

PART II 2010 Public Service Company Property Tax Return For Railroad Car Line (For Year Ending December 31, 2009)
DETAILED FLEET DESCRIPTION AND COST OF TOTAL ROLLING STOCK OWNED AND/OR LEASED

Instructions and/or Explanation for Completing Part II, A Through K and Bottom Line Totals

- A. Number the page and classify railcars as refrigerator, tank or other (which includes box, dump, flat, furniture, gondola, hopper, poultry, stock, etc.). For car classification marked other, please specify.
 - B. If taxpayer is based in a foreign country, money must be expressed in US currency at the rate of exchange on December 31, 2009.
 - C. Age is determined by year of purchase or acquisition whether equipment is new or used. New or used railcars purchased or acquired in the prior year are age 1 and so forth. You should contact your lessor for leased car ages or report the year the lease agreements originated.
 - D. Report the car number, or the first and last numbers in the car numbering series, for all cars in your total fleet of rolling stock (owned and/or leased) whether they traveled in Kentucky or not.
 - E. Report Car Mark, also known as Car Initial, assigned to your car number or series whether registered or not in The Official Railway Equipment Register.
 - F. Association of American Railroads four-position alphanumeric code designating type car and general physical description.
 - G. Number of Units is the actual number of railcars in the car number series reported in previous Column D.
 - H. Unit Cost is the amount you paid for each rail car in the car numbering series. Improvements must be reported on a separate line at the year and age of the actual improvement. Contact your lessor for unit cost of leased cars or multiply your yearly lease payment by factor nine.
 - I. Multiply Column G by Column H to report the total cost of railcars and improvements on each age line.
 - J. Factors for age 1 through 29+ are the year 2010 conversion factors for Class 5 tangible personal property with a 6 percent betterment's allowance.
 - K. Multiply Column I by Column J for reporting the Fleet Value of railcars reported on each age line.
- TOTALS: Separately total Columns G, I and K, and forward the separate totals of Column G* and Column K** as instructed below.

A. Page 2 of _____ *If additional space is needed, attach a separate schedule or make copies of this page for each car class.*
 Car Class (check one) Refrigerator Tank Other (specify) _____

B. Money must be expressed in US currency.

C		D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Age by Year of Purchase or Acquisition Whether New or Used		Car No. or First and Last No. of Series for Total Fleet of Rolling Stock Whether Traveled in KY or Not	Reporting Car Mark Also Known as Car Initial	A.A.R. Car Type Code	Number of Units (Cars in Number Series)	Unit Cost and Improvement	Total Cost (Col. G x Col. H)	Factor	Fleet Value (Col. I x Col. J)
2009	1							.890	
2008	2							.855	
2007	3							.818	
2006	4							.802	
2005	5							.770	
2004	6							.770	
2003	7							.708	
2002	8							.637	
2001	9							.569	
2000	10							.505	
1999	11							.457	
1998	12							.406	
1997	13							.362	
1996	14							.325	
1995	15							.292	
1994	16							.268	
1993	17							.244	
1992	18							.220	
1991	19							.197	
1990	20							.188	
1989	21							.188	
1988	22							.188	
1987	23							.188	
1986	24							.188	
1985	25							.188	
1984	26							.188	
1983	27							.188	
1982	28							.188	
1981 & Prior	29+							.188	
TOTALS					*				**

*Carry the total number of units from the above total line of Column G to the front, Part III, Column B.

**Carry the total fleet value from the above total line of Column K to the front, Part III, Column F.