

The Appraisal Process

Market Value

Wilbarger County Appraisal District is required to appraise all property at Market Value as of January 1 of every tax year.

Texas property Tax Code Section 1.04 defines Market Value

Market Value means the price at which a property would transfer for cash or its equivalent under prevailing market condition if:

- a. exposed for sale in open market place with a reasonable time for seller to find a purchaser
- b. both the seller and purchaser know all the uses and proposes to which the property is adapted and for which it is capable of being used and the enforceable restriction on its use; and
- c. both the seller and purchaser seek to maximize their gains and neither is in a position to take advantage of the exigencies of the other.

The Process

The valuation process performed by the Wilbarger County Appraisal District typically falls into the following categories:

- Miscellaneous Inspections
- Reappraisal

Miscellaneous Inspections can be done through the field cycle time frame and most often conducted after Renditions have been submitted by property owners. Reappraisal are typically done from November – February

An important factor in appraising property is to have accurate property descriptions. This is achieved through actual field inspections performed by the Chief Appraiser and Pritchard & Abbott, Inc.

Reappraisal

- Mass appraisal is the systematic appraisal of groups of properties as of a given date using standardized procedures and statistical testing.
- Texas Property Tax Code requires appraisal districts assign and January 1 value to all property.
- Mass appraisal provides the ability to accomplish such a large task.
- Annual reappraisal effort is where the mass appraisal process occurs.

RESIDENTIAL

Residential Approaches to Value

Three approaches to value

- Cost Approach
- Sales Approach
- Income Approach

Residential Cost Approach

- Cost Approach of Value for all Residential Properties
- Calculate Replacement Cost New (RCN) of house
- Deduct appropriate amount of Depreciation
- Depreciation determined by effective age and condition/desirability/Ability (CDU) rating
- Land Value added to Replacement Cost New Less Depreciation (RCNLD) to arrive at estimated market value via the Cost Approach.
- Cost Approach is the primary value approach used during reappraisal effort
- Cost Approach is modified based on recent sales information by building class
- Equity achieved by using the same location factor for all similar classed properties
- Cost Approach is the preferred method for unique properties or lack of sale comparable.

Residential Sales Approach

- Comparable property being appraised to similar properties that have recently sold
- Adjustments are made to sale comparable when compared to the subject property
- If sold property had an attached garage but subject property doesn't than an adjustment would be warranted
- Sales Approach can be used to value land only accounts
- Sale Approach is typically used during the informal meeting with taxpayers and at the formal Appraisal Review Board hearings

Residential Income Approach

- Used in limited instances for Residential properties
- Preferred method for income producing Commercial Properties

Classification & Cost Schedule

Detailed information on different classifications is included in the Wilbarger County Appraisal District Appraisal Manual.

The same model is applied to all same classed properties within a specific neighborhood.

This insures more accurate and equitable market values.

Sales Analysis compares sale prices to current appraised values. The goal is to appraise all properties at 100% of market value. WCAD studies the ratios several times a year. When a sales ratio is less than 95% or greater than 105% of market value, more attention is given to our cost schedules.

During the Residential Reappraisal

- All properties are physically inspected at least once every three years.
- All appraisal cards for property in the reappraisal Market Area are printed.
- Cards are checked for typographical accuracy. Information is cross referenced with 911 addresses, Homestead Exemption Applications, and Agricultural Use Applications.
- If any property is lacking exemption applications or Agricultural Use Applications, they are mailed to owners.
- Properties are then located on the WCAD maps.
- Properties are physically inspected by appraiser. Appraiser compares appraisal card information with actual property. Any changes to the property are noted. New or remodeled improvements are measured and classified.
- Aerial photography is reviewed for properties that are not accessible.
- Field data is entered into CAMA system.

Discovery

New improvements are discovered and identified during property inspections. Throughout the year appraisal staff enter task abilities onto the parcel for alert of documentation for field appraiser's to be able to print and carry to the field. This information is obtained from the following:

- Building Permits
- Deed Transactions
- Personal Observation
- Word of Mouth or Property Owner
- Insurance agents and/or Real Estate Agent

BUSINESS PERSONAL PROPERTY VALUATION PROCESSES

It is the responsibility of the Chief Appraiser and those contracted to discover, list, and value all Business Personal Property in Wilbarger County for property tax purposes.

Business Personal Property (BPP) consists of moveable items used in the course of business not permanently affixed to, or part of, the real estate.

Examples of Business Personal Property are:

- Furniture
- Machinery and equipment
- Computers
- Vehicles
- Inventory
- Supplies

Discovery

- New businesses are discovered through:
- Filed Assumed Name Certificates
- Sales Tax Listings acquired from the Texas State Comptroller
- Visual
- Newspaper Advertising
- Telephone Director

To insure that all business personal property that should legally be on the roll is properly listed and valued, it must first be located and identified.

To accomplish this task the appraiser starts with previous year's appraisal roll. Appraisal cards are printed. Renditions are mailed to each business owner. It is the responsibility of the owner to complete and return renditions before April 15th.

The appraiser can physically inspect businesses to verify that existing businesses are still operating at the same location as the previous year. If a business has moved or ceased operations the information is noted and the account is corrected. If the appraiser identifies a new business a new account is created.

Industrial Business Personal Property is contract to Pritchard & Abbott, Inc. Business Personal Property is handled by the Wilbarger County Appraisal District.

Listing

- Property records will contain:
- Current Legal Owner
- The Business DBA
- Property Address of Business
- The WCAD account number

Property Characteristics – After locating the property, the appraiser must accurately record and list all of the property's characteristics to properly value the Business Personal Property. This

requires that the appraiser tour the business, determine the business type, and estimate the square footage of the facility. Once that is complete the appraiser makes general notes regarding the type and condition of the fixed assets at the location, and the inventory, if applicable.

Rendition

- Renditions contain information provided by the property owner and per the Texas Property Tax Code, business owners are legally required to file a BPP rendition annually by April 15th. The deadline may be extended by written request.
- Renditions are mailed to business owners in January of each year. Not filing a rendition (or request for extension) by the annual April 15th deadline will result in a ten percent (10%) penalty being applied to the business personal property tax bill.
- The rendition request basic information about a business including cost and year acquired of assets, inventory values, cosigned goods, leased equipment and the property owner's opinion of value.

Valuation

Typically the cost approach is used to value business personal property, although all approaches are considered, the cost approach offers the most equitable and consistent method for mass appraisal of business personal property.

The appraiser will estimate the market value by comparing the subject business being appraised against similar types of businesses.

With the appraiser's information gathered in the field and a properly filed BPP Rendition form from the owner, the BPP appraiser has enough information to make an accurate and equitable business personal property market value appraisal for property tax purposes.

Commercial Appraisal Processes

Commercial accounts would include office buildings, multi-family properties, retail property, and industrial warehouse properties.

Commercial Reappraisal

The reappraisal is undertaken from November – February and inspections are conducted during the Residential Reappraisal.

Commercial Approaches to Value

- Cost Approach
- Sales Approach
- Income Approach

The commercial properties are appraised using building income models and applying the income approach. The Sales Approach is considered, but is not preferred unless there is an active sales market. The Commercial Cost Approach method is used for special use properties, new construction, limited sales data, or limited income data.

Cost Approach

- Calculates Replacement Cost New
- Deducts Depreciation
- Uses Age-Life Tables
- Uses national Publication Services
- Market Data
- Cost tables generate price per square foot
- Land value added to improvement value