

Business Personal Property Questions & Answers

What do I have to file if my personal property is valued at less than \$20,000?

If the total value of the personal property held in your business is less than \$20,000 as of January 1, you will have to file the general rendition form 50-144. However, you will only be required to fill out the first page of the rendition and Schedule A, generally describing your assets and giving their location.

What do I have to file if my personal property is valued at greater than \$20,000?

If the total value of the personal property held in your business is greater than \$20,000 as of January 1, you will have to file the same general rendition form 50-144. You will be required to complete the first page, as well as Schedules B and C, as they apply to your business.

What do I have to file if I have consigned or leased goods in my business?

If you have any consigned or leased goods as of January 1, regardless of the total value of the personal property you own, you must complete Schedule D of form 50-144, listing the name, mailing address, and description of the property consigned or leased to your business.

What information is required for the rendition?

Depending on the type of property you own and its value, you can expect to provide the following information:

Location

You will need to give the address where the property was located on January 1. If the property was in transit on January 1 or is regularly used in more than one location, you should provide additional information about the property's normal location and circumstances on January 1.

General description

A general description should give enough information to identify the property and distinguish it from other items that you own. At minimum, you should identify the major categories of personal property assets that you own, using the same terminology you would use in reporting to the internal revenue service. You have the option of providing an itemized listing of the various assets in any category. For vehicles, you will need to provide the plate and VIN number, as well as the year, make, and model.

Quantity of items

If you own an inventory of items that you hold for sale or rental, you will need to provide an estimate of the quantity of each type of item that you hold in inventory. Again, you can provide an itemized list if you prefer for any category.

Good faith estimates of market value

The appraisal district will estimate the market value of your inventory on the basis of your rendition and other information in its possession. Under the new rendition law, you must provide either a good faith estimates of the market value of your items or the historical cost and acquisition date (discussed below) of the items. If you choose to give a market value estimate, you should be aware there are several different definitions of market value that may apply. For items other than inventory, market value is defined as follows:

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

- (A)Exposed for sale in the open market with a reasonable time for the seller to find a purchaser.
- (B)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
- (C)Both the seller and purchaser seek to maximize their gains and neither is in a position to take advantage of the exigencies of the other. (Sec. 1.04, Texas Tax Code)

For inventory, market value is defined by the tax code as "the price for which it would sell as a unit to a purchaser who would continue the business." (Sec. 23.12, Texas Tax Code.)

If your business has 50 or fewer employees, you may base your estimate of value on federal income tax depreciation schedules. You will need to be prepared to defend your estimate and explain how it was developed.

Original cost

Instead of providing a good faith estimate of market value, you may provide the original cost and date you acquired the property. Original cost (the code uses the term "historical cost when new") refers to the amount you paid to acquire the property. Your cost would include transportation and any other necessary expenses incurred in acquiring the property. If you purchased a used item, you should note on the form that you purchased it used and give the amount you paid.

Date of acquisition

Date of acquisition is simply the date you bought or acquired ownership of the property.

How should I estimate market value?

Publications that provide value information on assets are helpful tools in estimating market value. For example, there are numerous publications on vehicles and computer equipment that provides a range of value information for these assets. If you chose to use published value information, you must use a value that would reflect the assets worth near January 1st. Developing an estimated useful life and replacement cost of an asset is another method

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of estimating market value. Divide the actual age of the asset by the estimated useful life in order to calculate the depreciation for the asset. Multiply the depreciation percentage by the replacement cost to estimate an amount of depreciation. Subtract the amount of depreciation from the replacement cost to arrive at an estimate of market value.

How should I determine original cost?

To determine original cost, you need to refer to your accounting records such as, original journal entries and account ledgers. Use original purchase documents, such as invoices or purchase orders to determine the original cost of the asset. You need to add all cost that is attributed to getting the asset functioning, such as freight and set-up cost.

What are the penalties for failure to comply?

There are two levels of penalties for failure to comply. If you fail to file your rendition before the deadline or you do not file it at all, the penalty is equal to 10% of the amount of taxes ultimately imposed on the property. If a court determines that you have committed fraud or done other acts with the intent of evading taxes on the property, a penalty equal to 50% of the taxes ultimately imposed on the property will be levied. The appraisal district determines the appraised value, the tax owed and the penalty owed. The Tax Assessor/Collector sends out the tax bills with the tax and penalty owed on it, and collects the tax and penalty owed.

If I can't file on time, what should I do?

The law provides for two extensions of time. If you make the request in writing before the deadline, the chief appraiser must automatically extend your deadline to May 15. If you provide good cause and need a little extra time, the chief appraiser has the discretion to further extend the deadline to May 30, but he is not required to do so.

How do I find out whether the appraisal district received my rendition on time?

Call our office at (325) 247-3065. If LCAD is provided with your account number or the name of your business, we can enter it into our system and inform you of the date your rendition was received.

What are my rights if a penalty is assessed against me?

If a penalty is assessed against you, you can file a request for a waiver of the penalty. You must file the request in writing with the chief appraiser within 30 days after you receive the notice that the penalty has been imposed. Your request must include documentation showing that either you substantially complied with the rendition law or that you made a good faith effort to do so. The documentation should also address:

- (1) Your compliance history with respect to paying taxes and filing statements or reports;
- (2) The type, nature, and taxability of the specific property involved;
- (3) The type, nature, size, and sophistication of your business;
- (4) The completeness of your records;
- (5) Your reliance on advice provided by the appraisal district that may have contributed to your failure to comply and the imposition of the penalty;
- (6) Any change in appraisal district policy during the current or preceding tax year that may affect how property is rendered; and
- (7) Any other factors that may have caused you to fail to timely file a statement or report.

The chief appraiser is required by law to consider these factors and notify you in writing. If the chief appraiser declines to waive a penalty and you have made a timely request for waiver, you may protest the imposition of the penalty to the appraisal review board. The board may waive the penalty if it finds that you substantially complied with the rendition law or made a good faith effort to do so.

When can the chief appraiser request an explanatory statement from me?

If you provide a good faith estimate of market value instead of original cost and acquisition date for any items, the chief appraiser may request an explanatory statement from you. The chief appraiser must make the request in writing, and you must provide the statement within 20 days of the date you receive the chief appraiser's request.

What must I include in an explanatory statement?

The explanatory statement must set out a detailed explanation of the basis for the estimate(s) of market value given in your rendition. The statement must include adequate information to identify the property. It must describe the physical and economic characteristics of the property that are relevant to its market value. It must give the source(s) of information used in valuing the property, and explain the basis for the value estimate.

What happens if I don't file my statement on time?

If you don't file your statement on time, a penalty equal to 10% of the amount of taxes on the property will be imposed. There is also a 50% penalty if a court finds you engaged in fraud or other actions with intent to evade taxes. You have the same waiver and appeal rights discussed above.

What if the appraisal district values my property at a higher amount than what I render?

You may file a protest with the appraisal review board.

Can I report all my properties on one rendition?

If the appraisal district has already set up accounts covering your property, you should file a rendition corresponding to each account. If the district does not have accounts set up for your property, it is generally best to file a rendition applicable to each location where your property is kept. For example, if you own three separate convenience stores, file three renditions, one for each store.

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Can I request an extension to file the rendition?

Yes. See what to do if you can't file on time, above.

Can I fax my rendition?

Yes. For the purposes of meeting the April 15 deadline to avoid any penalty, your rendition may be submitted by fax. You must, however mail or physically deliver the original copy of the rendition to the district for it to be used for purposes of establishing the appraised value of your property.

If I can't file by the extension deadline, what should I do?

You should file your rendition as soon as you can, and include with it a request for waiver of penalty and explanation of your reasons for missing the deadline as described above. If you receive a notice from the chief appraiser regarding the imposition of a penalty, be sure to file the request for waiver within 30 days of the date you receive it.