

IRION COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
APPRAISAL MANUAL

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Introduction

One of the oldest and most firmly established forms of taxation as well as a principal source of income for the counties, cities and school districts of the State is that of ad valorem or property taxation.

Chapter 6, Subsection 6.01 of the Texas Property Tax Code provides for the establishment of an appraisal district in each county, and further states that the district is responsible for appraising property in the district for ad valorem tax purposes of each taxing unit that imposes ad valorem taxes on property in the district.

Ad valorem taxes are imposed upon specific properties in this State, at a rate of 100% of the market value of the said properties.

Section 1.04 (7) of the Texas Property Tax Code defines “market value” as the price at which a property would transfer for cash or its equivalent under prevailing market conditions if:

- (1) exposed for sale in the open market with a reasonable time for the seller to find a purchaser;
- (2) both the seller and the purchaser know of all the uses and purposes to which the property is adapted and for which it is capable of being used and of the enforceable restrictions on its use; and
- (3) 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.

Taxable properties are set out by the Texas Property Code, and defined under Section 1.04 as follows:

- (1) “Property means any matter or thing capable of private ownership.
- (2) “Real property” means:
 - [a] land
 - [b] an improvement
 - [c] a mine or quarry
 - [d] a mineral in place
 - [e] standing timber
 - [f] an estate or interest, other than a mortgage or deed of trust creating a lien on property or an interest securing payment or performance of an obligation, in a property enumerated in Paragraph 2 [a] through 2[e].
- (3) “Improvement” means;
 - [a] a building, structure, fixture, or fence erected on or affixed to land
 - [b] a transportable structure that is designed to be occupied for residential or business purposes, whether or not it is affixed to land, if the owner of the structure owns the land on which it is located, unless the structure is

unoccupied and held for sale or normally located at a particular place only temporarily.

[c] for purposes of an entity created under Section 52, Article III, or Section 59, Article XVI, Texas Constitution, the

[i] subdivision of land by plat

[ii] installation of water, sewer, or drainage lines

[iii] paving of undeveloped land

- (4) "Personal property" means property that is not real property
- (5) "Tangible personal property" means personal property that can be seen, weighed, measured, felt, or otherwise perceived by the senses, but does not include a document or other perceptible object that constitutes evidence of a valuable interest, claim, or right and has negligible or no intrinsic value
- (6) "Intangible personal property" means a claim, interest, right, or other thing that has value but cannot be seen, felt, weighed, measured, or otherwise perceived by the senses, although its existence may be evidenced by a document (i.e.: a stock, bond, note or account receivable, franchise, license or permit, demand or time deposit, certificate of deposit, share account, share certificate account, share deposit account, insurance policy, annuity, pension, cause of action, contract, and goodwill.

This Appraisal Manual was developed with data gathered from Irion County market research and appraisal publications. The purpose of this manual is to guide and assist Irion County Appraisal District staff in appraising more efficiently and with greater overall consistency. It is important to bear in mind, when using this manual, that it is only a guide for reference.

Article VIII, Section 1 of the Texas Constitution requires that all property shall be assessed equally and uniformly. It is the belief of the Irion County Appraisal District that this fundamental principal is the cornerstone and foundation upon which all properly administered tax rolls rest. Such mandatory requirements must be met in order to ensure the safety of the tax rolls of each taxing jurisdiction from lateral attack.

The primary purpose of this manual and its main objective is to provide uniform methods of appraisal to establish equitable market values of various properties throughout the district.

The instructions on the following pages are designed to serve as a guide for measuring property components, obtaining information on each parcel of property, and classifying each property. The information recorded on the field work sheet is extremely important. For this reason, the field appraiser must use extreme care in recording data accurately and completely.

Even though the appraisal employs a mass appraisal approach to value, each property must be approached as an individual parcel.

Conceptual Overview

The system outlined in this manual is based on the following market value equations:

1. Market Value of Residential Property =
Replacement Cost New x Total Percent Good + Depreciated Additive Values + Land Value
(Adjusted by Market Indicators as determined by Sales Data, as available)
2. Market Value of Commercial Property =
Replacement Cost New x Total Percent Good + Depreciated Additive Values + Land Value
(Adjusted by Market Indicators as determined by Sales Data, as available)
3. Market Value of Manufactured Housing =
Replacement Cost New x Total Percent Good + Depreciated Additive Values
4. Market Value of Commercial Personal Property =
Units x (Price/Unit of Inventory) + Units x (Price/Unit of FFE x Percent Good) + Additive Values
(Verified and adjusted by yearly Personal Property Renditions)
5. Market Value of Vacant Lots or Acreage =
Units x Price/Unit
(As determined by Market Transactions)
6. 1-d-1 Special Use Valuation (Ag Value) =
Units x Value per Acre of Agricultural Use
(As determined by Net Income per Acre/State Mandated Cap Rate)

General Procedures

Real Property Valuation

In accordance with Sec: 11.01 of the Texas Property Tax Code, the Irion County Appraisal District strives to discover, appraise, and assess all taxable property within the jurisdictions served by the Appraisal District.

Each parcel shall be appraised including all determinable improvements, factors, and conditions affecting the value of the property as a whole.

Improvements, as defined in Sec. 1.04 (3), includes any structures affixed to the land that is not readily, reasonably, and immediately portable. As such, the structure adds value to the property and would be typically included in any sale of the property as a whole. This application includes, but is not limited to:

1. Above ground swimming pools,
2. Patios,
3. and storage buildings or units, regardless of its permanent attachment, or lack thereof, to the land by means of metal tie-downs, or anchorage to a foundation.

Mobile or Manufactured Homes can be either Real Estate or Tangible Personal Property depending on the ownership of the land to which the structure is affixed, and/or the status of the Title or the Statement of Location as determined by the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs. In either case, Mobile or Manufactured Homes are taxable under Sec. 11.14 of the Texas Property Tax Code. With proper proof of ownership, Mobile or Manufactured Homes are eligible to apply for Residential Homestead Exemption.

Fences, residential, commercial, or agricultural, are considered appurtenances to the land and are included in the value of the site.

Square foot measurements of each type of building are based on the perimeter measurements of that building. Schedule values are originally based on locally modified construction cost, adjusted over time by market conditions determined by sales. Therefore, a buildings value per square foot applies not to useable area (space) but constructed area.

Using the building code descriptions and schedules, each structure is assigned an undepreciated value per square foot. Depreciation (physical, functional, and economic) factors are applied to each structure as is necessary.

Land values are determined from available information and applied using the appropriate basis (square footage, front footage, acreage, etc.).

Business Personal Property Valuation

Tangible personal property, used in the operation of a commercial business and not exempt by application or statute, is appraised for each tax year. Personal Property Renditions begin the yearly process for existing accounts. Being familiar with the local market and businesses, each rendition is evaluated for accuracy and reasonableness. A rendition that indicates significant variation is further investigated for accuracy. Office discussions, telephone calls and inspections are used to resolve the suspected variances. As the renditions are processed, the declared property is depreciated as necessary and the information recorded in the appraisal records.

Each year, some personal property accounts fail to be rendered. The same procedure for suspect renditions is followed. Office discussion, to see if someone has any information pertaining to the business, telephone calls and/or inspections are conducted to determine if the business is closed or to input a proper appraised value with the appropriate penalty.

Agricultural (1-d-1) Valuation

Land qualified for special use valuation (1-d-1) is appraised and two distinct values are recorded: market value, based on the analysis of current market groups, and agricultural value. Each appraisal begins with the 1-d-1 application. The specific agricultural use, and location, indicates the proper agricultural classification. Periodic inspections, through reappraisal, recheck, and diligent notice while on other projects, are used to verify current use or initiate further contact with the land owner as to current use.

If an inspection raises a question about a property's current status as 1-d-1 qualified, the Chief Appraiser may direct the Appraisal District staff to send a new 1-d-1 application to the land owner. This process will weed out many unnecessary Ag denials due to a misinterpretation of inspection details. All new 1-d-1 applications, whether first time applications, new ownerships, or reapplications, will be inspected to verify the information on the application and the agricultural use.

Landowners receive an Ag Use Questionnaire periodically. The CAD uses the gathered information in its analysis of Agricultural income and expenses used in the yearly calculation of Ag Values. As directed by the Property Tax Code, typical and reasonable income and expenses are evaluated to arrive at typical operating income for each agricultural classification. The current Capitalization Rate converts the calculated income per acre to a value per acre.

Discovery

Field inspections remain the primary method of discovery and verification of appraisal records. The Irion CAD Reappraisal Plan calls for examination of all real property in a

3-year cycle. During each check, all aspects of the property are inspected and any pertinent changes are noted. These changes may affect value, ownership, or identification and include, but are not limited to: measurements, additions, new construction, demolition, renovation, deterioration, rehabilitation, occupation, abandonment, etc. Inspections will also note changes, or perceived changes in ownership or property use, for further investigation by the CAD office. For example, new or different occupation may indicate a sale or a change in homestead status. For commercial property, real estate inspections provide opportunity for personal property verification and contact with the owner. Business names and preliminary personal property assessments are noted at each commercial property real estate inspection. This information is then compared to the Business Personal Property Renditions. When a new business is identified, extra care is taken to speak with the owner and explain Personal Property taxation and the rendition procedure.

As noted earlier, 1-d-1 status is verified with field inspections in both the reappraisal and rechecks. Properties identified as receiving the special valuation are confirmed and properties that could qualify, but currently do not, and properties exhibiting a “change of use” are noted for further contact by the CAD office.

Whereas field inspections are the primary method of discovery, other indicators are also utilized. Official public records list deeds of trust, mechanic’s liens, and changes of ownership. Any of these documents can, and often do, indicate that current value needs to be verified. Building and demolition permits from the municipalities also require reinspection. When available, county septic and/or development permits are used.

Third party information is also useful to indicate changes in value, or the need to verify existing records. Insurance agents, fee appraisers, bank officials, interested neighbors, and “gossip” often provide information, although these sources are often suspect.

Sales tax listings, telephone number listings, and various advertising methods provide additional information for the discovery of business personal property.

Field Protocols

The field appraiser is a very important person in the Ad Valorem tax system. Their appearance, attitude, and appraisal skills have a strong influence on the public's perception of the entire Ad Valorem tax system. Since the field appraiser makes contact where the taxpayer lives and works, and is often the only contact the taxpayer has with the tax system, it is important that appraisers and appraisal district staff conduct ourselves at all times in a way that will favorably impress the public. The following suggestions should be reviewed and followed:

1. We should dress appropriately for the type appraisal we are conducting. Our appearance should be neat, clean, and fitting the circumstances, whether we are working in town or on rural properties.
2. Everyone that we come in contact with should be treated with dignity and respect. We should be courteous and friendly at all times.
3. The field appraiser will often be on a taxpayer's property when no one else is present. We must be careful to be perfectly trustworthy, being careful to leave things as they were when we arrived, such as closed gates, etc., and never disturbing the property we are appraising. Our ethical conduct should always be above reproach.
4. It may be desirable to have a sign on your vehicle, plainly identifying it as a CAD vehicle.
5. We should always have identification with us and carry our BTPE registration card when we are appraising.
6. You should always be prepared to present a business card to occupants when they are present, or leave a card in an appropriate place when no one else is on the property and you need to make further contact with the occupant or the owner.
7. As you approach the property, note the external features, such as road topography and access, neighborhood, and conformity of improvements to the area. Also note roof type, roofing material, foundation, siding, story height, condition, maintenance level, and other details needed for your appraisal.
8. Go directly to the front door and knock or ring the doorbell. Do not aggravate the occupants by prolonged, excessive ringing or knocking. If a minor answers the door, ask to speak to an adult. If no adult is available, leave a business card and leave the premises immediately.

9. Greet the occupant and explain your purpose in a brief and courteous manner. For example, you might say “Good Morning. I am John Doe from the Irion County Appraisal District. We are conducting a general reappraisal of the property in the county. I need to verify the measurements of the outside of this house and any out buildings.” Then proceed with questions needed to complete your work.
10. Care should be taken when asking any of the following questions, since the owner or occupant may consider much of the information personal and private. Never push an owner, taxpayer, or occupant to answer questions if the situation becomes uncomfortable. The first question you always ask is: “To make sure we have everything correct, do you mind if I ask you a few questions about this property?” If the response is favorable, you may proceed.
11. Sample questions you may need to ask the occupant:
 - What is the property owner’s name?
 - What is the property owner’s mailing address?
 - What is the physical address of this property?
 - If this is a recent purchase, do you mind sharing the price with us?
 - How old is the house/structure?
 - How many baths does the house have?
 - Does the house have central heat and air?
 - Do you have sewer services or a septic system?
 - Do you have public water, community water, or a water well?
 - If acreage: How is the land use divided (pasture, cropland, wildlife management, etc.)?
 - If acreage: Are there any other structures not located at this site?
12. After you have finished with your questions, thank them for their assistance and tell them, “We will only be here for a few more minutes, to check the measurements of your improvements.” It is best to avoid unnecessary gossip or discussion of taxes and values. If the owner or occupant inquires about property values or confidential information, the appraiser must firmly, but politely, state that the purpose of the visit is to gather specific information on that property, and that values will be determined at a later date once all specific property information is gathered. However, please take the time to answer simple procedural questions and general taxation inquiries. Establish a good rapport with the taxpayers.
13. Remember to use “please” and “thank you” as often as appropriate, and don’t hesitate in your conversation. The owner/occupant needs to be confident in your presentation and capabilities.

14. If the owner/occupant is uncooperative, rude, obnoxious, or asks you to leave, don't argue or lose your temper. Move to a safe distance and estimate the structure size, then draw a sketch on your worksheet/card. Be sure to note that the owner/occupant refused to let you measure and inspect the property. Initial and date the worksheet along with noting any and all property characteristics apparent. Anytime an appraiser documents a change of any kind on a property card that is based on an estimation, that fact **MUST** be noted on the property record.
15. If you encounter locked gates, bad dogs, or "No Trespassing" signs, follow the same procedure explained above. If no improvements are visible but reasonably suspected from what you see (road traffic, power lines, etc.) leave a business card with a note to contact the appraisal district for access.
16. In addition to the primary task of collecting and verifying data and property characteristics, there will often be secondary projects for which data will need to be collected. These projects are designed to make subsequent appraisals and inspections easier and more efficient for each following year or appraisal cycle. Updating addresses, specific location notes, and public relations suggestions are continuing secondary field concerns. Field staff are directed to note and inform the CAD office of any concerns relating to CAD administration and resources, such as any corrections or modifications to the existing mapping system, areas of new development, or field perceptions of existing or potential market areas. Further, a major (strategic) goal may be incorporated to each reappraisal cycle and noted in the current Reappraisal Plan. As directed by the Chief Appraiser, this goal, developed with the purpose of increasing accuracy, efficiency, and ease of appraisal operations, is a primary focus of the CAD staff during the current reappraisal cycle. Please consult the Chief Appraiser or Appraisal supervisor for any additional requirements of the reappraisal inspections.
17. Questions to ask yourself before leaving:
 - Did I leave a business card?
 - Do I have readable sketches, notes, and classifications?
 - Did I take a photograph of the improvements?
 - Do the dimensions of the improvements close or balance?
 - Is all necessary information recorded on the card or worksheet, i.e. Classification, Condition, Effective Year, and any notes on each and every structure, attachment, and out building?
 - Is there anything I need to note and discuss with my supervisor?
 - Did I initial and date the worksheet?
 - Did I collect secondary or additional information as requested for this reappraisal's goals?

18. Mobile Homes: The same general procedures apply when appraising a mobile home site. All structures need to be measured and classed. However, additional information needs to be gathered to complete the process.

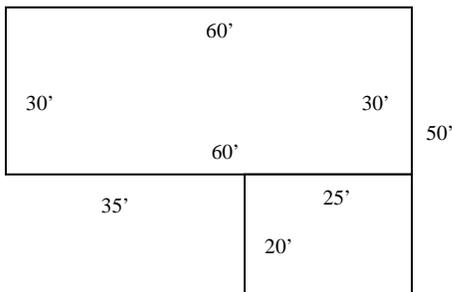
- Note Manufacturer and Model.
- Note color scheme: Main color(s)/Trim color.
- Note HUD Label number. If the HUD number is not available due to repainting or residing or age, be sure to note that fact.
- Try to get ownership info at inspection. Mobile homes often have different ownership than the land on which they are located. Also, the purchaser may not have changed the title, in which case, the possessor may not be the official owner listed in the Department of Housing and Community Affairs records. All of these ownerships are important for the appraisal records.

Measuring Procedures

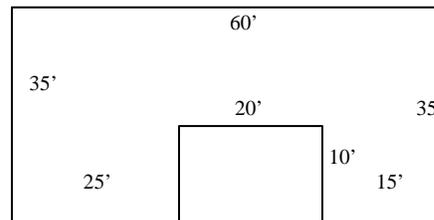
Basic Procedures:

1. Neatly draw the outline of the improvements on the worksheet or property card with the front of the improvement toward you, or as it faces the street.
2. If there are multiple buildings, draw the sketches on the card as you see them on the property, in relation to each other. If there are more buildings than will fit on one page of records, group the drawings with the primary building of the property on the first page and then progress logically so that in subsequent inspections another appraiser can easily identify any changes that may have occurred.
3. Try to draw the improvement in approximate proportions to the size of the structure. If the improvement is 30' wide and 60' long, draw the outline with its length double its width.
4. Measurements should be written horizontally opposite the line representing the measurement. Outside measurements should be written on the outside, and inside measurements on the inside. The placement of measurements on the drawing should clearly indicate the wall measured on the structure. When taking secondary measurements, such as overall length and/or width, that may include more than one class of structure (garages, carports, porches along with living area), these measurements should be distinct from measurements of the individually classed structures.
5. Be sure to draw the second story of a structure separately from the main body.
6. Be sure to note any changes in construction type (frame to brick, etc.).
7. Begin at one corner and measure completely around the building (note: If you are entering data into the computer, some computer systems require that you draw in a specific pattern. Check with your supervisor or CAD staff to see if this applies in your case.) Check the sum of overall measurements along the front of the improvement against the overall measurements of the rear. Then check the measurements along one side with that of the other side. The opposite wall measurements must balance for the drawing to be correct.

Examples:

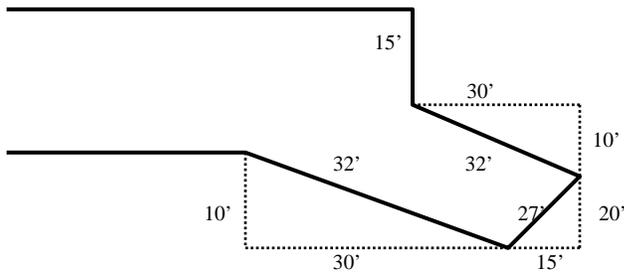


35' & 50' are outside measurements
All others are measurements of those individual parts.

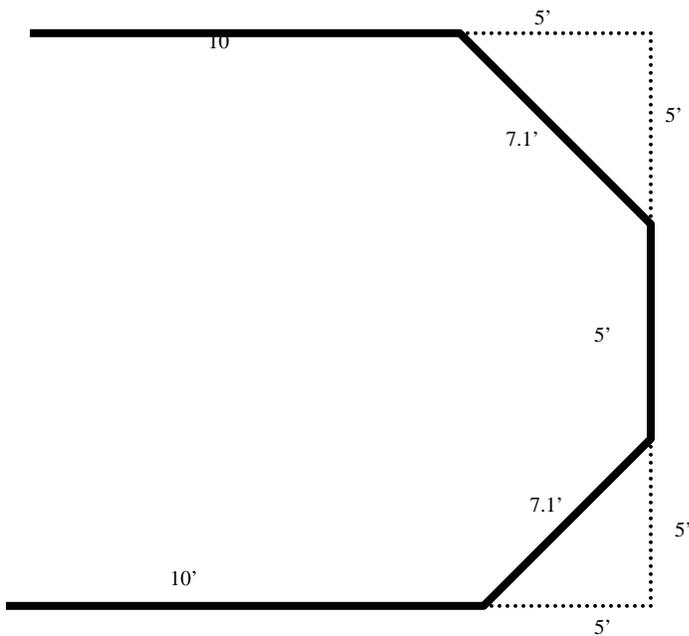


Front = Rear $25+20+15=60$

8. Angled Structures: When measuring angled structures, we need additional measurements to square the angled portions. While some computer drawing programs will draw angles for calculation of square footage, those angles are ultimately based on the “offsets” (up & over) from the base drawing. Measuring the angled wall itself may be helpful, but the other two measurements of the “triangle” are more important. This applies to odd shaped houses as well as bay windows. See the following examples.



In this example, the angled measurements of 32', 27', and 32', while informative, are not as important as the offset measurements indicated by the dotted lines. The offset measurements are the two “missing” measurements of a right triangle.



As in the previous example, the 7.1' measurements are not as important as the 5' “offset “ measurements.

Additional Residential levels should be drawn separately. This includes basements as well as floors above ground level. Each level, above or below ground level, must be noted as such and factored for lesser functionality by 75%. This is accomplished by inserting a .75 in the FC for that particular item. Commercial structures do not receive any adjustment unless necessary and approved by the Chief Appraiser and/or the appraisal supervisor. In cases where the additional levels cannot be measured, or to simplify the plot on the appraisal card, the 75% factor for the additional levels can be incorporated into the calculation of the ground level. Notes must be recorded when using this method. Examples of these calculations follow.

Estimations of Additional Levels Based on Ground Floor Area

Full 2 Story	FC = 1.75
Est. 1 ¾ Story	FC = 1.55
Est. 1 ½ Story	FC = 1.375
Est. 1 1/3 Story	FC = 1.25
Est. 1 ¼ Story	FC = 1.19

Where Actual Upper (or Basement) Floor Square Footages are Known

$$1.00 + \frac{(\text{Upper Square Footage})}{(\text{Ground Floor Square Footage})} \times .75 = \text{FC}$$

EXAMPLE

$$1.00 + \frac{(946 \text{ sqft upper floor})}{(1500 \text{ sqft ground floor})} \times .75 = 1.47$$

Appraisal (Valuation) Techniques

In any determination of value, data is sought in the local market on such factors as sales and offerings of similar properties and tracts of vacant land; current costs of reproduction of the improvements; rentals of similarly improved properties; and the current rate of return on investments and comparable properties. From this data, a value can be developed for both the land and the property as a whole. For the latter, several methods may be used: the cost approach, the income approach, and the market data approach.

Land Value

Land is valued as if vacant and available for the highest and best use. Similar land recently sold or offered for sale is analyzed and comparisons made for such factors as size, time, location, and physical characteristics.

Cost Approach to Value

In this method of valuation, an estimate is made of current costs of reproduction (or replacement) of the improvements. This amount is adjusted to reflect depreciation resulting from physical deterioration and obsolescence and is then added to the value of the land.

Income Approach to Value

In this method of valuation, estimates are made of the gross income that might be expected from rentals and other sources, and of the expenses that might be incurred in operating the property. Resulting net income is then capitalized into an indication of value.

Market Data Approach to Value

In this method of valuation, similar properties recently sold in the current market are analyzed and compared with the property being appraised. Adjustments are made for differences in such factors as time of sale, location, type, age, and condition of the improvements, and prospective use.

The following value schedules are originally based on the cost to construct the typical building types found in Irion County. Over time and as market sales indicate, these values are adjusted to give an undepreciated value per square foot. This value, applied to the square footage calculated for that building type and then appropriately depreciated, gives a value for the particular structure. Adding all contributory buildings, additives, and land values creates the total value for the subject property.

Irion CAD attempts to include pertinent information from all three approaches to value. Each approach has inherent benefits and limitations. And in some cases, one particular approach will be more indicative of the value of a property than the other approaches.

Cost approach provides the basis for the value schedules that follow. Unique properties, or properties that are not typical to the general market for any reason, are often valued with the cost approach.

Market approach is used to adjust the value schedules yearly. When market transactions indicate a general market change to typical properties, the adjusted mass schedules are used to apply changes to the records as a whole. An in depth discussion of the procedures followed in this approach appears in later sections of this manual.

As mentioned previously, the income approach to value is based on the value of anticipated income or profit an owner can derive from the property. Simply put, "What would a prudent investor pay to acquire a given income stream over a set period of time or as of a set date?" The same economic principles, namely supply and demand, substitution, competition, and anticipation, affecting the cost and market approaches, influence the income approach as well. However, since the income approach is based on the value of a cash flow over time, the primary focus of the procedure is the quantification, not merely the influence, of the principle of anticipation.

The formula for the income approach is expressed as $\text{Value} = \text{Income} / \text{Rate}$. Here value expresses the final result, being the value of the property. Income denotes the Net Operating Income of the property or Gross Income less expenses. Rate is a representation of the Capitalization Rate. Expressed as a decimal, the Capitalization Rate converts an income to value by incorporating the previously mentioned principles of economics, as gleaned from the market, for a typical, prudent investor.

Although a sound methodology, the income approach is limited by several important considerations. The data collected and used must be sufficient, complete, and reliable. The typical investor's intent and goals within the current market must be apparent. In smaller markets, with inadequate numbers of income producing properties, the limitations become exaggerated. Moreover, the majority of income producing properties in this market are owner occupied and managed, and include unquantifiable components, such as historic value, value in use, and exaggerated consumptive value. As such, the Irion County Appraisal District finds that the cost and market approaches to value to be more reliable, especially in the mass appraisal of commercial properties. (Texas Property Tax Code Section 23.0101)

Income approach is utilized mainly as a verification or second opinion of commercial property, or for certain properties where the income approach is required by statute. Often insufficient data is available to develop typical Mass Appraisal schedules based on income information, with the exception of 1-d-1 values. However, the income approach is often the primary approach on some commercial property where market (sales) information is lacking and the cost approach cannot completely address the issues

affecting the property within the current market conditions, and the necessary income information is readily available through governmental or industry publications, or through diligent investigation within the local market. In cases where the income approach is utilized, accurate and typical income and expense data must be collected, and scrutinized by the appraiser to make sure the data accurately reflects the potential of the property. The income and expenses must be attributable to the ownership and operation of the property, not the business, for it to be considered in the calculation. Once expenses are deducted from income, and a Net Operating Income is determined, the property value is determined by dividing the Net Operating Income by an appropriate Capitalization Rate. Industry, financial, and market publications are researched yearly to determine the appropriate Capitalization Rate for that particular property for that year. The Capitalization Rate used in local valuation is derived from these publications and adjusted by the Appraisal Supervisor and/or the Chief Appraiser for local conditions, based on local market analysis and through discussions with local financial and real estate people. The process is the same as that taught in the “Income Approach to Value” course and reference is made here to that course for further instructions and details. Finally, the value derived for the property based on an income approach necessarily includes any personal property associated with the operation of that property. Great care should be taken then to ensure that the included personal property is not double assessed.

Data Collection

The three main types of data necessary for use in the income approach are property income, expenses related to the operation of the real estate, and economic/market information related to real estate investment in the local market. Interviews with property owners or managers are the primary collection tool. Property owners and managers consider their income and expense information confidential, and oftentimes refuse to provide the information. Further, property owners and managers may not fully comprehend the economic and market forces at work in their own financial decisions. Therefore, information collected to determine Capitalization Rates may be incomplete or misleading.

1. Income data – At each interview, all income sources to the property are recorded. This includes both primary sources, the use of the building (rents, leases, etc.) and secondary sources such as parking, vending, and service income. As an adjustment to income, record vacancy and collection loss information.
2. Expense data – At each interview, typical, prudent and necessary expenses for the operation of the property are recorded. Many owners and managers will not comprehend the difference between allowable and non-allowable expenses. In the appraisal of real estate, only expenses necessary and reasonable for the operation and maintenance of the real estate are allowable. Expenses attributable to the business or ownership are not allowable. Examples include:

Allowable Expenses

- Maintenance and Repair
- Property Insurance
- Janitorial
- Grounds Maintenance

- Legal Fees
- License Fees
- Salaries and Wages
- Office Expenses
- Supplies
- Utilities/Internet/Telephone
- Management
- Accounting Fees
- Advertising Fees
- Property Taxes
- Reserves for Replacement

Not Allowable Expenses

- Capital Expenditures
 - Income Taxes of the business or owner
 - Loan fees
 - Mortgage Interest and Debt Service
 - Depreciation
 - Non-typical expenses (repairs due to accident or calamity)
3. Market (Capitalization Rate) Data – At each interview, record the owner’s expected or anticipated return. Take note of intensions and motivations, as they often will reflect on the financial decision made, and whether the decision was influenced by considerations beyond the scope of market value. These considerations may include historical value, consumptive value, philanthropic motivations, intangible value, or unrealistic expectations.
 4. Industrial or Governmental Data – The secondary, and often more reliable and obtainable, data collection tool is reports from outside sources, including industrial publications and governmental reports. Lacking local cooperation from property owners, these reports are often the only source of the necessary data.

Development of Market Income and Expenses

The collection of sufficient, reliable, and complete income and expense data for typical properties allows the development of market incomes and expenses, in other words “market norms” for the property types. These “market norms” can then be applied to similar properties to calculate a typical value that will be both accurate and uniform across the market. Using each property where data was collected, determine the typical income per unit of measure (i.e. square foot, cubic foot, rental unit, etc.) for that property type. Then, determine the typical vacancy or collection loss adjustment for the property type. Next, calculate the allowable expenses for each property sampled. Market expenses are usually calculated as a percentage of the potential income and expressed as Expense Ratios. Comparing the various expense ratios within the property type allows the determination of the typical market expense. Variances within both the income and

expense data in the sample should be addressed. No two properties are exactly the same. Any differences in amenities, location, or other factors affecting either the income or expenses of a particular property may necessitate the adjustment of the individual income or expenses prior to the determination of the market norm. These adjustments are applied at the discretion of the Chief Appraiser or the Appraisal Supervisor.

Subtracting the typical allowable expense ratio from the typically adjusted income per unit leaves the Net Operating Income (NOI) per unit. Capitalization of the typical NOI produces the typical value per unit for the property type. This typical value per unit can then be applied to similar properties. Adjustments for size, condition, or other economic factors can then be applied on a case by case basis. These adjustments are applied at the discretion of the Chief Appraiser or the Appraisal Supervisor.

In a mass appraisal system, these calculations are extremely important. Individual properties will display variances from typical, but it is essential that the CAD determine what is typical within the local market and use the typical “market norm” to reflect highest and best use of the property. Many of the variances can be explained by poor management, bad financial decisions, or owner apathy which would have little effect on the market value of the real estate.

Development of a Capitalization Rate

The Capitalization Rate used to convert the typical NOI of a property must also be typical for the market. There are three methods of determining the typical Capitalization Rate for the Irion County Appraisal District.

1. Market Determination – Using the sale price of a property and the calculated typical NOI of that property, the $\text{Income} = \text{Value} / \text{Rate}$ formula can be used to determine the Capitalization rate inherent in that transaction. Comparing multiple transactions, a typical Capitalization Rate becomes apparent.
2. Built-up (Summation) Method – Lacking the sales necessary to do the aforementioned calculation, a Capitalization Rate can be developed by determining the local, typical values of each of the four components of a Capitalization Rate, the Safe Rate, the Risk Rate, the Non-Liquidity Rate, and the Management Rate. This method adds up the four components of the overall rate individually. The Safe Rate is the rate that could be gained on a riskless investment in an alternative venture, such as Certificates of Deposits or guaranteed government bonds. The next portion of the overall rate is the Risk Rate. This portion is the additional return one must expect in order to reasonably make the investment. The third part of the calculation is the Non-Liquidity Rate. This rate corresponds to the return one would expect to offset the day-to-day consequence in having a substantial part of one’s assets tied up in a long term investment and the costs (both in time and money) associated with liquidating the asset. The last part of the overall rate is the return one would reasonably expect in managing an investment of this size in this location. Each portion of the Capitalization Rate must be determined by in-depth research in the local market.

Local financial consultants, bankers, real estate investors provide the most accurate data.

3. Financial and Investment Publications – Many financial and investment organizations publish their own determinations of typical Capitalization Rates.

The preferred method is the first one. However, due to lack of information in both the NOI calculations and the required sales prices, a combination of the last two methods is most often utilized.

Different property types will require different Capitalization Rates. Just as the different property types will have unique typical income and expense ratios, the Capitalization Rate for each property type will vary due to investor expectations due to risk, economic outlook, supply and demand, etc. The Capitalization Rate may also be affected within property types. Just as location, age, amenities, and other factors may affect both income and expenses, the same factors can also affect the Capitalization Rate for that particular property. The typical Capitalization Rate may need adjustments based on the particulars of the individual property being appraised. These adjustments are applied at the discretion of the Chief Appraiser or the Appraisal Supervisor.

The collection of data, including income and expenses, establishment of market income and expenses, and the development of property type Capitalization Rates must be done annually.

Property Types

Income, expense, and Capitalization information must be grouped by property type in order to appropriately apply the conclusions in a mass appraisal system. Once grouped, the information provides benchmarks to estimate the market value of specific properties, as well as providing standards for the adjustment of individual property's data during collection. The following is a list of the major Property Type Groups. As the market and economy of Irion County Appraisal District changes, these groups may be modified or the list supplemented at the discretion of the Chief Appraiser or Appraisal Supervisor.

- Multifamily Residential (Apartments)
- Hotel/Motel
- Commercial Single Tenant
- Commercial Multiple Tenant

Income Approach Examples

Scenario 1: Valuation of a strip mall. Market data is insufficient to establish typical incomes, expenses, and there are no sales available to determine a market derived Capitalization Rate.

- Income determined to be \$0.50 per square foot, per month.
- Vacancy and Collection Loss reported at 18% annually.
- Expenses are \$33,000 annually.
- Local Capitalization Rates for this type of property investment is 10.5%.
- The strip mall measures 10,000 square feet.
- Additional parking income of \$5,000 per year.

Gross Potential Rent	10,000 x .50 x 12	60,000
Less Vacancy	18% of \$60,000	-10,800
Plus Effective Gross Rent	Additional Income	<u>5,000</u>
Effective Gross Income		54,200

Less Allowable Expenses		<u>-33,000</u>
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<u>Net Operating Income</u>		21,200
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Capitalization	21,200 / .105	Value = \$201,905
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Scenario 2: Valuation of a Hotel. Average Daily Room Rate, Occupancy Rate, Secondary Income, and Expense Ratio have been established for the property type.

- Number of Rooms = 150.
- Average Daily Room Rate = \$120.
- Occupancy = 65%.
- Secondary Income = 2% of Gross Potential.
- Expense Ratio = 68% of Gross Potential
- Local Capitalization Rates for this type of property investment is 11.5%.

Gross Potential Rent	150 x 120 x 365	6,570,000
Occupancy Adjustment	65% of Potential	4,270,500
Secondary Income	2% of Potential	<u>131,400</u>
Effective Gross Income		4,401,900

Less Allowable Expenses	68% of Occupancy Adjusted	<u>2,903,940</u>
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<u>Net Operating Income</u>		1,497,960
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Capitalization	1,497,960 / .115	Value = \$13,025,739
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Appraisal of Personal Property:

The appraisal of income producing personal property is conducted annually. Items not permanently affixed to a building are considered to be personal property. Usually, an item is personal property if it can be removed without damage to fixed property or the item.

General Procedures:

1. On or around January 1st, information is gathered by checking prior year's tax roll. Additional information is obtained through newspapers, and radio/tv advertisements. This may discover new businesses as well as expansions. Also, the telephone directory yellow pages are scanned to discover new businesses and expansions, and the County is driven to look for new businesses. A list is maintained throughout the year of new business and businesses that have been closed. As mentioned earlier, inspections of commercial real estate offers a perfect opportunity to re-evaluate and verify business personal property, not to mention contact business operators and/or owners. New businesses are specifically targeted for personal visitation by appraisers, usually during other property rechecks. Time is set aside to compile the necessary information to set up the Personal Property account, to discuss the rendition process, and to make preliminary accounting of the Personal Property involved.
2. Rendition forms are mailed to all businesses by January 15th each year. Also, a list, from the Office of the Comptroller, of active sales tax permit holders is examined and forms mailed to each new business listed.
3. Compare renditions as received to the information obtain during the field inspection
4. As renditions are received the records are coded, and a 10% penalty is assessed to any business that did not render by April 15th unless an extension was received.
5. On a case by case basis, and with the approval of the Appraisal Supervisor and/or the Chief Appraiser, the 10% Late Penalty can be waived if the property owner can show due diligence in complying, or substantially complying with the rendition requirements.
6. For properties that refuse to render, estimations of Business Personal Property Values can be calculated using the latest published Personal Property Schedules. Two sources are normally considered:
 - a. Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Property Tax Assistance Division – this schedule has not been updated for several years, but by applying the schedule to known properties, a local modifier can be

calculated and used to adjust the estimation taken directly from the schedules.

- b. Marshal & Swift Valuation Services – applying this schedule to known properties can also provide a local modifier used similarly.

The local modifiers used in the two estimation systems must be recalculated yearly to keep current with market variances.

Personal Property such as Machinery, Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture and Fixtures are normally valued using replacement cost less depreciation. Inventories are valued as of January 1st each year at the cost of goods on hand as of January 1st, unless application for September 1st appraisal was received and approved by the prior July 31st.

Irion CAD strives to choose the most appropriate method of appraisal for each property, ever mindful to maintain fairness and equality with in the local general market.

Jurisdiction Codes

Jurisdictions are usually political sub-divisions of the State with the power to levy and collect property taxes. Jurisdictions are specifically delineated areas. Each property parcel is coded for each and all Jurisdictions that have authority over that parcel. Jurisdiction codes may also be used to define certain areas that may not levy taxes.

Irion CAD uses the following Jurisdiction Codes.

Jur #	Jurisdiction Name
00	Irion County Appraisal District
01	Irion County
10	City of Mertzon
30	Irion County ISD
60	Irion County Water Conservation District

These codes are assigned to each parcel in accordance to its location within the Irion County Appraisal District and are found listed on both the parcel records in the computer system and on the property appraisal card. During inspection, the Jurisdiction Codes should be verified for each parcel.

Road Type Codes

Each parcel of Real Estate is coded and described according to the road access to the parcel.

Road Type Code	Description
PAVE	Paved State or County Road
GRVL	County Maintained Gravel (Caliche) Road
DIRT	Privately Maintained Gravel (Caliche) or Dirt Road
UNIM	Dirt Track, Unmaintained

Utility Type Codes

Each parcel of Real Estate is coded and described according to its access to Utilities.

Utility Type Codes	Description
W	Access to public Water Supply System
E	Access to public Electrical Supply System
G	Access to public Gas Supply System
S	Access to public Wastewater System

Homestead Exemption Codes

As authorized by the Texas Property Tax Code, various homestead exemptions can be applied to qualifying properties as determined by the Chief Appraiser. As each property is inspected, note whether an exemption is in place on the property records, and try to verify with the occupancy of the property. Record on the property card and report to the Chief Appraiser any discrepancies in exemption status that may be discovered during a property inspection, including improperly granted homesteads, property that could qualify for homestead, and changes in the homeowner's status that could change the homestead qualified for.

HS Code	Description
B	Disability Homestead
F	Disabled Widow
H	General Homestead
P	Percent Only
S	Over 65 Homestead
U	Widow Homestead
W	Widow Homestead-SCH
0	Over 65 only
1	Disabled Vet/Homestead
2	Disabled Vet/Disabled
3	Disabled Vet/Over 65

Irion County Appraisal District's CAMA system calculates and maintains the Homestead Cap Value for each tax year. An existing residence homestead property can increase in taxable value only 10% over the previous year. This increase can be caused by market trends, maintenance, land value increases, etc. If however, the increase is caused by the valuation of new improvements (structures not accounted for on the previous years valuation) or by assemblage (the inclusion in the legal description of land not included in the previous year), the taxable value can exceed a 10% increase over the previous year. The value is calculated thus:

$$\text{Current Homestead Cap Value} = (\text{Previous Year Taxable Value} \times 110\%) + \text{Current Value of New Improvements} + \text{Current Value of Assembled Land}$$

The CAMA system will automatically properly include in the calculation any new improvements. However, assemblage must be calculated by hand and the computer updated by staff when a new Homestead Form is processed.

The Taxable Value for a given Tax Year for a Residence Homestead is the lesser value when comparing the current Market Value (after any adjustments to the Residential Market Schedules and any adjustments to the specific property) to the Homestead Cap Value as calculated above.

Property Category Codes

Each property is described with Category Codes (formerly known as TEA Codes). These codes allow the CAD to separate properties individually and in groups for a multitude of purposes, not the least of which is reporting to the State Comptrollers office. All properties will fall within one of the following categories.

Cat Code	Description	Cat Code	Description
A1	Single Family Residential	J8A	Separ. Htr Trtr, Gylcol Units
A2	Mobile Homes w/ Land (Designated as Real Estate)	J8B	Salt Water Disposal Wells- Util
B1	Multi-Family Residential (Apartments)	J9	Rolling Stock
B2	Multi-Family Residential (Duplex)	L1	Commercial Personal Property
C1	Vacant Lot Res-in Town Less than 5 ac	L1G	Comm. – Machinery & Equipment
C1I	C1 w/ non-Res Imp	L1H	Comm. – Leased Equipment
C2	Vacant Lot Commercial Less than 5 ac	L1K	Comm. – Heavy Constr. Equip.
C2I	C2 w/ non-Comm Imp	L1L	Comm. – Storage Tanks
C3	Vacant Lot Rural Less than 5 ac	L1M	Commercial Boats
C6	Sub-Divisions	L1P	Commercial Aircraft
D1	Qualified Ag Land	L2	Industrial Personal Property
D2	Non-Qualified Ag Land	L2A	Indus. – Vehicles, 1 ton & over
E1	Farm or Ranch Improvements	L2C	Indus. – Inventory & Materials
E11	HS on Ranchland over 5 ac	L2D	Indus. – Trailers
E12	HS on Timberland over 5 ac	L2F	Indus. – Drilling Rigs
E13	HS on Farmland over 5 ac	L2G	Indus. – Machinery & Equipment
E21	HS Mobile Home on Ranchland	L2H	Indus. – Leased Equipment
E22	HS Mobile Home on Timberland	L2J	Indus. – Furniture & Fixtures
E23	HS Mobile Home on Farmland	L2K	Indus. – Heavy Constr. Equip.
E3	Farm/Ranch Imp-Non Qual Land	L2L	Indus. – Storage Tanks
F1	Commercial Real Property	L2M	Indus. – Vehicles to 1 ton
F1I	Commercial Improvement Only	L2N	Indus. – Underground Storage LPG
F2	Industrial Real Property	L2P	Indus. – Radio Towers
G1	Oil, Gas & Mineral Reserves	M1	Mobile Homes (Personal Property)
G3A	Min. – Non-Producing Oil & Gas	M2	Other Personal
J1	Real & Tang PP – Util & H@O	O1	Vacant Real Property/Inventory
J2	Gas Companies	O2	Real Prop w/ Imp/Inventory
J3	Electric Companies	XA5	Exempt Property
J4	Telephone Companies	XC5	Exempt – Vacant less than 5 ac
J5	Railroads	XD5	Exempt – Over 5 ac
J6	Pipelines	XD6	Exempt – Under Water
J7	Cable Companies	XF5	Exempt – Commercial Property
J8	Other	XJ7	Other Exempt
		XL5	Exempt Business Personal

Depreciation

Over time, all structures will lose value as compared to newly constructed buildings of comparable use. This loss in value is referred to as depreciation. The three main types of depreciation, physical, functional, and economic, must be considered and estimated (if appropriate) to each property inspected. Physical depreciation is the loss of value from natural aging and deterioration. Functional depreciation is value lost to a particular property due to market pressures in the form of buyer's tastes and preferences, and how they have changed over time. These effects are normally specific to the market area and include, but are not limited to: unusual floor plans, second floors, basements, and marked, specific deterioration of the structure or its components beyond the scope of overall physical depreciation. Economic depreciation refers to value lost to a specific property (or group of properties) due to effects outside the property itself. Most often caused by location, a property's value can be affected by where it is or what surrounds it.

- **Physical Depreciation** – Over time, a structure loses value due to the wasting away of materials, and this may be accelerated by deferring necessary maintenance. Expressed as a condition grade and a building age, all properties have their physical depreciation estimated at inspection. The combination of the condition grade and age gives a “percent good” reflecting the remaining value of the structure.
- **Functional Depreciation** – Oftentimes a property will exhibit characteristics that will affect its value, either positively or negatively, when compared to the typical format for that particular structure. These characteristics need to be addressed when estimating the market value. A few examples will be helpful.
 1. Second floors are less functional and often less desirable to buyers. Therefore, the living area on a second floor has less value per square foot than the corresponding living area on the first floor.
 2. Enclosed garages, porches, or additions often have less utility than the original living area due to the quality or completeness of the renovation.
 3. Room arrangements that are obviously poorly planned creating flow problems and inconveniences will affect the marketability of a property.
 4. Structures that have extra amenities, such as more than typical insulation, superior air conditioning systems, intricate water filtration systems, specialty fixtures, custom cabinetry, etc., can all increase the value of a structure when compared to typical.
- **Economic Depreciation** – If a property's value is affected by conditions or situations outside the property itself, the result is economic depreciation. As with physical depreciation, the result can be either positive or negative. Although logical and often easy to imagine, economic depreciation is the most difficult adjustment to estimate because it is the most difficult to prove within the given market conditions. As such, adjustments for economic depreciation should be approached very carefully and only in situations where the estimated affect is obvious and significant. Examples are:
 1. Residential property located in areas that are not primarily residential in nature.

2. Homes that are significantly larger (or smaller) than the typical home in a given neighborhood.
3. Commercial property subject to excessive regulation, or to income-limiting contracts.

All forms of depreciation should be considered when inspecting a property. Functional and economic depreciation may not be appropriate for a given structure, but details affecting the decision to apply must be noted and justified during inspection. Both functional and economic depreciation are applied at the discretion of the appraiser, with approval from the Chief Appraiser and/or the appraisal supervisor.

In that the Irion CAD estimates values from a statistical model (mass appraisal), the functional and economic factors discussed above are deviations from the market norm for a particular property. Consequently, both functional and economic adjustments can be either positive or negative depending on the specific attributes of the property inspected.

Physical Depreciation is estimated using the descriptions and table listed below to determine an appropriate Percent Good (value remaining or the inverse of Depreciation). Superior maintenance or appearance (condition) and below-average maintenance or appearance (condition) affect the loss in value over time and must be noted in order to apply depreciation appropriately in comparison to like properties. Either the built year (if known) or an “effective” year must be determined at inspection. The “effective” year gives the relative age of the structure given its level of maintenance. The useful life of residential and commercial structures is approximately 50 years. Beyond that age, utility and function are limited such that the building is no longer enhancing the value of the property. The structure may have limited value and use, but could be feasibly replaced with a new structure. The life of a structure can be extended if maintenance issues are addressed as they arise. A house that has been properly maintained over its life, i.e. roof repairs/replacement, painting, foundation repairs, wiring/plumbing modernization, renovation, etc., can have an effective age of 20 years when its actual age may be in excess of 100 years. In other words, protecting or enhancing the investment in your property extends its life and extends its value over time. Effective age is determined by estimating the remaining life of a structure. For example, a residence could be in excess of 100 years of actual age. However, with timely repair, rehabilitation, or renovation, the structure may be comparable to a residence of only 10-20 years of age. Physical depreciation is based on the effective age, in conjunction with the observed condition of the structure.

The value of mobile homes, and in certain circumstances rural buildings, is affected primarily by age. Their economic lives are shorter and therefore need an accelerated depreciation schedule. Mobile homes have two depreciation schedules. Older and single wide mobile homes use the **MHSP** schedule, while newer and double wide homes use the **3025** schedule.

CDU Rating Guide
Condition, Desirability, and Utility

CDU Rating	Code Used	Definition and Description
Excellent	EX	Building is in perfect condition-very attractive and highly desirable
Very Good	VG	Very slight evidence of deterioration-still attractive and quite desirable
Good	GD	Minor deterioration is visible-slightly less attractive and desirable, but very useful
Average	AV	Only normal wear and tear is apparent- average attractiveness and desirability
Fair	FA	Marked deterioration-but quite usable, rather unattractive and undesirable
Poor	PO	Definite deterioration is obvious-definitely undesirable but moderately useful
Very Poor	VP	Condition approaches unsound-extremely undesirable and barely usable
Unsound	US	Building is unusable, not repairable, and practically unfit for use

NOTE: **MHSP** is the designation for Mobile Home Depreciation on Manufactured Housing 14' wide and smaller. **3025** is the designation for Manufactured Housing 16' wide and larger. **FARM** is used on structures that require a more aggressive depreciation due to rapid deterioration and/or construction using recycled materials.

% Good Table
CDU Condition Rating

Effective Age	EX	VG	GD	AV	FA	PO	VP	US	MHSP	3025	FARM
1	1.00	1.00	.95	.90	.85	.75	.65	.30	.94	.95	.80
2	1.00	1.00	.95	.90	.85	.75	.65	.30	.88	.91	.80
3	1.00	1.00	.95	.90	.85	.75	.65	.30	.83	.87	.80
4	1.00	.95	.90	.85	.80	.75	.65	.30	.78	.83	.75
5	1.00	.95	.90	.85	.80	.75	.65	.30	.73	.79	.75
6	1.00	.95	.90	.85	.80	.75	.65	.30	.69	.75	.75
7	1.00	.95	.90	.85	.80	.75	.65	.30	.65	.72	.75
8	1.00	.95	.90	.85	.80	.75	.65	.30	.61	.68	.75
9	.95	.90	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.30	.57	.65	.60
10	.95	.90	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.30	.54	.62	.60
11	.95	.90	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.30	.51	.59	.60
12	.95	.90	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.30	.48	.56	.60
13	.95	.90	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.30	.45	.54	.60
14	.90	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.30	.42	.51	.50
15	.90	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.30	.39	.49	.50
16	.90	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.30	.37	.46	.50
17	.90	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.30	.35	.44	.50
18	.90	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.30	.33	.42	.50
19	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.50	.30	.31	.40	.40
20	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.50	.30	.30	.38	.40
21	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.50	.30	.30	.37	.40
22	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.50	.30	.30	.35	.40
23	.85	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.50	.30	.30	.33	.40
24	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.50	.40	.30	.30	.32	.30
25	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.50	.40	.30	.30	.30	.30
26	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.50	.40	.30	.30	.29	.30
27	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.50	.40	.30	.30	.28	.30
28	.80	.75	.70	.65	.60	.50	.40	.30	.30	.27	.30
29	.75	.70	.65	.60	.55	.45	.35	.30	.30	.26	.20
30	.75	.70	.65	.60	.55	.45	.35	.30	.30	.25	.20
31	.75	.70	.65	.60	.55	.45	.35	.30	.30	.25	.20
32	.75	.70	.65	.60	.55	.45	.35	.30	.30	.25	.20
33	.75	.70	.65	.60	.55	.45	.35	.30	.30	.25	.20
34	.75	.70	.65	.60	.55	.45	.35	.30	.30	.25	.20
35	.75	.70	.65	.60	.55	.45	.35	.30	.30	.25	.20
36	.75	.70	.65	.60	.55	.45	.35	.30	.30	.25	.20
37	.75	.70	.65	.60	.55	.45	.35	.30	.30	.25	.20
38	.75	.70	.65	.60	.55	.45	.35	.30	.30	.25	.20
39	.70	.65	.60	.55	.50	.40	.30	.20	.30	.25	.20
40	.70	.65	.60	.55	.50	.40	.30	.20	.30	.25	.20
41	.70	.65	.60	.55	.50	.40	.30	.20	.30	.25	.20
42	.70	.65	.60	.55	.50	.40	.30	.20	.30	.25	.20
43	.70	.65	.60	.55	.50	.40	.30	.20	.30	.25	.20
44	.70	.65	.60	.55	.50	.40	.30	.20	.30	.25	.20
45	.70	.65	.60	.55	.50	.40	.30	.20	.30	.25	.20
46	.70	.65	.60	.55	.50	.40	.30	.20	.30	.25	.20
47	.70	.65	.60	.55	.50	.40	.30	.20	.30	.25	.20
48	.70	.65	.60	.55	.50	.40	.30	.20	.30	.25	.20
49	.70	.65	.60	.55	.50	.40	.30	.20	.30	.25	.20

Personal Property Depreciation

The following table illustrates the percent good factors applied to discovered and rendered Business Personal Property. Irion County Appraisal District lacks sufficient information to develop typical schedules for business types. Owner Renditions and/or appraiser inspections determine Personal Property valuation. Individual assets are depreciated from original cost by the actual or effective age. Asset classes from the rendition are compared to the example property types at the bottom of the Business Personal Property Schedule to determine the appropriate Economic Life of the assets. The appraiser must then choose the correct % Good factor from the table using the asset's age and economic life. Multiplying the % Good factor by the original cost of the asset or asset class from the rendition produces the current value of the asset for inclusion in the Personal Property account.

Personal Property Depreciation Guide
Furniture, Fixtures, Machinery, and Equipment

Economic Life
Percent Good Table

Effective Age	Index	2		Comp<\$100K		Comp>\$100K		Economic Life						
						5	8	10	12	15	20	30		
1	1.000		40		68		75	85	90	91	93	95	96	97
2	1.016		20		44		55	70	80	82	86	90	92	94
3	1.032		10		28		40	55	70	73	79	85	88	91
4	1.069				10		25	40	60	64	72	80	84	88
5	1.099				5		15	25	50	55	65	75	80	85
6	1.120				2		10	10	40	46	58	70	76	83
7	1.134						5		30	37	51	65	72	81
8	1.157						2		20	28	44	60	68	79
9	1.187								10	19	37	55	64	77
10	1.252									10	30	50	60	75
11	1.260										23	45	56	73
12											16	40	52	71
13											10	35	48	69
14												30	44	67
15												25	40	65
16												20	36	63
17													32	61
18													28	59
19													27	57
20													26	55
21													25	53
22														51
23														49
24														47
25														45
26														43
27														41
28														39
29														37
30														35
31														33

Economic Life for Example Property Types

- 2 - Video Tapes, DVD's, Players
- 5 - Electronic Equipment, Security Equipment, Electric Gas Pumps
- 8 - Office Equipment, Fastfood Restaurant FFE, Convenience Store FFE, Most Retail FFE
- 10 - Mechanical Gas Equip, Carwash Equip, Some Retail FFE
- 12 - Forklifts, Warehouse Equip, Construction Equip
- 15 - Industrial Equip, Excavation Equip, Heavy Equip
- 20 - Tanks, Piping
- 30 - Sign Poles, Billboards, Vaults, Safes

Building Codes & Descriptions

Residential

Building Type	Description
CPT	Carport
DECK	Open topped construction
GAR ATT	Attached Garage or Storage/Utility Rooms
GAR DET	Detached Garage or Storage/Utility Rooms
MH SPACE	Site improvements for Mobile Home
MH	Mobile or Manufactured Housing
PCH	Porch or Patio
RES	Residential Structure
SCN PCH	Screen Porch
SLAB	Open Concrete area
STG	Storage building – move in, kit, or simple construction
SWIM POOL	Swimming Pool

These Type codes are then followed by a classification code indicating the materials and quality of the construction. The codes are as follows, in descending quality order: B3A, BAA, BA, BB, BC for Brick or Masonry Construction; F3A, FAA, FA, FB, FC, FD, and FE for Frame Construction.

Commercial

Building Type	Description
AP	Apartment
ASPHALT	Asphalt Parking
BB	Barber/Beauty Shop
BK	Bank/Savings & Loan
CC	Country Club
CH	Church
CN	Canopy
COM STG	Commercial Storage Area
CS	Cold Storage
DA	Day Care Facility
FF	Fast Food Restaurant
FT	Fraternal Buildings
GH	Commercial Green House
GR	Grocery Store
HG	Aircraft Hangar
LS	Lumber Shed
LW	Laundromat
OF	Office Building
RL	Retail Store
RS	Restaurant
SB	School Building
SG	Auto/Service Garage
SM	Mini/Self Storage
SR	Repair Shop
SS	Service Station
TB	Telephone Building
WH	Warehouse 12-16' walls
WS	Warehouse 16-20' walls
WW	Warehouse 20-30' walls

As with Residential property, these Commercial Type codes are followed by a classification code indicating the form of construction and its quality. See the Commercial Building Schedule.

Percentage of Completion

As the target date of appraisals is January 1st, and some properties may be under construction, use the following table to estimate existing value.

LOT	0.0	
PRELIMINARY PLANS PERMITS ETC.	1.0	
FOOTINGS & FOUNDATION	2.0	
PLUMBING ROUGH-IN	4.0	
SLAB	6.0	
EXTERIOR WALL FRAMING	6.0	
INTERIOR WALL FRAMING	4.0	
CEILING JOISTS	2.5	
WALL SHEATHING	1.5	
ROOF FRAMING	2.5	
ROOF SHEATHING	3.0	
PLUMBING STACK OUT	2.8	
FINISH ROOFING	4.5	
WINDOWS SET	2.5	
ELECTRIC ROUGH-IN	2.5	
EXTERIOR DOORS & GARAGE DOORS	1.7	
INSULATION-WALLS & CEILING	1.0	
BRICK & WOOD TRIM	10.0	
SHEETROCK TAPE & TEXTURE	4.5	
TRIM PANELING & CABINETS	6.0	
FIREPLACE	1.0	
INTERIOR DOORS	2.5	
SHOWER STALL & CERAMIC TILE	1.5	
HEATING & PLUMBING FIXTURES	5.4	
CABINET TOPS	1.0	
EXTERIOR PAINTING	1.0	
INTERIOR PAINTING & DECORATING	3.5	
ENTRY FLOOR COVER	0.5	
CARPET & OTHER FINISH FLOORS	5.0	
LIGHT FIXTURES	1.2	
KITCHEN APPLIANCES	1.8	
AIR CONDITIONING	2.8	
PORCHES PATIOS WALKS & DRIVE	2.0	
FENCE	1.8	
EXTRAS & COMPLETION	1.0	
PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETION	100.0%	

RESIDENTIAL CLASSES AND DESCRIPTIONS

RES B3A



IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

The better homes built by a good general contractor fall into this category. The grade of construction shows very good materials and workmanship and room sizes are generous and well finished. Interior and exterior finish will have special features and details and the normal compliment of built-in features will also be found. Older houses that are smaller or have only 1 bath may still meet this category because of better quality materials and workmanship.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Construction	Very Good Quality
Foundation	Concrete slab or pier and beam
Exterior	Brick or Stone veneer
Interior	Custom finished, 3 or 4 bedrooms
Roofing	High grade composition or wood shingles, heavy duty metal roofing
Flooring	High grade carpet, tile, hardwood, or finished concrete
Electrical	Ample outlets, quality fixtures
Plumbing	2 to 2 ½ baths with laundry facilities, quality fixtures
Heating/Cooling	Central heat and air, often multiple units
Typical Features	Two (+) -car attached garage, fireplace and interior brickwork, irregular shape, above average built-in appliances, more than ample closets and cabinets. The interior and exterior may have special features such as: entry foyer, front porch and covered rear porch/patio.

RES AA



IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

The good homes of masonry construction, often custom built, are in this category. A good contractor with good materials and workmanship evident builds them from good architectural plans. Older houses that are smaller or have only 1 bath may still meet this category because of quality materials and workmanship.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Construction	Above average, good quality
Foundation	Concrete slab, or pier and beam in older homes
Exterior	Brick veneer, often with wood trim
Interior	Above average finish, 3 bedrooms
Roofing	Good grade composition or wood shingles, good metal roofing
Flooring	Good grade carpet, tile, hardwood, or finished concrete
Electrical	Ample outlets, good fixtures
Plumbing	2 baths with laundry facilities, good fixtures
Heating/Cooling	Central heat and air
Typical Features	Two-car garage. Ample closets and cabinets. Irregular shape with porches and/or patios. Good built-ins.

RES BA



IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

This class of residence is usually in the newer subdivisions. Although many are built from stock plans, their visual appeal is attractive and individual. These homes are generally average in materials and workmanship and often equipped with built-in features.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Construction	Average quality
Foundation	Concrete slab, or pier and beam in older homes
Exterior	Brick veneer, often with wood trim
Interior	Average finish, 2-3 bedrooms
Roofing	Good grade composition or wood shingles
Flooring	Good grade carpet, tile, hardwood, or finished concrete
Electrical	Sufficient outlets, good fixtures
Plumbing	1 to 2 bath with laundry facilities, average fixtures
Heating/Cooling	Central heat and air
Typical Features	Two-car garage. Most are L-shaped or modified U with average built-ins.



IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

This class contains the current average masonry home built to meet minimum FHA standards of materials and workmanship. These home are usually built from stock plans and contain few, if any, custom features.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Construction	Minimum FHA/VA
Foundation	Concrete slab or pier and beam foundation
Exterior	Standard brick veneer, little to no ornamentation
Interior	Standard finish, 2 bedroom. Larger home may have 3 bedrooms
Roofing	Medium pitch, light grade composition or metal roofing
Flooring	Lower grade carpet, vinyl tile, or wood flooring
Electrical	Adequate outlets, builder's fixtures
Plumbing	One bath, shower over tub is usual, laundry facilities may not be present
Heating/Cooling	Central heat units usually present, window cooling units common
Typical Features	Small front and rear porches, one-car garage or carport, typically rectangular with some instances of an offset in the front



IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

Usually older masonry construction that may no longer meet minimum building standards. Class is usually evident by poor workmanship with the cheapest grade material throughout.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Construction	Economy
Foundation	Concrete block piers with beams or light concrete slab
Exterior	Lowest grade brick or stone veneer with amateurish mortar work
Interior	Bare minimum finish, 1 to 2 bedrooms
Roofing	Low to medium pitch, low quality composition shingles or rolled roofing, corrugated metal sheets
Flooring	Lowest grade carpet, vinyl, or softwood flooring
Electrical	Few outlets, few fixtures
Plumbing	1 bath, laundry facilities external is present
Heating/Cooling	Gas or stove heat, window or forced air units
Typical Features	One small porch, no integrated garage or carport

NO PICTURE AVAILABLE

IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

The better homes built by a good general contractor fall into this category. The grade of construction shows very good materials and workmanship and room sizes are generous and well finished. Interior and exterior finish will have special features and details and the normal compliment of built-in features will also be found. Older houses that are smaller or have only 1 bath may still meet this category because of better quality materials and workmanship.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Construction	Very Good Quality
Foundation	Concrete slab or pier and beam
Exterior	Highest quality wood, hardy board, or stucco siding
Interior	Custom finished, 3 or 4 bedrooms
Roofing	High grade composition or wood shingles, heavy duty metal roofing
Flooring	High grade carpet, tile, hardwood, or finished concrete
Electrical	Ample outlets, quality fixtures
Plumbing	2 to 2 ½ baths with laundry facilities, quality fixtures
Heating/Cooling	Central heat and air, often multiple units
Typical Features	Two (+) -car attached garage, fireplace and interior brickwork, irregular shape, above average built-in appliances, more than ample closets and cabinets. The interior and exterior may have special features such as: entry foyer, front porch and covered rear porch/patio.

RES FAA



IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

The good homes of frame or stucco construction, often custom built, are in this category. A good contractor with good materials and workmanship evident builds them from good architectural plans. Older houses that are smaller or have only 1 bath may still meet this category because of quality materials and workmanship.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Construction	Above average, good quality
Foundation	Concrete slab, or pier and beam in older homes
Exterior	Better grade exterior wood, hardy board, or stucco siding, may have some brick trim
Interior	Above average finish, 3 bedrooms
Roofing	Good grade composition or wood shingles, good metal roofing
Flooring	Good grade carpet, tile, hardwood, or finished concrete
Electrical	More than ample outlets, good fixtures
Plumbing	2 baths with laundry facilities, good fixtures
Heating/Cooling	Central heat and air
Typical Features	Two-car garage. Ample closets and cabinets. Irregular shape with porches and/or patios. Good built-ins.

RES FA



IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

This class of residence is usually in the newer subdivisions. Although many are built from stock plans, their visual appeal is attractive and individual. These homes are generally average in materials and workmanship and often equipped with built-in features. Many older frame homes, elaborate for their time, would fall into this category

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Construction	Average quality
Foundation	Concrete slab, or pier and beam in older homes
Exterior	Good quality wood, hardy board, or stucco siding
Interior	Average finish, 2-3 bedrooms
Roofing	Good grade composition, wood shingles or metal covering
Flooring	Good grade carpet, tile, hardwood, or finished concrete
Electrical	Ample outlets, good fixtures
Plumbing	1 ½ to 2 bath with laundry facilities, average fixtures
Heating/Cooling	Central heat and air
Typical Features	Two-car garage. Most are L-shaped or modified U with average built-ins.



IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

The grade of construction shows average or better quality in both materials and workmanship and has been constructed from good plans.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Construction	FHA or better
Foundation	Pier and beam foundation in older homes, concrete slab in newer homes
Exterior	Wood frame or medium grade painted siding or cedar shakes
Interior	Finished, 2 bedroom. Larger home may have 3 bedrooms
Roofing	Medium pitch, good grade composition or metal roofing
Flooring	Medium grade carpet, vinyl tile, or wood flooring
Electrical	Ample outlets, average fixtures
Plumbing	1 ½ or 2 baths with laundry facilities
Heating/Cooling	Central heat and air, some older homes may have furnaces and forced air or window units
Typical Features	Adequate built-ins, two-car garage, often L-shaped with offset or reset entryways



IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

This class contains the current average frame or stucco home built to meet minimum FHA standards of materials and workmanship. These home are usually built from stock plans and contain few, if any, custom features.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Construction	Minimum FHA/VA
Foundation	Concrete slab or pier and beam foundation
Exterior	Painted wood frame, wood sheathing, low cost cedar shakes or simple siding
Interior	Standard finish, 2 bedroom. Larger home may have 3 bedrooms
Roofing	Medium pitch, light grade composition or metal roofing
Flooring	Lower grade carpet, vinyl tile, or wood flooring
Electrical	Adequate outlets, builder's fixtures
Plumbing	One bath, shower over tub is usual, laundry facilities may not be present
Heating/Cooling	Central heat units may be present, window cooling units common
Typical Features	Small front and rear porches, one-car garage or carport, typically rectangular with some instances of an offset in the front



IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

Frame and stucco houses of this class fall within substandard building practices and building codes. Class is usually evident by poor workmanship with the cheapest grade material throughout.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Construction	Economy
Foundation	Concrete block piers with beams or light concrete slab
Exterior	Lowest grade lumber or siding
Interior	Bare minimum finish, 1 to 2 bedrooms
Roofing	Low to medium pitch, low quality composition shingles or rolled roofing, corrugated metal sheets
Flooring	Lowest grade carpet, vinyl, or softwood flooring
Electrical	Few outlets, few fixtures
Plumbing	1 bath, laundry facilities external is present
Heating/Cooling	Gas or stove heat, window or forced air units
Typical Features	One small porch, no integrated garage or carport



IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

This class of house provides only minimum shelter. These houses may be identified by the substandard qualities of basic construction with substandard material and workmanship.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Construction	Substandard
Foundation	Concrete block or wooden post piers
Exterior	Wood frame or box construction, siding covered with tar paper, low grade composition siding, masonite, or minimal wood siding
Interior	Semi-finished, 1 bedroom
Roofing	Low pitch, rolled or composition roofing, corrugated metal
Flooring	Softwood, plywood, bare slab
Electrical	Few outlets, not fixtured
Plumbing	One small bath
Heating	Gas outlets, wood stoves
Typical Features	Generally, square or rectangular in shape. No garage or porches.

IRION COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
BRICK RESIDENCES
(RES)

CLASS	BC	BB	BA	BAA	B3A
AREA					
900	35.67	64.07	68.23		
1000	34.56	62.01	66.44	69.97	73.51
1200	33.81	60.79	64.93	68.23	71.61
1400	32.97	59.19	63.31	66.44	69.71
1600	32.03	57.65	61.66	64.81	67.96
2000	31.28	56.18	60.29	63.17	66.18
2400	29.67	53.33	57.01	59.89	63.05
2800				57.51	60.40
3200				55.23	57.99
9999	28.92	52.07	55.74	54.11	56.75

FRAME RESIDENCES
(RES)

CLASS	FE	FD	FC	FB	FA	FAA	F3A
AREA							
600	16.23	24.09					
900	15.77	23.36	36.27	49.19	61.74		
1000	15.28	22.61	35.18	47.74	60.14	63.36	66.33
1200	14.98	22.06	34.29	46.52	58.80	61.62	64.73
1400	14.51	21.32	33.33	45.21	57.29	60.14	62.99
1600	14.20	20.77	32.36	44.11	55.69	58.54	61.50
2000	13.73	20.23	31.50	42.80	54.45	57.04	59.90
2400			29.85	40.73	51.60	54.33	56.92
2800						51.99	54.56
3200						49.99	52.45
9999	13.42	19.68	29.11	39.65	50.50	48.90	51.36

Additives

Cent Air \$2.00/sqft

Tile Roof \$1.00/sqft

Fireplaces: Double Masonry or Metal Core

\$1.75/sqft

Single Masonry Core: Class Amount

Single Metal Core: Class Amount

E \$500
D \$1130
C \$1360
B \$1610
A \$1850
AA \$2000
3A \$2580

E \$820
D \$1000
C \$1150
B \$1560
A \$1820

IRION COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
 ATTACHED BRICK GARAGES OR STORAGEES
 (GAR ATT)

CLASS	BC	BB	BA	BAA	B3A
AREA					
400	17.86	32.04	34.10	34.99	36.74
600	15.52	27.90	29.67	30.44	31.98
9999	13.51	24.28	25.82	26.46	27.80

ATTACHED FRAME GARAGES OR STORAGEES
 (GAR ATT)

CLASS	FE	FD	FC	FB	FA	FAA	F3A
AREA							
400	8.12	12.04	18.14	24.60	30.90	31.66	33.17
600	7.05	10.49	15.78	21.38	26.88	27.59	28.88
9999	6.15	9.12	13.72	18.61	23.40	23.97	25.10

DETACHED BRICK GARAGES OR STORAGEES
 (GAR DET)

CLASS	BC	BB	BA	BAA	B3A
AREA					
400	23.18	41.68	44.33	45.47	47.78
600	20.17	36.24	38.57	39.57	41.55
9999	17.55	31.53	33.55	34.41	36.18

DETACHED FRAME GARAGES OR STORAGEES
 (GAR DET)

CLASS	FE	FD	FC	FB	FA	FAA	F3A
AREA							
400	10.56	15.66	23.58	31.98	40.14	41.19	43.12
600	9.18	13.62	20.49	27.83	34.98	35.82	37.52
9999	7.99	11.86	17.89	24.23	30.41	31.19	32.64

IRION COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
BRICK PORCHES OR PATIOS
(PCH)

CLASS	BC	BB	BA	BAA	B3A
	8.91	16.01	17.07	17.49	18.35

FRAME PORCHES OR PATIOS
(PCH)

CLASS	FE	FD	FC	FB	FA	FAA	F3A
	4.06	6.03	9.06	12.29	15.43	15.85	16.58

BRICK CARPORTS
(CPT)

CLASS	BC	BB	BA	BAA	B3A
	10.71	19.22	20.46	20.96	22.03

FRAME CARPORTS
(CPT)

CLASS	FE	FD	FC	FB	FA	FAA	F3A
	4.86	7.23	10.89	14.74	18.53	19.00	19.92

BRICK SCREEN PORCHES
(SCN PCH)

CLASS	BC	BB	BA	BAA	B3A
	14.27	25.63	27.27	27.98	29.39

FRAME SCREEN PORCHES
(SCN PCH)

CLASS	FE	FD	FC	FB	FA	FAA	F3A
	6.50	9.64	14.51	19.68	24.71	25.35	26.53

Adjustments

For Garages(Storages), Carports, Porches, & Screen Porches (or any ancillary building where one would expect a concrete floor) that have only a dirt, caliche, or gravel floor, deduct \$1.50 per square foot on that structure.

IRION COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT

SWIMMING POOLS
(SWIM POOL)

AREA	CLASS	VALUE (flat total)
1	1	\$6,000
1	2	\$9,000
1	3	\$12,000
1	4	\$15,000
1	5	\$3,000

DECKS
(DECK)

AREA	CLASS	VALUE
9999	1	3.00
9999	2	5.00
9999	3	8.00

METAL STORAGE BUILDINGS
(STG)

AREA	CLASS	VALUE
9999	1	\$2.50 ["SEARS/CORR IRON"]
9999	2	\$5.00 [GD PIPE FRM/MTL COVER]
9999	3	\$7.50 ["UNIVERSAL"/PRE-FAB/"MORGAN"]

TENNIS COURTS
(TC)

AREA	CLASS	VALUE
9999	1	2.40

SLAB
(SLAB)

AREA	CLASS	VALUE
9999	1	1.38

CONCRETE
(CONCRETE)

AREA	CLASS	VALUE
9999	1	2.10

RURAL BUILDINGS

RURAL BUILDINGS DESCRIPTIONS

BARN refers to an older (or older design) structure of general, livestock utility. All four sides should be enclosed, and may have internal divisions for feed/equipment storage, and/or livestock working or holding. Concrete flooring, wash racks or general plumbing, and electrical supply are additives.

FARM BLDG refers to a farm or ranch structure of non-specific, general utility. Typically fully enclosed but without internal divisions. Usually has an open interior for equipment or feed storage and workspace. Concrete flooring, wash racks or general plumbing, and electrical supply are additives.

PE = pre-engineered. Construction steel framework, good metal siding and roof.

STL = steel or pipe framework. May be owner constructed.

WOOD = lumber framework.

POLE = creosote post/telephone pole framework.

QUONSET = Quonset style barn construction. Measurements are taken of the floor area. Concrete flooring, wash racks or general plumbing, and electrical supply are additives.

SHED POLE refers to open sheds of “telephone pole” framework. Concrete flooring and electrical supply are additives.

OP1 = open on one (or two) sides.

OP4 = open on three sides or completely open such as a canopy.

SHED WOOD refers to open sheds of lumber framework. Concrete flooring and electrical supply are additives.

OP1 = open on one (or two) sides.

OP4 = open on three sides or completely open such as a canopy.

SHED STEEL refers to open sheds of metal or pipe framework. Concrete flooring and electrical supply are additives.

OP1 = open on one (or two) sides.

OP4 = open on three sides or completely open such as a canopy.

FARM WHSE refers to a farm or ranch structure of newer design and construction for general use. Construction is similar to a commercial warehouse. Framework is usually structural steel with metal covering and roofing. Some concrete flooring and basic electrical service (110V with 220V for equipment) is typical. Installed equipment, such as lifts, hoists, etc. are additives. Classes range from 1 to 4 based on level of amenities (electrical, plumbing, insulation, etc.)

IRION COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
RURAL BUILDINGS

TYPE	CLASS	AREA	VALUE
BARN	1	1000	5.10
		2000	4.70
		3000	4.30
		5000	3.90
		999999	3.50
FARM BLDG	PE	999999	11.17
	STL	999999	6.29
	WOOD	999999	5.13
	POLE	999999	3.58
QUONSET	QUO	999999	6.04
SHED POLE	OP1	999999	2.29
	OP4	999999	1.90
SHED WOOD	OP1	999999	3.15
	OP4	999999	2.52
SHED STEEL	OP1	999999	4.33
	OP4	999999	3.34
FARM WHSE	1	999999	15.00
	2	999999	12.50
	3	999999	10.50
	4	999999	8.50

Adjustments

For Barns, Sheds, and Farm Buildings, where concrete flooring is not typical, add \$1.50 per square foot for an area with concrete flooring. Some concrete is expected in the Farm Warehouse. Add for more than typical concrete area.

Commercial Property Value Schedule

Description	Bldg Type	Brick On Studs or Block				Frame Stucco, Wood, Asbestos, etc				Structural Steel Painted Metal, SI Glass Curtain				Pole Utility Pole, Raw Wood			
		Class B				Class F				Class S				Class P			
		B1	B2	B3	B4	F1	F2	F3	F4	S1	S2	S3	S4	P1	P2	P3	P4
Apartments	AP	24.38	21.38	18.30	15.56	23.48	20.56	17.50	14.87								
Barber/Beauty Shop	BB	25.22	19.67	15.34	11.97	23.03	17.96	14.01	10.93	22.58	17.61	13.74	10.72				
Bank/Savings & Loan	BK	100.53	75.69	69.50	44.18												
Country Club	CC	70.80	51.89	43.79	33.84	67.45	52.37	41.08	31.45								
Church	CH		59.16	43.33	31.51		55.21	40.29	29.21	55.65	39.64	27.95	21.16				
Canopy	CN	14.50	11.18	8.12	6.34	13.49	10.52	7.76	6.05	14.05	10.44	7.32	5.71	4.50	3.50	2.50	1.50
Cold Storage	CS						27.79	23.82	19.20		30.16	25.86	20.83				
Day Care	DA	40.19	30.39	23.10	17.56	37.22	28.29	21.50	16.34	36.19	27.50	20.90					
Fast Food Restaurant	FF	76.32	58.36	44.70	31.90	73.54	55.34	41.77	29.10		55.10	41.14	28.35				
Fraternal Building	FT	42.54	31.06	22.67		39.70	29.09	21.24		39.21	27.74	19.70					
Green House	GH					5.00	3.50	2.00	1.00								
Grocery Store	GR		29.30	23.44	18.76		25.61	21.69	17.35		26.80	24.45	17.16				

Asphalt \$0.92 /sq ft

Concrete \$2.10 /sq ft

This schedule represents per square foot value of new construction. Depreciation factors should be applied, depending on age, condition, and circumstances.

Class _1 - Excellent Construction Quality
 Class _2 - Good Construction Quality
 Class _3 - Average Construction Quality
 Class _4 - Low Construction Quality

Basements:
 Unfinished 25%
 Part Finished 45%
 Finished 75%

Commercial Property Value Schedule

Description	Bldg Type	<u>Brick</u> On Studs or Block				<u>Frame</u> Stucco, Wood, Asbestos, etc				<u>Structural Steel</u> Painted Metal, SI Glass Curtain				<u>Pole</u> Utility Pole, Raw Wood			
		Class B				Class F				Class S				Class P			
		B1	B2	B3	B4	F1	F2	F3	F4	S1	S2	S3	S4	P1	P2	P3	P4
Aircraft Hangar	HG									19.67	13.04	8.98	6.53		20.70	16.56	
Lumber Shed	LS						10.04	6.85	4.68		10.17	6.89	4.68				
Laundromat	LW		28.29	22.07	17.21		25.92	20.22	15.77		25.40	19.81	15.45				
Office Building	OF	35.99	24.51	17.40	12.35	32.84	23.26	16.51	11.72	32.07	22.30	15.83					
Retail Store	RL	36.26	27.94	20.31	15.02	33.73	26.30	19.40	14.35	35.13	26.09	18.29					
Restaurant	RS	53.75	41.61	29.75		50.91	38.77	27.11		49.42	37.27	25.70					
School Building	SB	48.65	37.20	29.08	21.78	45.82	34.87	27.24	20.33	45.64	33.87	25.79	18.77				
Auto/Service Garage	SG	31.58	25.45	20.54		28.72	22.98	14.82		27.67	22.14	17.43					
Mini/Self Storage	SM		17.07	14.51			15.61	13.27			16.21	13.78	9.50	10.92	9.28	7.89	
Repair Shop	SR	27.09	18.85	13.59		22.58	16.24	12.16		22.60	15.92	11.69			12.72	9.15	

Asphalt \$0.92 /sq ft

Concrete \$2.10 /sq ft

This schedule represents per square foot value of new construction. Depreciation factors should be applied, depending on age, condition, and circumstances.

Class _1 - Excellent Construction Quality
 Class _2 - Good Construction Quality
 Class _3 - Average Construction Quality
 Class _4 - Low Construction Quality

Basements:
 Unfinished 25%
 Part Finished 45%
 Finished 75%

Commercial Property Value Schedule

Description	Bldg Type	Brick On Studs or Block				Frame Stucco, Wood, Asbestos, etc				Structural Steel Painted Metal, SI Glass Curtain				Pole Utility Pole, Raw Wood			
		Class B				Class F				Class S				Class P			
		B1	B2	B3	B4	F1	F2	F3	F4	S1	S2	S3	S4	P1	P2	P3	P4
Service Station	SS	41.50	32.37	25.25		36.18	28.35	21.32		34.44	26.06	20.95					
Telephone Building	TB	56.09	38.56	27.31						48.08	35.56	25.53					
Warehouse 12-16' Walls	WH	15.49	13.31	11.13	8.34	13.55	11.70	9.85	7.38	13.25	11.29	9.33	7.00	7.45	5.58	4.19	3.14
Warehouse 16-20' Walls	WS	16.82	14.45	12.08	9.05	14.71	12.70	10.69	8.01	14.38	12.26	10.13	7.60	8.09	6.05	4.55	3.41
Warehouse 20-30' Walls	WW	19.06	16.38	13.70	10.26	16.68	14.40	12.12	9.08	16.31	13.89	11.48	8.61	9.17	6.86	5.15	3.86

Asphalt \$0.92 /sq ft

Concrete \$2.10 /sq ft

This schedule represents per square foot value of new construction. Depreciation factors should be applied, depending on age, condition, and circumstances.

Class _1 - Excellent Construction Quality
 Class _2 - Good Construction Quality
 Class _3 - Average Construction Quality
 Class _4 - Low Construction Quality

Basements:
 Unfinished 25%
 Part Finished 45%
 Finished 75%

COMMERCIAL STORAGE-ATTACHED OR DETACHED (COM STG)

COM STG	1	999999	5.00
	2	999999	7.50
	3	999999	10.00
	4	999999	12.00
	5	999999	13.50
	6	999999	15.00

Mobile & Manufactured Homes Property Value Schedule
(MH)

Area Square Feet	Width Feet								
	Class 8W	Class 10W	Class 12W	Class 14W	Class 16W	Class 18W	Class 20W	Class 24W	Class 28W
600		32.75	26.75	22.25	18.00	30.00	33.75	33.00	32.00
700		24.00	25.25	21.50	17.25	29.00	32.75	31.50	29.50
800		20.50	23.00	21.00	17.00	28.00	32.25	29.75	26.00
900		18.50	22.00	19.00	16.75	27.00	32.00	27.25	23.75
1000			18.50	18.00	16.75	27.00	31.75	27.25	23.75
1100			16.50	17.50	16.25	26.00	31.50	26.50	23.75
1200				16.50	15.75	26.00	30.25	25.00	21.00
1300				16.00	15.75	25.00	29.25	23.75	21.00
1400					15.50	25.00	26.25	23.50	19.50
1500					15.50	24.00	25.00	22.00	19.25
1600						24.00	24.75	21.50	19.00
1700							23.50	17.65	19.00
1800							22.70	20.75	18.50
1900								20.55	18.25
2000								20.65	18.00
2200									18.00
2400									17.50
999999	21.35	18.50	16.50	16.00	15.50	24.00	22.70	20.65	17.00

This schedule is based on Marshall Valuation Manual and NADA Mobile Home Guide and represents per square foot value of new construction of average housing adjusted over time for local market conditions.

Add 25% (1.25 Factor) to higher quality manufactured housing. Add 10-30% (1.10 – 1.30 Factor) to structures with widths greater than represented on the table.

Furniture not included. Depreciation Factor to be applied, depending on age and condition (MHSP column on Depreciation Table).

For Personal Property Manufactured Housing (Category M1), apply improvement value to the Real Estate Account for site improvements (Electrical, Septic, etc).

<u>Type</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Value</u>
MHSPACE	1	\$950
MHSPACE	2	\$750
MHSPACE	3	\$550
MHSPACE	4	\$400

Land Value Schedules

City/Sub-Divisions

Description	Class	Method	Value
Four Adjacent City Blocks	CMBLK	Ac	1250
Live Oak Addition Block A	CMLOA	Ac	2500
Live Oak Addition Block B	CMLOB	Ac	1500
Live Oak Addition Block C	CMLOC	Ac	1500
Live Oak Addition Block D	CMLOD	Ac	2000
Live Oak Addition Block E	CMLOE	Ac	2000
Creekside Estates 0-6.0 Ac	CRK1	Ac	10,000
Creekside Estates 6.01-8.0 Ac	CRK2	Ac	8000
Creekside Estates 8.01-9.0 Ac	CRK3	Ac	7000
Creekside Estates 9.01-12.5 Ac	CRK4	Ac	5000
Barnhart Lots	FF10	Front Foot	15
Mertzon/Sherwood Lots – No Utilities	FF17.50	Front Foot	22.50
Mertzon/Sherwood Lots – Utilities	FF22.50	Front Foot	27.50
Mertzon Lots – Commercial	FF30	Front Foot	35
Bending Brook .01-10.0 Ac	RBB1	Ac	3000
Bending Brook 10.01+ Ac	RBB2	Ac	2800
Land Adjacent to Bending Brook	RBB2D	Ac	1500
Barnhart Small Acreage .01-.05 Ac	RB1	Ac	2500
Barnhart Small Acreage .51-1.0 Ac	RB2	Ac	2000
Barnhart Small Acreage 1.01-5.0 Ac	RB3	Ac	1500
Barnhart Small Acreage 5.01-10.0 Ac	RB4	Ac	1000
Barnhart Small Acreage 10.01+ Ac	RB5	Ac	600
CWT Farms 9.01-15.0 Ac	RCWT1	Ac	4000
CWT Farms 15.01-25.0 Ac	RCWT2	Ac	3500
CWT Farms No Creek Frontage	RCWT3	Ac	2000
Los Mios Ranchettes Tr 1	RLM1	Ac	2500
Los Mios Ranchettes Tr 2-remainder	RLM2	Ac	1500
Spring Creek Ranch Estates (no creek frontage)	RSCR1	Ac	2000
Spring Creek Ranch Estates 4.51-6.0 Ac	RSCR2	Ac	5000
Spring Creek Ranch Estates 6.01-15.0 Ac	RSCR3	Ac	4000
Spring Creek Development 4.51-6.0 Ac	RSC1	Ac	5000
Spring Creek Development 6.01-15.88 Ac	RSC2	Ac	4000
Spring Creek Development (no creek frontage)	RSC3	Ac	2000
Sherwood Orchard Tr A	RSO1	Ac	7000
Sherwood Orchard Tr 2-15	RSO2	Ac	6500

Rural Land & Surveys

Description	Class	Method	Value
Dry Land Farm (1d1)	AG-RDF	Ac	85
Pasture Land (1d1)	AG-RG	Ac	22.6
Irrigated Farm (1d1)	AG-RLD	Ac	175
Spring Creek Survey 0-1.0 Ac	RCF01	Ac	10,500
Spring Creek Survey 1.01-1.50 Ac	RCF02	Ac	10,000
Spring Creek Survey 1.51-2.50 Ac	RCF03	Ac	9500
Spring Creek Survey 2.51-3.50 Ac	RCF04	Ac	9000
Spring Creek Survey 3.51-4.5 Ac	RCF05	Ac	8500
Spring Creek Survey 4.51-6.0 Ac	RCF06	Ac	8000
Spring Creek Survey 6.01-9.0 Ac	RCF07	Ac	7500
Spring Creek Survey 9.01-15.0 Ac	RCF08	Ac	7000
Spring Creek Survey 15.01-20.0 Ac	RCF09	Ac	6500
Spring Creek Survey 20.01-25.0 Ac	RCF10	Ac	6000
Spring Creek Survey 25.01-35.0 Ac	RCF11	Ac	5500
Spring Creek Survey 35.01-40.0 Ac	RCF12	Ac	5000
Spring Creek Survey 40.01-60.0 Ac	RCF13	Ac	3000
Spring Creek Survey 60.01-170.0 Ac	RCF14	Ac	2500
Spring Creek Survey 170.01-320.0 Ac	RCF15	Ac	1700
Spring Creek Survey River Frontage 320.0+ Ac	RCF16	Ac	1500
Dove Creek Surveys	RDC1	Ac	750
Non Creek Surveys 1280.1+ Ac	RG	Ac	650
Non Creek Surveys 100.1-450.0 Ac	RG1	Ac	1000
Non Creek Surveys 450.1-640.0 Ac	RG2	Ac	900
Non Creek Surveys 640.1-1280.0 Ac	RG3	Ac	800
Middle Concho Surveys	RMC1	Ac	750
Spring Creek Survey (no creek frontage) 0-7.0 Ac	RNC1	Ac	5000
Spring Creek Survey (no creek frontage) 7.01-10.0 Ac	RNC2	Ac	3600
Spring Creek Survey (no creek frontage) 10.01-20.0 Ac	RNC3	Ac	3000
Spring Creek Survey (no creek frontage) 20.01-30.0 Ac	RNC4	Ac	2500
Spring Creek Survey (no creek frontage) 30.01-100.0 Ac	RNC5	Ac	1500
Spring Creek Survey (no creek frontage) 100.01-640.0 Ac	RNC6	Ac	1000
Spring Creek Survey (no creek frontage) 640.01+ Ac	RNC7	Ac	800

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY VALUATION AND GUIDES

Introduction

A publication manual by the State Comptroller's Office entitled *Guidelines for the Valuation of Open-Space Land* gives suggested guidelines pursuant to the Texas Constitution, Article VIII, Section 1-d and 1-d-1.

This manual is an official administrative rule that has the force of law, and has been adopted by the State Comptroller's office and approved by a committee composed of the Governor, the Comptroller, the Attorney General, the Agricultural Commissioner, and the General Land Office Commissioner.

Suggestions from this publication set the basic procedural guidelines for determination of agricultural use values set forth in this report.

Purpose

The purpose of this section of the appraisal manual is to explain the agricultural productive valuation of land in the Irion County Appraisal District.

Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

Appraisals for ad valorem tax purposes require assumptions and generalizations on land categories. The inherent nature of ad valorem tax appraisals prohibits each parcel of land from being individually and extensively analyzed.

This appraisal is conducted for the purpose as stated, and should not be used for any other purpose.

Land Categorization System

In mass appraisal for ad valorem tax purposes, the derivation of value on an individual basis is not practical or advisable. For this reason, a system of land categorization is utilized that enables homogeneous land types to fall into a land category or classification.

The development of a workable and comprehensive land categorization system is an important phase in an agricultural use evaluation. The land categorization system must adjust for physical, legal, and economic factors relative to agricultural use. The land categorizations system must also be harmonious with the market value categorization system to allow for the rollback provisions of the Texas Constitution. This co-ordination of agricultural categories and market categories facilitates the efficient use of personnel in the tax equalization process and in tax administration.

Land Productivity Valuation

Two amendments to the Texas Constitution permit agricultural and open-space land to be taxed generally on its agricultural-use or productivity value. This means that taxes would be assessed against the productive value of the land instead of the selling price of the land in the open market. This permits the land to be taxed in proportion to its ability to produce agricultural products and not based on the land's value to society in general.

The legal basis for special land appraisal is found in the Texas Constitution in Article VIII, Sections 1-d and 1-d-1. The two types of land valuation are commonly called "ag-use" or "1-d" and "open-space" or "1-d-1". The corresponding provisions of the Texas Property Tax Code are Sections 23.41 through 23.46, Agriculture Land and Sections 23.51 through 23.57, Open-space Land.

The purposes of the provisions are similar. Under both provisions, the land must be in agricultural use and is valued in the same manner. However, there are differences in the qualifications that must be met in order to receive the productivity valuation.

1. Ag-use or 1-d qualifications:

- a. The land must be owned by a natural person (partnerships, corporations, or organizations may not qualify.)
- b. The land must have been in agricultural use for three (3) years prior to claiming this valuation. The owner must apply for the designation each year and file a sworn statement about the use of the land.
- c. The agricultural business must be the landowner's primary occupation and source of income.

2. Open-space or 1-d-1 qualifications:

- a. The land may be owned by an individual, corporation, or partnership.
- b. The land must be currently devoted principally to agricultural use to the degree of intensity that is common for the area.
- c. The land must have been devoted to a qualifying agricultural use for at least five (5) of the past even (7) years.
- d. Agricultural business need not be the principle business of the owner.

- e. Once an application for 1-d-1 is filed and approved, a landowner is not required to file again as long as the land qualifies unless ownership changes or the chief appraiser requests another application to confirm current qualification.

The possibility for a “rollback tax” exists under either form of special-use land appraisal.

This liability for additional tax is created under 1-d valuation by either sale of the land or a change in use of the land. It extends back to the three years prior to the year in which the sale or change occurs.

Under 1-d-1, a rollback is triggered by a change in use to a non-agricultural purpose that would not qualify for productivity valuation. Taxes are rolled back or recaptured for the five years preceding the year of the change.

The Manual for the Appraisal of Agricultural Land defines “change of use” as a physical change in the use of the land to a non-agricultural use. Non-use, leaving the land idle beyond a typical period, or letting the land revert to its natural state without agricultural use or participation in a government program requiring non-use, is considered a change of use and will trigger rollback procedures. Changes of use, verified through inspection, can be determined at any time during the tax year. Typically, Irion CAD will contact the property owner by mail, informing them that a recent inspection has raised questions about the property’s qualification as 1-d-1 land. The owners are requested to reapply and contact the Appraisal District with any questions or concerns.

Once the change of use is verified, the property owner is notified that the property no longer qualifies for agricultural appraisal. The notice will also include rollback value information for the preceding five years. The Agricultural Appraisal Denial is protestable before the ARB. The Appraisal roll for that year is changed and the taxable values are sent to the appropriate tax offices for assessment and collection.

Properties can also be denied agricultural appraisal for the current tax year if the degree of intensity of use does not meet the local standards. Under-utilization causes the agricultural appraisal to be denied, but it does not initiate roll-back procedures since the use did not change, only the intensity. Prudent management often will necessitate changes in intensity. Rotational grazing, crop rotation, natural disasters, climatic variations are examples of causes intensity variances that may be justifiable and should be investigated further before any ag denials are issued.

The additional tax is measured by the difference between taxes paid under productivity valuation provisions and the taxes that would have been paid if the land had been put on the tax roll at market value.

These provisions are effective only if applications are filed with the appraisal district office in a timely manner. Applications should be filed between January 1 and May 1. Applications received and May 1 and until the appraisal records are approved by the

ARB are subject to a penalty for late filing. Applications may not be filed after the records are approved for that tax year by the ARB.

Classifications

It is the opinion of the Irion County Appraisal District that the attached land descriptions and classification guidelines are valid for mass appraisal purposes and can be applied uniformly throughout the appraisal district.

It should be noted that these guidelines are to be used as general guide for qualifying agricultural land. Exceptions to the general rule will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

IRION COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT

Land Classifications Descriptions Tillable Lands

IRCP- Irrigated Cultivated Land:

Land that is cultivated on a regular basis and seeded into annual crops, which are artificially watered on a systematic basis. May have some usage restrictions and moderate to severe erosion or soil limitations.

DLCP-Non-Irrigated Cultivated Land:

Drylands that are cultivated on a regular basis and seeded into annual crops. These lands may vary with land that have few limitations to restrict their usage and with land that have moderate to extreme limitations that restrict their usage due to factors such as moderate to notable erosion of soil limitations.

Pasture and Rangelands

IMPR-Improved Pasture:

Improved Pastures are composed of relatively level to moderately sloping to rolling pastures, having a majority of their grasses introduced and which are artificially watered on a systematic basis.

NATP-Pasture and Rangeland:

Pasture and Rangeland are composed of relatively level to gently or moderately sloping to rolling pastures, having both native and introduced grasses along with occasional

scattered brush. These lands have characteristics that warrant their continued use as grasslands.

Agricultural Land Qualification Policy Statement

The general policy of the Irion County Appraisal District is in accordance with the State Property Tax Code's qualification guidelines for agricultural use. The district's policy is that in order for ag-use valuation to be applied, the land must:

1. Be utilized to the "degree of intensity" generally accepted in Irion County.
2. Be managed in a "typically prudent manner".
3. Be a substantial tract of land.

In accordance to the State Property Tax Code guidelines, the net-to-land is based on a five-year average of the years preceding the year of the appraisal. This five-year average tends to remove fluctuations in value because of varying prices, yields, weather conditions, and costs. Only the factors associated with the land's capacity to produce marketable agricultural and recreational (hunting) products are considered in estimating the productivity values.

Only typical cash leases are used for this estimation of productivity values.

Definitions of Key Words and Phrases

Prudent: Capable of making important management decisions, shrewd in the management of practical affairs. Specifically, the law states that the land must be utilized, as would an ordinary and prudent manager in the area of the taxing unit. Normally, prudent farm or ranch managers are ordinary farmers in terms of acres farmed as well as management ability. Given that all other factors remain constant, the number of acres farmed determines the farmer's capital structure. It is assumed that prudent farm or ranch managers in a given area are assumed to have similar equipment of similar value and utility.

Substantial: Ample to satisfy; considerable in quantity. Specifically, the law states that the agricultural land must be an identifiable and substantial tract of land. This means that the tract must be of adequate size to be economically feasible to farm or ranch.

Typically: exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group. Specifically, the law states that ag land will be utilized, as would a typical or ordinary prudent manager. Statistically, a typically prudent manager is the median farmer or rancher.

Agricultural use to the degree of intensity generally accepted in the area: farming or ranching to the extent that the typically prudent manager in the area of the taxing unit would farm or ranch on an identifiable and substantial tract of land when the tract is devoted principally to agricultural use. The farming and ranching practices (cropping patterns, planting rates, fertilization methods, harvesting and marketing techniques, etc.) are those of a typically prudent farm or ranch manager.

Area: that land that is located inside the jurisdictional boundaries of the Irion County Appraisal District.

Principally: the more important use in comparison with other uses to which the land is put.

Market and Productivity Schedules

Qualified agricultural land is taxed on its productivity value. To determine that value, the CAD first must calculate the typical property owner's income that is generated by the land after certain expenses have been paid –commonly known as net- to land. The Property Tax Code then requires the CAD to divide the average net-to-land for a five-year period by the annual cap rate to arrive at the land's productivity value.

The five year average net-to-land does not include the immediate previous year and includes only those incomes and expenses attributable to the ownership of the land. Please see the Agricultural Schedule for further detail. The capitalization rate mandated by the Texas Property Tax Code is the prime interest rate from the Federal Land Bank (or its successor) on December 31 of the previous year plus 2 ½ percentage points, but no lower than 10%. The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Property Tax Assistance Division verifies and published this cap rate annually.

Wildlife Use Requirements

Qualified agricultural use can include wildlife management. Properties qualified with wildlife management must have been previously qualified as 1-d-1 qualified and a new 1-d-1 application must be submitted accompanying a wildlife management plan in the form proposed by Texas Parks and Wildlife. Three of the seven listed wildlife management practices must be included both in the 1-d-1 application and the wildlife plan. Each property claiming wildlife management must be inspected to confirm the efficacy of the plan and to verify the management practices in place and as claimed in the application and the plan. The Comptroller of Public Accounts has published a brochure called Guidelines for Qualification of Agricultural Land in Wildlife Management Use. The Comptroller's publication is to be followed for qualification of wildlife management land in the Irion County Appraisal District. The Irion CAD Board of Directors has established a minimum acreage for wildlife management qualification based on the recommendations of Texas Parks & Wildlife for this eco-region. Reference is made here to that document for that requirement. Texas Parks & Wildlife also publishes recommendations for the management practices for each eco-region. Those recommendations form the basis for the inspection to verify compliance for Wildlife Management.

Procedures for Developing a Mass Appraisal

Mass Appraisal

What is Mass Appraisal?

Mass appraisal is the process of valuing a universe (a large number) of properties as of a given date, using standardized procedures, in a manner that allows for statistical testing.

As of a Given Date:

The Texas Constitution and the Texas Property Tax Code require that taxable property be appraised at its market value on January 1 of a given tax year, even though the physical examination of the property may be done on an earlier or later date.

Using Standardized Procedures:

The law requires the appraiser to use recognized appraisal techniques, and to use the same or similar techniques in appraising the same or similar properties.

Allows for Statistical Testing:

Statistical testing techniques are widely used in mass appraisal. They help produce better and more consistent value estimates. They allow the appraisal district and the taxpayer to evaluate the results of the mass appraisal.

Summary:

To summarize, in a mass appraisal system the appraisal district first collects detailed descriptions of each taxable property in the district. It then classifies properties according to a variety of factors, such as size, use and construction types. Using data from recent property sales and construction costs to replace the improvements at the same level of utility. With the help of modifiers that compensate for minor differences between individual properties, such as differences in age or location, the appraisal uses typical properties as benchmarks, or reference points, to appraise all the properties in each classification. Lastly, the computer is used in mass appraisal to make the process more efficient and the results more uniform. Accuracy and uniformity are insured with error reports included in the CAMA system, for both Real Estate and Business Personal Property. These reports analyze for specific errors, common and uncommon, that are then corrected before notification. In addition, both the Appraisal Supervisor and the Chief Appraiser randomly sample the work product of all the staff. Errors in application and judgment are identified and corrected in a timely fashion. Iron CAD routinely provides training to staff to reinforce proper identification and coding to avoid errors.

Overview & Sales Data Collection

In order to evaluate the accuracy of the schedule values, property sales information is collected throughout the year. Each property buyer receives a sales letter along with any other necessary forms as soon as the CAD office updates the ownership in the appraisal records. When the sales letter is returned, the sale amount and any other pertinent information are recorded within that parcel's sales records. Information is gathered also from real estate offices, other appraisers, other appraisal districts, and state reviewers. All credible information is included in the sales records and confirmation is attempted through additional sales letters (to buyers and sellers as necessary) or other personal contact. Given that the State of Texas is a non-disclosure state, and that the information needed by the Appraisal District is often confidential in nature, the market analysis performed is limited (USPAP Rule 6-8) by the availability of pertinent and complete data, including sales prices, sales conditions and circumstances, income and expense data, etc. As discussed hereafter, each sale is initially considered (assumed) to be a market transaction unless otherwise proved. The resulting conclusions from the market analysis are therefore limited by those assumptions. The Mass Appraisal conducted yearly by the Irion CAD also can claim the Jurisdiction Exemption (USPAP) due to the limited scope and purpose of the appraisal, and considering the guidelines of the Texas Property Tax Code.

Each sale is analyzed to determine the conditions of the sale. All sales included in the study must be a "market value" transaction, as defined in the Texas Property Tax Code, Section 1.04(7), and quoted earlier in this manual. Any sale determined to not be an "arms length" transaction is then omitted from the final study. Several criteria are also considered when determining if each sales price needs any adjustment including, but not limited to: date of sale (in comparison to date of appraisal), special or unusual financing terms, inclusion of personal property, inclusion of intangible value, and significant variances between the market value and the sale price due to physical changes to the property that cannot be accounted for due to the January 1 target date. If adjustments can be made to the sales price to show a current, "arms length" value (including time and financing adjustments), the adjusted value is used in the ratio study. Any adjustments to reported sales prices must be discussed, debated, and approved by the appraisal supervisor and the Chief Appraiser.

Sales used to determine real estate value should not include value that can be attributed to personal property or intangible value. For example, if a home sells, and the transaction included personal property (vehicles, boats, furniture, free-standing appliances, tools, etc.), the value associated with that personal property should be deducted from the reported sales price. The resulting, adjusted sales price is then used in the ratio study. Likewise, commercial property transactions often include both personal property and intangible value. For example, if a motel sells and the buyer purchased the motel franchise along with the real estate, the value of the franchise (being intangible) should be deducted from the sales price before being used in any market study. Determining the

value of any intangibles in any transactions can be problematic and will require research into the industry and the local and similar markets. Although suspected by the appraisal staff, and often reported by buyers, adjustment for intangibles requires confirmation from outside sources and the seller. In order to quantify the intangible value in any sale, you must first determine the value of the tangible property. Land value must be determined by comparable sales. Improvement and Personal Property value can be determined by either cost or market approaches. Income Approach can also be used to determine the total value of the property. Great care must be taken in each of these valuation procedures to be as accurate as possible and to use the most comparable similar properties. Once all pertinent values have been determined, the calculation of Intangible Value follows this formula:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Sales Price of Subject Property} \\ \text{Less Market Value of Land} \\ \text{Less Market Value of Improvements} \\ \underline{\text{Less Market Value of Personal Property}} \\ \text{Any positive remainder can be attributed to Intangible Value.} \end{array}$$

Before finalizing any determination of Intangible Value, one must be absolutely confident in the data gathered and the calculations made to determine the Market value of the subject. Several issues arise and questions must be answered prior to any adjustment to the reported sales price of the subject.

1. Comparable sales must be recent and very similar to the subject.
2. Depreciation used in the Cost Approach must be accurate and appropriate and verified within the market.
3. Market Rents and Expenses must be accurate and appropriate for comparison.

Without recent, overwhelming data for accurate comparison, any remainder in the calculation above can arguably be attributed to other causes, which would negate any need for adjustment. Some other causes to be considered include:

1. A general increase in value across the market.
2. Unresolved Financing Adjustments.
3. Overstated depreciation in the Cost Approach, especially in Functional and Economic Depreciation.
4. Buyer's intent as to the acquired Personal Property.
5. Economic Principle of Supply and Demand, especially in a limited market.
6. Fluctuations in the Capitalization Rate and the future intent of the buyer.
7. Bad business and/or financing decisions of the buyer.

If and when Intangible Value can be proven to have affected a sale, the calculated value of that Intangible Value must be subtracted from the sales price of the property.

Financing adjustments occur rarely. Typically, prudent buyers will strive to acquire the most reasonable financing available, and then purchase the property of their choice using that same financing. Atypical financial arrangements usually accompany transactions that would not be considered "arms length" and would therefore be omitted from the ratio study.

Time adjustments are adjustments to the reported sales price of the property that are made when and if it can be proven that the general market trend in an area is changing over a given time period. While relatively simple to calculate in the abstract, time adjustments are extremely difficult to quantify without substantial data, especially in small, rural markets. If a typical property transfers more than one time in a given time period (ideally no more than 1 year), each time being an arms-length transaction, with typical financing, and without physical changes to the property, the difference in the sales prices can be attributed to the general market. This difference, expressed as a positive or negative percentage per month, can then be applied to other property's sales prices to adjust the price to a standard date, usually January 1st of the appraisal year. For example, a residence may sell for \$50,000 on June 1st and then sell again October 1st (5 months later) for \$55,000. The difference of \$5,000 (or 10% of the original sales price) is allocated as a market increase of 2% per month. A market Decrease is calculated in the same way. If this was an arms-length transaction of a typical property, that same percentage of increase or decrease can be used on other sales to adjust their sales prices to the January 1 target date.

A statistical analysis of each class of property is conducted using the available, credible, and adjusted sales information. Within each class of property, the appraisal district looks for not only an acceptable median value, but also a reasonable COD. Each of these values is considered when determining whether to adjust a class schedule, and by how much. The sample size of each class analysis is also a major consideration. Classes that exhibit little or slow activity are allowed a larger variance due to the fact that minimal data sets (small samples) may tend to give incomplete analysis or biased results for an entire statistical population.

Once a median value indicates that a particular property type or class needs adjustment, and the COD value reflects a consistent result, schedule values are recalculated to produce a revised analysis. The resulting median ratio should indicate that the adjusted appraised values of property more closely matches the current market value, as tested by the sales used in the analysis. The appraised values of all properties, sold and unsold, within that type or class are then recalculated, using the increase or decrease indicated by the ratio study, and submitted for notification.

A similar process is used to determine whether any neighborhood factors are needed by analyzing sales within a specific area (market segments) in comparison to the overall general market. These areas could be neighborhoods, cities, school districts or any other definable area within the appraisal district that displays market trends or values differing from the trends or values derived from the market as a whole. Any significant and quantifiable differences then need to be addressed with economic adjustments to the properties within the pertinent area.

Ratio Study Procedures

I. Collect and Post Sales Data

- A. Solicit sales information from all new property owners through sales letters and/or personal contact
- B. Collect sales information from outside appraisers and from fee appraisals presented
- C. Utilize sales information from Comptrollers office.
- D. Post sales information to the sales database
 1. Record actual sale price
 2. Note unusual financing
 3. Note non-arm length participants
 4. Adjust sales price for inclusion of personal property or intangible value
 5. Initiate frozen characteristics/partial sale codes if necessary
 - a) Imminent construction/renovation can bias any later analysis by including values not part of the original transaction
 - b) Sale including only a portion of the property described can also produce skewed results

II. Preliminary Analysis

- A. Run sales analysis (by type, group, or class) which includes any and all sales collected to date
- B. Note median result and COD
- C. Examine each sale included
 1. Compare sale ratio to median result
 2. Ratios substantially higher or lower than the median result (outliers) are singled out for further, in-depth analysis
 - a) Note seller-financial institutions, known real estate opportunists, probates, known persons who finance their own transactions
 - b) Note buyer-financial institutions, known real estate opportunists, and re-location companies
 - c) Examine deed records to confirm “arms length” violations not evident from examination of buyer and seller
 - i) contract for deed
 - ii) assumption of previous note
 - iii) atypical financing
 - d) Re-inspect properties to rule out any physical differences from the current property records
 - e) Outlier sales that cannot be excluded or adjusted due to the reasons given above are nonetheless included in the subsequent analysis
- D. Adjust original data set
 1. Omit sales that are not arms length
 2. Adjust sales values for time or financing if necessary and possible
 3. Adjust appraisal values for physical differences if applicable

III. Secondary Analysis

- A. Run sales analysis (by type, group, or class) utilizing information from preliminary analysis
 - B. Note median result and COD
 - 1. Median value may or may not change significantly
 - 2. COD value should improve
 - C. Note sample size
 - 1. Compare number of sales within the class to the perceived number of total properties within the class
 - 2. From experience and discussion among the appraisal staff, determine whether any median result different from 1.00 is significant
 - D. Attempt to increase sample size—if necessary
 - 1. Utilize time adjustments if determinable
 - 2. Keep in mind marketing time for local market and any trends
 - 3. Be careful to not include more sales just for sales sake
 - 4. Changing markets and trends cannot be reflected in sales that are too old without accurate time adjustments.
 - E. Apply results of analysis to current records
 - 1. Any class whose median value is **NOT SIGNIFICANTLY** different from 1.00 does not require adjustment.
 - 2. Any class whose median value indicates that an adjustment is necessary should be analyzed
 - a) Look at typical depreciation (age/condition) for that class as reflected in the sales analysis
 - b) Calculate increase necessary to raise the individual ratios to produce a median result of 1.00 (keeping in mind that because of depreciation, the percentage increase required is going to be necessarily larger than the difference in percentage points needed to reach a 1.00 result)
 - c) Apply the calculated increase to the database
 - 3. Repeat procedure for all classes determined to need adjustment
 - F. Run analysis again to test results
- ### IV. Examine results to identify neighborhoods that need adjustment
- A. As individual sales are examined, note any areas/neighborhoods/sub-divisions that consistently show ratios significantly different from the median result
 - B. Run analysis excluding the area in question
 - C. Run analysis including only the neighborhood in question
 - D. Check for significant variance between the two results
 - E. Apply neighborhood factor to correct variance

Value Defense

Evidence to be used by the appraisal district to meet its burden of proof for market value and equity in both informal and formal appraisal review board hearings is contained within the Mass Appraisal Report for the current appraisal year. Specifically, appraisal cards, sales ratio studies and results, and individual sales records make up the foundation of any value defense. Other information, such as maps, photographs, and specific property comparisons can be produced depending on the specific concerns of the taxpayer. Any and all evidence supporting the value position of the CAD is available for review by the taxpayer or their agent. Taxpayers have the option to present their concerns and evidence informally to the chief appraiser, or by appointment with the Pritchard & Abbott staff. Should an understanding not be reached informally, the taxpayer may present their arguments to the Appraisal Review board as a formal appeal. The appraisal staff provided by Pritchard & Abbott Inc. defends the position of the chief appraiser before the ARB. The Appraisal District has the burden of proof for the value as notified. Evidence for further consideration by the CAD or the ARB should be presented by the taxpayer.

Informal Meetings: Any informal meeting with a taxpayer should be utilized as an opportunity for civil discussion and education for both the taxpayer and the CAD staff. After careful consideration of the taxpayer's concerns, the appraiser must explain the methods, procedures, and information used to arrive at the taxable value of the property in question. Appraisal cards, inspection results, schedules, sales ratio studies, and individual sales results, used by the CAD in determining the appraised value are available for review and reproduction at the owner or agent's request. An outline follows.

1. The taxpayer presents their questions, concerns, or disagreements with the action of the CAD.
2. The appraiser responds with an explanation of the property card, market analysis, and/or situation that produced the taxable value.
3. The appraiser fully considers any additional evidence presented by the taxpayer that may have a bearing on the taxable value. If testimony is given of pertinent details, not accounted for in the current value, an inspection of the property is suggested to verify and quantify the suggested problem.
4. After careful and complete consideration of the evidence presented and verified testimony, a revised taxable value may be suggested to the taxpayer. As a general rule, the appraisal supervisor or Chief Appraiser must approve any suggested changes that result from the following.
 - a. A change in Building Class of more than one grade (+ and – steps included).
 - b. A change in Effective Year of more than 10 years.
 - c. A change in Condition Rating of more than one grade.
 - d. Any Functional Depreciation adjustment of more than 5%.
 - e. Any inclusion of Economic Obsolescence.
 - f. Any change in Exemption or Special Valuation Status.

5. Once an adjusted value is agreed upon, the appraiser or CAD staff must retain any evidence supporting the change and/or note the results of any inspection in the appraisal records.

Formal ARB Hearings: Formal ARB hearings are scheduled and held when no informal meeting is requested, or after no informal agreement can be reached. Following the posted ARB Procedures, the Chief Appraiser (or their designee) presents the justification of the current taxable value. The CAD develops a protest packet or record for each individual owner's property or properties, containing the evidence to be used to justify the actions under protest. Upon written request by the property owner or agent, the contents of the packet will be reproduced and supplied to the owner or agent prior to the scheduled hearing as required by and in accordance with the Property Tax Code. An outline of the Formal Hearing procedure follows.

1. The taxpayer presents their questions, concerns, or disagreements with the action of the CAD to the ARB.
2. Addressing the specific concerns protested by the taxpayer and noted on the protest form, the Chief Appraiser (or their designee) responds with an explanation of the property card, market analysis, and/or situation that produced the taxable value.
3. An in depth analysis of the market and how the subject property fits into the market analysis is prepared and presented to the ARB.
4. The taxpayer may respond and present their evidence.
5. Once the ARB rules, any changes in value are recorded in the appraisal records and noted as an ARB decision.