

Shackelford County Appraisal District

2019 Mass Appraisal Report

INTRODUCTION:

Scope of Responsibility

The Shackelford County Appraisal District has prepared and published this report to provide our citizens and taxpayers with a better understanding of the district's responsibilities and activities. This report has several parts: a general introduction and then several sections describing the appraisal effort by the appraisal district.

The Shackelford County Appraisal District (SCAD) is a political of the State of Texas created effective January 1, 1981. The provisions of the Texas Property Tax Code govern the legal, statutory, and administrative requirements of the appraisal district. A member board of directors, elected by the voting taxing units of Shackelford County, constitutes the district's governing body. The chief appraiser is the chief administrator and chief executive officer of the appraisal district.

The appraisal district is responsible for local property tax appraisal and exemption administration for eight jurisdictions or taxing units in the county. Each taxing unit sets its own tax rate to generate tax revenue to pay for such things as police and fire protection, public schools, road and street maintenance, courts, water and sewer systems, and other public services. Appraisals established by the appraisal district allocate the year's tax burden on the basis of each taxable property's January 1 market value. We also determine eligibility for various types of property tax exemptions such as those for the homeowner, the elderly, disabled veterans, and charitable and religious organizations.

Except as otherwise provided by the Texas Property Tax Code, all taxable property is appraised at its "market value" as of January 1. Under the tax code, "market value" is defined as the price at which a property would transfer for cash or its equivalency under prevailing market conditions if:

*****exposed for sale in the open market with a reasonable time for the seller to find a purchaser;

*****both the seller and the buyer know of all the uses and purposes to which the property is adapted and for which it is capable of being used and of any enforceable restrictions on the use; and

*****both the seller and the buyer seek to maximize their gains, with neither being in the position to take advantage of the other.

The Texas Property Tax Code defines special appraisal provisions for the valuation of residential homestead property (Section 23.23), productivity (Section 23.41), real property inventory (Section 23.12), dealer inventory (Section 23.121, 23.124, 23.1241 and 23.127), and nominal (Section 23.18) or restricted use properties (Section 23.83). The owner of real property inventory may elect to have the inventory appraised at its market value as of September 1st of the year preceding the tax year to which the appraisal applies by filing an application with the chief appraiser requesting that the inventory be appraised as of September 1st.

The Texas Property Tax Code, under Section 25.18, requires each appraisal office to implement a plan to update appraised values for real and personal property at least once every three years. The district's current policy is to conduct an on-site inspection of real property at least once every three years, with CAMA (computer assisted mass appraisal) conducted annually, if applicable. Appraised values are reviewed annually and are subject to change for purposes of equalization. Personal property, industrial property, complex commercial property, utility property, and mineral property values are reviewed or reappraised every year. Special-use valuations are also updated annually.

The appraised value of real estate is calculated using specific information about each property. Using computer-assisted appraisal programs, and recognized appraisal methods and techniques, we compare that information with the data for similar properties, and with recent market data. The district follows the standards of the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO) regarding its appraisal practices and procedures, and subscribes to the standards promulgated by the Appraisal Foundation known as the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). Any departure from USPAP standards is so noted in departure statements. In cases where the appraisal district contracts for professional valuation services, the contract that is entered into by each appraisal firm requires adherence to similar professional standards.

Personnel Resources

The Chief Appraiser is primarily responsible for overall planning, organizing, staffing, coordinating, and controlling of the district operations. The chief appraiser is also responsible for planning, organizing, directing and controlling the business functions related to human resources, budget, finance, records management, purchasing, fixed assets, facilities and postal services. The chief appraiser is responsible for the valuation of all real and personal property accounts. The property types appraised include commercial, residential, business personal, and industrial. The Shackelford County Appraisal District currently contracts with the appraisal firm of Capitol Appraisal Group for appraisals of utilities, industrial and mineral properties and industry-related business personal accounts. The Appraisal District currently contracts with the appraisal firm of Western Valuation and Consulting, LLC for the fieldwork associated with on-site inspections of commercial and personal property as needed, with the district staff responsible for all other fieldwork associated with on-site inspections of residential, commercial, and personal properties. The interim chief appraiser responsible for the in-house sales ratio studies for schedule adjustments and appraisals. The chief appraiser is responsible for all values assigned. The appraisal district is also responsible for the following support groups: review appraisals, productivity valuation and special audits. The district's appraisers - whether in-house or contracted - are subject to the provisions of the Property Taxation Professional Certification Act and must be duly registered with The Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation. Support functions including records maintenance, information and assistance to property owners, and hearings support are coordinated by the deputy chief appraiser.

Beginning in 2014, the Board of Directors contracted with Richard Petree, RPA/RTA/CCA through the company Western Valuation and Consulting, LLC, to be the Interim Chief Appraiser for the District in compliance with state law requiring a full license to be chief appraiser. The Board of Directors hired Clayton Snyder in August 2015 as a potential candidate for the permanent position of chief appraiser. In October of 2018, Mr. Snyder became eligible to serve as the Chief Appraiser. The board of directors awarded Mr. Snyder with the position of Chief Appraiser in December 2018. Stormi Carruth was hired in late 2015 to assist with district records and mapping. Mr. Snyder began training Mrs. Carruth to in 2017 to take over responsibilities as the deputy. In December 2018 the board of directors was approved to the position of Assistant Chief Appraiser. Mrs. Carruth is currently working towards completion of RPA license requirements, and operates as a registered appraiser under the supervision of Mr. Snyder currently.

The appraisal district staff consists of 4 full time employees to administer the appraisal district and perform collection functions. The chief appraiser is currently registered and has obtained an RPA designation. The assistant chief appraiser will receive her RPA designation in the future, most likely in 2020.

Data

The district is responsible for establishing and maintaining approximately 20,818 real, mineral, and personal property accounts covering Shackelford County. This data includes property characteristics, ownership, and exemption information. Property characteristic data on new construction is updated through an annual field effort; existing property data is maintained through a field review. Sales are routinely validated during a separate field effort; however, numerous sales are validated as part of the new construction and data review field activities. General trends in employment, interest rates, new construction trends, and cost and market data are acquired through various sources, including internally generated questionnaires to buyer and sometimes the seller, and local real estate agents.

The district has a geographic information system (GIS) that maintains cadastral maps and various layers of data, including aerial photography. Pictometry, an oblique photography mapping project, was done in 2014.

Independent Performance Test

According to Chapter 5 of the TPTC and Section 403.302 of the Texas Government Code, the State Comptroller's Property Tax Assistance Division (PTAD) conducts a property value study (PVS) of each Texas school district and each appraisal district every other year. As a part of this study, the code also requires the Comptroller to: use sales and recognized auditing and sampling techniques, review each appraisal district's appraisal methods, standards and procedures to determine whether the district used recognized standards and practices (MAPs Review), test the validity of school district taxable values in each appraisal district and presume the appraisal roll values are correct when values are valid, and determine the level and uniformity of property tax appraisal in each appraisal district. The methodology used in the property value study includes stratified samples to improve sample representativeness and techniques or procedures of measuring uniformity. This study utilizes statistical analysis of sold properties (sale ratio studies) and appraisals of unsold properties (appraisal ratio studies) as a basis for assessment ratio reporting. For appraisal districts, the reported measures include median level of appraisal, coefficient of dispersion (COD), the percentage of properties within 10% of the median, the percentage of properties within 25% of the median, and price-related differential (PRD) for properties overall and by state category (i.e., categories A, B, C, D, and F1 are directly applicable to real property).

There are four independent school districts in Shackelford CAD for which appraisal rolls are annually developed. The preliminary results of this study are released in January in the year following the year of appraisal. The final results of this study are certified to the Education Commissioner of the Texas Education Agency (TEA) in the following July of each year for the year of appraisal. This outside (third party) ratio study provides additional assistance to the CAD in determining areas of market activity or changing market conditions. Also, an internal ratio study is performed by the District on current data.

Appraisal Activities

INTRODUCTION

Appraisal Responsibilities

The field appraiser is responsible for collecting and maintaining property characteristic data for classification, valuation, and other purposes. Accurate valuation of real and personal property by any method requires physical description of personal property, land and building characteristics. This appraisal activity is responsible for administering, planning and coordinating all activities involving data collection and maintenance of all commercial, residential and personal property types that are located within the boundaries of the appraisal district. The data collection effort involves the field inspection of real and personal property accounts, as well as data entry of all data collected into the existing information system. (Appraisal district staff assists the field appraiser in the collection of data and the entry of that data into the information system.) The goal is to periodically field inspect residential and personal properties in the appraisal district at least once every three years, and commercial properties at least once every three years. Meeting this goal is dependent on budgetary constraints.

Appraisal Resources

Personnel

The appraisal staff consist of the interim chief appraiser, and the assistant chief appraiser Certain property categories and special-use properties are appraised by an outside firm, Capitol Appraisal Group.

Data

The data used by field appraisers includes the existing property characteristic information contained in CAMA (Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal System) from the district's computer system. The data is printed on a property record card (PRD) or on personal property data sheets. Data can also be transferred to the mobile CAMA system that integrates with the main CAMA system. Other data used includes maps, sales data, fire and damage reports, photos, newspaper, and state vehicle licensing reports.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Data Collection/Validation

Data collection of real property involves maintaining data characteristics of the property on CAMA (Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal). The information contained in CAMA includes site characteristics, such as land size and topography, and improvement data, such as square foot of living area, year built, quality of construction, and condition. Field appraisers use listing manuals that establish uniform procedures for the correct listing of real property. All properties are coded according to these manuals and the approaches to value are structured and calibrated based on this coding system. The field appraisers use these manuals during their initial training and as a guide in the field inspection of properties. Data collection for personal property involves maintaining information on the Personal Property System. The type of information contained in the personal property system includes personal property such as business inventory, furniture and fixtures, machinery and equipment, cost, and location.

The listing procedure manuals that are utilized by the field appraisers are located in the district office. The manuals are always available for public inspection. The appraisal district clerical staff handles requests for copies of the manual. The chief appraiser periodically updates the manual with current information.

Sources of Data

The sources of data collection are through the new construction field effort, data review/re-list field effort, data mailers, hearings, sales validation field effort, commercial sales verification, newspapers and publications, and property owner correspondence

Data review of entire neighborhoods is generally a good source for data collection. The field appraiser will drive entire neighborhoods to review the accuracy of our data and identify properties that need to be re-listed. The sales validation effort in real property pertains to the collection of data of properties that have sold. In residential, the sales validation effort involves on-site inspection by field appraisers to verify the accuracy of our data and to get confirmation of the sales price.

One of the sources that will generate a field check in both real and personal property is from a property owner. Property owners have access to part of our data and will notify us - either in an office visit, by phone, or by letter - whenever they find inconsistencies. Notification from property owners will generate a field check.

Data Collection Procedures

Field data collection requires organization, planning, and supervision of the field effort. Data collection procedures have been established for residential, commercial, and personal property. The field appraiser conducts inspections throughout the district and records information either on a property record card, on a personal property data sheet, or by using the mobile CAMA device.

The quality of the data used is extremely important in establishing accurate values of taxable property. While production standards are established and upheld for the various field activities, quality of data is emphasized as the goal and responsibility of each appraisal district employee. New employees are trained in the specifics of data collection rules. Experienced employees are routinely re-trained in listing procedures prior to major field projects such as new construction, sales validation, or data review. A quality assurance process exists through supervision to review the work being performed by the field appraiser and data entry personnel. The chief appraiser is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that appraisers and employees follow listing procedures, identify training issues and provide uniform training throughout the appraisal office staff.

Data Maintenance

The field appraiser is responsible for ensuring that field notes are legible and complete and in good order for data entry accuracy and quality assurance.

INDIVIDUAL VALUE REVIEW PROCEDURES

Field Review

The date of the last inspection, extent of that inspection, and the appraiser responsible are listed on the CAMA record. If a property owner or jurisdiction dispute CAD's records concerning this data during a hearing, via a telephone call or correspondence received, CAMA may be altered based on the evidence provided. Typically, a field inspection is requested to verify this evidence for the current year's valuation or for the next year's valuation. Every year, a field review of certain areas or neighborhoods in the jurisdiction is done during the data review/re-list field effort.

PERFORMANCE TEST

The chief appraiser is responsible for conducting ratio studies and comparative analysis. These statistical tests are executed at least once each year. Assistance from the valuation firm of Capitol Appraisal Group, Inc. is supplied upon request of the chief appraiser.

The chief appraiser or field appraiser may conduct field inspections to ensure that the ratios produced are accurate and that the appraised values utilized are based on accurate property data characteristics.

INTRODUCTION

Scope of Responsibility

The chief appraiser is responsible for developing equal and uniform market values for residential improved and vacant property. There are approximately 2,600 residential improved parcels and 500 vacant residential properties in Shackelford County.

Appraisal Resources

Personnel

The residential valuation appraisal staff consists of the interim chief appraiser, the assistant chief appraiser.

Data

A common set of data characteristics for each residential dwelling in Shackelford County is collected in the field and data is entered into the computer. The property characteristic drives the computer-assisted mass appraisal (CAMA) approach to valuation.

VALUATION APPROACH (Model Specification)

Area Analysis

Data on regional economic forces such as demographic patterns, regional vocational factors, employment and income patterns, general trends in real property prices and rents, interest rates trends, availability of vacant land, and construction trends and costs are collected from private vendors and public sources. Information gleaned from real estate publications and sources such as continuing education in the form of IAAO, TAAD, TAAO, and TDLR classes and seminars.

Neighborhood and Market analysis

Neighborhood analysis involves the examination of how physical, economic, governmental, and social forces and other influences affect property values. The effects of these forces are also used to identify, classify, and stratify comparable properties into smaller, more manageable subsets of the universe of properties known as neighborhoods. Residential valuation and neighborhood analysis is conducted on each of the properties located within a specified school district.

The first step in neighborhood analysis is the identification of a group of properties that share certain traits. A “neighborhood” for analysis purposes is defined as the largest geographic grouping of properties where the property’s physical, economic, governmental and social forces are generally similar and uniform. Geographic stratification accommodates the local supply and demand factors that vary across a jurisdiction. Once a neighborhood has been identified, the next step is to define its boundaries. This process is known as “delineation”. Some factors used in neighborhood delineation include location, sales price range, lot size, age of dwelling, quality of construction and condition of dwellings, square footage of living area, and story height. Delineation can involve the physical drawing of neighborhood boundary lines on a map, but it can also involve statistical separation or stratification based on attribute analysis. Part of neighborhood analysis is the consideration of discernible patterns of growth that influence a neighborhood’s individual market. Few neighborhoods are fixed in character. Each neighborhood may be characterized as being in a stage of growth, stability, or decline. The growth period is a time of development and construction. Generally, in a stage of stability, older neighborhoods can be more desirable due to their stability of residential character and proximity to the workplace and other community facilities. A period of decline reflects diminishing demand or desirability. During decline, general property use may change from residential to a mix of residential and commercial uses. Declining neighborhoods may also experience renewal, reorganization, rebuilding, or restoration, which promotes increased demand and economic desirability. Neighborhoods recognized in Shackelford include Albany ISD, Clyde CISD, Lueders-Avoca ISD, Moran ISD, City of Albany, and City of Moran areas.

Highest and Best Use Analysis

The highest and best use of property is the reasonable and probable use that supports the highest present value as of the date of the appraisal. The highest and best use must be physically possible, legal, financially feasible, and productive to its maximum. The highest and best use of residential property is normally its current use. This is due in part to the fact that residential development, in many areas, through use of deed restrictions and zoning, precludes other land uses. Residential valuation undertakes reassessment of highest and best use in transition areas and areas of mixed residential and commercial use. In transition areas with ongoing gentrification, the appraiser reviews the existing residential property use and makes a determination regarding highest and best use. Once the conclusion is made that the highest and best use analysis is done to decide the type of residential use on a neighborhood basis. As an example, it may be determined in a transition area that older, non-remodeled homes are economic misimprovements, and the highest and best of such property is the construction of new dwellings. In areas of mixed residential and commercial use, the appraiser reviews properties in these areas on a periodic basis to determine if changes in the real estate market require reassessment of the highest and best use of a select population of properties.

DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATION

VALUATION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS (Model Calibration)

Cost Schedules

The cost schedules developed for the Shackelford County Appraisal District were developed using Marshall & Swift, a nationally recognized cost estimator. The schedules were derived in this manner due to the fact that the appraisal district did not have enough newly constructed sold properties at various levels of quality of construction in the district to allow for analysis and statistical testing. Marshall & Swift processes included correlation of quality of construction factors. The results of this comparison were analyzed using statistical measures, including stratification by quality and reviewing estimated building costs plus land to sales prices. As a result of this analysis, a new regional multiplier was developed and used in the district's cost process. This multiplier was used to adjust the Marshall & Swift schedules to bring the schedules to costs reflecting the local market.

Sales Information

A sales file for the storage of sales data at the time of sale is maintained, primarily by the deputy chief appraiser. Residential vacant land sales, along with commercial improved and vacant land sales, are maintained. Residential improved and vacant sales are collected from a variety of sources, including district questionnaires sent to buyers, field discovery, protest hearings, vendors, builders, and realtors. A system of type, source, validity, and verification codes was established to define salient facts related to a property's purchase or transfer. School district sales reports are generated as an analysis tool for the chief appraiser in the development of value estimates.

Land Analysis

The chief appraiser conducts residential land analysis based on existing and new data, if available. Lot size, costs per front foot, depth factor, and depth percentages are assigned to each parcel. The front footage land table is designed to systematically value the primary and residual land based on a specified percentage of one-hundred percent (100%) of the current market value. A computerized land-table file stores the land information required to consistently value individual parcels. Specific land influences are used, where necessary, to adjust parcels outside the norm for such factors as shape, size, topography, etc. The chief appraiser uses abstraction and allocation methods to ensure that the land values created best reflect the contributory market value of the land to the overall property value.

Statistical Analysis

The chief appraiser performs statistical analysis annually to evaluate whether values are equitable and consistent with the market. Ratio studies are conducted on each of the school districts in the district to judge the two primary aspects of mass appraisal accuracy: level of appraisal and uniformity of value. Appraisal statistics of central tendency and dispersion generated from sales ratios are available for each school district by year. These studies include, but are not limited to, the weighted mean, median, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, and coefficient of dispersion, providing the chief appraiser a tool by which to determine both the level and uniformity of appraisals. The level of appraised values can be determined by the weighted mean for individual properties within a school district. Review of the standard deviation, coefficient of variation and coefficient of dispersion can discern appraisal uniformity within and between school districts.

The chief appraiser, through the sales ratio analysis process, reviews each classification of residence in each school district annually. The first phase involves ratios studies that compare the recent sales prices of properties to the appraised values of these sold properties. This set of ratio studies affords the chief appraiser an excellent means of judging the present level of appraised value and uniformity of the sales. The chief appraiser, based on the sales ratio statistics and designated parameters for valuation update, makes a preliminary decision as to whether the value level in a school district needs to be updated or whether the level of market value in a school district is at an acceptable level.

Market Adjustment or Trending Factors

Market adjustments or factors are developed from appraisal statistics provided from ratio studies and are used to ensure that estimated values are consistent with the market. As the cost approach separately estimates both land and building values and uses depreciated replacement costs, which reflect only the supply side of the market, it is expected that adjustments to the cost values are needed to bring the level of appraisal to an acceptable standard.

If a category of residential improvements is to be updated, the chief appraiser uses a ratio study that compares recent sales prices of properties that have sold to the appraised value of those same properties. The calculated ratio derived from the sum of the sold properties value divided by the sum of the sales prices indicates the category's level of value based on the unadjusted value for the sold properties. This appraisal-to-sale ratio is used to determine the market adjustment factor for the category. This market adjustment factor is needed to trend the values closer to the actual market evidenced by recent sales prices within a given category in a given school district. The sales used to determine the market adjustment factor will reflect the market influences and conditions only for the specified category in the specified school district, thus producing more representative and supportable values. The market adjustment factor, if any, is applied uniformly to all properties in the category within a school district. Once the factors are applied and values are adjusted by CAMA, a second set of ratio studies is generated that compares recent sales prices with the proposed appraised values for those sold properties. From this set of ratio studies, the appraiser judges the appraisal level and uniformity for the school district as a whole.

TREATMENT OF RESIDENCE HOMESTEADS

Beginning in 1998, the State of Texas implemented a constitutional classification scheme concerning the appraisal of residential property that receives a residence homestead exemption. Under the new law, beginning in the second year a property receives a homestead exemption, increases of that property are "capped". The value for tax purposes (appraised value) of a qualified residence homestead will be the LESSER of:

- ◆ The market value; or
- ◆ The preceding year's appraised value plus 10% for each year since the property was reappraised plus the value of any improvements added since the last reappraisal.

Values of capped properties must be recomputed annually. If a capped property sells, the cap automatically expires as of January 1st of the following year. In the following year, that home is reappraised at its market value to bring its appraisal into uniformity with other properties.

TREATMENT OF ACCOUNTS WITH PRIOR YEAR HEARINGS

Beginning in the 2001 tax year, accounts whose market value was set in the hearing process in the prior year will, in most cases, be the base value to which market appreciation will be applied in the current year. This will not be the case, however, if the hearing result is found to be inappropriate or if compliance with USPAP necessitates the calculation of a different base value.

INDIVIDUAL VALUE REVIEW PROCEDURES

Field Review

The chief appraiser identifies individual properties in critical need of field review through sales ratio analysis. Sold properties with a high variance in sales ratios are field reviewed on an annual basis to check for accuracy of data characteristics.

At each site of inspection, the appraiser reviews subjective data items such as quality of construction, condition, and physical, functional, and economic obsolescence factors. These factors contribute significantly to the market value of the property. During the site inspection, the appraiser is able to physically inspect both sold and unsold properties for comparability and consistency of values.

The area to be physically inspected each year is identified in the appraisal district's written reappraisal plan.

Office Review

Given the resources and time required to conduct a routine field review of all properties, homogeneous properties consisting of similar characteristics with a low variance in sales ratios and other properties having a recent field inspection date can be reviewed in the appraisal office, unless it is located in an area specified for that year's field inspection cycle as identified in the appraisal district's written plan for reappraisal.

Once the chief appraiser is satisfied with the level and uniformity of value for each school district, the estimates of value go to noticing.

PERFORMANCE TESTS

Sales Ratio Studies

The primary analytical tool used by the chief appraiser to measure and improve performance is the ratio study. The district ensures that the appraised values that it produces meet the standards of accuracy in several ways. Overall sales ratios are generated for each school district to allow the chief appraiser to review general market trends and to provide an indication of market appreciation over a specified period of time. Sales ratio studies are generated from the CAMA software and from Excel spreadsheets for each school district and the appraisal district as a whole. Reported in the sales ratio statistics for each school district is a level of appraised value and uniformity profile by structure type (classification), median level of appraisal, weighted mean, and coefficient of dispersion. The computer-based ratio studies are designed to emulate the findings of the State Comptroller's property value study for category A (single-family residential property) and E1 (rural farm and ranch improvements) properties.

Management Review Process

Once the proposed value estimates are finalized, the chief appraiser reviews the sales ratios by school district and confirms pertinent valuation data, such as sale-to-parcel ratio and level of appraisal. The primary objective of this review is to ensure that the proposed values have met preset appraisal standards.

An independent test of the appraisal performance of the district is conducted by the State of Texas Comptroller's Office through the property value study. The study determines the degree of uniformity and the median level of appraisals by the appraisal district within each major category of property. The Comptroller publishes a report of the findings of the study from each category of property, including the median appraisal levels, the coefficient of dispersion, and any other standard statistical measures that the Comptroller considers appropriate.

Commercial Valuation Process

INTRODUCTION

Appraisal Responsibility

This mass appraisal assignment includes all of the commercially classed real property which falls within the responsibility of the Shackelford County Appraisal District and located within the boundaries of the taxing jurisdictions. The appraisal roll displays and identifies each parcel of real property individually. Commercial appraisers appraise the fee simple interest of properties according to statute. However, the effect of easements, restrictions, encumbrances, leases, contracts or special assessments are considered on an individual basis, as is the appraisal of any non-exempt taxable fractional interests in real property (i.e. certain multi-family housing projects). Fractional interests or partial holdings of real property are appraised in fee simple for the whole property and divided programmatically based on their prorated interests.

Appraisal Resources

PERSONNEL

The improved real property appraisal responsibilities are categorized according to major property types of office, retail, warehouse, and special use (i.e. hotels, clinics, etc.). The chief appraiser, assistant chief appraiser are assigned to improved commercial property types. The chief appraiser is responsible for the land valuations.

DATA

The data used by the commercial appraisers includes verified sales of vacant land and improved properties and the pertinent data obtained from each (sales price levels, capitalization rates, income multipliers, equity dividend rates, marketing period, etc.). Other data used by the appraiser includes actual income and expense data (typically obtained through the hearings process), actual contract rental data, leasing information (commissions, tenant finish, length of terms, etc.), and actual construction cost data. In addition to the actual data obtained from specific properties, market data publications are also reviewed to provide additional support for market trends.

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

VALUATION APPROACH (Model Specification)

Area Analysis

Data on regional economic forces such as demographic patterns, regional location factors, employment and income patterns, general trends in real property prices and rents, interest rate trends, availability of vacant land, and construction trends and costs are collected from private vendors and public sources, such as continuing education in the form of IAAO, TAAD, TAAO, and TDLR courses.

Neighborhood Analysis

The neighborhood is comprised of the land area and commercially classed properties located within the boundaries of the appraisal district. This area consists of a wide variety of property types including residential, commercial, and industrial. Neighborhood analysis involves the examination of how physical, economic, governmental, and social forces and other influences affect property values. The effects of these forces are also used to identify, classify, and organize comparable properties into smaller, manageable subsets of the universe of properties known as neighborhoods. In the mass appraisal of commercial properties, these subsets of a universe of properties are generally referred to as market areas or economic areas.

Economic areas are defined by each of the improved property use types (apartment, office, retail, warehouse, and special use) based upon an analysis of similar economic or market forces. These include, but are not limited to, similarities of rental rates, classification of projects (known as building class by area commercial market experts), dates of construction, overall market activity or other pertinent influences. Economic area identification and delineation by each major property use type is the benchmark of the commercial valuation system. All income model valuation (income approach to value estimates) is economic area specific. Economic areas are periodically reviewed to determine if re-delineation is required.

Highest and Best Use Analysis

The highest and best use is the most reasonable and probable use that generates the highest present value of the real estate as of the date of valuation. The highest and best use of any given property must be physically possible, legally permissible, financially feasible, and maximally productive. For improved properties, highest and best use is evaluated as improved and as if the site were still vacant. This assists in determining if the existing improvements have a transitional use, interim use, nonconforming use, multiple uses, speculative use, excess land, or a different optimum use if the site were vacant. For vacant tracts of land within this district, the highest and best use is considered speculative based on the surrounding land uses. Improved properties reflect a wide variety of highest and best uses which include, but are not limited to: office, retail, apartment, warehouse, light industrial, special purposes, or interim uses. In many instances, the property's current use is the same as its highest and best use. This analysis insures that an accurate estimate of market value (sometimes referred to as value in exchange) is derived.

On the other hand, value in use represents the value of a property to a specific user for a specific purpose. This is significantly different than market value, which approximates market price under the following assumptions: (a) no coercion of undue influence over the buyer or seller in an attempt to force the purchase or sale; (b) well-informed buyers and sellers acting in their own best interests; c) a reasonable time for the transaction to take place; and (d) payments in cash or its equivalent.

Market Analysis

A market analysis relates directly to market forces affecting supply and demand. This study involves the relationships between social, economic, environmental, governmental, and site conditions. Current market activity including sales of commercial properties, new construction, new leases, lease rates, absorption rates, vacancies, allowable expenses (inclusive of replacement reserves), and expense ratio trends are analyzed.

DATA COLLECTION/VALIDATION

Sources of Data

With respect to the property characteristic data inventory system, every property subject to taxation by a jurisdiction with Shackelford CAD's area of responsibility is incorporated into a computer assisted mass appraisal (CAMA) system. Appraisers perform maintenance of special purpose properties. Any alterations to the properties involving building permits are then reviewed. Also, if any discrepancies are discovered during the hearings process or at any other time, the chief appraiser or a designated appraiser performs a field check prior to the next tax season. Data is reviewed during periodic field inspections.

In terms of commercial sales data, Shackelford CAD receives a copy of the deeds recorded in Shackelford County that convey commercially classed properties. The deeds involving a change in commercial ownership are entered into the sales information system and researched in an attempt to obtain the pertinent sale information. Other sources of sale data include the hearings process, word of mouth, and local publications.

Data Collection Procedures

Data collection procedures have been established for residential, commercial, industrial, and personal property. Appraisers conduct field inspections and record information on either a property record data (PRD) card or on personal property data sheets. This information is entered into the computer system and serves as the basis for the valuation of property.

The quality of data used is of paramount importance to accurate valuation of taxable property. While production standards are established and upheld for the various field activities, quality of data is emphasized as the goal and responsibility of each appraiser.

For those properties involved in a transfer of commercial ownership, a sale file produced which begins the research and verification process. The initial step in sales verification involves a questionnaire, which is mailed to the purchaser (grantee) in the transaction. If a questionnaire is answered and returned, the documented responses are recorded into the computerized sales database system. If no information is provided, other sources are sought, but the sales data is documented as being unconfirmed. Actual closing statements are the most reliable and preferred method of sales verification.

VALUATION ANALYSIS (Model Calibration)

Model calibration involves the process of periodically adjusting the mass appraisal formulas, tables and schedules to reflect the current market conditions. Once the models have undergone the specification process, adjustments can be made to reflect new construction procedures, materials and/or costs, which can vary from year to year. The basic structure of a mass appraisal model can be valid over an extended period of time, with trending factors utilized for updating the data to the current market conditions. However, at some point, if the adjustment process becomes too involved, the model calibration technique can mandate new model specifications or a revised model structure.

Cost Schedules

The cost approach to value is applied to all improved real property utilizing the comparative unit method. This methodology involves the utilization of national cost data reporting services as well as actual cost information on comparable properties whenever possible. Cost models are typically developed based on the Marshall & Swift Valuation Service. Cost models include the derivation of replacement cost new (RCN) of all improvements. These include comparative base rates, per unit adjustments, and lump sum adjustments. This approach also employs the sales comparison approach in the valuation of the underlying land value. Time and location modifiers are necessary to adjust cost data to reflect conditions in a specific market and changes in costs over a period of time. Because a national cost service is used as a basis for the cost models, location modifiers are necessary to adjust these base costs specifically for Shackelford County. These modifiers are provided by the national cost services.

Depreciation schedules are developed based on what is typical for each property type at that specific age. Depreciation schedules have been implemented for what is typical of each major class of commercial property by economic life categories. Schedules have been developed for improvements with varying years of expected life. The actual age is noted in CAMA. Condition of the property compared to other similar properties or similar age drive the depreciation results from a depreciation matrix.

Market adjustment factors such as external and/or functional obsolescence can be applied if warranted. A depreciation calculation override can be used if the condition of a property varies from the norm by appropriately noting the physical condition and functional utility ratings on the property data characteristics. These adjustments are typically applied to a specific property type or location and can be developed via ratio studies or other market analyses.

Income Models

The income approach to value is applied to those real properties which are typically viewed by market participants and “income producing”, and for which the income methodology is considered a leading value indicator. The first step in the income approach pertains to the estimation of market rent on a per unit basis. This is derived primarily from actual rent data furnished by property owners and from local market study publications. This per unit rental rate multiplied by the number of units results in the estimate of potential gross rent.

A vacancy and collection loss allowance is the next item to consider in the income approach. The projected vacancy and collection loss allowance is established furnished by property owners and on local market publications. This allowance accounts for periodic fluctuations in occupancy, both above and below an estimated stabilized level. The market derived stabilized vacancy and collection loss allowance is subtracted from the potential gross rent estimate to yield an effective gross rent.

Next, a secondary income or service income is calculated as a percentage of stabilized effective gross rent. Secondary income represents parking income, escalations, reimbursements, and other miscellaneous income generated by the operations of real property. The secondary income estimate is derived from actual data collected and available market information. The secondary income estimate is then added to effective gross rent to arrive at an effective gross income.

Allowable expenses and expense ratio estimates are based on a study of the local market, with the assumption of prudent management.

Subtracting the allowable expenses (inclusive of non-recoverable expenses and replacement reserves) from the effective gross income yields an estimate of net operating income.

Rates and multipliers are used to convert income into an estimate of market value. These include income multipliers, overall capitalization rates, and discount rates. Each of these is used in specific applications. Rates and multipliers also vary between property types, as well as by location, quality, condition, design, age, and other factors. Therefore, application of the various rates and multipliers must be based on a thorough analysis of the market.

Capitalization analysis is used in the income approach models. This methodology involves the capitalization of net operating income as an indication of market value for a specific property. Capitalization rates, both overall (going-in) cap rates for the direct capitalization method and terminal cap rates for discounted cash flow analyses, can be derived from the market. Sales of improved properties from which actual income and expense data are obtained provide a very good indication of what a specific market participant is requiring from an investment at a specific point in time. In addition, overall capitalization rates can be derived from the built-up method (band-of-investment). This method relates to satisfying the market return requirements of both the debt and equity positions of a real estate investment. This information is obtained from real estate and financial publications.

Sales Comparison (Market) Approach

Although all three of the approaches to value are based on market data, the sales comparison approach is most frequently referred to as the Sales Comparison Approach. This approach is utilized not only for estimating land value but also in comparing sales of similarly improved properties to each parcel on the appraisal roll. As previously discussed in the Data Collection/Validation section of this report, pertinent data from actual sales of properties, both vacant and improved, is pursued throughout the year in order to obtain relevant information, which can be used in all aspects of valuation. Sales of similarly improved properties can provide a basis for the depreciation schedules in the cost approach, rates and multipliers used in the income approach, and as a direct comparison in the sales comparison approach. Improved sales are also used in ratio studies, which afford the appraiser an excellent means of judging the present level and uniformity of the appraised values.

Final Valuation Schedules

Based on the market data analysis and review discussed previously in the cost, income, and sales approaches, the cost and income models are calibrated and finalized. The calibration results are keyed to the schedules and models on the mainframe CAMA system for utilization on all commercial properties in the district.

Statistical and Capitalization Analysis

Statistical analysis of final values is an essential component of quality control. This methodology represents a comparison of the final value against the standard and provides a concise measurement of the appraisal performance. Statistical comparisons of many different standards are used, including sales of similar properties, the previous year's appraised value, audit trails, value change analysis and sales ratio analysis.

Appraisal statistics of central tendency and dispersion generated from sales ratios are available for each property type. These summary statistics include, but are not limited to, the weighted mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of dispersion, thus providing the appraisers an analytical tool by which to determine both the level and uniformity of appraised value of a particular property type. The level of appraised values can be determined by the weighted mean for individual properties within a specific type, and a comparison or weighted means can reflect the general level of appraised value. Review of the standard deviation and the coefficient of variation can discern appraisal uniformity within a specific property type.

INDIVIDUAL VALUE REVIEW PROCEDURES

Field Review

The date of the last inspection, extent of that inspection, and the Shackelford CAD appraiser responsible are listed in the CAMA system. If a property owner disputes the District's records concerning this data in a protest hearing, CAMA may be altered based on the credibility of the evidence provided. If a building permit is filed for a particular property indicating a change in characteristics, that property is added to a work file. Finally, even though every property cannot be inspected each year, the chief appraiser typically designates certain segments of the area to be inspected in field checks.

Commercial appraisers are somewhat limited in the time available to field review all commercial properties of a specific use type. However, a major effort is made by the appraisal district to field review as many properties as possible.

Office Review

Office reviews are completed on properties not subject to field inspections and are performed in compliance with the guidelines set out by USPAP.

Office reviews are typically limited by the data presented in final value reports. These reports summarize the pertinent data of each property. The appraiser may review methodology for appropriateness to ascertain that it was completed in accordance with USPAP or more stringent statutory and district policies. This review process is focused primarily on locating skewed results on an individual basis.

Once the appraiser is satisfied with the level and uniformity of value for each property within their area of responsibility, the estimates of value go to noticing. Each parcel is subjected to the value parameters appropriate for its own use type. If the value of the parcel falls outside of appropriate parameters, it is placed on a rework list. Therefore, although the value estimates are determined in a computerized mass appraisal environment, value edits and rework lists enable an individual parcel review of value anomalies before the estimate of value is released for noticing.

PERFORMANCE TESTS

The primary tool used to measure mass appraisal performance is the ratio study. A ratio study compares appraised values to market values. In a ratio study, market values (value in exchange) are typically represented by sales prices (i.e. a sales ratio study). Independent, expert appraisals may also be used to represent market values in a ratio study (i.e. an appraisal ratio study). If there are not enough sales to provide necessary representativeness, independent appraisals can be used as indicators for market value. In addition, appraisal ratio studies can be used for properties statutorily not appraised at market value, but reflect the use-value requirement. An example of this is agricultural lands to be appraised on the basis of productivity or use value.

Shackelford CAD has adopted the policies of the IAAO STANDARD ON RATIO STUDIES, circa April 2013 regarding its ratio study standards and practices. Ratio studies generally have six basic steps:

- (1.) determination of the purpose and objectives
- (2.) data collection and preparation
- (3.) comparing appraisal and market data
- (4.) stratification
- (5.) statistical analysis
- (6.) evaluation and application of the results

Sales Ratio Studies

Sales ratio studies are an integral part of establishing equitable and accurate market value estimates, and ultimately assessments for taxing jurisdictions. The primary use of sales ratio studies include the determination of a need for general reappraisal, prioritizing selected groups of property types for reappraisal, identification of potential problems with appraisal procedures, assist in market analyses, and to calibrate models used to derive appraised values during valuation or reappraisal cycles. However, these studies cannot be used to judge the accuracy of an individual property appraised value. The Shackelford County Appraisal Review Board may make individual value adjustments based on unequal appraisal (ratio) protest evidence submitted on a case-by-case basis during the hearing process.

Overall sales ratios are generated by at least once per year, but frequently more often, especially in specific areas to allow appraisers to review general market trends in their area of responsibility. In many cases, field checks may be conducted to ensure the ratios produced are accurate and the appraised values utilized are based on accurate property data characteristics. These ratio studies aid the appraisers by providing an indication of market activity by economic area or changing market conditions.

Comparative Appraisal Analysis

The commercial appraiser performs an average unit comparison in addition to a traditional ratio study. These studies are performed on commercially classed properties by property use type (such as apartment, office, retail and warehouse usage or special use). The objective to this evaluation is to determine appraisal performance of sold and unsold properties. Appraisers' average unit prices of sales and average unit appraised values of the same parcels and the comparison of average value changes of sold and unsold properties. These studies are conducted on substrata such as building class and on properties located within various economic areas. In this way, overall appraisal performance is evaluated geographically, by specific property type to discern whether sold parcels have been selectively appraised. When sold parcels and unsold parcels are appraised equally, the average unit values are similar. These horizontal equity studies are performed prior to annual noticing.

INDUSTRIAL VALUATION PROCESS

Appraisal Responsibility

Shackelford CAD contracts with the appraisal firm of Capitol Appraisal Group for appraisal of industrial properties. The firm is responsible for developing fair and uniform market values for improved industrial properties and industrial vacant land. The firm is also responsible for the valuation of all tangible general industrial personal property in Shackelford CAD.

Further, the firm is responsible for the collection of data, maintenance of data collection manuals, area analysis, neighborhood analysis, highest and best use analysis, market analysis, development and implementation of data collection procedures, valuation schedules, field review, office review, performance tests, sales ratio studies, and comparative appraisal analysis.

BUSINESS PERSONAL PROPERTY VALUATION PROCESS

Appraisal Responsibility

There are four different personal property types appraised by the district:

- (1.) business personal property accounts
- (2.) leased assets
- (3.) vehicles
- (4.) multi-location assets

A common set of data characteristics for each personal property account in Shackelford CAD is collected in the field and data entered into the district's computer system.

Valuation Approach (Model Specification)

SIC Code Analysis

Four-digit numeric codes, called Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, were developed by the federal government. These classifications are used by Shackelford CAD as a way to classify personal property by business type.

Highest and Best Use Analysis

The highest and best use of property is the reasonable and probable use that supports the highest present value as of the date of the appraisal. The highest and best use must be physically possible, legal, financially feasible, and productive to its maximum. The highest and best use of personal property is normally its current use.

Data Collection/Validation

Sources of Data

Business Personal Property

The district's property characteristic data was originally received from the Shackelford County Tax Office and various school district records in 1981. It has also been collected through a field data collection effort coordinated by the district over a period of time.

Vehicles

An outside vendor provides Shackelford CAD with a listing of vehicles registered commercially in Shackelford County. The vendor develops this listing from the Texas Department of Transportation Title and Registration Division records. Other sources of data include property owner renditions and field inspections.

Leased and Multi-Location Assets

The primary source of leased and multi-location assets is property owner renditions of property. Other sources of data include field inspections.

VALUATION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS (MODEL CALIBRATION)

Cost Schedules

Due to lack of viable information within the district, the appraisal district staff relies largely upon the Guide issued by the Comptroller of Public Accounts. A local modifier is developed and applied to the Guide, where applicable.

Statistical Analysis

Summary statistics including, but not limited to, the median, weighted mean, and standard deviation provide the appraisers an analytical tool by which to determine both the level and uniformity of appraised value. Review of the standard deviation can discern appraisal uniformity.

Depreciation Schedule and Trending Factors

Shackelford CAD's primary approach to the valuation of business personal property is the cost approach. The replacement cost new (RCN) is either developed from property owner reported historical cost or from Shackelford CAD developed valuation models. The trending factors used by Shackelford CAD to develop RCN are based on published valuation guides. The percent good factors used by Shackelford CAD are also based on published valuation guides. The index factors and percent good depreciation factors are used to develop present value factors (PVF), by year of acquisition, as follows:

$$\text{PVF} = \text{Index Factor} \times \text{percent Good Factor}$$

The PVF is used as an "express" calculation in the cost approach. The PVF is applied to reported historical cost as follows:

$$\text{Market Value Estimate} = \text{PVF} \times \text{Historical Cost}$$

This mass appraisal PVF schedule is used to ensure that estimated values are uniform and consistent within the market.

INDIVIDUAL VALUE REVIEW PROCEDURES

Office Review

Business Personal Property

Property owner renditions, accounts with field or other data changes, accounts with prior hearing information, new accounts, and SIC cost table changes are all reviewed and considered.

Vehicles

These vehicles are matched to existing accounts and new accounts are created as needed.

Only those vehicles that are used in a commercial enterprise are appraised and listed on the appraisal roll. Personal use vehicles are exempt from taxation.

After matching accounts and data entry, notices are generated and reviewed.

PERFORMANCE TESTS

Ratio Studies

Every other year the Property Tax Division of the state comptroller's office conducts a property value study (PVS). The PVS is a ratio study used to gauge appraisal district performance. Results from the PVS play a part in school funding. Rather than a sales ratio study, the personal property PVS is a ratio study state cost and depreciation schedules to develop comparative personal property values. These values are then compared to Shackelford CAD's personal property values and ratios are determined.

Internal Testing

Shackelford CAD can test new or revised cost and depreciation schedules by running the valuation program in a test mode prior to the valuation cycle. This can give the district a chance to make additional refinements to the schedules if necessary.

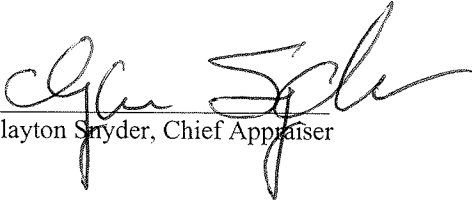
LIMITING CONDITIONS

The appraised value estimates provided by the district are subject to the following conditions:

1. The appraisals were prepared exclusively for ad valorem tax purposes.
2. The property characteristic data upon which the appraisals are based is assumed to be correct. Exterior inspections of the property appraised were performed as staff resources and time allowed.
3. Validation of sales transactions was attempted through questionnaires to buyers and field reviews. In the absence of such confirmation, residential sales data obtained from vendors was considered reliable.
4. I have attached a list of those providing significant mass appraisal assistance to the person signing this certification.

Certification Statement:

"I, Clayton Snyder, Chief Appraiser for the Shackelford County Appraisal District, solemnly swear that I have made or caused to be made a diligent inquiry to ascertain all property in the district subject to appraisal by me, and that I have included in the records all property that I am aware of at an appraised value which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, was determined as required by law."



Clayton Snyder, Chief Appraiser

PERSONS PROVIDING SIGNIFICANT MASS APPRAISAL ASSISTANCE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>TYPE OF ASSISTANCE</u>
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Clayton Snyder	Chief Appraiser	All areas of appraisal
Stormi Carruth	Assistant Chief Appraiser	Business personal property and residential real property
Various staff of Capitol Appraisal Group		Industrial and mineral appraisal

RATIO STUDIES

The following ratio studies are the result of the last property value study done by the State Comptroller and released in February, 2018 based on 2017 appraisals. The values are within state requirements and the 2017 values enabled local school districts to pass the PVS for that period.

CAD Summary Worksheet

209 Shackelford

Category	Number of Ratios **	2017 CAD Rept Appraised Value	Median Level of Appr	Coefficient of Dispersion	% Ratios w/in (+/-) 10% of Median	% Ratios w/in (+/-) 25% of Median	Price-Related Differential
A. Single-Family Residences	80	68,987,565	1.00	11.60	52.50	91.25	1.00
B. Multi-Family Residences	0	978,991	*	*	*	*	*
C1. Vacant Lots	0	1,506,354	*	*	*	*	*
C2. Colonia lots	0	0	*	*	*	*	*
D2. Farm/Ranch Imp	0	943,557	*	*	*	*	*
E. Rural non-qualified	79	75,781,916	.99	16.40	50.63	74.68	1.01
F1. Commercial Real	29	17,074,822	*	*	*	*	*
F2. Industrial Real	0	7,896,050	*	*	*	*	*
G. Oil, Gas, Minerals	83	37,300,355	1.01	117.95	78.31	89.15	2.10
J. Utilities	12	127,899,434	1.00	12.58	50.00	100.00	1.16
L1. Commercial Personal	17	36,451,987	1.00	6.24	82.35	94.11	1.01
L2. Industrial Personal	0	267,854,092	*	*	*	*	*
M. Other Personal	0	777,279	*	*	*	*	*
O. Residential Inventory	0	0	*	*	*	*	*
S. Special Inventory	0	4,000	*	*	*	*	*
Overall	300	643,456,402	1.00	42.02	62.00	87.00	1.38

* Not Calculated - Need a minimum of 5 ratios from either (A) categories representing at least 25% of total CAD category value or (B) 5 ISDs or half the ISDs in the CAD, whichever is less

** Statistical measures may not be reliable when the sample is small

209/Shackelford

030-902/Clyde ISD

* This district is in year 1 of the grace period.

Category	Local Tax Roll Value	2017 WTD Mean Ratio	2017 PTAD Value Estimate	2017 Value Assigned
A. Single-Family Residences	0	N/A	0	0
B. Multi-Family Residences	0	N/A	0	0
C1. Vacant Lots	37,710	N/A	37,710	37,710
C2. Colonia Lots	0	N/A	0	0
D1. Rural Real(Taxable)	3,300,883	.9824	3,359,909	3,300,883
D2. Real Prop Farm & Ranch	16,234	N/A	16,234	16,234
E. Real Prop NonQual Acres	12,639,293	.9570	13,207,203	12,639,293
F1. Commercial Real	277,317	N/A	277,317	277,317
F2. Industrial Real	58,390	N/A	58,390	58,390
G. Oil, Gas, Minerals	1,674,625	N/A	1,674,625	1,674,625
J. Utilities	51,963,570	.7714	67,362,678	51,963,570
L1. Commercial Personal	329,770	N/A	329,770	329,770
L2. Industrial Personal	153,247,952	N/A	153,247,952	153,247,952
M. Other Personal	50,511	N/A	50,511	50,511
N. Intangible Personal Prop	0	N/A	0	0
O. Residential Inventory	0	N/A	0	0
S. Special Inventory	0	N/A	0	0
Subtotal	223,596,255		239,622,299	223,596,255
Less Total Deductions	3,070,258		3,070,258	3,070,258
Total Taxable Value	220,525,997		236,552,041	220,525,997 T2*

The taxable values shown here will not match the values reported by your appraisal district

See the ISD DEDUCTION Report for a breakdown of deduction values

Government code subsections 403.302 (J) AND (K) require the Comptroller to certify alternative measures of school district wealth. These measures are reported for taxable values for maintenance

and operation (M&O) tax purposes and for interest and sinking fund (I&S) tax purposes. For districts that have not entered into value limitation agreements, T1 through T4 will be the same as T7 through T10.

Value Taxable For M&O Purposes

T1	T2	T3	T4
221,335,619	220,525,997	221,335,619	220,525,997

Loss To the Additional \$10,000 Homestead Exemption	50% of the loss to the Local Optional Percentage Homestead Exemption
809,622	0

T1 = School district taxable value for M&O purposes before the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption

T2 = School district taxable value for M&O purposes after the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption and the tax ceiling reduction

T3 = T1 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

T4 = T2 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

Value Taxable For I&S Purposes

T7	T8	T9	T10
221,335,619	220,525,997	221,335,619	220,525,997

209/Shackelford

127-905/Lueders-Avoca ISD

Category	Local Tax Roll Value	2017 WTD Mean Ratio	2017 PTAD Value Estimate	2017 Value Assigned
A. Single-Family Residences	0	N/A	0	0
B. Multi-Family	0	N/A	0	0

Category	Local Tax Roll Value	2017 WTD Mean Ratio	2017 PTAD Value Estimate	2017 Value Assigned
Residences				
C1. Vacant Lots	0	N/A	0	0
C2. Colonia Lots	0	N/A	0	0
D1. Rural Real(Taxable)	4,670,021	1.0276	4,544,578	4,670,021
D2. Real Prop Farm & Ranch	0	N/A	0	0
E. Real Prop NonQual Acres	3,689,786	1.0048	3,672,160	3,689,786
F1. Commercial Real	254,348	N/A	254,348	254,348
F2. Industrial Real	396,751	N/A	396,751	396,751
G. Oil, Gas, Minerals	1,993,482	1.0045	1,984,552	1,993,482
J. Utilities	4,572,972	1.0028	4,560,203	4,572,972
L1. Commercial Personal	3,334,769	1.1803	2,825,357	3,334,769
L2. Industrial Personal	691,492	N/A	691,492	691,492
M. Other Personal	15,313	N/A	15,313	15,313
N. Intangible Personal Prop	0	N/A	0	0
O. Residential Inventory	0	N/A	0	0
S. Special Inventory	0	N/A	0	0
Subtotal	19,618,934		18,944,754	19,618,934
Less Total Deductions	347,344		347,344	347,344
Total Taxable Value	19,271,590		18,597,410	19,271,590 T2

The taxable values shown here will not match the values reported by your appraisal district

See the ISD DEDUCTION Report for a breakdown of deduction values

Government code subsections 403.302 (J) AND (K) require the Comptroller to certify alternative measures of school district wealth. These measures are reported for taxable values for maintenance and operation (M&O) tax purposes and for interest and sinking fund (I&S) tax purposes. For districts that have not entered into value limitation agreements, T1 through T4 will be the same as T7 through T10.

Value Taxable For M&O Purposes

T1	T2	T3	T4
19,340,974	19,271,590	19,340,974	19,271,590

Loss To the Additional \$10,000 Homestead Exemption	50% of the loss to the Local Optional Percentage Homestead Exemption
69,384	0

T1 = School district taxable value for M&O purposes before the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption

T2 = School district taxable value for M&O purposes after the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption and the tax ceiling reduction

T3 = T1 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

T4 = T2 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

Value Taxable For I&S Purposes

T7	T8	T9	T10
19,340,974	19,271,590	19,340,974	19,271,590

T7 = School district taxable value for I&S purposes before the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption

T8 = School district taxable value for I&S purposes after the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption and the tax ceiling reduction

T9 = T7 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

T10 = T8 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

The PVS found your local value to be valid, and local value was certified

209/Shackelford

209-901/Albany ISD

Category	Local Tax Roll Value	2017 WTD Mean Ratio	2017 PTAD Value Estimate	2017 Value Assigned
A. Single-Family Residences	66,642,074	.9895	67,349,241	66,642,074
B. Multi-Family Residences	951,681	N/A	951,681	951,681

Category	Local Tax Roll Value	2017 WTD Mean Ratio	2017 PTAD Value Estimate	2017 Value Assigned
C1. Vacant Lots	1,296,047	N/A	1,296,047	1,296,047
C2. Colonia Lots	0	N/A	0	0
D1. Rural Real(Taxable)	23,589,920	.9650	24,444,316	23,589,920
D2. Real Prop Farm & Ranch	33,122	N/A	33,122	33,122
E. Real Prop NonQual Acres	50,450,823	1.0634	47,442,941	50,450,823
F1. Commercial Real	15,340,235	.9461	16,214,179	15,340,235
F2. Industrial Real	7,440,619	N/A	7,440,619	7,440,619
G. Oil, Gas, Minerals	22,819,339	1.0299	22,156,849	22,819,339
J. Utilities	55,252,809	1.0108	54,662,454	55,252,809
L1. Commercial Personal	30,790,106	.9686	31,788,257	30,790,106
L2. Industrial Personal	111,265,538	N/A	111,265,538	111,265,538
M. Other Personal	709,956	N/A	709,956	709,956
N. Intangible Personal Prop	0	N/A	0	0
O. Residential Inventory	0	N/A	0	0
S. Special Inventory	4,000	N/A	4,000	4,000
Subtotal	386,586,269		385,759,200	386,586,269
Less Total Deductions	29,117,684		29,394,996	29,117,684
Total Taxable Value	357,468,585		356,364,204	357,468,585 T2

The taxable values shown here will not match the values reported by your appraisal district

See the ISD DEDUCTION Report for a breakdown of deduction values

Government code subsections 403.302 (J) AND (K) require the Comptroller to certify alternative measures of school district wealth. These measures are reported for taxable values for maintenance and operation (M&O) tax purposes and for interest and sinking fund (I&S) tax purposes. For districts that have not entered into value limitation agreements, T1 through T4 will be the same as T7 through T10.

Value Taxable For M&O Purposes

T1	T2	T3	T4
363,516,759	357,468,585	363,516,759	357,468,585

Loss To the Additional \$10,000 Homestead Exemption	50% of the loss to the Local Optional Percentage Homestead Exemption
6,048,174	0

T1 = School district taxable value for M&O purposes before the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption

T2 = School district taxable value for M&O purposes after the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption and the tax ceiling reduction

T3 = T1 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

T4 = T2 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

Value Taxable For I&S Purposes

T7	T8	T9	T10
363,516,759	357,468,585	363,516,759	357,468,585

T7 = School district taxable value for I&S purposes before the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption

T8 = School district taxable value for I&S purposes after the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption and the tax ceiling reduction

T9 = T7 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

T10 = T8 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

The PVS found your local value to be valid, and local value was certified

209/Shackelford

209-902/Moran ISD

Category	Local Tax Roll Value	2017 WTD Mean Ratio	2017 PTAD Value Estimate	2017 Value Assigned
A. Single-Family Residences	2,995,369	.9202	3,255,128	2,995,369
B. Multi-Family	18,593	N/A	18,593	18,593

Category	Local Tax Roll Value	2017 WTD Mean Ratio	2017 PTAD Value Estimate	2017 Value Assigned
Residences				
C1. Vacant Lots	172,811	N/A	172,811	172,811
C2. Colonia Lots	0	N/A	0	0
D1. Rural Real(Taxable)	6,616,878	.9789	6,759,701	6,616,878
D2. Real Prop Farm & Ranch	0	N/A	0	0
E. Real Prop NonQual Acres	14,243,143	.9978	14,274,547	14,243,143
F1. Commercial Real	421,083	N/A	421,083	421,083
F2. Industrial Real	689,031	N/A	689,031	689,031
G. Oil, Gas, Minerals	10,812,909	1.0060	10,748,418	10,812,909
J. Utilities	16,110,083	.8433	19,103,620	16,110,083
L1. Commercial Personal	1,997,342	N/A	1,997,342	1,997,342
L2. Industrial Personal	2,649,110	N/A	2,649,110	2,649,110
M. Other Personal	1,499	N/A	1,499	1,499
N. Intangible Personal Prop	0	N/A	0	0
O. Residential Inventory	0	N/A	0	0
S. Special Inventory	0	N/A	0	0
Subtotal	56,727,851		60,090,883	56,727,851
Less Total Deductions	4,295,001		4,714,439	4,295,001
Total Taxable Value	52,432,850		55,376,444	52,432,850 T2

The taxable values shown here will not match the values reported by your appraisal district

See the ISD DEDUCTION Report for a breakdown of deduction values

Government code subsections 403.302 (J) AND (K) require the Comptroller to certify alternative measures of school district wealth. These measures are reported for taxable values for maintenance and operation (M&O) tax purposes and for interest and sinking fund (I&S) tax purposes. For districts that have not entered into value limitation agreements, T1 through T4 will be the same as T7 through T10.

Value Taxable For M&O Purposes

T1	T2	T3	T4
53,097,616	52,432,850	53,097,616	52,432,850

Loss To the Additional \$10,000 Homestead Exemption	50% of the loss to the Local Optional Percentage Homestead Exemption
664,766	0

T1 = School district taxable value for M&O purposes before the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption

T2 = School district taxable value for M&O purposes after the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption and the tax ceiling reduction

T3 = T1 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

T4 = T2 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

Value Taxable For I&S Purposes

T7	T8	T9	T10
53,097,616	52,432,850	53,097,616	52,432,850

T7 = School district taxable value for I&S purposes before the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption

T8 = School district taxable value for I&S purposes after the loss to the additional \$10,000 homestead exemption and the tax ceiling reduction

T9 = T7 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

T10 = T8 minus 50% of the loss to the local optional percentage homestead exemption

The PVS found your local value to be valid, and local value was certified