



Freight Line and Equipment Companies

Annual Report to State of Alabama

Department of Revenue

ADV: U3-1
Tax Year
2016

For The Tax Assessment Year Beginning October 1, 2015

(Based on Information For The Year Ending September 30, 2015)

(Report Due On Or Before March 1, 2016)

Mail To: **Alabama Department of Revenue**
Property Tax Division
Public Utility Section
P.O. Box 327210
Montgomery, AL 36132-7210
(334) 242-1525

EXACT FIRM OR CORPORATION NAME

EXACT ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

ZIP CODE

FLE Account Number: _____

Nature of Firm or Corporation: _____

Federal Employee Identification Number (FEIN): _____ Date of Organization: _____

The State under whose Laws the Company was Organized: _____

Name and Address of Person to Whom Correspondence and Tax Notices Should Be Sent:

Area Code: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Principal Officers:

TITLE	NAME	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
President: _____	_____	_____
Vice-President: _____	_____	_____
Secretary: _____	_____	_____
Treasurer: _____	_____	_____
Manager: _____	_____	_____
Other: _____	_____	_____

DEVELOPMENT OF FIGURES FOR COLUMN 7

The Cost or Capitalized Expense Figures in Column 6, Page 3 on the return are multiplied by the appropriate multiplier shown in the schedule below. Normal depreciation rates of railroad cars are considered to be at a rate of 3.5% annually on a straight line basis with a 20% residual.

DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE AND MULTIPLIER FOR
CONVERTING COSTS OF FREIGHT TRAIN CARS TO PRESENT VALUE

Year Acquired	Accrued Depreciation	Multiplier (Depreciated Value)	Year Acquired	Accrued Depreciation	Multiplier (Depreciated Value)
2015	.0175	.9825	1986	.8	.2
2014	.0525	.9475	1985	.8	.2
2013	.0875	.9125	1984	.8	.2
2012	.1225	.8775	1983	.8	.2
2011	.1575	.8425	1982	.8	.2
2010	.1925	.8075	1981	.8	.2
2009	.2275	.7725	1980	.8	.2
2008	.2625	.7375	1979	.8	.2
2007	.2975	.7025	1978	.8	.2
2006	.3325	.6675	1977	.8	.2
2005	.3675	.6325	1976	.8	.2
2004	.4025	.5975	1975	.8	.2
2003	.4375	.5625	1974	.8	.2
2002	.4725	.5275	1973	.8	.2
2001	.5075	.4925	1972	.8	.2
2000	.5425	.4575	1971	.8	.2
1999	.5775	.4225	1970	.8	.2
1998	.6125	.3875	1969	.8	.2
1997	.6475	.3525	1968	.8	.2
1996	.6825	.3175	1967	.8	.2
1995	.7175	.2825	1966	.8	.2
1994	.7525	.2475	1965	.8	.2
1993	.7875	.2125	1964	.8	.2
1992	.8	.2	1963	.8	.2
1991	.8	.2	1962	.8	.2
1990	.8	.2	1961	.8	.2
1989	.8	.2	1960	.8	.2
1988	.8	.2	1959	.8	.2
1987	.8	.2	1958	.8	.2

DEVELOPMENT OF FIGURES FOR COLUMN 8

The figure in Column 6 is multiplied by the figure in Column 7 and the result is entered in Column 8. The amount entered in Column 8 will be the present valuation of the cars.

For example: A car acquired in 1993 at a cost of \$1500 (Column 6) has the cost multiplied by (Column 7) .2125 (the multiplier for 1993) and the result is \$318.75 which is the present valuation. The \$318.75 figure is entered in Column 8.