provided by the Office of Motor Vehicles.

{ State Exemptions with Prohibitions on Taxation }

204. Purchases Made with Food Stamps and WIC Vouchers

This exemption allows tax-free purchases of eligible food items if purchased with USDA food stamps or Women, Infants, and Children's (WIC) vouchers. The federal government issues food stamps and WIC vouchers to qualified participants to purchase eligible food items. States are not allowed to tax these purchases as a requirement for receiving federal funding for the food stamp and WIC programs. Repeal of this exemption would cost the state federal food stamp funding. The purpose of this exemption is to comply with the federal government's restrictions.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.46

Origin
Acts 1986, No. 1028

Effective Date
October 1, 1987

Beneficiaries
Purchasers using food stamps and WIC vouchers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Food items eligible to be purchased with food stamps or WIC vouchers would also fall under the constitutional exclusion as food for home consumption.

Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$48,945,000	$49,924,000

205. Use of Vehicles in Louisiana by Active Military Personnel

This exemption allows active military personnel to transfer motor vehicles into Louisiana exempt from sales tax under the following conditions:

- the personnel is on active duty in Louisiana;
- sales tax was collected in the state in which the vehicle was purchased; and,
- the purchaser was a resident or stationed on military duty in the state in which the vehicle was purchased.

The vehicle becomes subject to Louisiana sales tax when the person leaves active military service. A credit is allowed for taxes paid to other states under R.S. 47:303(A). This statute is similar to provisions of the Federal Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 (50 U.S.C. 574). Because of the provisions of the federal act, the credit allowed for taxes paid other states is not expected to create an additional loss of tax revenues. The purpose of this provision is to reciprocate for the credit allowed by other states.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:305.48

Origin
Acts 1989, No. 435

Effective Date
September 3, 1989

Beneficiaries
Active military personnel

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect as no data on these transactions could be provided by the Office of Motor Vehicles.

{ State Exemptions with Prohibitions on Taxation }

206. Sales of Food for Preparation and Consumption in the Home

The Louisiana Constitution prohibits the taxation of food sold for preparation and consumption in the home. The constitutional amendment was approved by voters on November 5, 2002, with the full exclusion effective July 1, 2003. Sales of prepared foods by grocery stores, department stores, variety stores, drug stores, delicatessens, convenience stores, meat markets, seafood markets, and similar businesses do not qualify for the exclusion and are subject to the state sales tax. The purpose of this prohibition is to provide financial relief to the general public on food purchases.

Legal Citation
La. Const. art. VII, § 2.2

Origin
Constitutional Amendment

Effective Date
January 1, 2003

Beneficiaries
The general public

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$471,876,000	$481,313,0000

207. Sales of Electric Power or Energy to the Consumer for Residential Use

The Louisiana Constitution prohibits the taxation of natural gas, electricity, and water sold directly to the consumer for residential use. The constitutional amendment was approved by voters on November 5, 2002, with the full exclusion effective July 1, 2003. The purpose of the exclusion is to benefit the residential consumers of electrical utility services.

Legal Citation
La. Const. art. VII, § 2.2

Origin
Constitutional Amendment

Effective Date
January 1, 2003

Beneficiaries
Residential consumers of electrical utility services

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$211,958,000	$216,197,000

{ State Exemptions with Prohibitions on Taxation }

208. Sales of Natural Gas to the Consumer for Residential Use

The Louisiana Constitution prohibits the taxation of natural gas, electricity, and water sold directly to the consumer for residential use. The constitutional amendment was approved by voters on November 5, 2002, with the full exclusion effective July 1, 2003. The purpose of the exclusion is to benefit the residential consumers of natural gas.

Legal Citation
La. Const. art. VII, § 2.2

Origin
Constitutional Amendment

Effective Date
January 1, 2003

Beneficiaries
Residential consumers of natural gas

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 207, sales tax section.

209. Sales of Water to the Consumer for Residential Use

The Louisiana Constitution prohibits the taxation of natural gas, electricity, and water sold directly to the consumer for residential use. The constitutional amendment was approved by voters on November 5, 2002, with the full exclusion effective July 1, 2003. The purpose of the exclusion is to benefit the residential consumers of water utility services.

Legal Citation
La. Const. art. VII, § 2.2

Origin
Constitutional Amendment

Effective Date
January 1, 2003

Beneficiaries
Residential consumers of water utility services

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21. The estimated fiscal effect is included in number 207, sales tax section.

{ State Exemptions with Prohibitions on Taxation }

210. Drugs Prescribed by Physicians or Dentists

This exemption allows drugs prescribed by a physician or dentist and drugs that are dispensed to patients by hospitals under orders of a physician to be purchased free from sales tax. Drugs as defined in R.S. 47:301(20) include all pharmaceuticals and medical devices which are prescribed for use in the treatment of any medical disease. On November 5, 2002, voters approved a constitutional amendment that prohibits the taxation of prescription drugs. The purpose of this prohibition is to provide financial assistance to consumers.

Legal Citation
La. Const. art. VII, § 2.2

Origin
Constitutional Amendment

Effective Date
January 1, 2003

Beneficiaries
Individuals who purchase prescription drugs and hospitals

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$441,862,000	$450,699,000

211. Sales of Gasoline, Gasohol, and Diesel

The Louisiana Constitution prohibits the taxation of fuel that is subject to the road-use excise tax. This excludes most fuel sales, as most gasoline, gasohol, and diesel will be subject to road use tax. Gasoline, not subject to road use excise tax, is exempt from taxation of sales tax under R.S. 47:305(D)(1)(a). Gasohol, not subject to road use excise tax, is exempt from taxation under R.S.47:305.28 for gasohol produced, fermented, and distilled in Louisiana. The fiscal effect of the constitutional exclusion is shown in this section. The purpose of this prohibition is to give a tax-break to consumers.

Legal Citation
La. Const. art. VII, § 27

Origin
Constitutional Amendment

Effective Date
January 1, 1990

Beneficiaries
Consumers of road use gasoline and gasohol

Estimated Fiscal Effect
Pertinent transactions are entirely exempt from state sales and use taxes for FYE 6-20 and FYE 6-21.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$329,705,000	$336,299,000

Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts

Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts

{ Introduction }

The Department of Economic Development (LED) administers various tax exemptions and incentive programs for the benefit of qualifying businesses. The State Board of Commerce and Industry is responsible for reviewing and approving or disapproving applications for many of the tax incentive programs administered by the LED.

Depending on the legislative intent, businesses must meet specific criteria to be eligible for the various tax exemption and incentives and once approved, must continue to comply with the program guidelines to maintain eligibility. The purpose of these tax exemption and incentive contracts is to encourage specific economic development.

Types of Tax Exemptions

Tax exemptions can be in the form of sales and use tax rebates and exemptions, rebates and credits for income taxes, corporation franchise tax, and other taxes imposed by the state.

Significant Changes

2019 Regular Legislative Session

Act 363 adds an additional ten percent credit to the base investment credit if the base investment is expended by a Qualified Music Company (QMC) on a sound recording production of a resident copyright and adds a definition of "resident copyright" for purposes of determining who is entitled to the additional ten percent credit. The Act also extends the sunset of the sound recording tax credit program from July 1, 2021 until July 1, 2026. *Effective June 18, 2019.*

Tax Incentives and Exemption Contracts

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1. Atchafalaya Trace Heritage Area Development Zone Tax Exemption

This program is directed at small businesses that make use of the natural, cultural and historic assets of the Heritage Area.

The Board of Commerce and Industry, after receiving approval from the review board consisting of the secretary of the Department of Revenue, secretary of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, chairman of the Atchafalaya Trace Heritage Area Commission, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, chairman of the Senate Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Committee, the executive director of the Atchafalaya Trace Commission, and with the approval of the governor, may enter into contracts with heritage-based cottage industry concerns located in the development zone to grant tax credits to promote economic development and the creation of new jobs.

Qualifications

- The business must be located in the Heritage Area that covers the 13 parishes of Assumption, Avoyelles, Concordia, East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Iberville, Lafayette, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and West Baton Rouge.
- The owner of the business must be a resident of the Heritage Area development zone.
- The business must make sustainable use of the cultural or natural heritage of the Heritage Area for purposes which include interpreting, accessing, developing, promoting, or reinforcing the unique character and characteristics of the heritage area.

Tax Credit

The tax credits that may be granted are:

- a $1,500 credit for the business; and
- a $1,500 credit for each net new hire of one full-time or two part-time employees for a position that did not previously exist, and new employees must have been a resident of the Heritage Area for at least 30 days prior to employment.
- Both credits were reduced by Act 125 of the 2015 Legislative Session to $1,200.

The credits can be claimed against individual income tax or corporation income or franchise taxes and the tax credit contracts are for five years.

1. Atchafalaya Trace Heritage Area Development Zone Tax Exemption *(continued)*

Legal Citation

R.S. 25:1226 et seq.

Regulations

LAC 25:XI.101 et seq.

Origin

Acts 2002 1st Ex. Sess., No. 112, amended by Acts 2007, No. 299; Acts 2008, No. 743; Acts 2014, No. 832; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400 and 403

Effective Date

January 1, 2003

Sunset Date

No new applications to receive tax exemptions or credits will be approved on or after January 1, 2020.

Beneficiaries

Heritage-based cottage industry located in the development zone

Estimated Fiscal Effect

$0; no activity is anticipated. During Fiscal Year 2018-19, no tax credits were claimed.

2. Brownfields Investor Tax Credit

The purpose of the brownfields investor tax credit is to stimulate environmental economic development in Louisiana by encouraging the cleanup, redevelopment, and productive reuse of brownfields sites in the state. A brownfields site is an identified area in the state for which the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

Application and Approval

- Applications for the brownfields investor tax credits for remedial investigations and remediation actions must be jointly submitted to LED and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).
- Upon receipt of the application, DEQ will issue a site specific identification number, which will be forwarded to LED and the Board of Commerce and Industry.
- Within 30 days of receipt of the application, DEQ will file any objections with the LED.
- The Board of Commerce and Industry will then make its recommendations to the governor for a final determination of the request for the tax credit.
- After approval by the governor, the applicant may proceed with the voluntary remedial investigation with DEQ's oversight.
- After a satisfactory demonstration that the voluntary remedial investigation is complete, DEQ will approve the remedial investigation report and issue a certificate of completion to the taxpayer-applicant and forward it to the LED secretary, the Board of Commerce and Industry, and the secretary of the Department of Revenue.
- The certificate of completion will entitle the taxpayer to the 15 percent investigation tax credit.
- After approval by the governor of a voluntary remediation tax credit application, the applicant may proceed with his voluntary remediation action.
- After satisfactory demonstration that the voluntary remedial action has been accomplished and DEQ approves the voluntary remediation action report, DEQ will issue a certificate of completion to the taxpayer-applicant and shall forward a copy to the LED secretary and the secretary of the Department of Revenue.

2. Brownfields Investor Tax Credit *(continued)*

Investor Tax Credit

Taxpayers are allowed a credit against state income tax for the investment in a voluntary remediation action or a voluntary remedial investigation as follows:

- 15 percent of the total investment on the certified completion date of a voluntary remedial investigation at a state-certified site.
- 25 percent of the total investment on the certified completion date of a voluntary remediation action at a state-certified site.
- Tax credits may never exceed the total investment in the site.

Provisions effective for all taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2008

Acts 2007, No. 392 amends 47:6021 as follows:

- 15 percent of the total investment made in a voluntary remedial investigation at a state-certified site.
- 50 percent of the total investment made in a voluntary remediation action at a state-certified site.

The Act also makes the brownfields tax credit transferable and provides that no credit will be allowed for any expenditures for which a taxpayer receives a credit, rebate, or other tax incentive granted by the state under any other provision of law.

Application of Tax Credits

- All entities taxed as corporations for state tax purposes must claim credit on their corporation income and franchise tax return.
- Individuals must claim credit on their individual income tax return.
- Estates or trusts must claim credit on their fiduciary income tax returns.
- Entities not taxed as corporations must claim credit on the partner's tax returns

Credit may be taken against the income tax for the taxable period in which the credit is earned and if the tax credit exceeds the amount of taxes due, any unused credit may be carried forward for ten years.

2. Brownfields Investor Tax Credit *(continued)*

Recapture of Credits

- If the secretaries of DEQ or the Department of Revenue find that funds for which a taxpayer received credits are not invested in and expended with respect to a state-certified assessment or remediation then the investor's state income tax for the taxable period will be increased by the amount necessary for the recapture of credit.
- Taxpayer applying for the credit will be required to reimburse DEQ for audits or recapture of credits.
- Credits previously granted to a taxpayer may be recovered by the secretary of the Department of Revenue through any collection remedy authorized by R.S. 47:1561.
- The only interest that may be assessed and collected on recovered credits is interest at a rate three percentage points above the rate provided in R.S. 9:3500(B)(1), which shall be computed from the original due date of the return on which the credit was taken.

Ineligible Participants

No corporation or partnership including any company owned, affiliated, or controlled, in whole or in part, by any company or person that is a responsible person or is in default on a loan made by the state or a loan guaranteed by the state, or any company or person who has ever declared bankruptcy under which an obligation of the company or person to pay or repay public funds or monies was discharged as a part of such bankruptcy will be eligible to receive this tax incentive.

Legal Citation

R.S. 47:6021

Origin

Acts 2005, No. 156, amended by Acts 2007, No. 392; Acts 2013, No. 418

Effective Date

July 1, 2005

Sunset Date

No new credits can be granted after December 31, 2009

2. Brownfields Investor Tax Credit *(continued)*

Beneficiaries

Taxpayers that invest in a qualifying voluntary remediation action or a voluntary remedial investigation as well as citizens of the state who benefit from the cleanup, re-development and re-use of these sites

Fiscal Effect

An analysis of the type of credits for Fiscal Year 2018-19 is as follows:

Fiscal Effect		
	FYE 6-19	**% of Total**
Individual Income Tax	$709	3.08%
Corp. Income Tax	$22,330	96.92%
Total	$23,039	100.00%

A negligible amount for this exemption was reported by taxpayers on the corporation income tax and individual income tax returns data available at the time of publication. No new credits are being issued and we have no data on the carry forward credits available for use.

3. Cane River Heritage Tax Credit

This program is directed at small businesses that make use of the natural, cultural and historic assets of the Cane River Heritage Area.

The Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism may enter into contracts for periods not exceeding five years with a heritage-based cottage industry in order to facilitate the tax credits authorized by this Section. No contract shall be granted for any exemptions or credits which are not directly related to the concern located within the development zone, and no tax exemption or credit shall be granted for any tax or portion of a tax applicable to operations or activities of a concern located outside of the development zone.

Qualifications

- The business must be located in a Heritage Area development zone.
- The business must make sustainable use of the cultural or natural heritage of the Heritage Area for purposes which include interpreting, accessing, developing, promoting, or reinforcing the unique character and characteristics of the Heritage Area.

Tax Credit

The credits that may be granted are:

- a $1,500 credit for the business, and
- a $1,500 credit for each net new hire of one full-time or two part-time employees for a position that did not previously exist, and new employees must have been a resident of the Heritage Area for at least 30 days prior to employment.
- Both credits were reduced by Act 125 of the 2015 Legislative Session to $1,080.

Legal Citation

R.S. 47:6026

Origin

Acts 2007, No. 299, amended by Acts 2008, No. 743; Acts 2011, No. 56; Acts 2013, No. 304; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2015, No. 357; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 29; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date

August 15, 2007

Sunset Date

No new applications to receive tax exemptions or credits will be accepted on or after January 1, 2018.

Beneficiaries

Individuals and businesses engaged in heritage-based commercial activities in the Cane River Heritage Area

3. Cane River Heritage Tax Credit *(continued)*

Estimated Fiscal Effect

$0; no activity is anticipated. During Fiscal Year 2018-19, no tax credits were claimed.

4. Ports of Louisiana Tax Credits

The purpose of these credits is to encourage private investment in and the use of state port facilities in Louisiana. Because public funding sources for ports and port infrastructure facilities have not kept pace with the need to expand our ports and port facilities, it is determined that private investment and public-private partnerships should be encouraged as a means to assist the state in financing improvements to our state ports and port infrastructure facilities. The credits are as follows:

1. Ports of Louisiana Investor tax credit for the total capital costs of a qualifying project
   - LED will issue a credit for a qualifying project if the commissioner of administration, after approval of the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget, certifies to LED securing the project will result in a significant positive economic benefit to the state.
   - After certification from the commission, LED may grant a tax credit up to 72% of the total capital costs of a qualifying project to be taken at up to five percent per tax year or shall grant such other amount of tax credit to be taken at such other percentage which is warranted by the significant positive economic benefit determined by the commissioner, but no tax credit granted for a qualifying project shall exceed $1.8 million per tax year; however, the total amount of credits granted on a qualifying project cannot exceed the total cost of the project. In addition, the Investor Tax Credits granted by the department to any recipient pursuant to this Section shall be limited to an amount which shall not result in a reduction of tax liability by all recipients of such credits to exceed $4.5 million in any fiscal year.
   - Investors earn the credit at the time expenditures are made, but no credits can be applied against a tax liability until July 1, 2014 and not until the project is approved by and LED certifies cost expenditures. LED will certify capital cost expenditures no less than twice during the duration of the qualifying project unless the investing company agrees, in writing, to reimburse the LED for the costs of any additional certifications.
   - Prior to issuance of any tax credit, a cooperative endeavor agreement shall be fully executed between the investing company or entity proposing the qualifying project and the public port in whose geographic jurisdiction the proposed qualifying project is to be located indicating cooperation and support among all of the parties.

4. Ports of Louisiana Tax Credits *(continued)*

   - Unused credits may be carried forward as a credit against subsequent tax liability for a period not to exceed ten years.

2. Ports of Louisiana Import Export Cargo credit
   - Taxpayers must apply to and receive certification from LED
   - Taxpayers eligible for certification include those international business entities which provide to the department a verified statement of cargo volume data for the calendar year prior to the year of the application, specifically including the total annual volume and tons of breakbulk or containerized cargo imported and exported from or to, manufacturing, fabrication, assembly, distribution, processing, or warehousing facilities located in Louisiana.
   - An applicant whose exports and imports are limited to bulk commodities does not qualify.
   - LED will provide a statement of certification to each taxpayer that is certified for the credit after approval of the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget. The certification, which is also sent to LDR, will contain the taxable year or years for which the taxpayer is allowed the credit and the amount of tax credit allocated for such taxable year or years.
   - The credit is equal to the product of multiplying five dollars by the taxpayer's number of tons of qualified cargo for the taxable year which exceeds the pre-certification tonnage or the product of multiplying the number of dollars by the taxpayer's number of tons of qualified cargo for the taxable year or portion of a taxable year which exceeds the pre-certification tonnage which is warranted by the significant positive economic benefit determined by the commissioner, whichever is less. In addition, the Import-Export Cargo credits granted by the department to any recipient shall be limited to an amount which shall not result in a reduction of tax liability by all recipients of such credits to exceed six million two hundred fifty thousand dollars in any fiscal year.
   - Credits will be allowed if the commissioner of administration certifies to LED that the increased utilization of public port facilities and other activity in Louisiana associated with the import or export of the international business entities qualified cargo will result in a positive economic benefit to the

4. Ports of Louisiana Tax Credits *(continued)*

state and such certification is approved by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget, which approval shall not be granted earlier than July 1, 2014.

Application of Credits

- Individuals must claim credit on their individual income tax return.
- Estates or trusts must claim credit on their fiduciary income tax returns.
- Entities taxed as corporations will claim credit on their corporation income and franchise tax return.
- Entities not taxed as corporations will claim the credit on the returns of the partners or members.

Legal Citation

R.S. 47:6036

Origin

Acts 2009, No. 474, amended by Acts 2011, No. 146; Acts 2013, No. 431; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2015, No. 357; Acts 2017, No. 245

Effective Date

August 15, 2009, for taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2009

Sunset Date

July 1, 2021

Beneficiaries

Port facilities in the state

Estimated Fiscal Effect

The Department is unable to estimate the future fiscal effect because the Department does not have data on approved or pending contracts. During Fiscal Year 2018-19, no tax credits were claimed.

5. Motion Picture Investor Tax Credit

The purpose of the tax credit is to encourage development in Louisiana of a strong capital base for motion picture production in order to achieve an independent, self- supporting industry.

- For state certified productions meeting certain criteria, the program provides a tax credit of up to 40% for qualified expenditures.
- For Qualified Entertainment Companies (QEC) meeting certain criteria, the program provides a payroll tax credit of up to 20%.

Limitation of the Credit

- LED program issuance cap – for applications received on or after July 1, 2017, LED shall issue no more than $150 million per fiscal year.
- LDR taxpayer claim cap – beginning July 1, 2017, tax credit claims and transfers to the state shall not exceed $180 million per fiscal year.
- For applications received on or after July 1, 2017, credits may not be transferred or sold to another taxpayer.

Application of Credits

- Individuals must claim credit on their individual income tax return.
- Estates or trusts must claim credit on their fiduciary income tax returns.
- Entities taxed as corporations will claim credit on their corporation income and franchise tax return.
- Entities not taxed as corporations will claim the credit on the returns of the partners or members

Transferability of the Credit

For applications submitted prior to July 1, 2017, any tax credits allocated to a person may be transferred to back to the state for eight-five cents per dollar or any tax credits allocated to a person and not previously claimed by any taxpayer against his income tax may be transferred or sold to another person for a $200 transfer fee per tranferee, subject to the following conditions:

- A single transfer or sale may involve one or more transferees.
- Transferors and transferees must submit notification of any transfer or sale of tax credits to LED and LDR within 30 days after the transfer or sale of the tax credits.
- Failure to comply with the transfer requirements will result in the disallowance of the tax credit until the taxpayers are in full compliance.

5. Motion Picture Investor Tax Credit *(continued)*

- The credit transfer or sale does not extend the time in which the credit can be used.
- The transferee must apply the credits in the same manner and against the same taxes as the taxpayer originally awarded the credit.

For applications submitted on or after July 1, 2017, tax credits may be transferred back to the state for ninety cents per dollar, subject to a 2% transfer fee.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6007

Origin
Acts 1992, No. 894, amended by Acts 1997, No. 658; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 6; Acts 2003, No. 551; Acts 2003, No. 1240; Acts 2004, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 7; Acts 2005, No. 456; Acts 2007, No. 456; Acts 2009, No. 530 and 478; Acts 2013, No. 178; Acts 2014, No. 646; Acts 2015, No. 129; Acts 2015, No. 134; Acts 2015, No. 141; Acts 2015, No. 142; Acts 2015, No. 143; Acts 2015, No. 144; Acts 2015, No. 357; Acts 2015, No. 361; Acts 2015, No. 412; Acts 2015, No. 417; Acts 2015, No. 425; Acts 2015, No. 451; Acts 2015, No. 452; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 29; Acts 2017, No. 223, 309 and 384

Effective Date
Taxable Periods beginning on or after January 1, 1993

Sunset Date
July 1, 2025

Beneficiaries
Investors in state-certified motion picture productions

Fiscal Effect
An analysis of the type of credits and buybacks for Fiscal Year 2017-18 is as follows:

Fiscal Effect		
	FYE 6-19	% of Total
Individual Income Tax	$7,339,141	4.08%
Corp. Income Tax	$172,556,416	95.86%
Fiduciary Income Tax	$104,443	0.06%
Total	$180,000,000	100.00%

Revenue loss in the amount of $160,827,698 for buybacks were issued under the cap on the credit for FYE 6-19.

5. Motion Picture Investor Tax Credit *(continued)*

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$180,000,000	$180,000,000

The estimated fiscal effect of this credit is limited by the cap placed on the credit by Acts 2015, No. 134.

6. Research and Development Tax Credit

The purpose of the research and development tax credit is to encourage new and continuing efforts to conduct research and development activities within this state.

The Louisiana Research and Development Program provides up to a 30% tax credit on qualified research expenditures incurred in Louisiana. The program is open to companies who have incurred research and development expenditures in Louisiana and who meet certain requirements.

Louisiana has three different types of research and development applicants who earn credits at different rates and have different filing requirements:

- Increase in Louisiana Research and Development (50+ employees)
- Small Business Innovation Research Grant (SBIR/STTR)
- Less than 50 Employees

The following types of businesses that do not have a pending or issued United States patent directly related to the qualified research expenditures for which a credit is being claimed pursuant to La. R.S. 47:6015 are ineligible to apply for or receive benefits unless specifically invited by the LED to do so:

a. professional services firms as defined by departmental rule,

b. businesses primarily engaged in custom manufacturing and custom fabricating as defined by departmental rule.

Sale of Unused Tax Credits

For expenditures made in 2003 through 2008, taxpayers who are awarded tax credits in excess of their tax liabilities for a given year may elect to sell their unused tax credits to taxpayers with a Louisiana tax liability provided all of the following criteria are met:

1. The unused credits are sold for a minimum of 75 percent of the value of the tax benefits.
2. The taxpayer seeking to sell the unused credits belongs to one of the traditional or seed clusters as defined by LED.
3. The taxpayer seeking to sell the unused credit employs no more than 225 employees, of which 75 percent must be Louisiana citizens.
4. The sale of the tax credit must be approved by LED.

6. Research and Development Tax Credit *(continued)*

5. The purchaser of unused credits must apply the credits in the same manner and against the same taxes as the taxpayer originally awarded the credit.

Application of Credits

- Individuals must claim credit on their individual income tax return.
- Estates or trusts must claim credit on their fiduciary income tax returns.
- Entities taxed as corporations will claim credit on their corporation income and franchise tax return.
- Entities not taxed as corporations will claim the credit on the returns of the partners or members

Transferability of the Credit

Credits certified for tax years 2018 and forward which are based upon participation in either the Small Business Technology Transfer Program or the Small Business Innovation Research Grant program that were not previously claimed by any taxpayer against his income or corporation franchise tax may be transferred or sold to another Louisiana taxpayer with a $200 transfer fee per transferee subject to the following conditions:

- A single transfer or sale may involve one or more transferees.
- Transferors and transferees must submit notification of any transfer or sale of tax credits to LED and LDR within 30 days after the transfer or sale of the tax credits.
- Failure to comply with the transfer requirements will result in the disallowance of the tax credit until the taxpayers are in full compliance.
- The credit transfer or sale does not extend the time in which the credit can be used.
- The transferee must apply the credits in the same manner and against the same taxes as the taxpayer originally awarded the credit.

Legal Citation

R.S. 47:6015

Regulations

LAC 13:I.2901 et seq.

Origin

Acts 2002 1st Ex. Sess., No. 9, amended by Acts 2005, No. 402; Acts 2009, No. 477; Acts 2011, No. 407; Acts 2013, No. 257; Acts 2015, No. 133, 357, 361, and 412; Acts 2017, No. 336

6. Research and Development Tax Credit *(continued)*

Effective Date

For income tax years beginning after December 31, 2002 and franchise tax years beginning after December 31, 2003

Sunset Date

No credit shall be allowed for research expenditures, Small Business Technology Transfer Program funds received, or Small Business Innovation Research Grant funds received after December 31, 2021.

Beneficiaries

Qualifying taxpayers increasing research activities in Louisiana or taxpayers participating in the Small Business Technology Transfer Program or the Small Business Innovation Research Grant Program.

Fiscal Effect

An analysis of the income and corporation franchise tax credits for Fiscal Year 2018-19 is as follows:

Fiscal Effect		
	FYE 6-19	% of Total
Corporate Income Tax	$521,922	9.64%
Individual Income Tax	$2,550,554	47.13%
Fiduciary Income Tax	$38,450	0.71%
Corp. Franchise Tax	$2,300,988	42.52%
Total	$5,411,914	100.00%

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$7,000,000	$7,000,000

7. Digital Interactive Media and Software Tax Credit

The purpose of the tax credit is to encourage development of a strong capital base for the production of digital interactive media in order to achieve a more independent, self- supporting industry.

Louisiana's Digital Media and Software Tax Credit provides up to a 25 percent refundable tax credit for in-state labor, coupled with up to a 18 percent refundable credit for eligible production expenses.

- No cap and no minimum requirement.
- The tax credit is available for a refund of 100% of its value claimed on Louisiana state tax return OR certified applicants can receive 85% of the value earned as a rebate any time during the year.

Application of Tax Credits

- All entities taxed as corporations for state tax purposes must claim credit on their corporation income and franchise tax return.
- Individuals must claim credit on their individual income tax return.
- Entities not taxed as corporations must claim credit on the partner's tax returns.

The tax credit will be allowed against the taxpayer's income tax due for the taxable period in which the credit is earned and the immediately preceding period.

If the tax credit exceeds the amount of taxes due, any unused credit may be carried forward as a credit against subsequent tax liability for a period not to exceed ten years.

The amount of the tax credit may not exceed the amount of taxes due for the taxable period.

Transferability of the Credit

For tax credits earned for expenditures made on or before December 31, 2011, any tax credits allocated to a person and not previously claimed by any taxpayer against his income tax may be transferred or sold to another person, subject to the following conditions:

- A single transfer or sale may involve one or more transferees.
- Transferrers and transferees must submit notification of any transfer or sale of tax credits to LED and LDR within 30 days after the transfer or sale of the tax credits.
- Failure to comply with the transfer requirements will result in the disallowance of the tax credit until the taxpayers are in full compliance.

7. Digital Interactive Media and Software Tax Credit *(continued)*

- The credit transfer or sale does not extend the time in which the credit can be used.
- The transferee must apply the credits in the same manner and against the same taxes as the taxpayer originally awarded the credit.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6022

Origin
Acts 2005, No. 346, amended by Acts 2009, No. 454; Acts 2011, No. 415; Acts 2013, No. 418; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2015, No. 357; Acts 2015, No. 412; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date
June 30, 2005

Beneficiaries
Taxpayers that invest in a state-certified digital interactive media production in Louisiana as well as citizens who benefit from a more independent, self-supporting digital interactive media industry

Fiscal Effect
An analysis of the income and corporation franchise tax credits and rebates for Fiscal Year 2018-19 is as follows:

Fiscal Effect		
	FYE 6-19	% of Total
Corporate Income Tax	$19,601,394	67.70%
Corporate Income Rebates	$6,730,924	23.25%
Fiduciary Income Tax	$2,050	0.01%
Individual Income Tax	$2,620,347	9.04%
Total	$28,954,715	100.00%

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$75,000,000	$31,700,000

8. Louisiana Motion Picture Incentive Program

The purpose of the tax credit is to encourage development in Louisiana of a strong capital base for motion picture production in order to achieve an independent, self- supporting industry.

State certified motion picture production companies meeting certain criteria and certified prior to December 31, 2005 may be exempt from payment of sale and use tax and eligible for an employment tax credit in an amount issued by the Department of Economic Development.

This program sunset January 1, 2006, and is distinct from the Louisiana Motion Picture Production Tax Credit Program provided for under La. R.S. 47:6007. (See #6 above.)

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:1121 et seq., R.S. 47:301(10)(a)(vi)

Origin
Acts 1990, No. 480, amended by Acts 1998, No. 55; Acts 2001, No. 9; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 1; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 5; Acts 2003, No. 551; Acts 2005, No. 456

Effective date
July 18, 1990

Sunset date
Sales tax exclusion expires January 1, 2006. Productions must be certified before December 31, 2005, to be eligible for the employment tax credit.

Repealed
Acts 2017, No. 323, effective June 22, 2017

Beneficiaries
Qualified production companies and Louisiana residents employed by such companies as well as state and local economies

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit has sunsetted and no activity is anticipated. During Fiscal Year 2018-19, no tax credits were claimed.

9. Louisiana Capital Companies Tax Credit Program

The purpose of the Louisiana Capital Companies Tax Credit Program is to provide assistance in the formation and expansion of new businesses that create jobs in the state by providing for the availability of venture capital financing to entrepreneurs, managers, inventors, and other individuals for the development and operation of qualified Louisiana businesses.

Program Administration

- LED is responsible for maintaining and interpreting program policy.
- The Office of Financial Institutions (OFI) is responsible for performing the program's regulatory and examination functions.

Certification of a Capital Company

- Companies desiring certification as a Louisiana Capital Company must apply to the OFI Commissioner.
- The capitalization must be at least $200,000.
- Within 60 days of application, the OFI commissioner will issue the certification and notify the Department of Revenue and the commissioner of insurance of the certification or refuse the certification and notify the applicant the grounds for the refusal.
- The OFI commissioner must furnish a list of persons or businesses who may claim the tax credit to the Department of Revenue and the commissioner of insurance quarterly.

Income Tax Credit or Premium Tax Reduction

- Any person who invests in the certified capital of a certified Louisiana capital company may claim either an insurance premium tax reduction or an income tax credit in the taxable year in which the investment is made.
- The income tax credit is 35 percent of the capital investment.
  1. The total income tax credits granted to all taxpayers are limited to $2 million per calendar year.
  2. If the total credits requested exceed $2 million during any calendar year, the tax credits will be allocated among certified Louisiana capital company groups.

9. Louisiana Capital Companies Tax Credit Program *(continued)*

- Insurance premium tax reductions are allowed as follows:
  1. For tax reduction credits granted to investors prior to January 1, 2001, the tax reduction will be applied to the premium tax liability not to exceed ten percent of the premium tax reduction in any one year until one hundred percent of the premium tax reduction has been claimed by the insurer; or
  2. For tax reduction credits granted to investors after January 1, 2001, the tax reduction will not be applied to any premium tax liability generated within two years from the date of investment and will be applied to the premium tax liability not to exceed 12 percent of the premium tax reduction in any one year until one hundred percent of the premium tax reduction has been claimed by the insurer;
  3. The tax reduction credits may not exceed the premium tax liability in any taxable year.
  4. If a holder of premium tax reduction credits does not use credits that are generated after December 31, 1999, and which are eligible to be used in a given calendar year, those premium tax reduction credits may be carried forward and used in any subsequent year until such credits are exhausted; provided, the reduction in any taxable year shall not exceed the premium tax liability for the taxable year.
  5. Tax reduction credits are not allowed for investments made after December 31, 2003.
  6. The total insurance premium tax credits granted in any calendar year may not result in an additional reduction of total premium tax revenues greater than $5 million.
  7. If the total requests for premium tax credits exceed the $5 million maximum amount, the premium tax credits will be allocated to the certified Louisiana capital company groups.

9. Louisiana Capital Companies Tax Credit Program *(continued)*

Transfer of Tax Credits

- LED will provide for the transfer or sale of premium and income tax credits.
- The transfer or sale of income or premium tax credits will be restricted to transfers or sales between affiliates and sophisticated investors.
- No acquirer of tax credits will be able to use any premium tax credit earned after July 1, 2002, until at least the second anniversary of the investment date of the investment pool from which the premium tax credits were earned.
- Even though a transfer or sale of credits may involve several entities, only one election may be made during any calendar quarter.
- An investor in a certified Louisiana capital company may only transfer or sell credits once during a calendar quarter and the entity that purchases the credit may not transfer credits obtained during the quarter in which the credits are transferred or purchased.
- In any subsequent calendar year, the purchaser of the credits may make one transfer election per calendar quarter.

Corporation Income and Franchise Tax Exemption

- Any corporation that is a certified Louisiana capital company will be exempt from the corporation income tax and the corporation franchise tax for five consecutive taxable periods.
- The corporation income tax exemption begins with the taxable period in which the capital company is certified. If the corporation is certified before the beginning of its first taxable period, the exemption will begin with the corporation's first taxable period.
- The corporation franchise tax exemption begins with the next taxable period following the taxable period in which capital company is certified. If the corporation is certified before the beginning of its first taxable period, the exemptions will begin with the corporation's second taxable period.

Legal Citation

R.S. 51:1921 et seq.

Regulations

LAC 10:XV.301 et seq.

9. Louisiana Capital Companies Tax Credit Program *(continued)*

Origin

Acts 1983, No. 642, amended by Acts 1984, No. 891; Acts 1986, No. 695 and 915; Acts 1987, No. 703; Acts 1989, No. 496; Acts 1992, No. 849; Acts 1993, No. 279; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 9; Acts 1996, No. 21; Acts 1997, No. 58 and 366; Acts 1998, No. 70; Acts 2001, No. 8, 9, and 1122; Acts 2002, No. 84

Effective Date

Taxable periods beginning after December 31, 1985

Program Termination

No capital companies may be certified to begin the program after June 30, 2003, and no capital investments may be certified after December 31, 2003.

Beneficiaries

Individuals who need venture capital to develop and operate a qualified Louisiana business

Estimated Fiscal Effect

A negligible amount for this exemption was reported by taxpayers on the corporation income tax and individual income tax returns data available at the time of publication. No new credits are being issued and we have no data on the carry forward credits available for use.

10. New Markets Tax Credit

The purpose of the new markets tax credit is to encourage and attract private sector qualified equity investment in a qualified community development entity in the state.

- A tax credit is allowed for investments in qualified low-income community development entities (CDEs).
- Before claiming the tax credit, investors must make application to the Department of Revenue and the credits will be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis. All requests received on the same business day will be treated as received at the same time, and if the aggregate amount of the tax credit requests received on a single business day exceed the total amount of available tax credits, tax credits will be approved on a pro rata basis.
- Investors are eligible for the tax credit if the Community Development Entity (CDE) has made qualified low-income community investments and no more than 25 percent of their investments in low-income communities are in the form of loans.
- Qualified low-income community investments cannot consist of investments secured by any state or federal governmental entity.
- Unused credits can be carried over to succeeding years until used.

Limitations on Tax Credit

- The $50 million cap on the credit for initial investments made after July 1, 2007 has been reached.
- The $25 million cap for investments made in 2008 authorized by Act 4 of the 2008 Second Extraordinary Session has been reached.
- The $12.5 million cap for investments made in 2009 authorized by Act 4 of the 2008 Second Extraordinary Session has been reached.
- The $12.5 million cap for investments made in 2010 authorized by Act 463 of the 2009 Regular Legislative Session has been reached.

Legal Citation

R.S. 47:6016

Origin

Acts 2002, No. 66, amended by Acts 2005, No. 424; Acts 2007, No. 379; Acts 2009, 463; Acts 2013, No. 265

Effective Date

Tax years beginning on or after September 1, 2002

10. New Markets Tax Credit *(continued)*

Sunset Date

No tax credits will be allowed for qualified equity investments made after August 31, 2013

Related Provision

R.S. 47:6016.1

Beneficiaries

Private sector capital investors investing in certain low-income community investments

Fiscal Effect

An analysis of the types of credits for Fiscal Year 2018-19 is as follows:

Fiscal Effect		
	FYE 6-19	**% of Total**
Corp. Income Tax	($535,263)	16.93%
Individual Income Tax	$33,198	(1.05%)
Corp. Franchise Tax	($2,658,760)	84.12%
Total	($3,160,825)	100.00%

The estimated fiscal effect for this program is based on no new credits being issued and the use of credits being carried forward. At the time of publication, we have no data on the carry forward credits and the Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect for FYE 6-20 and FY 6-21.

11. University Research and Development Parks

The purpose of these tax exemption contracts is to encourage the development of university biomedical research and development parks. The Board of Commerce and Industry, with the approval of the governor and the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget, can grant tax exemption contracts for university research and development parks as follows:

- Corporation franchise tax exemptions;
- Corporation income tax exemptions;
- Exemptions from any other taxes imposed by the state;
- Rebates of sales and use taxes on machinery, equipment, materials, and building supplies; and
- Rebates of sales and use taxes on any other goods and services.

The total annual amount of the state exemptions may not exceed 30 percent of the liability for corporate franchise, income, and state sales and use taxes of the business for the previous fiscal year. The total annual sales tax rebate amount for any fiscal year may not exceed the sales tax liability for the previous fiscal year.

This exemption contract may be granted for a period not to exceed five years and renewed for periods of up to five additional years, provided that the total number of years of the exemption does not exceed ten years.

Legal Citation
R.S. 17:3389

Regulations
LAC 13:I.1501 et seq.

Origin
Acts 1991, No. 1023, amended by Acts 2017, No. 386

Effective Date
September 6, 1991

Sunset Date
July 1, 2017

Beneficiaries
University-related research and development parks that qualify as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from improved health care, job creation and improved economic conditions

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit has sunsetted and no activity is anticipated. During Fiscal Year 2018-19, no tax credits were claimed.

12. Industrial Tax Equalization Program

This program's purpose is to encourage the establishment and retention of manufacturing establishments, headquarters, or warehousing and distribution establishments in Louisiana by providing a procedure whereby the total state and local taxes imposed upon these establishments may be reduced, after all other tax incentives for specific sites are applied, to the levels imposed by other competing states.

Requirements for Exemption
The Board of Commerce and Industry may enter into a tax equalization contract only if each of the following requirements are met by the manufacturing establishment, headquarters, or warehousing and distribution establishments:

- The establishment must either be located in another state or be located in Louisiana and contemplating locating in another state that has equivalent or comparable advantages as the area in Louisiana in which the establishment is or seeks to be located.
- The state in which the establishment is located or is contemplating locating must have a total state, parish, and local tax structure that offers a greater tax advantage to the establishment than does the taxing structure of Louisiana.
- The applicant for tax equalization may be any form of business entity.
- The sites under consideration in Louisiana and the competing state must be valid and viable for the proposed operations.
- The secretary of the Department of Economic Development must make a recommendation to the governor to extend an invitation to apply for tax equalization.
- The applicant must receive an invitation to apply from the governor.

Tax Exemptions
Tax exemptions will be granted to entities in the following priority:

- New or retained manufacturing establishment
  1. Corporation franchise tax.
  2. Corporation income tax.

12. Industrial Tax Equalization Program *(continued)*

3. Sales and use tax on machinery and equipment to be used in manufacturing.
4. Sales and use taxes on materials and supplies necessary for the manufacture or production of the product of the new manufacturing establishment.
5. Any other taxes imposed by the state to which like businesses are subject.

- New or retained headquarters

1. Corporation franchise tax.
2. Corporation income tax.
3. Sales and use tax on purchases and leases of, and repairs to, machinery and equipment that is used in the on-site operation of the new headquarters facility.
4. Sales and use tax on purchases of tangible personal property used in the construction of the new headquarters facility.
5. Any other taxes imposed by the state to which like businesses are subject.

- New or retained warehousing and distribution establishment

1. Corporation franchise tax.
2. Corporation income tax.
3. Sales and use tax on purchases and leases of, and repairs to, machinery and equipment that is used in the on-site operation of the warehousing and distribution establishment.
4. Sales and use tax on purchases of materials and supplies necessary for the on-site operation of the warehousing and distribution establishment.
5. Sales and use tax on purchases of tangible personal property used in the construction of the warehousing and distribution establishment.
6. Any other taxes imposed by the state to which like businesses are subject.

Commuter Airline Sales Tax Exclusion

R.S. 47:3204(L) provides a state sales tax exclusion for purchases or leases of airplane equipment, airplane parts, and airplanes by any commuter airline domiciled in the state as defined in R.S. 47:305.21.

12. Industrial Tax Equalization Program *(continued)*

Legal Citation

R.S. 47:3201-3205

Regulations

LAC 13:I.1901 et seq.; LAC 13:I.2101 et seq.; LAC 13:I.2301 et seq.; LAC 13:I.2501 et seq.

Origin

Acts 1966 Ex. Sess., No. 12, amended by Acts 1976, No. 381; Acts 1985, No. 3; Acts 1987, No. 307; Acts 1989, No. 491; Acts 1993, No. 400; Acts 2005, No. 403; Acts 2007, No. 389

Effective Date

September 3, 1989

Beneficiaries

Companies that locate new manufacturing establishments, new headquarters, and new warehouse and distribution establishments in the state, as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from new employment, production and income opportunities

Fiscal Effect

An analysis of the types of exemptions for Fiscal Year 2018-19 is as follows:

Fiscal Effect		
	FYE 6-19	**% of Total**
Sales Tax Exemptions	$2,536,551	20.33%
Corp. Income Tax Exemptions	$7,703,293	61.74%
Fiduciary Income Tax Exemptions	$98	0.00%
Individual Income Tax Exemptions	$51,204	0.41%
Corp. Franchise Tax Exemptions	$2,185,724	17.52%
Total	$12,476,870	100.00%

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$6,000,000	$14,500,000

13. Exemptions for Manufacturing Establishments

The purpose of the exemption for manufacturing establishments program is to induce industrial development in the state, encourage the establishment of new business enterprises and the retention and expansion of existing businesses that fit the Vision 2020 profile.

Applications must be submitted to LED and, at the same time, notices of the application and amount and type of exemption must be sent to each member of the legislature and to the assessor and governing authority of each political subdivision where the manufacturing establishment is located or is to be located.

LED will review the application to determine whether the requirements for an exemption contract have been satisfied and will determine whether exemptions should be provided in a contract to be recommended to the Board of Commerce and Industry.

The Board of Commerce and Industry will review any recommendations for exemptions made by the governor and LED and conduct public hearings on any application for exemption. The board will forward its recommendations and the proposed tax exemption contract and all other supporting documents to LED, the governor, the Legislative Budget Committee, the assessor, each member of the legislature, and the governing authority of the political subdivision before the governor takes action. Upon receipt of the recommendations and proposed contract the governor and the Legislative Budget Committee will each have 30 days to approve or reject the contract and, if approved, to return the contract to the board, LED and Revenue for implementation.

The Board of Commerce and Industry with approval of the governor may enter into contracts for periods not exceeding five years and the contracts may be renewed for periods of up to five years, provided that the total number of years of exemption shall not exceed 15 years unless provided in R.S. 47:3204(B)(1)(b).

Requirements for Exemption

The secretary of economic development and the Board of Commerce and Industry may consider any of the following factors in determining whether to award manufacturing establishment exemptions:

1. The benefits to the state in terms of continued employment opportunities, investments in, and modernization of, facilities, expenditures for goods and services, and contributions to the revenue base of the state and local governments and the creation of new and additional permanent jobs.

13. Exemptions for Manufacturing Establishments *(continued)*

2. Competitive conditions existing in other states or in foreign nations.
3. The economic viability of the applicant, and the effect of any tax exemptions on economic viability.
4. The effect on applicant of temporary supply and demand conditions.
5. The effect of casualties and natural disasters.
6. The effect of United States and foreign trade policies.
7. The effect of federal laws and regulations bearing on the economic viability within the state of the applicant.
8. The competitive effect of like or similar exemptions granted to other applicants.
9. Those terms and conditions of the contract that provide for guarantees of employment and for clawbacks in the event of nonperformance of such guarantees and other terms and conditions favorable to the continued operation and staffing of the business.

Tax Exemptions that May be Granted:

1. Corporation franchise tax.
2. Corporation income tax.
3. State sales and use taxes on machinery and equipment to be used by the applicant, on materials and building supplies, whether purchased directly or through a contractor, to be used in repair, reconstruction, modification, or construction of plant and facilities, and on materials and supplies used in the manufacture or production of the applicant's product.
4. State sales and use taxes on any other goods and services used or consumed by the applicant.
5. Any other state taxes imposed directly on the applicant.

Legal Citation

R.S. 47:4301-4306

Regulations

LAC 13:I.1701 et seq.

Origin

Acts 1982, No. 773, amended by Acts 1987, Nos. 356, 535, and 921; Acts 1998, No. 32; Acts 1993, No. 400; Acts 1998, No. 32; Acts 2005, No. 403; Acts 2007, No. 389

Effective Date

September 10, 1982

13. Exemptions for Manufacturing Establishments *(continued)*

Beneficiaries

Companies that establish or expand manufacturing operations in the state, as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from new employment, production and income opportunities

Fiscal Effect

During Fiscal Year 2018-19 no tax credits were claimed.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$1,500,000	$1,500,000

14. Enterprise Zones

Enterprise zones are areas with high unemployment, low income, or a high percentage of residents receiving public assistance.

The Enterprise Zone, or EZ program is a jobs incentive program that provides Louisiana income and franchise tax credits to a new or existing business located in Louisiana creating permanent net new full-time jobs, and hiring at least 50% of those net new jobs from one of four targeted groups. The benefit provides:

- Either a one-time $3,500 or $1,000 job tax credit for each net new job created.
- A rebate of state sales and use taxes paid at the prevailing rate on qualifying materials, machinery, furniture, and/or equipment purchased or a 1.5% refundable investment tax credit on the total capital investment, excluding tax exempted items. The state sales and use tax rebate or 1.5% rebate shall not exceed $100,000 per net new job created under the contract.

Eligibility

This program is open to any Louisiana business (new or existing) not engaged in gaming, residential development, a church, retail business or restaurant with NAICS of either 44, 45, or 722, and that will:

- Create a minimum of 5 permanent net new full-time jobs within 24 months of their project start date or increase their current nationwide employment by 10% within the first 12 months.
- Hire 50% or more of the net new jobs created from one or more of the certification requirements from these targeted groups:
  1. Residency-someone living within an enterprise zone within the state;
  2. People receiving an approved form of public assistance;
  3. People lacking basic skills. A person performing below a ninth grade proficiency in reading, writing or mathematics; or
  4. People unemployable by traditional standards.

Jobs Tax Credit

- Either a one-time $3,500 or $1,000 jobs tax credit for each certified net new job created.
- Effective July 6, 2007, an employee must be a U.S. citizen and domiciled in Louisiana or establish domicile in Louisiana within 60 days of their employment.

14. Enterprise Zones *(continued)*

- The jobs tax credit can be claimed against the taxpayer's state income or franchise tax liabilities and Limited Liability Companies and Subchapter S corporations may pass the job tax credit to the owners listed on the enterprise zone contract.
- The tax credits may be carried forward up to 10 years from the year earned.

Sales Tax Rebate

- State sales and use tax rebates are paid on materials, furniture, fixtures, machinery and equipment purchased and used on the enterprise zone site.
- Items must be delivered during the project or construction period.
- The rebate period cannot exceed 30 months. For projects with advance notifications file on or after April 1, 2016, the amount of the rebate of sales and use taxes is limited to one hundred thousand dollars per net new job created.

Investment Tax Credit

- Effective July 10, 2007, taxpayers are given the option between the state sales and use tax rebate and a refundable investment income tax credit equal to 1.5 percent of qualified expenditures.
- Qualified expenditures are defined as amounts classified as capital expenditures for federal income tax purposes plus exclusions from capitalization provided for in Internal Revenue Code Section 263(a)(1)(A) through (L), minus the capitalized cost of land, capitalized leases of land, capitalized interest, capitalized costs of manufacturing machinery and equipment to the extent the capitalized manufacturing machinery and equipment costs are excluded from sales and use tax pursuant to R.S. 47:301(3), and the capitalized cost for the purchase of an existing building. For projects with advance notifications filed on or after April 1, 2016, the amount of the investment income tax credit is limited to one hundred thousand dollars per net new job created.

Application of Jobs Tax Credits

- Individuals must claim credit on their individual income tax return.
- Estates or trusts must claim credit on their fiduciary income tax returns.
- Entities taxed as corporations will claim credit on their corporation income and franchise tax return.
- Entities not taxed as corporations will claim the credit on the returns of the partners or members

Legal Citation

R.S. 51:1781 et seq.

Regulations

LAC 13:I.701 et seq.

14. Enterprise Zones *(continued)*

Origin

Acts 1981, No. 901, amended by Acts 1982, No. 120; Acts 1992, No. 1024; 1993 R.S., H.C.R. No. 71; Acts 1995, No. 194 and 581; Acts 1997, No. 624, 647, 1155, and 1172; Acts 1999, No. 386 and 977; Acts 2000, No. 46; Acts 2001, No. 9; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 4; Acts 2002, No. 36; Acts 2003, No. 1203 and 1240; Acts 2005, No. 388, 339, and 443; Acts 2007, No. 271 and 279; Acts 2011, No. 359; Acts 2012, No. 45; Acts 2013 No. 141; Acts 2013, No. 423; Acts 2015, No. 114, §1, eff. June 19, 2015; Acts 2015, No. 126, §1, eff. July 1, 2015; Acts 2015, No. 426; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 18 and 28; Acts 2017, No. 206 and 386; Acts 2018, No. 11

Effective Date

September 11, 1981

Sunset Date

LED shall not accept any advance notification on or after July 1, 2021.

Beneficiaries

Companies who meet the statutory criteria and that locate new business establishments in designated enterprise zones, as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from new employment, production and income opportunities

Fiscal Effect

An analysis of the types of exemptions for Fiscal Year 2018-19 is as follows:

Fiscal Effect		
	FYE 6-19	% of Total
Sales Tax Rebate	$206,535	0.87%
Corp. Income Tax Jobs Credit	$925,611	3.91%
Investment Credit	$18,155,911	76.78%
Individual Income Tax Jobs Credit	$3,433,016	14.52%
Fiduciary Income Tax Jobs Credit	$2,008	0.01%
Corp. Franchise Tax Jobs Credit	$924,472	3.91%
Total	$23,647,553	100.00%

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$52,000,000	$40,000,000

15. Sound Recording Investor Tax Credit

The purpose of the tax credit is to encourage development in Louisiana of a strong capital and infrastructure base for sound recording productions in order to achieve a more independent, self supporting music and sound recording industry.

- For state certified productions meeting certain criteria, the program provides a tax credit of up to 18% for qualified expenditures.
- For Qualified Music Companies (QMC) meeting certain criteria, the program provides a payroll tax credit of up to 15%.
- There is an additional ten percent credit to the base investment credit if the base investment is expended by a Qualified Music Company (QMC) on a sound recording production of a resident copyright.
- After certification of credits, LED submits the tax credit certification letter to LDR. Upon receipt of the tax credit certification letter and any necessary additional information, LDR makes payment to the investor from the current collections of the taxes collected pursuant to Chapter 1 of Subtitle II of this Title, as amended.

Limitation on Tax Credit

- The total amount of credits certified during any calendar year is limited to $2.16 million, with 50% of the program cap reserved for QMC's.
- The QMC per project cap is $100,000 per year, and the credit shall never reduce an investor's income tax liability below 50% of the amount of the liability prior to the application of the credit.
- Credits will be granted on a first-come, first-served basis.
- If the total amount of credits applied for exceeds $2.16 million, the excess will be treated as having been applied for on the first day of the subsequent year.

Legal Citation

R.S. 47:6023

Origin

Acts 2005, No. 485, amended by Acts 2007, No. 368; Acts 2009, No. 475; Acts 2013, No. 385; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2015, No. 357; Acts 2015, No. 412; Acts 2017, No. 275, 323 and 400; Acts 2019, No. 363

Effective Date

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006

Sunset Date

July 1, 2026

Beneficiaries

Investors in state-certified sound recordings projects

Fiscal Effect

During Fiscal Year 2018-19, $15,372 in rebates were issued.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$330,000	$611,000

16. Urban Revitalization Tax Incentive Program

The purpose of the Urban Revitalization Tax Incentive Program is to stimulate business and industrial growth in the depressed areas of the state by providing assistance to businesses and industries and by providing tax incentives in these areas.

Administration of Program

- LED is responsible for administering the program.
- LED will establish criteria for qualifications of urban revitalization zones based on unemployment, youth unemployment, per capita income, migration, and the number of residents receiving public assistance.
- LED will only designate urban revitalization zones after receiving notice from the appropriate governing authority that the governing authority agrees to the following:
  1. Devise and implement a program to improve police protection within the zone.
  2. Give priority to the use in the zone of any applicable funds received from the federal government.
  3. Assist LED in certifying employers to be eligible for the benefits of this program.
  4. Authorize LED to supersede certain specified local regulations and ordinances that may serve to discourage economic development within the revitalization zone.
  5. Assist LED in evaluating progress made in any revitalization zone within its jurisdiction.

Requirements

- The business enterprise and its contractors give preference and priority to Louisiana business enterprises and to Louisiana suppliers, contractors, and labor, except where not reasonably possible to do so without added expense, substantial inconvenience, or sacrifice in operational efficiency.
- Requests for exemptions must be accompanied by an endorsement resolution approved by the governing body of the appropriate municipality, parish, port district, or industrial development board in whose jurisdiction the establishment is to be located.
- The business is or shall be located within the boundaries of an urban revitalization zone.

16. Urban Revitalization Tax Incentive Program *(continued)*

- The business located in an urban revitalization zone and receiving benefits certifies that at least 35 percent of its employees:
  1. Are residents of the same or a contiguous revitalization zone as the location of the business.
  2. Were receiving some form of public assistance prior to employment.
  3. Were considered unemployable by traditional standards or lacking in basic skills.
  4. Any combination of the above.
- Employee certifications must be updated annually if the business is to continue receiving benefits.

Incentives

The Board of Commerce and Industry after consultation with the secretaries of LED and LDR, and with the approval of the governor, may enter into contracts to provide for the following tax incentives:

- Exemption from all or a portion of the state income taxes for five years and renewable once for five years.
- Exemption from all or a portion of the state corporate franchise taxes for five years and renewable once for five years.
- $5,000 tax credit per net new employee as determined by the company's average annual employment reported under the Louisiana Employment Security Law.
  1. This tax credit may be applied to any state income or franchise tax liability during the taxable year in which the increase in average annual employment occurred.
  2. If the entire credit cannot be used in the year earned, the excess of the credit can be refunded.
- These incentives are in lieu of any incentives under the Enterprise Zone Program.

Legal Citation

R.S. 51:1801 et seq.

Origin

Acts 2005, No. 466, amended by Acts 2017, No. 323 and 400

Effective Date

July 1, 2005

Sunset Date

July 1, 2017

16. Urban Revitalization Tax Incentive Program *(continued)*

Beneficiaries
Businesses and industries that locate in urban revitalization zones, as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from new employment, production and income opportunities

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit has sunsetted and no activity is anticipated. During Fiscal Year 2018-19, no tax credits were claimed.

17. Mentor-Protégé Tax Credit

The Mentor-Protégé tax credit program allows qualifying entities that fulfill the terms of a Mentor-Protégé Agreement to earn a refundable tax credit. Qualifying mentors must possess a favorable financial health, including profitability for at least two years; demonstrate its capability to provide managerial or technical skills transfer or capacity building; and meet the goals and objectives of the Mentor-Protégé Agreement. Qualifying protégés must be certified active in the Small And Emerging Business Development Program or registered and approved in the Small Entrepreneurship Program by LED and be willing to participate with a mentoring firm. The program is limited to issue $1,000,000 in credits per year and each Mentor-Protégé agreement is limited to $50,000 of credits.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6027

Origin
Acts 2007, No. 356

Effective Date
Effective for all income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, and franchise tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008.

Sunset Date
December 31, 2011

However, taxpayers have twenty years to utilize the credit.

Beneficiaries
Established companies acting as a mentor and smaller, emerging Louisiana-based businesses who are the protégé

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This program has sunsetted. No activity is anticipated because at the time of publication, we have no data on the carry forward credits available for use.

18. Technology Commercialization Credit and Jobs Program

The purpose of the technology commercialization credit program is to induce companies to invest in the commercialization of Louisiana technology in Louisiana. The technology must be created by a Louisiana business and researched by a Louisiana university or college. The program provides a 40 percent refundable tax credit for companies that invest in the commercialization of Louisiana technology and a six percent payroll rebate for the creation of new, direct jobs.

Tax Credits

- Qualifying individuals or businesses that invest in the commercialization of Louisiana technology in the state may apply for a tax credit on any income or corporation franchise tax liability and earn a refundable tax credit based on new jobs created.
- Qualifying research centers that develop Louisiana technology to be commercialized may apply for a refundable tax credit based on new jobs created.
- Income or corporation franchise tax credit is equal to 28.8 percent of the amount of money invested in commercialization costs for one business location meeting the requirements of R.S. 51:2353(C).
- Credits will be granted for a period of not less than five tax years and can be renewed for an additional five tax years if further qualifications are meet.
- Neither credit can be applied for and granted for more than ten consecutive tax years for the same location.

Application of Tax Credits

- Entities taxed as corporations for state tax purposes must claim credit on their corporation income and franchise tax return.
- Individuals, estates, and trusts must claim credit on their income tax return.
- Entities not taxed as corporations must claim credit on the partner's tax returns.

Legal Citation

R.S. 51:2351 et seq.

Regulations

LAC 13:I.2701 et seq.

Origin

Acts 2002 1st Ex. Sess., No. 8, amended by Acts 2007, No. 41; Acts 2011, No. 416; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

18. Technology Commercialization Credit and Jobs Program *(continued)*

Effective Date

Income tax years beginning after December 31, 2002, and franchise tax years beginning after December 31, 2003

Sunset Date

No tax credits shall be granted or earned after July 1, 2017. However, taxpayers have 20 years to claim credits previously earned.

Beneficiaries

Qualifying individuals or businesses that invest in the commercialization of Louisiana technology

Fiscal Effect

This program has sunsetted. No activity is anticipated because at the time of publication, we have no data on the carry forward credits available for use.

19. Angel Investor Tax Credit Program

The purpose of the Angel Investor Tax Credit Program is to encourage third parties to invest in early stage wealth-creating businesses in the state, expand the state's economy by enlarging its base of wealth creating businesses, and to enlarge the number of quality jobs available to retain the presence of young people educated in the state.

Qualifications

The Angel Investor Tax Credit Program is administered by LED. Individuals or entities that invest in a Louisiana Entrepreneurial Business that is domiciled in the state, employs 50 or fewer full-time employees, and has gross annual sales of less than $10 million or has a business net worth of less than $2 million may apply for income or corporation franchise tax credits for a period of five tax years.

Applicants must meet the following qualifications:

- The investment in the Louisiana Entrepreneurial Business must be an investment that is at risk and not secured or guaranteed. "At risk" means that the repayment of the investment is entirely dependent on the success of the business.
- The funds invested by the applicant cannot have been raised as a result of other Louisiana tax incentive programs, funds pooled or organized through capital placement agreements for the purpose of equity and venture capital investing unless approved by LED, or as the result of illegal activity.
- Angel investors cannot be the principal owners of the business who are involved in the operation of the business as a full-time professional activity nor can their spouses and relatives within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity. A principal owner means one or more persons who own an aggregate of 50 percent or more of the Louisiana Entrepreneurial Business.
- The use of proceeds from the investment must be used for capital improvements, plant equipment, research and development, working capital for the business, or other business activity as may be approved by LED. The proceeds cannot be used to pay dividends, repay shareholder's loans, redeem shares, or repay debt unless approved by LED.
- The applicant must meet the definition of accredited investor established by LED.
- The investment in the Louisiana Entrepreneurial Business by the applicant must be maintained for three years unless otherwise approved by LED.

19. Angel Investor Tax Credit Program *(continued)*

Louisiana Entrepreneurial Business must meet the following requirements:

- The principal business operations of the business are located in Louisiana.
- Before the investment by the taxpayer, the business has received approval as qualified to receive angel investor tax credits by LED.
- The Louisiana Entrepreneurial Business must demonstrate that it will be a wealth-creating business for Louisiana by demonstrating in its business plan that it will have more than 50 percent of its sales from outside Louisiana.
- The business is not a business engaged primarily in retail sales, real estate, professional services, gaming or gambling, natural resource extraction or exploration, or financial services including venture capital funds.

Tax credit qualifications:

- Credits are issued on a first-come, first-served system.
- Credit is equal to up to 25.2% of investment and the credit is divided equally over five years.
- Credit is useable in the income tax year that occurs 24 months from certification.
- The investment in the Louisiana Entrepreneurial Business may not exceed $720,000 per year per business and $1.44 million total per business.
- The credit will be allowed against the income tax for the taxable period in which the credit is earned and the franchise tax for the taxable period following the period in which the credit is earned.
- The total angel investor tax credits granted by LED in any calendar year may not exceed $3.6 million.

Transferability of the Credit

Any credits allocated to a taxpayer and not previously claimed by any taxpayer against its tax may be transferred or sold to another taxpayer, subject to the following conditions:

- A single transfer or sale may involve one or more transferees.
- Transferrors and transferees must submit notification of any transfer or sale of tax credits to LED and LDR within 30 days after the transfer or sale of the tax credits.

19. Angel Investor Tax Credit Program *(continued)*

- Failure to comply with the transfer requirements will result in the disallowance of the tax credit until the taxpayers are in full compliance.
- The credit transfer or sale does not extend the time in which the credit can be used.

Application of Tax credits

- All entities taxed as corporations for state tax purposes must claim credit on their corporation income and franchise tax return.
- Individuals must claim credit on their individual income tax return.
- Estates or trusts must claim credit on their fiduciary income tax returns.
- Entities not taxed as corporations must claim credit on the partner's tax returns.
- Tax credits will expire beginning with the 11th tax year after the tax year in which the credit was originally granted.

Legal Citation

R.S. 47:6020

Origin

Acts 2005, No. 400, amended by Acts 2007, No. 445; Acts 2011, No. 414; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 29; Acts 2017, No. 323, 345, and 400

Effective Date

For income tax and franchise tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005

Sunset Date

Null and void on July 1, 2021

Beneficiaries

Qualifying third-party investors in early stage wealth-creating businesses in the state and the people of the state because of the additional quality jobs available

19. Angel Investor Tax Credit Program *(continued)*

Fiscal Effect

An analysis of the types of credits for Fiscal Year 2018-19 is as follows:

Fiscal Effect		
	FYE 6-19	**% of Total**
Corp. Income Tax	$63,255	3.35%
Individual Income Tax	$1,821,056	96.43%
Fiduciary Income Tax	$3,059	0.16%
Corp. Franchise Tax	$1,186	0.06%
Total	$1,888,556	100.00%

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$4,000,000	$4,000,000

20. Musical & Theatrical Productions Tax Credit

The purpose of the tax credit is to establish and promote Louisiana as one of the primary places in the United States in which live performances, from creation to presentation, are present and thriving.

For state certified productions meeting certain criteria, the program provides a tax credit for qualified production expenditures with additional tax credits available for payroll.

Limitation on tax credit:

- Tax credit can not exceed the total base investment in that production.
- The total amount of tax credits granted by LED in any fiscal year shall not exceed $10 million, with 50% reserved for productions by nonprofit organizations.
- Credits will be granted on a first-come, first-served basis.
- If the total amount of credits applied for exceeds the $10 million availability, the excess will be treated as having been applied for on the first day of the subsequent year.

Application of Jobs Tax Credits

- Individuals must claim credit on their individual income tax return.
- Estates or trusts must claim credit on their fiduciary income tax returns.
- Entities taxed as corporations will claim credit on their corporation income and franchise tax return.
- Entities not taxed as corporations will claim the credit on the returns of the partners or members

Transferability of the Credit

- A company or financier may, on a one-time basis, transfer the credit or any refund of an overpayment to an individual or other entity including without limitation a bank or other lender, provided that the transfer shall not be effective until receipt by the Department of Revenue of written notice of such transfer. Transferors and transferees shall submit to the Department of Revenue, in writing, a notification of any transfer of the tax credit within ten business days after the transfer. The credit shall be allowed for the taxable period in which expenditures eligible for a credit are expended.

Legal Citation

R.S. 47:6034

Origin

Acts 2007, No. 482, amended by Acts 2009, No. 448 and 465; Acts 2013, No. 197; Acts 2013, No. 418; Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2015, No. 357; Acts 2015, No. 361; Acts 2015, No. 412; Acts 2017, No. 396 and 400

20. Musical & Theatrical Productions Tax Credit *(continued)*

Effective Date

The credit is available for qualifying expenditures made on or after July 19, 2007

Sunset Date

July 1, 2025

Beneficiaries

Musical or theatrical productions or musical or theatrical facility infrastructure projects

Fiscal Effect

An analysis of the types of credits for Fiscal Year 2018-19 is as follows:

Fiscal Effect		
	FYE 6 -20	% of Total
Corp. Income Tax	$2,289,439	99.52%
Individual Income Tax	$10,947	0.48%
Total	$2,300,386	100.00%

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$6,500,000	$6,000,000

21. Retention and Modernization Credit

The purpose of the retention and modernization credit is to provide an inducement for businesses to remain in the state and not relocate outside the state and to modernize their existing operations in Louisiana.

Tax Credit

The credit is granted at the rate of up to five percent of the amount of qualified expenditures incurred by the employer for modernization with the credit divided in equal portions for five years. The credit can be claimed against individual income tax or corporation income or franchise taxes.

A retention and modernization tax credit shall expire and have no value or effect on tax liability beginning with the eleventh tax year after the tax year in which it was originally granted.

Qualifications

Employers must be a manufacturer, as defined by NAICS codes 113310, 211, 213111, 541360, 311-339, 511-512, and 54171, as the employer's primary function.

"Modernization" means capitalized investment by an employer in technology, machinery, building and/or equipment that meets one of the following provisions:

(1) an increase in the maximum capacity or efficiency of the facility of greater than ten percent or

(2) an approved investment from a company with multistate operations with an established competitive capital project program. "Project" includes the design, development, installation and construction of a technology, machinery, building and equipment that results in a modernization of an employer's product line, unit, or entire operations that requires at least five million dollars of investment. No project placed in service before July 1, 2011 shall be eligible for the credit.

Application of Credits

- Individuals must claim credit on their individual income tax return.
- Estates or trusts must claim credit on their fiduciary income tax returns.
- Entities taxed as corporations will claim credit on their corporation income and franchise tax return.
- Entities not taxed as corporations will claim the credit on the returns of the partners or members.

Ineligible Participants

- Retail employers as identified by the NAICS code sections 44 and 45.
- Business associations and professional organizations as defined in NAICS code 8139.
- State and local government enterprises.
- Real estate agents, operators, and lessors.

21. Retention and Modernization Credit *(continued)*

- Automotive rental and leasing.
- Local solid waste disposal, local sewage systems, and local water systems businesses.
- Nonprofit organizations.
- Employers engaged in the gaming industry as identified by the NAICS code sections 713210 and 721120.
- Attorneys.
- An employer who has defaulted on or not repaid any loan or other obligation involving public funds or an employer who has declared bankruptcy under which an obligation of the employer to pay or repay public funds or monies was discharged as part of such bankruptcy.
- An employer who is in default on any filing or payment with or to the state or any of its agencies or political subdivisions and in which an assessment or judgment that is final and non-appealable has been rendered, and remains outstanding, in favor of the state, or any of its agencies, or political subdivisions.

Credit Limitations

The total amount of modernization tax credits granted by the LED in any calendar year can not exceed $7.2 million.

Legal Citation

R.S. 51:2399.1 through 51:2399.6

Origin

Acts 2009, No. 447, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125; Acts 2017, No. 400

Effective Date

August 15, 2009

Beneficiaries

Owners and employees of businesses needing modernization

Fiscal Effect

An analysis of the types of credits for Fiscal Year 2018-19 is as follows:

Fiscal Effect		
	FYE 6-19	% of Total
Corp. Income Tax	$3,981,773	63.78%
Individual Income Tax	$300,000	4.81%
Corp. Franchise Tax	$1,960,768	31.41%
Total	$6,242,541	100.00%

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$9,000,000	$10,500,000

22. Green Job Industries Credit

The purpose of this credit is to promote "green job industries". Green job industries include energy efficiency and renewable energy industries, energy-efficient building, construction, and retrofit industries, the renewable electric power industry, the energy efficient and advanced drive train vehicle industry, the biofuels industry, the deconstruction and materials use industries, the energy efficiency assessment industry serving the residential, commercial, or industrial sectors, and manufacturers that produce sustainable products using environmentally sustainable processes and materials approved by a nationally recognized high performance environmental building rating system, or that have the ENERGY STAR designation from the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Application and Approval

Taxpayers must submit an application for initial certification to LED that includes the following information:

1. A preliminary budget including estimated Louisiana payroll, estimated base investment, including the manner in which available federal and state incentives will be utilized in the financing or operation of the project.
2. A general description of the project.
3. Estimated dates for start and completion of the construction of the project.
4. The names of the companies and financiers to whom the credits shall be allocated and the estimated amounts of the credits to be allocated to each.

Upon approval by the secretary of LED, the commissioner of administration, and the office of the governor, LED shall initially certify a project as a state-certified green project and send notice of such certification to the applicant and to the secretary of the Department of Revenue.

Qualifications

When determining which projects qualify for certification, the LED, the commissioner of administration, and the office of the governor shall take the following factors into consideration:

- The impact of the state-certified green project on the employment of Louisiana residents.

22. Green Job Industries Credit *(continued)*

- The extent to which students in Louisiana colleges, universities, and vocational-technical schools will have an opportunity to work in a facility which manufactures green products.
- The impact of the project on the overall economy of the state including the manner in which available federal and state incentives will be utilized in the financing or operation of the project.

No tax credits can earned on multiple-use facilities until the facility directly used in the green job industries is complete.

Tax Credit

1. The tax credit shall be calculated as a percentage of the total base investment dollars certified per project as follows:

- Total base investment greater than $100,000 and less than or equal to $300,000—10 percent tax credit.
- Total base investment greater than $300,000 and less than or equal to $1 million—20 percent tax credit.
- Total base investment greater than $1 million—25 percent tax credit.

2. Payroll Credit.

- To the extent that base investment is expended on payroll for Louisiana residents employed in connection with the construction of a state-certified green project—additional tax credit of 10 percent of the payroll. However, if the payroll to any one person exceeds $1 million, this additional credit excludes any salary for that person.
- If the payroll is for Louisiana residents employed in connection with a state-certified green project, who are graduates of an institution within the Louisiana Community and Technical College System or graduates of an apprenticeship program registered with the Louisiana Workforce Commission, —additional tax credit of one percent of the payroll.

Application of Credits

- Individuals must claim credit on their individual income tax return.
- Estates or trusts must claim credit on their fiduciary income tax returns.

22. Green Job Industries Credit *(continued)*

- Entities taxed as corporations will claim credit on their corporation income tax return.
- Entities not taxed as corporations will claim the credit on the returns of the partners or members.

Ineligible Participants

State certification will not be granted to a project by any person or company, or financed by any person or company, or any company or financier owned, affiliated, or controlled, in whole or in part, by any company or person, which is in default on a loan made by the state or a loan guaranteed by the state, or which has ever declared bankruptcy under which an obligation of the company or person to pay or repay public funds or monies was discharged as a part of such bankruptcy.

Credit Limitations

The total amount of green job industries credits granted by the LED in any calendar year can not exceed $5 million.

Legal Citation

R.S. 47:6037

Origin

Acts 2009, No. 520, amended by Acts 2015, No. 125 and 357; Acts 2017, No. 323 and 400

Effective Date

August 15, 2009

Provisions of the Act shall become effective if the Dept. of Natural Resources receives a letter of award from the U.S. Dept. of Energy evidencing the obligation of funding in the amount of at least $5,000,000 per year, for a minimum of three years.

Sunset Date

No credit shall be allowed for applications received on or after July 1, 2017.

Beneficiaries

Investors in green job industries

Estimated Fiscal Effect

This credit has sunsetted and was never in effect because Department of Natural Resources has not received the letter of award.

23. Louisiana Quality Jobs Program

The Quality Jobs Program is an incentive to encourage businesses to locate or expand existing operations in Louisiana and create quality jobs focusing on Louisiana Vision 2020 traditional and seed clusters industries.

Eligibility

- To qualify a business must be in one of the following six industries:

1. Biotechnology, Biomedical, and Medical Industries serving rural hospitals
2. Micro-manufacturing
3. Software, Internet, and Telecommunications
4. Clean Energy Technology
5. Food Technology
6. Advanced Materials;
7. Or be any of the following:
   a. A manufacturer with certain NAICS Codes;
   b. An oil and gas field service business and pay at least $30,000 annually for each new direct job created and business located in Louisiana is the national or regional headquarters of a multi-state business including Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico;
   c. A business that must or will have sales of at least 50 percent of its total annual sales to out-of-state customers or buyers, and/or to in-state customers or buyers if the product or service is resold by the purchaser to an out-of-state customer or buyer for ultimate use, or to the federal government.
   d. The employer is located in a parish which is within the lowest twenty-five percent of parishes based on per capita income.
   e. The employer is the corporate headquarters of a multi-state business.
   f. The employer is a business that spends fifty percent or more of its time performing services for its out-of-state parent company.
   g. The employer is in the business of maintenance, repair, and overhaul operations for commercial transport aircraft.

Job Requirements

Create a minimum of five new direct jobs if the employer has 50 or less employees or must create a minimum of 15 new direct jobs if the employer has more than 50 employers.

These jobs must be full time, (full-time employees — working 30 hours or greater per week).

23. Louisiana Quality Jobs Program *(continued)*

Provide a basic health benefit plan/health insurance coverage, including coverage for basic hospital care, coverage for physician care and coverage for health care which shall be the same as that provided to executive, administrative or professional employees.

Coverage must become effective no later than the first day of the month 90 days after the date of hire.

The employer's contribution must be in compliance with federally mandated healthcare requirements, or if no federally mandated healthcare requirements exist, the employer's contribution must have a value of at least one dollar and twenty-five cents per hour. For a non self-insured company, the value of the plan is the actual cost for the individual coverage. For a self-insured company, LED will determine the value. Basic health care benefits do not include dental, vision or life.

Minimum Wage and Health Care Requirements

The minimum wage requirement for new direct jobs is $18.00 per hour in wages.

Minimum Annual Gross Payroll Requirements:

If an employer employs:

- 50 or fewer employees state-wide prior to the start date of the contract, the minimum annual payroll threshold for at least 5 new direct jobs is $225,000.
- More than 50 employees statewide prior to the start date of the contract, the minimum annual payroll threshold for at least 15 new direct jobs is $675,000.

If the actual verified annual gross payroll for the employer's third fiscal year does not show a minimum of five new direct jobs and does not equal or exceed a total annual payroll for new direct jobs of either $675,000 or $225,000, whichever is applicable, the employer will be determined to be ineligible.

Payroll Benefit

- The benefit rate shall be 4 percent for new direct jobs which pay at least $18.00 per hour in wages and health care benefits;
- The benefit rate shall be 6 percent for new direct jobs which pay at least $21.66 per hour in wages and health care benefits;
- Health care benefits paid shall be the value of the health care benefits plan elected by an employee, as determined by LED.

23. Louisiana Quality Jobs Program *(continued)*

Sales Tax Rebate

- State sales/use tax rebate on materials for new infrastructure, machinery, and equipment purchased during the construction period and used exclusively on site.
- A portion of the local sales/use tax may be rebated with an Endorsement Resolution from the local governing authority received before the application is approved.
- Local sales tax dedicated to schools or bond indebtedness is not eligible for rebate.

Project Facility Expense Rebate

- Effective July 10, 2007, taxpayers are given the option between the sales and use tax rebate and a project facility expense rebate equal to 1.5 percent of qualified expenditures.
- Qualified expenditures are defined as amounts classified as capital expenditures for federal income tax purposes plus exclusions from capitalization provided for in Internal Revenue Code Section 263(a)(1)(A) through (L), minus the capitalized cost of land, capitalized leases of land, capitalized interest, capitalized costs of manufacturing machinery and equipment to the extent the capitalized manufacturing machinery and equipment costs are excluded from sales and use tax pursuant to R.S. 47:301(3), and the capitalized cost for the purchase of an existing building.

For contracts entered into on or after June 30, 2007, Acts 387 of the 2007 Regular Legislative Session changed the requirements for an employer to qualify for the rebate.

Legal Citation

R.S. 51:2451 et seq.

Regulations

LAC 13:I.1101 et seq.

Origin

Acts 1995, No. 1238, amended by Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 39; Acts 2000, No. 46; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 110 and 153; Acts 2003, No. 47, 847, and 1240; Acts 2004, No. 13, 699, and 899; Acts 2005, No. 326; Acts 2007, No. 387 and 400; Acts 2011, No. 353 and 410; Acts 2012, No. 219; Acts 2015, No. 126; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 28; Acts 2016, No. 663; Acts 2017, No. 386; Acts 2018, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 11

Effective Date

July 1, 1995

23. Louisiana Quality Jobs Program *(continued)*

Sunset Date

No new advance notifications to receive tax exemptions or credits will be accepted by LED on or after July 1, 2022

Beneficiaries

Those establishments that meet the statutory requirements and that create new direct jobs in the state as well as Louisiana citizens who benefit from new employment, production and income opportunities

Fiscal Effect

An analysis of the type of rebates and credits for Fiscal Year 2018-19 is as follows:

Fiscal Effect		
	FYE 6-19	% of Total
Sales Tax Rebates	$1,796,219	1.28%
Jobs Credit	$53,177,739	37.85%
Project Facility Expense Rebate	$85,510,525	60.87%
Total	$140,484,483	100.00%

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$160,000,000	$165,000,000

24. Corporate Tax Apportionment Program

The Corporate Tax Apportionment Program extends the single sales factor computation for corporate income and franchise tax purposes utilized by manufacturers and merchandisers to other qualified business sectors. The secretary of LED may invite businesses who meet the eligibility requirements to participate in the program.

"Single sales factor" shall mean the single sales factor apportionment percent for manufacturing, merchandising, and other businesses as provided for in R.S. 47:287.95(F)(2)(b) and 606(A)(3)(b).

Qualifications

1. At least 50 percent of the total annual sales of the business from its Louisiana site or sites is to out-of-state customers or buyers, or to in-state customers or buyers who resell the product or service to an out-of-state customer or buyer for ultimate use, or to the federal government, or any combination thereof.
2. The activities of the business in Louisiana must include corporate headquarters, logistics, warehousing, data center, clean technology, destination health care, research and development, renewable energy, digital media and software development, or other business sector targeted by the business attraction and retention efforts of LED.
3. Except when the business will provide at least 25 new headquarter jobs or shared service center jobs, and the business is not primarily engaged in retail sales, real estate, professional services, natural resource extraction or exploration, financial services, or venture capital funds.

Application and Approval

A business must apply and be certified as eligible by LED, and the contract must be approved by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget. LED is required to send a copy of the approved certification to the Department of Revenue. Eligibility will be certified annually and LED will notify the Department of Revenue if the business' participation in the program is suspended or terminated. Contracts can be renewed for an additional period of up to 20 years.

Ineligible Participants

No business engaged in gaming or gambling shall be eligible for this program.

Legal Citation

R.S. 47:4331

Regulations

LAC 13:I.4101 et seq

24. Corporate Tax Apportionment Program *(continued)*

Origin
Acts 2012, No. 415, amended by Acts 2013, No. 220; Acts 2017, No. 323

Effective Date
Income tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and corporation franchise tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Sunset Date
No new contracts may be approved on or after July 1, 2017, but contracts existing on that date may continue and be renewed. Contracts may be for an initial term of up to 20 years, renewable for another 20 years at the discretion of the Secretary of LED.

Estimated Fiscal Effect
This credit has sunsetted and no contracts have been entered into.

25. Corporate Headquarters Relocation Program

The Corporate Headquarters Relocation Program provides a rebate equal to 25 percent of a participating company's relocation costs when they relocate or expand their headquarters within Louisiana. The secretary of LED may invite businesses who meet the eligibility requirements to participate in the program.

Program Administration
The secretary of LED may invite a business to participate in the program, upon determining the business meets all of the following criteria:

1. the business is relocating a headquarters to Louisiana or is expanding headquarters in Louisiana;
2. the secretary determines that participation in the program will be a significant factor in a highly competitive site selection situation to encourage the business to relocate or expand the headquarters in Louisiana;
3. the secretary determines that securing the project will result in a significant positive economic benefit to the state; and
4. relocation or expansion of the headquarters will create at minimum of 25 headquarters jobs.

Application and Approval
LED shall determine the terms and conditions of the contract, including but not limited to, scope of the project, performance obligations, determination of qualifying relocation costs, and the maximum amount of qualifying relocation costs eligible for the rebate.

The secretary may request approval of the contract by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget upon determining the company meets the eligibility requirements of the program. The Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget may approve the contract for the business' participation in the program.

Certification of Qualifying Costs
The qualified business must provide LED with a cost report detailing all relocation costs upon completion of the relocation or expansion. LED will review the cost report and certify a dollar value of relocation expenditures eligible for the rebate. LED may require an audit of the relocation costs at the expense of the qualified business.

25. Corporate Headquarters Relocation Program *(continued)*

Rebate

The rebate is equal to 25 percent of a participating company's relocation costs as approved by LED. The rebate is claimed by the business in equal installments over a five year period of time.

The rebate cannot be paid in the same fiscal year in which the contract is approved by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget.

Ineligible Participants

No business engaged in gaming or gambling shall be eligible for this program.

Legal Citation

R.S. 51:3111-3115

Regulations

LAC 13:I.4501 – 4509

Origin

Acts 2012, No. 503, amended by Acts 2013, No. 220; Acts 2015, No. 126; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 29

Effective Date

July 1, 2012

Sunset Date

No new contracts may be approved after June 30, 2017

Estimated Fiscal Effect

This credit has sunsetted and no contracts have been entered into.

26. Competitive Projects Payroll Incentive Program

The Competitive Projects Payroll Incentive Program provides an incentive rebate of up to 15 percent of a participating company's new payroll. The secretary of LED may invite businesses who meet the eligibility requirements to participate in the program. Contracts may be for an initial term of up to 5 years, renewable for another 5 years at the discretion of LED.

Qualifications

The secretary may invite a business to participate in the program, upon determining the business meets all of the following criteria:

1. at least 50 percent of the total annual sales of the business from its Louisiana site or sites is to out-of-state customers or buyers, or to in-state customers or buyers who resell the product or service to an out-of-state customer or buyer for ultimate use, or to the federal government, or any combination thereof;
2. the business will primarily engage in one of the following activities at the project site:
   a. manufacturing of the certain listed types of durable goods:
   b. manufacturing of pharmaceutical products;
   c. conversion of natural gas to diesel, jet fuel, or other refined fuels;
   d. data storage or data services, provided that at least 75 percent of sales meet the out-of-state sales requirements of (1) above; or
   e. other activities as recommended by the secretary and approved by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget; and
   f. the business offers or will offer a basic health benefits plan to individuals it employs within 90 days of the effective date of qualifying for the incentive rebates pursuant to R.S. 51:3111.

Application and Approval

LED will determine the eligibility of a business based on the determination that program participation will be a significant factor in a highly competitive site selection situation, and that securing the project will provide a significant positive economic benefit to the state. The contract must be approved by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget. If approved, LED will then execute the contract with the business and provide a copy thereof to the Department of Revenue. The contract provisions must include the percentage of new payroll eligible for rebate, the maximum amount of new payroll eligible for rebate, the number of new jobs and amount of new payroll required to be created and maintained, and any other performance obligations required.

26. Competitive Projects Payroll Incentive Program *(continued)*

Certification of Eligible Projects
LED will annually verify the company's continued eligibility for the rebate and send a certification letter to the Department of Revenue stating the amount of rebate to be issued.

Ineligible Participants
Businesses engaged in gambling or gaming, natural resource extraction, retail sales, real estate, professional services, venture capital funds, shipbuilding, wood products, agriculture, or manufacturing of machinery primarily intended to serve the energy industry.

Legal Citation
R.S. 51:3121

Regulations
LAC 13:I.4301-4311

Origin
Acts 2012, No. 507, amended by Acts 2013, No. 220; Acts 2014, No. 421; Acts 2015, No. 126; Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 28; Acts 2016, No. 664; Acts 2017, No. 386

Effective Date
July 1, 2012

Sunset Date
No new contracts may be approved on or after July 1, 2022, but contracts existing on that date may continue and be renewed.

Estimated Fisc , Acts 2018, No. 612
al Effect
$0; no activity is anticipated. During Fiscal Year 2018-19, no rebates were issued.

27. Procurement Processing Company Rebate Program

The secretary of LED is authorized to enter into contracts with procurement processing companies to recruit to Louisiana, purchasing companies that generate sales of items subject to states sales/use taxes. These contracts provide a rebate to these procurement processing companies which are derived from a portion of the state sales and use taxes collected on new taxable sales by the purchasing company which is managed by the procurement processing company under contract with LED. The initial term of the contract cannot exceed twenty years and can be renewed for up to an additional twenty years.

The state sales tax revenues generated as a result of the activities of these purchasing companies are to be disbursed in the following order of priority:

1. The payment of rebates to procurement processing companies in accordance with the provisions of their contract;
2. Reimbursement of administrative expenses to LDR; and
3. The remaining balance, up to thirty million dollars, to the Unfunded Accrued Liability and Specialized Educational Institutions Support Fund-Specialized Educational Institutions Account, as established under R.S. 39:100.126.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:6351

Origin
Acts 2012, No. 800; Acts 2018, No. 612

Effective Date
July 1, 2012

Beneficiaries
Procurement processing companies

Fiscal Effect
During Fiscal Year 2018-19, $19,026,366 in rebates were issued.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$25,000,000	$28,652,000

Telecommunication Tax for the Deaf Exemption

Telecommunication Tax for the Deaf

{ Introduction }

Act 660 of the 1988 Regular Legislative Session levied a tax of five cents per month on each residential and business telephone access line of local exchange companies operating in Louisiana. The purpose of the tax is to provide access to all public telecommunication services to persons who are deaf, deaf and blind, hard of hearing, speech impaired, or who have similar disabilities or impairments. The taxes are collected from the customers monthly and remitted quarterly by each telecommunication service company. The proceeds from this tax are placed in a special fund designated as the Telecommunications for the Deaf Fund.

Act 273 of 2017 decreased the tax to four and one-half cents per month and expanded the tax base to include each telephone number for each wireless handset device on each residential and business customer of a wireless telecommunication service company operating in Louisiana, effective October 1, 2017. The Act also increased the credit telecommunication service companies receive for filing returns and remitting payments timely from two percent to three percent.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:1061

Tax Base
Use of each residential and business customer telephone access line and the telephone number for each wireless handset device on each residential and business customer.

Tax Rate
5¢ per month per line (effective through September 30, 2017)

4.5¢ per month per line (effective October 1, 2017 through March 25, 2018)

5¢ per month per line (effective March 26, 2018 to present)

Type of Tax Exemption
Telecommunication tax for the deaf exemptions are in the form of a credit and an exemption. Credits are generally defined as an amount that is subtracted from a tax liability. Exemptions are included in the tax base, but are specifically exempted by statute. There is also an exemption based on federal prohibitions.

Significant Changes
There were no significant changes to the telecommunication tax for the deaf laws during the past year.

Telecommunication Tax for the Deaf

Index of Exemptions

{ CREDIT }

1. Timely Payment **436**
R.S. 47:1061(A)(2)

{ EXEMPTIONS }

2. Prepaid Wireless Devices and Wireless Devices Used for Data Only **436**
R.S. 47:1061(A)(1)

3. Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies **437**
No specific statute

Telecommunication Tax for the Deaf

{ Credit }

1. Timely Payment

A credit of three percent of the tax collected is allowed for the timely remittance of the taxes due. The purpose of this credit is to encourage compliance and to compensate companies for expenses related to the collection and remittance of this tax. Prior to October 1, 2017, the credit was two percent.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:1061(A)(2)

Origin
Acts 1988, No. 660, amended by Acts 2017, No. 273

Effective Date
September 1, 1988

Beneficiaries
The local or wireless telecommunication service companies operating in Louisiana that accurately and timely report and remit the tax due.

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$72,000	$72,000

{ Exemptions }

2. Prepaid Wireless Devices and Wireless Devices Used for Data Only

Telephone numbers provided for prepaid wireless devices and for wireless devices used for data purposes only are exempt from this tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:1061(A)(1)

Origin
Acts 2017, No. 273

Effective Date
October 1, 2017

Beneficiaries
Wireless telecommunications service companies who provide telephone numbers for prepaid wireless devices and wireless devices used for data purposes only

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The report data available at the time of publication included a negligible amount for this exemption.

{ Exemptions }

3. Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies

Sales of telephone access lines to the U.S. Government or any of its agencies are exempt from the tax. The purpose of this exemption is to comply with the taxation prohibitions of the U.S. Constitution.

Legal Citation
No specific statute

Origin
U.S. Constitution

Effective Date
September 1, 1988

Beneficiaries
U.S. government and its agencies

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The report data available at the time of publication included a negligible amount for this exemption.

Tobacco Tax Exemptions

Tobacco Tax

{ Introduction }

A tobacco tax was first levied in 1926, by Act 197 for the benefit of public schools. Retail dealers were taxed at the rate of 1¢ per 10¢ of the retail selling price of cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco, cigars, cheroots, and snuff. The tax was effective October 1, 1926, for a period of four years.

Act 4 of 1932 levied a new tax on sales of cigars, cigarettes and smoking tobacco effective September 1, 1932. The cigarette rate was based on each cigarette sold. Cigars were taxed on weight and price per 1,000 and the tax ranged from 75¢ to $13.50 per 1,000. Smoking tobacco was taxed at 1¢ for each 5¢ of retail selling price. The tax was evidenced by tax stamps supplied by the state and applied by the tobacco dealers who were allowed a discount when purchasing stamps in quantities not less than $100 face value.

The tax rates on cigarettes increased over the years as follows:

1932 Levied at 1/5¢ per cigarette to 4¢ per 20 pack

1942 Increased by 1/20¢ per cigarette to 5¢ per 20 pack

1948 Increased to 2/5¢ per cigarette or 8¢ per 20 pack

1970 Increased to 11/20¢ per cigarette or 11¢ per 20 pack

1984 Increased to 16/20¢ per cigarette or 16¢ per 20 pack

1990 Increased to 1¢ per cigarette or 20¢ per 20 pack

2000 Increased by 4/20¢ per cigarette to 24¢ per 20 pack

2002 Increased by 12/20¢ per cigarette to 36¢ per 20 pack

2015 Increased by 50/20¢ per cigarette to 86¢ per 20 pack

2016 Increased by 22/20¢ per cigarette to $1.08 per 20 pack

The tax increase of 4/20 of 1 cent per cigarette enacted in 2000 expired June 30, 2012. However, an amendment to the Constitution, approved by voters on October 22, 2011, effectively restored the expiring tax and placed a tax of 4/20 of 1 cent per cigarette in the Louisiana Constitution.

The tax rates on cigars and smoking tobacco changed in 1942 and 1948, and were eventually set at the current rates in 1974 by Act 413, effective January 1, 1975. A tax on smokeless tobacco was levied effective July 1, 2000.

The discount from the face value of the tax stamp also changed from the original ten percent in 1932 to six percent in 1942; seven percent in 1944; nine percent in 1948; six percent in 1972; to the current five percent in 2016.

The tobacco tax is currently levied on tobacco and vapor products, and collected from the dealer who first sells, uses, consumes, handles, or distributes the products within the state. Tax stamps indicate the payment of tax on cigarettes and can only be purchased from the Department by wholesale tobacco dealers who are required to post a bond.

Legal Citations

R.S. 47:841 through 47:869

Tax Base

Cigarettes - per cigarette

Vapor Products - per milliliter

Cigars and other tobacco products – manufacturer's invoice price

Tax Rate

- Cigarettes – 5.4¢ per cigarette ($1.08 per standard package of 20).
- Cigars – 8 percent if manufacturer's invoice price is $120 per 1,000 or less; 20 percent if manufacturer's invoice price is more than $120 per 1,000.
- Smoking tobacco – 33 percent of the manufacturer's invoice price.

Tobacco Tax

{ Introduction }

- Smokeless tobacco – 20 percent of the manufacturer's invoice price.
- Vapor Products - 5 cents per milliliter of consumable nicotine liquid solution.

Types of Tax Exemptions

Tobacco tax exemptions are in the form of discounts, exemptions, and refunds. Discounts are a proportionate deduction from the gross amount reported. Exemptions are items included in the tax base, but specifically exempted by statute. Refunds are restitution of taxes paid.

There are three tax exemptions that are also prohibited from taxation by federal laws. Because of these additional prohibitions, repeal of the exemption alone would not yield the fiscal effect indicated. For this reason, these exemptions have been separately grouped at the end of the section.

Significant Changes
2019 Regular Legislative Session

There were no significant changes to the tobacco tax laws during the past year.

Tobacco Tax

Index of Exemptions

{ DISCOUNTS }

1. Tobacco Stamps **443**
R.S. 47:843(C)(3)

2. Timely Filing and Payment **443**
R.S. 47:851(B)(4)(b)

{ EXEMPTION }

3. Sales to State Institutions **444**
R.S. 47:855

{ REFUNDS }

4. Return of Taxable Cigarettes to the Manufacturer **444**
R.S. 47:857

5. Return of Taxable Product to the Manufacturer **445**
R.S. 47:857

6. Return of Taxable Vapor Product by Retail Dealer to the Manufacturer **445**
R.S. 47:857

{ FEDERALLY IMPOSED EXEMPTIONS }

7. Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies **446**
No specific statute

8. Interstate Shipments of Cigarettes **446**
R.S. 47:849

9. Interstate Shipments of Tobacco Products **447**
R.S. 47:849

Tobacco Tax

{ Discounts }

1. Tobacco Stamps

A 5 percent discount from the face value of the cigarette tax stamps is granted to registered tobacco dealers when the gross stamp purchases exceed $100. The purpose of the discount is to provide a volume discount and to compensate dealers for expenses related to tax collection.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:843(C)(3)

Origin
Acts 1932, No. 4, amended by Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 5

Effective Date
September 1, 1932

Beneficiaries
Bonded Louisiana tobacco dealers that have direct purchasing contracts with manufacturers and purchase stamps in quantities of $100 or more

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$12,369,000	$12,122,000

2. Timely Filing and Payment

A 5 percent discount is allowed for timely and accurately filing reports only on those purchases made by registered tobacco dealers in Louisiana who have a direct purchasing contract with a manufacturer. The reports must be accompanied by payment for any taxes due on cigars, vapor products, and other tobacco products. The purpose of the discount is to encourage compliance and to compensate dealers for expenses related to the collection and reporting of the tax.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:851(B)(4)(b)

Origin
Acts 1974, No. 415, amended by Acts 2016, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 5

Effective Date
January 1, 1975

Beneficiaries
Registered Louisiana tobacco dealers that have direct purchasing contracts with manufacturers who timely and accurately file their tax reports

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	**FYE 6-21**
$2,015,000	$2,156,000

{ Exemption }

3. Sales to State Institutions

Smoking and chewing tobacco purchased by state institutions for distribution to inmates are exempt from the tobacco tax. The purpose of this exemption is to allow tax-free purchases by state institutions for issue to inmates.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:855

Origin
Acts 1944, No. 150

Effective Date
July 26, 1944

Beneficiaries
Inmates of Louisiana state institutions

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect, there are no reporting requirements for this data.

{ Refunds }

4. Return of Taxable Cigarettes to the Manufacturer

A refund or credit is allowed for the amount of tax paid on cigarettes destroyed or returned to a manufacturer either as damaged or unfit for sale. The purpose of this provision is to allow the refund of taxes paid on damaged products which are either destroyed or which are either destroyed or returned to the manufacturer.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:857

Origin
Acts 1932, No. 4

Effective Date
September 1, 1932

Beneficiaries
Licensed tobacco dealers

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$254,000	$226,000

{ Refunds }

5. Return of Taxable Product to the Manufacturer

A refund or credit is allowed for the amount of tax paid on cigars and other tobacco products destroyed or returned to a manufacturer either as damaged or unfit for sale. The purpose of this provision is to allow the refund of taxes paid on damaged products which are either destroyed or returned to the manufacturer.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:857

Origin
Acts 1932, No. 4

Effective Date
September 1, 1932

Beneficiaries
Licensed tobacco dealers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The estimated fiscal effect of this refund is included in the Five–Year Revenue Loss chart in the row labeled Other Exemptions.

6. Return of Taxable Vapor Product by Retail Dealer to the Manufacturer

A refund or credit is allowed for the amount of the tax paid on consumable vapor products destroyed or returned to the manufacturer either as damaged or unfit for sale. The purpose of this provision is to allow the refund of taxes paid on damaged products destroyed or returned to the manufacturer.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:857

Origin
Acts 2015, No. 94

Effective Date
August 1, 2015

Beneficiaries
Licensed tobacco retail dealers

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The report data available at the time of publication included a negligible amount for this refund.

{ Federally Imposed Exemptions }

7. Sales to the Federal Government and its Agencies

Sales of tobacco products to the U.S. Government or any of its agencies direct from the manufacturer are exempt from tobacco taxes. The purpose of this exemption is to comply with taxation prohibitions of the U.S. Constitution.

Legal Citation
No specific statute

Origin
U.S. Constitution

Effective Date
September 1, 1932

Beneficiaries
U.S. government agencies

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The estimated fiscal effect of this exemption is included in the Five–Year Revenue Loss chart in the row labeled Other Exemptions.

8. Interstate Shipments of Cigarettes

Cigarettes exported beyond the borders of Louisiana are not subject to tobacco taxes. The purpose of this exemption is to comply with taxation prohibitions of the U.S. Constitution.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:849

Origin
Acts 1932, No. 4

Effective Date
September 1, 1932

Beneficiaries
Licensed tobacco dealers engaged in interstate commerce

Estimated Fiscal Effect	
FYE 6-20	FYE 6-21
$136,891,000	$128,678,000

{ Federally Imposed Exemptions }

9. Interstate Shipments of Tobacco Products

Cigars and other tobacco products exported beyond the borders of Louisiana are not subject to tobacco taxes. The purpose of this exemption is to comply with taxation prohibitions of the U.S. Constitution.

Legal Citation
R.S. 47:849

Origin
Acts 1932, No. 4

Effective Date
September 1, 1932

Beneficiaries
Licensed tobacco dealers engaged in interstate commerce

Estimated Fiscal Effect
The estimated fiscal effect of this exemption is included in the Five–Year Revenue Loss chart in the row labeled Other Exemptions.

Appendix

Part 7

Revised Statute 47:1517 - Tax Exemption Budget

Revised Statute 47:1517. Tax Exemption Budget

A. No later than the first day of March the secretary of the Department of Revenue shall prepare and submit to the governor and the legislature a tax exemption budget in the manner set forth in this Section.

B. (1) The annual tax exemption budget shall be published on the LaTrac website, or any subsequent database that may replace the LaTrac system, and shall include the following:

(a) Each tax exemption, its statutory citation, and its purpose.

(b) The revenue loss to the state caused by each tax exemption for the three preceding years, the estimated revenue loss to the state caused by each tax exemption for the current fiscal year, and the estimated revenue loss to the state caused by each tax exemption for the ensuing fiscal year.

(c) The estimated cost of administering and implementing each tax exemption for the three preceding fiscal years, the current fiscal year, and the ensuing fiscal year.

(d) The tax exemption budget shall also include the following:

(i) The number of businesses which receive each tax exemption, credit, exclusion, refund, preferential tax rate, deferred tax liability, or rebate, hereinafter referred to in this Subsection as the exemption.

(ii) The parish or location of each business which receives a tax exemption; provided, that if fewer than ten businesses receive a particular tax exemption, the tax exemption budget may group such tax exemption with another tax exemption which also has fewer than ten businesses receiving it.

(iii) The information shall be displayed in a manner that identifies:

(aa) The industry group by North American Industry Classification System sector.

(bb) The number of taxpayers by industry.

(cc) The total tax burden by industry group by individual tax before the exemption.

(dd) The total value to each industry group for each exemption.

(ee) The total tax value by each industry group by individual tax of the tax collections after the exemption.

(e) The items contained in Subparagraph (d) of this Paragraph shall be published to the extent that the information is available to the department, on a schedule to be determined by the secretary of the department, beginning with the incentive expenditures, and fully implemented by the date of publication of the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 tax exemption budget on or before March 1, 2020. The secretary shall ensure that the publication shall not include confidential information.

(2) The tax exemptions in the annual tax exemption budget shall also be organized in an additional opening schedule as follows:

(a) Agricultural/Rural: a tax exemption that pertains to a business or person being located in a rural area; or, engaging in an agricultural trade/business.

(b) Business Environment: a tax exemption that encourages competitiveness with other states by impacting the tax burden of business entities that engage in specific activities that include holding or maintaining inventory or property in the state, using or deriving benefit from water, electric power, energy or any other utility type resources, or buying, leasing, renting or selling machines or equipment used for the production, modification, creation or facilitation of tangible personal property in the state, or using consumables in the manufacturing process that does not become a part of the final product, including the following:

(i) Inventory Tax Ad Valorem.

(ii) Business Utilities Sales Tax.

(iii) Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment.

(iv) Direct Inputs and Consumables.

(c) Corporate Income Tax Formula: a tax exemption that is unique or specific to Louisiana and relates to assisting, guiding or aiding a business entity in determining the amount of its income for Louisiana tax purposes.

(d) Dealers and Vendors Compensation and Discounts: a tax exemption that encourages either the timely filing of a return, report, form or document or the timely payment of a tax, fee or other amount due.

(e) Educational Breaks for Educational Institutions: a tax exemption that pertains to an entity that engages in a specified activity that provides or facilitates the act of learning, or, an entity or institution who provides or facilitates learning.

(f) Educational Breaks for Individuals: a tax exemption that pertains to an individual who engages in a specified activity that is beneficial to, or provides or facilitates the act of learning.

(g) Incentives: a tax exemption that encourages a particular or specified economic activity by modifying the tax burden of the economic activity or behavior that is taking place. Categories of incentives include those, that spur the hiring of employees by business, or that are administered by and through a contract with the department of:

(i) Economic Development.

(ii) Culture, Recreation & Tourism.

(iii) Environmental Quality.

(iv) Revenue, including those for Severance Tax (that is not a part of the normal taxing scheme of other states).

(h) Louisiana Constitutional Mandates: a tax exemption outlined in the state constitution that modifies the tax burden.

(i) Non-Itemized Sales and Use Tax Exclusions and Exemptions: a sales tax exemption that is not individually itemized on a Louisiana sales tax return before March 2016 and is therefore not assigned a value in the Tax Exemption Budget.

(j) Normal Tax Structure: an exemption that is commonly used or implemented in other states; enacted to prevent double taxation; or used to prevent the taxation of direct business inputs. The exemption could be mandated by the federal government, the state to ensure a foreign, tribal, local, municipality or state entity addresses taxes owed to the state, the federal or state government to ensure the protections of commerce across state lines, the state government to determine the taxability of businesses when it incurs losses, or the state government on activities that sever the state's natural resources in a manner that is not unique to Louisiana and widely accepted policy among oil producing states, including the following:

(i) Federal Mandatory.

(ii) Intergovernment.

(iii) Interstate Commerce.

(iv) Net Operating Loss.

(v) Normal Severance.

(k) Personal Income Tax Formula: a tax exemption that assists, guides, or aids an individual in determining Louisiana tax table income after determining Louisiana adjusted gross income.

(l) Retirement, Disability, and Military: a tax exemption that modifies the tax owed by individuals who receive money, including but not limited to wages and interest as a result of this special status or position in life that is recognized by statute.

(m) Specialty Sales Tax Exemptions, including the following:

(i) Sales tax holidays.

(ii) Purchase of a specific item.

(iii) Purchase made by a specific taxpayer.

(iv) Activities of a specific group or organization.

(n) Specialty Income Tax Exemptions, including the following:

(i) Performance of a specific activity.

(ii) Purchase of a specific item.

(iii) Purchase made by a specific taxpayer.

(3) No statute, provision, exemption, exclusion, refundable or nonrefundable credit, rebate or deduction listed in the categories outlined above shall be listed in more than one category without a specific notation of doing such.

(4) The secretary may add additional categories to the additional opening schedule as deemed appropriate and necessary.

C. The annual tax exemption budget shall also include an assessment of each tax exemption based on the following criteria:

(1) Whether or not each tax exemption has been successful in meeting the purpose for which it was enacted, in particular, whether

each tax exemption benefits those originally intended to be benefited, and if not, those who do benefit.

(2) Whether each tax exemption is the most fiscally effective means of achieving its purpose.

(3) Unintended or inadvertent effects, benefits, or harm caused by each tax exemption, including whether each tax exemption conflicts with other state laws or regulations.

(4) Whether each tax exemption simplifies or complicates the state tax statutes.

D. The Department of Revenue is authorized to request from any state or local agency or official any information necessary to complete the budget required by this Section. Any such official shall comply with this request.

E. "Tax exemptions" means those revenue losses attributable to provisions of the state tax statutes or rules promulgated pursuant to such statutes, which allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or sales or which provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability.

F. The House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Revenue and Fiscal Affairs, hereinafter referred to as "committees", shall conduct hearings on the tax exemption budget every odd-numbered year, to be concluded thirty days before the beginning of the regular session of the Louisiana Legislature. The committees shall analyze and consider tax exemptions which have caused revenue loss to the state of ten million dollars or more in any one of the last three fiscal years. From time to time, the committees may report to the legislature findings or recommendations developed as a result of the hearings.

Acts 1989, No. 836, §2, eff. July 1, 1989; Acts 1997, No. 658, §2; Acts 2011, No. 365, §1; Acts 2016, No. 592, §1, eff. July 1, 2016; Acts 2018, No. 667, §2, effective August 1, 2018.

Glossary

Part 8

Glossary

Actual tax collections – amount of tax revenue received and available for appropriation.

Beneficiary – any person or entity who gains an advantage and/or profits from a tax exemption.

Corporation income tax – a tax paid by all corporations or entities taxed as corporations for federal income tax purposes on income earned in Louisiana.

Credit – an amount that is subtracted from a tax liability.

Deduction – an amount which the taxpayer is allowed to subtract when computing the taxable base.

Deferred tax liability – the legal authorization to delay the obligation to pay a tax to a future period.

Discount – a proportionate deduction from the gross amount reported.

Effective date – the date upon which a statute is considered to take effect, which may be a past, present or future date.

Estimated fiscal effect – the future estimated revenue loss to the state caused by each tax exemption.

Exemption/Exclusion – the statutory elimination of certain items or transactions from the tax base. An exemption is a mechanism that prevents taxation on an item or class of items that would normally be taxed under the law. An exclusion is the absence of taxation on an item or class of items. However, Louisiana law often conflates the term "exclusion" with "exemption," such that the former may be used to describe a mechanism that might be better characterized as the latter.

Excise tax – a fixed, per unit tax imposed on a commodity or commodities.

Federal adjusted gross income – the amount of income earned or received during the year after certain exclusions and adjustments according to federal law.

Franchise tax – a tax imposed on business corporations for the privilege of conducting business in Louisiana. The tax is levied on either the assessed value of all real and personal property in the state or the amount of issued and outstanding capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits attributable to Louisiana, whichever is larger.

Individual income tax – a tax levied on personal income earned by Louisiana residents and on income earned in Louisiana by non-residents.

Itemized deductions – Under federal law, certain deductions that are subtracted from adjusted gross income and are applied in lieu of a standard deduction.

Non-refundable tax credit – a tax credit that reduces the income tax liability and, if allowed by the statute authorizing the credit, any remaining amount can be carried forward for use in future tax years. If the amount of credit is greater than the taxes owed, the excess will not generate a refund.

Percentage of tax loss – the exemption losses by tax divided by the total potential collections.

Petroleum taxes – a tax on motor fuels such as gasoline and special fuels including diesel, compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, and liquefied petroleum gas.

Preferential tax rate – a provision which provides a tax rate for certain persons, types of income, transactions, or property that results in reduced tax revenue.

Rebate – an incentive in the form of money issued to a taxpayer to induce or after having induced specific behavior without having to be claimed on a tax return.

Refundable tax credit – a tax credit that reduces the income tax liability, with any excess credit amount being refundable to the taxpayer.

Sales tax – a tax imposed on certain consumer purchases of tangible personal property and specified services.

Service – the performance of an action or activity for others.

Severance tax – a tax levied on natural resources taken from the ground.

State revenue losses – state tax revenue not collected due to statutory tax exemptions. This would not include statutory tax exemptions that are also prohibited from taxation by the state constitution, federal laws, or existing reciprocal agreements.

Statutory tax exemption – an amount that is prohibited from taxation by state statute. This would not include statutory tax exemptions that are also prohibited from taxation by the state constitution, federal laws, or existing reciprocal agreements.

Sunset provision – a clause in a statute which provides for an automatic repeal of the entire law or a section of a law once a specific date is reached.

Taxable income – the amount to which the applicable income tax rate is applied.

Taxable base – is the value of a set of assets, investments, transactions, or income streams (depending on the tax type) that are subject to taxation.

Tax exemptions – tax dollars that are not collected and result in a loss of tax revenues available for appropriation. Tax exemptions result from tax laws which provide an exemption, exclusion, deduction, credit, preferential tax rate or a deferral of tax liability to reduce the amount of the taxpayer's liability to Louisiana. Tax exemptions provide economic incentives or tax relief to particular classes of persons or entities to achieve a public purpose.

Agriculture/rural – a tax exemption that pertains to a business or person being located in a rural area; or, engaging in an agricultural trade/business.

Alternative reporting method or statutorily prescribed method of taxation for sales tax – tax exemption that assists, guides, or aids a business entity in determining the sales tax to remit or the amount subject to sales tax.

Business environment – a tax exemption that encourages competitiveness with other states by impacting the tax burden of business entities that engage in specific activities that include holding or maintaining inventory or property in the state, using or deriving benefit from water, electric power, energy or any other utility type resources, or buying, leasing, renting or selling machines or equipment used for the production, modification, creation or facilitation of tangible personal property in the state, or using consumables in the manufacturing process that does not become part of the final product.

Corporate income tax formula – a tax exemption that is unique or specific to Louisiana and relates to assisting, guiding or aiding a business entity in determining the amount of its income for Louisiana tax purposes.

Dealers and vendors compensation and discounts – a tax exemption that encourages either the timely filing of a return, report, form or document or the timely payment of a tax, fee or other amount due. The discount for tobacco stamps is the only one not based on timely filing and/or payment; it is to provide a volume discount and to compensate dealers for expenses related to tax collection.

Educational breaks for educational institutions – a tax exemption that pertains to an entity that engages in a specified activity that provides or facilitates the act of learning, or, an entity or institution that provides or facilitates learning.

Educational breaks for taxpayers – a tax exemption that pertains to an individual or business who engages in a specified activity that is beneficial to, or provides or facilitates the act of learning.

Health care/medical – a tax exemption that was created to assist taxpayers providing health care or medical treatment or that modifies the tax burden on health care or medical treatment.

Incentives – a tax exemption that encourages a particular or specified economic activity by modifying the tax burden of the economic activity or behavior that is taking place.

Louisiana constitutional mandates – a tax exemption outlined in the state constitution that modifies the tax burden.

Natural disaster – a tax exemption that was created to assist taxpayers in recovering from a natural disaster or was created as a direct result of a natural disaster.

Non-itemized sales and use tax exclusions and exemptions – a sales tax exemption that is not individually itemized on a Louisiana sales tax return before March 2016, and is therefore not assigned a value in this document.

Normal tax structure – a tax exemption that is commonly used or implemented in other states; enacted to prevent double taxation; or used to prevent the taxation of direct business inputs.

Personal income tax formula – a tax exemption that assists, guides, or aids an individual in determining Louisiana tax table income after determining Louisiana adjusted gross income.

Preferential income tax rate – a tax exemption that provides a reduced or lower rate of tax for certain persons, types of income, transactions, or property that results in reduced tax revenue.

Retirement, disability, and military – a tax exemption that modifies the tax owed by individuals who receive money including, but not limited to, wages and interest as a result of this special status or position in life that is recognized by statute.

Specialty income tax exemptions – an income tax exemption that encourages a particular or specified economic activity by providing a credit or deduction for the economic activity or behavior that is taking place. Categories of specialty income tax exemptions include tax exemptions for performance of a specific activity, purchase of a specific item, purchase made by a specific taxpayer, or an exemption for specific activity that benefits a community.

Specialty sales tax exemptions – a sales tax exemption that encourages a particular or specified economic activity by modifying the tax burden of the economic activity or behavior that is taking place. Categories of specialty sales tax exemptions include sales tax holidays, purchase of a specific item, purchase made by a specific taxpayer, or activities of a specific group or organization.

Tax incentives and exemption contracts – Tax exemptions that encourage a particular or specified economic activity by modifying the tax burden of the economic activity or behavior that is taking place. Categories of incentives include those that spur the hiring of employees by business, or that are administered by and through a contract with the Departments of Economic Development, Culture, Recreation & Tourism, Environmental Quality or Department of Revenue.

Total potential collections – actual tax collections plus the state revenue losses due to tax exemptions.