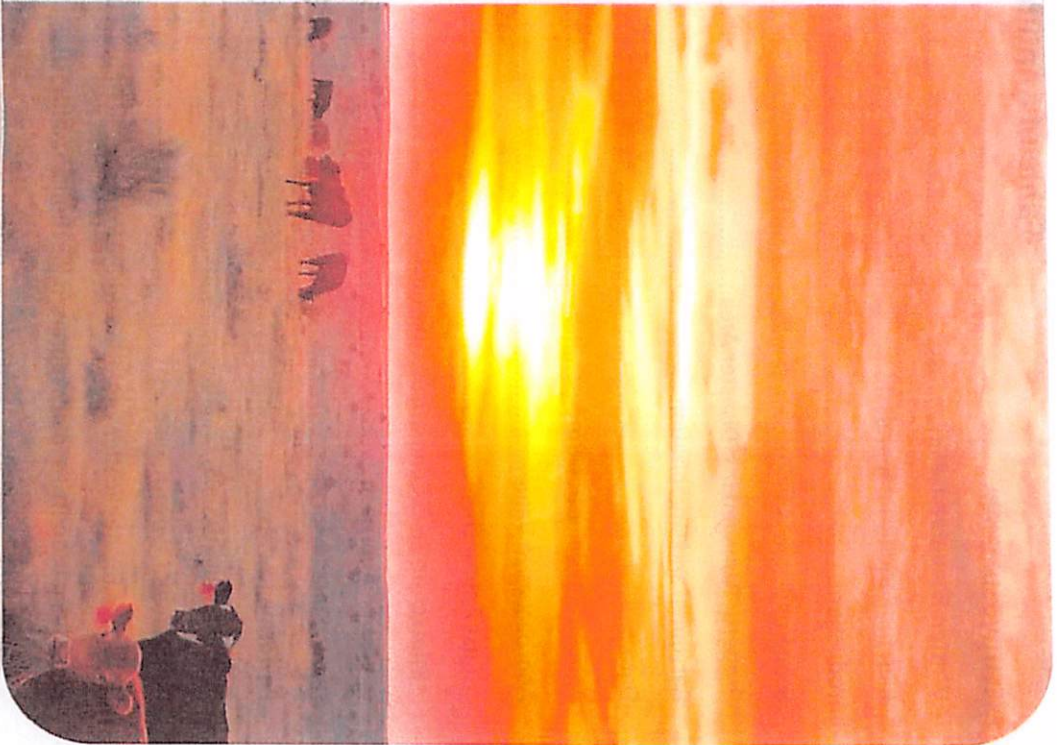


OCHILTREE APPRAISAL DISTRICT

REAPPRAISAL PLAN AS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2023-2024



Ochiltree Appraisal District
825 S. Main Street Suite 100
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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
Written Reappraisal Plan	3
Plan for Periodic Reappraisal	3
Introduction	4
Scope of Responsibility	4
Property Damaged in a Disaster Area	5
Personnel and Organization	5
Data	6
Agricultural Valuation Process	6
Approaches to Value	7
Cost Approach	7
Market or Sales Comparison Approach	7
Income Approach	7
Highest and Best Use	7
Performance Tests	7
Sales Ratio Studies	8
Independent Performance Test	8
OCAD’s Plan for Application of Code Requirements for Reappraisal	9
Identifying Properties to be Appraised (Section 25.18(b)(1))	9
Residential Property	9
Land (Vacant Lots—Commercial and Residential and Rural Land)	9
Commercial Property	9
Industrial and Utility Property	10
Business Personal Property	10
Mobile Homes	10
Mineral Interest Property	10
Identifying and Updating Relevant Property Characteristics (Sec. 25.18(b)(2))	10
Residential Property	10
Land (Vacant Lots—Commercial and Residential and Rural Land)	11
Industrial and Utility Property	11
Commercial Property	11
Business Personal Property	11

Mobile Homes.....	11
Mineral Interest Property	11
Defining Market Areas in the District (Sec. 25.18(b)(3))	11
1. Reappraisal Areas - Three-Year Cycle	12
2. Annual Ratio Reports	12
Residential Property	12
Land (Vacant Lots—Commercial and Residential and Rural Land).....	12
Commercial Property.....	13
Industrial and Utility Property	13
Business Personal Property	13
Mobile Homes.....	13
Mineral Interest Property	13
Developing an Appraisal Model Including Identifying Property Characteristics that Affect Value in Each Market Area (Sec. 25.18(b)(4&5))	14
Residential Land Analysis.....	14
Single-Family Residences	14
Commercial Property.....	16
Industrial and Utility Property (Including Industrial Personal Property).....	16
Business Personal Property	16
Mobile Homes.....	17
Oil & Gas Property	17
Review and Appraisal Results (Sec. 25.18(b)(6-7))	18
Residential Property	18
Land (Vacant Lots—Commercial and Residential and Rural Land).....	18
Commercial Property.....	18
Industrial and Utility Property (Including Pipelines).....	18
Business Personal Property (Non-Industrial).....	19
Mobile Homes.....	19
Oil & Gas Property	19
Limiting Conditions	19
Calendar	20
Certification Statement	24
Appendix A.....	25

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following is a summary of pertinent Texas Property Tax Code sections that indicate the elements required by law for a reappraisal plan.

Written Reappraisal Plan

Passage of Senate Bill 1652 at the 79th regular session, amended Section 6.05 of the Texas Property Tax code by adding subsection (i) to read as follows:

- (i) To ensure adherence with generally accepted appraisal practices, the board of directors of an appraisal district shall develop biennially a written plan for the periodic reappraisal of all property within the boundaries of the district according to the requirements of Section 25.18 and shall hold a public hearing to consider the proposed plan. Not later than the 10th day before the date of the hearing, the secretary of the board shall deliver to the presiding officer of the governing body of each taxing unit participating in the district a written notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing. Not later than September 15 of each even-numbered year, the board shall complete its hearings, make any amendments, and by resolution finally approve the plan. Copies of the approved plan shall be distributed to the presiding officer of the governing body of each taxing unit participating in the district and the comptroller within 60 days of the approval date.

Plan for Periodic Reappraisal

Senate Bill 1652 amends Section 25.18, subsections (a) and (b) to read as follows:

- (a) Each appraisal office shall implement the plan for periodic reappraisal of property approved by the board of directors under Section 6.05 (i).
- (b) The plan shall provide for the following reappraisal activities for all real and personal property in the district at least once every three years.
 - 1) Identifying properties to be appraised through physical inspection or by other reliable means of identification, including deeds or other legal documentation, aerial photographs, land based photographs, surveys, maps and property sketches;
 - 2) Identifying and updating relevant characteristics of each property in the appraisal records;
 - 3) Defining market areas in the district;
 - 4) Identifying property characteristics that affect property value in each market area, including:
 - A. The location and market area of property;
 - B. Physical attributes of property, such as size, age, and condition;
 - C. Legal and economic attributes; and
 - D. Easements, covenants, leases, reservations, contracts, declarations, special assessments, ordinances, or legal restrictions;
 - 5) Developing an appraisal model that reflects the relationship among the property characteristics affecting value in each market area and determines the contribution of individual property characteristics ;
 - 6) Applying the conclusions reflected in the model to the characteristics of the properties being appraised; and
 - 7) Reviewing the appraisal results to determine value.

Ochiltree Appraisal District
2023 – 2024 Reappraisal Plan

Introduction

Scope of Responsibility

The Ochiltree Appraisal District has prepared and published this reappraisal plan and appraisal report to provide our Board of Directors, citizens, and taxpayers with a better understanding of the district's responsibilities and activities. This report has several parts: a general introduction and several sections describing the appraisal effort by the appraisal district. This document serves as a summary of the appraisal process planned for 2023-2024 at OCAD; details regarding the process of appraisal in the district are explained more fully in the OCAD appraisal manuals.

The Ochiltree County Appraisal District (CAD) is a political subdivision of the State of Texas created effective January 1, 1980. The provisions of the Texas Property Tax Code govern the legal, statutory, and administrative requirements of the appraisal district. The Ochiltree Appraisal District has its own board of directors, appointed by the taxing units within the boundaries of Ochiltree County, constituting the district's governing body. The chief appraiser, appointed by the board of directors is the chief administrator and chief executive officer of the appraisal district.

The appraisal district is responsible for property tax appraisal and exemption administration for nine (9) jurisdictions or taxing units in Ochiltree County. Each taxing unit, such as the county, city, school, junior college, water district, etc., sets its own tax rate to generate revenue to pay for operating budgets and public services such as police and fire protection, public schools, road maintenance, courts, and water and sewer system. Our appraisal district also administers various types of property tax exemptions such as those for homeowners, the elderly, the disabled, disabled veterans, charitable or religious organizations, pollution control, minimum value, and vehicles used to produce income that are also used for personal use. We, in addition, maintain records on abatements, tax deferrals, historical designated properties and public improvement district (PID) boundaries and Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone (TIRZ) values.

Except as otherwise provided by the Texas Property Tax Code, all taxable property is appraised at its "market value" as of January 1st. Under the tax code, Sec 1.04(7), "market value" means the price at which a property would transfer for cash, or its equivalent, 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 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
- Both the seller and purchaser seek to maximize their gains and neither is in a position to take advantage of the exigencies of the other.

The Texas Property Tax Code defines special appraisal provisions for the valuation of residential homestead property (Sec. 23.23), productivity (Sec. 23.41), real property inventory (Sec. 23.12), dealer inventory (Sec 23.121, 23.124, 23.1241 and 23.127), nominal value (Sec 23.18) or restricted use property (Sec 23.83 and 23.93), low income housing (Sec 23.215) and allocation of interstate property (Sec 21.03). The owner of real or personal 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 Chief Appraiser before August 1st of the preceding year requesting that the inventory be appraised as of September 1st (Sec 23.12(f)).

The Texas Property Tax Code, Section 25.18, requires the appraisal district to implement a written plan to update appraised values for real property and personal property at least once every three years. The written plan is adopted by the appraisal district's boards of directors as required by Sec 6.05 in the Texas Property Tax Code. The district's current policy is to conduct a general reappraisal of real property at least every three years.

Any reference to a specific work plan contained in this document is to be considered tentative for OCAD. The work plan assumptions are made with the understanding that there are no natural disasters or new legislative requirements that will require the district to reallocate resources necessary to complete the normal work plan to address these possible high needs areas. These work plans are made under the assumption that there will be an ample supply of market data, and/or verifiable market activity in the district in order to conduct a reappraisal of properties.

Property Damaged in a Disaster Area

In the case of a disaster in which part or all of the area declared by the governor as a disaster area falls within one or more of the taxing entities in this CAD, and in the event that one or more of the entities (by vote of its board) authorizes a reappraisal pursuant to Section 23.02 of the Texas Property Code, this appraisal office will complete a reappraisal of the affected property as soon as practicable.

The following data will be included on the appraisal records in accordance with requirements of the law:

- 1) The date of the disaster;
- 2) The appraisal value of the property after the disaster; and
- 3) If not all taxing entities authorize the reappraisal, a listing of those to which the reappraisal applies.

Cost for the reappraisal will be borne by the taxing entity or entities that authorized the reappraisal. In a case in which more than one entity is involved, the cost will be charged proportionately to each based on the percentage the preceding year's total dollar amount of taxes for each entity bears to the total of all the entities' taxes which are requesting the reappraisal.

If property that is damaged in a disaster is reappraised as described above, the governing body shall provide for prorating the taxes for the year/years in which the disaster occurred according to the methods described in Section 23.02(d) of the Texas Property Code.

Personnel and Organization

The Chief Appraiser is primarily responsible for overall planning, organizing, staffing, coordinating, and controlling the district operations. The Ochiltree Appraisal District staff consists of 5 full-time employees. The appraisal staff for all types of properties in the district which have not been contracted with a third party appraisal firm are as follows:

Appraisal Function:

Donna Lee Stewart – Interim Chief Appraiser RPA, CCA (Commercial, Residential)

Julia Morales Mendez – Assistant Chief Appraiser (Commercial, Residential, Mobile Homes, Agriculture)

Marlee Jones - Appraiser (Residential, Mobile Homes, Business Personal)

Support Function (Input):

Lorena Cenicerros —Ownership, Input

Loretta Mick, RTA—Collections, Input

Cristal Tarango, Receptionist—Exemptions, Collections input

The district operates with a philosophy of "team work" and our mission is to uphold and enforce the Texas Property Tax Code and to be public servants to the community in a fair and equitable manner. The district promotes the

highest standard of ethical conduct as described by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation and maintains the confidentiality of specific information as mandated by the Texas Property Tax Code.

The day-to-day operation of the district is, as stated, overseen by the Chief Appraiser with support personnel who plan, organize, direct and control the business support functions related to human resources (including staff education & training), budget, finance, records management, purchasing, fixed assets, facilities, postal services, and tax collection. The Appraisal function staff is responsible for the valuation of all real and personal property. The property types appraised include residential, commercial, business personal, and manufactured housing. As explained later in this document, industrial, and oil and gas properties are appraised by an external appraisal firm. The Information Technology function comprises systems analysis and application, records maintenance, information assistance to the public, programming, and production. During 2023-2024, the IT function will be outsourced. The district's appraisers are registered with the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, and have earned or are in the process of earning the Registered Professional Appraiser (RPA) designation. A minimum of 30 hours of continuing education units must be taken every two years which include classes on Ethics and Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practices (USPAP). Additionally, all appraisal personnel receive extensive training in data gathering processes used in fieldwork and statistical analyses of all types of property to ensure equality and uniformity of appraisal of all types of property. The Chief Appraiser meets regularly with staff to introduce new procedures and regularly monitors appraisal activity to ensure that all personnel are following standardized appraisal procedures.

Field inspections are carried out by the field appraisers and or the Chief Appraiser as directed by the Chief Appraiser. The field appraisers or Chief Appraiser physically inspect areas required by the reappraisal cycle, check all existing data, work building permits, take photographs of improvements, draw plans of new improvements for entry into the computer, and recheck any property on which a question or problem has arisen. Other duties may be required and will be executed upon direction of the Chief Appraiser. Data entry of field work notes and sketches is performed by appraisal district staff.

Data

The Ochiltree Appraisal District is responsible for establishing and maintaining approximately 32,300 real, oil and gas, and personal property accounts covering 975 square miles within the Ochiltree County boundaries. This data includes property characteristics and ownership and exemption information. Property characteristic data on new construction is updated through an annual field effort and in cooperation with the code enforcement offices of the City of Perryton. Property characteristic data on existing property is maintained through a field review and inspection. Sales are researched through various means including the district's sales letter, new construction reports, account review through field inspection, telephone conversations, or visitation in the office. General trends in some classifications of property are acquired through various sources, internal surveys conducted by district personnel, questionnaires to buyer, seller, current owner and vendors.

Agricultural Valuation Process

The Texas Constitution (Art. VIII, Sec. 1-d-1) provides for the special valuation of "open space land devoted to farm or ranch purposes." In 1991, legislation was passed which allowed productivity appraisal for land used to manage indigenous wildlife.

At OCAD, agricultural or productivity value is based on the land's capacity to produce crops or livestock instead of its value on the real estate market. Although this lower value reduces the taxes on the property, a "rollback" of these taxes takes place when the land is no longer used for an agricultural purpose. The rollback recaptures with interest, the taxes saved for the three years preceding the change in use.

OCAD has an Agricultural Appraisal Advisory Board which meets annually to provide valuable information used by the Chief Appraiser in calculating 1-d-1 productivity values. Cash lease and share lease information are used to determine productivity value. This information is collected annually during the Agricultural Appraisal Advisory Board

meetings. The final productivity value for any given year is based on a five-year average of cash lease and share lease information.

All applications for agricultural valuation are reviewed for accuracy and may generate a field review and inspection before being input in the software system. Additional reviews are done as needed and on a three-year rotation basis.

Approaches to Value

Cost Approach

The cost approach to value uses cost data in an appraisal of market value and is based upon the economic principle of substitution. The cost approach typically drives value by first calculating replacement cost new (RCN) and then deducts depreciation in all its forms to arrive at current market value. At OCAD, the cost approach is used for most business personal property, for industrial and utility property, for unique properties and any other property for which value can most accurately be derived by using this approach.

Market or Sales Comparison Approach

The market approach to value uses data available from actual transactions recorded in the market place itself such as sales of comparable properties from which a comparison to the subject property can be made. This approach is used in OCAD for valuation of most residential, some commercial, and most land properties. Its main drawback is that a number of reliable sales is needed in order to produce accurate comparisons. In the absence of sales, one of the other methods will need to be used instead.

Income Approach

The income approach to value is best used for any type of income producing property. It is calculated by adjusting gross rent/income from the property for vacancy and other expenses and then capitalizing the resulting net operating income. In this district, it is the approach used for mineral properties, some multi-family residences, and some commercial properties

Highest and Best Use

The concept of highest and best use, as applied at OCAD, is important and provides conclusions that guide the appraiser in applying the three approaches to value of real estate. Simply stated, 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. (Also see note on residential homesteads and Section 23.01(c) of the TPTC under "Treatment of Residence Homesteads" in the text below.) 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 change, 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 remains residential, further 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 mis improvements, and the highest and best use of such property is the construction of new dwellings. In areas of mixed residential and commercial use, OCAD appraisers review properties 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. At present, because of the stagnant economic situation in the county, this analysis may not be mandated as often as in a growing, changing economy.

Performance Tests

Property appraisers are responsible for conducting ratio studies and comparative analysis. Ratio studies are conducted on property located within certain neighborhoods or districts by appraisal staff. Ratio studies 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

In some cases, if there are not enough sales, independent appraisals may be used as indicators for the market.

Sales Ratio Studies

The sales ratio and comparative analysis of sold property to appraised property forms the basis for determining the level of appraisal and market influences and factors for a neighborhood. This information is the basis for updating property valuation for the entire area of property to be evaluated. In reappraisal it is used in the determination of the need for reappraisal, identification of problems with appraisal procedures, to calibrate models used to derive appraised values, to review and re-evaluate appraisals, and to assist in market analyses.

Field appraisers, in many cases, may conduct field inspections to ensure the accuracy of the property descriptions at the time of sale for the study. This inspection is to ensure that the ratios produced are accurate for the property sold and that appraised values utilized in the study are based on accurate property data characteristics observed at the time of the sale. Also, property inspections are performed to discover if property characteristics have changed as of the sale date or subsequent to the sale date. Sales ratios should be based on the value of the property as of the date of sale not after a subsequent or substantial change was made to the property after the negotiation and agreement in price was concluded. Properly performed ratio studies are a good reflection of the level of appraisal for the district.

In the OCAD, ratio data is generated by the software system, and these figures in conjunction with the use of MS Excel spreadsheets aid appraisers in analyzing and utilizing the data in the reappraisal process.

Independent Performance Test

The State Comptroller's Property Tax Assistance Division (PTAD) conducts a bi-annual property value study (PVS) of each of the school districts and the Appraisal District. As a part of this bi-annual study, the code also requires the Comptroller to:

- Use sales and recognized auditing and sampling techniques;
- Review the district's appraisal methods, and standards and procedures to determine whether the district used recognized standards and practices;
- Test the validity of school district taxable values in the district and presume the appraisal roll values are correct when values are certified; and,
- Determine the level and uniformity of property tax appraisal in the 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 (sales ratio studies) and appraisals of unsold properties (appraisal ratio studies) as a basis for assessment ratio reporting. For the Appraisal District, the reported measures include median level of appraisal for accuracy in smaller samples; coefficient of dispersion (COD) for the measure of appraisal uniformity and equity; 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 which measures bias reported by category: A - residential, B - multi-living unit property, C - unimproved land, D - value of agricultural land and F1 - commercial improved property. The study also includes L1 - business personal property.

Annual Studies are developed for the independent school district located entirely within the district boundaries and the two independent school districts located partially within the district boundaries. The preliminary results of this study are released in January in the year following the year of certification. 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 certified year under study. This outside third-party ratio study provides additional assistance to the Appraisal District in determining the areas of market activity or changing market conditions.

OCAD's Plan for Application of Code Requirements for Reappraisal

Identifying properties to be appraised (Section 25.18(b)(1))

The code section cited above mandates that the Appraisal District adopt a reliable means of identification of all properties subject to taxation in the district. Following is a brief description of how the OCAD plans to implement this mandate for the various types of property that we appraise.

Residential Property

This Appraisal District will use several means of identifying residential properties that need to either be listed for the first time, or reappraised for one reason or another. These include examination of the following: deeds or other legal documents and surveys that are filed at the Ochiltree County Clerk's Office; building permits issued by the City of Perryton and the City of Booker; correspondence received at the district office; information gleaned from appraiser field inspections and drive-outs; information from fee appraisers; information from taxpayers themselves; and reports of new 911 addresses.

The appraisal district also has a GIS map that, in conjunction with other discovery methods, can be used to identify properties that may not be accounted for in our system and that should be considered for inspection and possible addition.

If it is discovered that a property needs to be re-evaluated and inspected, the fact is that it will be noted in the software system by showing a "task" pending on that property. This is a reminder to the appraiser that the property needs to be re-inspected for possible value adjustment/addition. The tasks in the system will be reviewed before the Notices of Appraised Value are sent out and again before tax statements are prepared.

Land (Vacant Lots—Commercial and Residential and Rural Land)

There are several factors that influence land values as listed in the IAAO's *Property Assessment Valuation* manual. These include size, shape, topography, soil type, location, frontage, and zoning restrictions.

Resources that will be used by the Appraisal District in identifying these properties include plat maps, GIS maps with Google Earth feature, topographical maps, information from taxpayers and deeds and other legal documents filed at the Ochiltree County Clerk's Office.

Any adjustments to the land parcels will also be adjusted in the GIS mapping system so that in the future, appraisers have updated information to work from in identifying new and/or updating old properties.

Commercial Property

In terms of commercial sales data, Ochiltree Appraisal District receives a copy of the deeds recorded in Ochiltree County that convey commercially classed properties. Those deeds involving a change in commercial ownership will be entered into the sales information system and researched in an attempt to obtain the pertinent sales information. Other sources that will be used are "assumed name" changes recorded by the County Clerk, local newspapers, and regional and national real estate and financial publications.

For those properties involved in a transfer of commercial ownership, a sales file is produced which begins the research and verification process. The initial step in sales verification involves a questionnaire, which will be mailed to both parties in the transaction (Grantor and Grantee). If a questionnaire is answered and returned, the documented responses will be recorded in the computerized sales database system. If no information is provided, verification of many transactions will then be attempted via phone calls to parties thought to be knowledgeable of the specifics of the sale. Other

sources to be contacted are the brokers involved in the sale, property managers or commercial vendors. In other instances, sales verification will be obtained from local appraisers or others that may have the desired information. Finally, closing statements are often provided during a hearings process; the actual closing statement is the most reliable and preferred method of sales verification.

Industrial and Utility Property

The OCAD has contracted with Thomas Y Pickett to appraise industrial and utility properties within the district, and the firm will be responsible for identifying properties in this category. Their reappraisal plan for these categories is added as an addendum to this document.

Business Personal Property

There are four different personal property types appraised by the district's personal property section: business personal property accounts, leased assets, vehicles and aircraft, and multi-location assets. At this writing, there are approximately 1900 business personal property accounts located in Ochiltree County.

Appraisers in the district plan to identify new business personal properties by using resources such as websites for Texas Sales Tax Permits, Texas State Comptrollers Corporation search, TxDot website for heavy moving permits, telephone directories (on line and in book form), the Just Texas Commercial registry for commercial vehicles, our local newspaper *The Perryton Herald*, county filed assumed name certificates as well as information from commercial developers. Additions are also identified as the renditions are worked each year.

The information gleaned in this review of resources will then be evaluated and decisions will be made as to which businesses need to be marked in the computer system with a pending "task" and inspected by an appraiser.

Mobile Homes

Identification of mobile homes occurs in several ways at OCAD: by appraiser field work in which the appraiser uses the prior year's mobile home listing as a basis to verify the existing mobile homes and in the process discovers the new ones that are not listed; by sales documents received; and by information from the state web site. Appraisers will field inspect all areas of the district in search of new additions as well as the movement of mobile homes that were already on the roll.

Mineral Interest Property

OCAD has contracted with Thomas Y Pickett to appraise all mineral (category G) properties within this district for the period covered by this report. This being the case, they will be responsible for identifying properties in this category. Their appraisal plan for these categories, including their identification methods, is attached to this as an addendum to this document.

Identifying and Updating Relevant Property Characteristics (Sec. 25.18(b)(2))

Residential Property

Property characteristic data on existing and new residential property will be mainly obtained from field review and inspection. As pending "tasks" in the system are reviewed by the appraiser and field inspections made, characteristic data will be noted on worksheets or cards internal to the system. This data may include, but not be limited to construction type, quality of construction, measurement of structures, percent completion of structures, and any other characteristic that in the judgment of the appraiser, would affect the value of the property. New construction characteristics may be obtained from examination of builder blue prints.

The updated data will then be entered into the software system either by the appraiser himself/herself or by support personnel tasked with data input.

Land (Vacant Lots—Commercial and Residential and Rural Land)

Land characteristics will be identified using information from legal documents and maps as well as from inspection by appraisers. Characteristics will be notated on worksheets or cards or input directly in the software system, making corresponding notes in the note area of the parcel record. Since land characteristics directly affect value, much care will be taken to correctly identify and note them. Any input necessary to make adjustments to land characteristics may be made by the appraiser or given to support staff for input.

Industrial and Utility Property

OCAD contracts with Thomas Y Pickett to appraise industrial and utility properties in the district and they will be responsible for identifying pertinent characteristics of the parcels which they appraise. The firm will also make the necessary updates for these additions/changes. At present, they make the updates in the Sigma system, then the totals from this system are electronically transferred to our software system. OCAD appraisers and support personnel will make spot checks of some accounts to ascertain accuracy and integrity of data.

Commercial Property

Characteristics that affect value for commercial property include location; physical attributes such as size, age, and condition; any legal restrictions such as easements, covenants, leases, reservations, contracts etc.; and economic attributes. These may become apparent during field inspections or they may be identified by examination of legal documents, blue prints, information from taxpayers, or local area publications.

Business Personal Property

Characteristics of business personal property usually are made apparent during identification and discovery as described under the first section above, but are also noted during any field inspections that are made. Often drive-outs will indicate needed changes or additions to characteristic data. Some of the information that is needed in order to correctly value BPP (according to IAAO's *Property Assessment Valuation*) includes the type of property. BPP in this district is characterized as inventory, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles, trucks, signs, communication towers, and billboards. Notation will also be made as to whether part of the property is intangible in nature. Also, an appraiser must ascertain the quality, density, original cost, age, condition, year of acquisition and how long the property is expected to last. The data will be collected for those properties which are taxable with procedures as outlined in OCAD's Business Personal Property Manual, and support staff will input the data to the appraisal software system.

Mobile Homes

Characteristics that affect value for mobile homes include year, make, size, identifying numbers, and condition of the home. OCAD will collect this information from bills of sale, the state web site, or from information provided by the taxpayer; the information will then be inputted to the software system. As the field inspection is made each year, characteristic data may be corrected or added.

Mineral Interest Property

OCAD has contracted with Thomas Y Pickett to appraise all mineral (category G) property within the district. They are responsible for identifying characteristics of mineral property as well as inputting them and maintaining ownership data. At present, they use a Miner/Legacy system to appraise and maintain mineral records, including any characteristics such as well operators, well depths, age of well, field, and formation. Values and pertinent characteristics will be uploaded electronically into OCAD's software system periodically.

Defining Market Areas in the District (Sec. 25.18(b)(3))

The Texas Property Tax Code, Section 25.18, requires the appraisal district to implement a written plan to update appraised values for real property and personal property at least once every three years. The written plan is adopted by the appraisal district's board of directors as required by Sec 6.05 in the Texas Property Tax Code. The district's current policy is to conduct a general reappraisal of real property at least once every three years. The proposed reappraisals are subject to market conditions and possible unforeseen events.

1. **Reappraisal Areas - Three-Year Cycle:** The CAD is divided into three areas. Each year, all real, residential and commercial property within one of the areas will be reappraised, **regardless of any ratio study report finding.** The parcel counts as indicated below show parcels appraised by OCAD and not the parcels appraised by Thomas Y Pickett. These areas are identified as follows:

- a. **Area One:** All Sections of land East of Highway 83 and South of Highway 15 within Ochiltree County, including that portion of H&TC Survey Block 43 that lies West of Highway 83, and also including that portion of the City of Perryton, the City of Booker, the Town of Twitchell and the Town of Huntoon that lie within these boundaries. There are approximately 2800 parcels in this area to be completed in 2023.
- b. **Area Two:** All Sections of land West of Highway 70 and South of Highway 15 within Ochiltree County, Texas, including the strip of T&NO Survey, Block 13 that lies East of Highway 70, and also including that portion of the City of Perryton, The Town of Farnsworth and the Town of Waka that lie within these boundaries. There are approximately 4300 parcels in this area to be completed in 2024.
- c. **Area Three:** All Sections of land North of Highway 15 within Ochiltree County, Texas including that portion of the City of Perryton and Booker that lie within these boundaries. There are approximately 2100 parcels in this area to be completed in 2025.

2. **Annual Ratio Reports:** In addition to the three-year reappraisal cycle stated above, ratio studies may be performed annually to determine areas or categories of properties within OCAD which need to be reappraised in the current year. If an area falls below percentages required by law, that area will be reappraised in the current year, without regard to whether it falls in the current year reappraisal area or not.

Residential Property

For residential property appraisal purposes, market areas in OCAD are as follows:

- All Rural Residential Categories D & E
- Portion of Booker that is in Ochiltree County
- City of Perryton including fringe areas
- Farnsworth
- Waka

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, manageable subsets of the universe of properties known as neighborhoods. In the above listed market areas, submarkets exist and are referred to as neighborhoods. In the district, these neighborhoods often run along subdivision or addition boundaries, especially in the newer developments. Neighborhoods in rural, less populated areas are not as easily identified.

The process of setting neighborhood boundaries is known as delineation. Neighborhoods have previously been field-inspected and delineated based on observable aspects of homogeneity. Neighborhood delineation is periodically reviewed to determine if further neighborhood delineation is warranted such as when sales ratios are run on the reappraisal area and it is discovered that the boundaries need to be changed. OCAD's plan includes renewing and possibly re-delineating portions of the reappraisal areas if needed during this next biennium. Whereas neighborhoods involve similar properties in the same location, a neighborhood group is simply defined as similar neighborhoods in similar locations.

Land (Vacant Lots—Commercial and Residential and Rural Land)

The market areas for vacant lots and rural land in OCAD follow the same boundaries as mentioned above under residential property. It is also true with land and vacant lots that submarkets or neighborhoods with similar characteristics will also be apparent. Commercial vacant lots may be grouped depending on how close they are to

the major commercial/industrial centers of the City of Perryton; residential vacant lots will generally be grouped the same as the residential property surrounding it.

Highest and Best Use Analysis: Another major consideration in identifying market area boundaries for land is the consideration of the principle of Highest and Best Use. 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. Land valuation undertakes reassessment of highest and best use in transition areas and areas of mixed residential and commercial use or in areas of agricultural use that are near the city limits. OCAD appraisers will review properties in these areas during their reappraisals to determine if changes in the real estate market require reassessment of the highest and best use of a select population of properties.

Commercial Property

The neighborhood and market areas are comprised of all commercially classed properties located within the boundaries of this appraisal district. It may be necessary in some areas of the district to break the larger market area into smaller subsets or neighborhoods or economic groups. In actuality, because of the small size and limited number of commercial properties in this district, these groupings may not be practicable; they are used in this district when they add integrity to appraised values.

Economic areas, however, can be important in OCAD. Economic areas can be defined by each of the improved property use types in them (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, date 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 delineation is required, though because of the present economic downturn, we anticipate little or no change during the period of this report.

Industrial and Utility Property

The appraisal of industrial and utility property has been contracted by OCAD to Thomas Y Pickett. Market areas for utility property and pipelines are usually national in scope and are defined using sources available to our third-party appraisers.

Business Personal Property

Business Personal Property market is defined as comprising all business personal property within the boundaries of the district, unless it is determined that a wider market exists (such as regional or statewide) for the particular type of property. This results because market value for business personal property is determined by the use and design of the property, using concepts such as "value in use," "value in exchange," and "trade-level values." Hence the need arises in some cases to expand the market area.

Mobile Homes

Because of the nature and mobility of mobile homes, the market area for this type of home in OCAD is the whole county.

Mineral Interest Property

Mineral Interest Property in the district is contracted to Thomas Y Pickett to be appraised; minerals are unique and market area may be defined by irregular geographical areas.

Developing an Appraisal Model Including Identifying Property Characteristics that Affect Value in Each Market Area (Sec. 25.18(b)(4&5))

Appraisers are responsible for developing equal and uniform market values for all property taxed in the district. Because property tax appraisals are mass appraisals, some type of model must be constructed that applies to similar properties as of a common date. The model must then be calibrated or adjusted to reflect the current market. At OCAD, models are maintained and calibrated using tables and schedules that are in our software system; however, an appraiser's independent thought and judgment are needed in reviewing and updating these tables and schedules as economic dynamics change.

Residential Land Analysis

During the period covered by this report, the value of the land component of residential property will be estimated based on available market sales for comparable and competing land under similar usage. A comparison and analysis of comparable land sales will be conducted based on a comparison of land characteristics found to influence the market price of land located in the neighborhood. A computerized land table file will then store the land information required to consistently value individual parcels within neighborhoods, given known land characteristics. Specific land influences will be considered where necessary, and depending on neighborhood and individual lot or tract characteristics, adjustment will be made to the neighborhood norm for such factors as access, view, shape, size and topography. Inventory lots will be appraised as provided by Section 23.12 of the Texas Property Tax Code. The appraisers use abstraction and allocation methods to ensure that estimated land values best reflect the contributory market value of the land to the overall property value.

Data on regional economic forces such as demographic patterns, regional locational 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 will be collected from private vendors and public sources when available and provide the field appraiser a current economic outlook on the real estate market. Information may be gleaned from real estate publications and sources such as continuing education in the form of TAAO, TAAD and IAAO classes.

Single-Family Residences

There are approximately 3000 residential improved parcels in the district. Typically, appraisals for single residences are calculated by using the market sales approach as the model for valuation. In some instances, the cost method may be utilized, especially with new construction and for comparison with the market sales (or in cases where there are insufficient sales) in order to derive the most representative value figure. The district subscribes to resources such as Marshall and Swift, which is a nationally recognized cost estimator service and serves as a valuable comparison tool. The residential value schedule for each reappraisal area will be updated by review of the sales for the prior twelve months. The sales will be listed, non-market transactions and outliers disregarded, and this then will become the basis for further calculations and adjustments to the value schedule.

Once sales have been evaluated and shown to be representative of the market, they will then be grouped according to quality class, or neighborhood. Then, a sales ratio study will be conducted for each group of sales. At OCAD, this mathematical operation is conducted electronically by use of spreadsheets and by using reports produced by the software data base system, where parameters can be designated and sales figures for specific characteristics or geographical areas obtained. The sales ratio study is basically an easy math exercise in which the prior year appraisal for each property included in the study/list is divided by the sales price of that property. The result is expressed as a percentage. The purpose of the study is to determine how accurately the appraised value from the past year reflects current market value.

The appraiser, through the sales ratio analysis process, reviews parcels in the reappraisal area. As mentioned above, the first phase involves neighborhood ratio studies that compare the recent sales prices of neighborhood properties to the appraised values of these sold properties. This set of ratio studies affords the appraiser an excellent means of judging the present level of appraised value and uniformity of the sales. The appraiser, based on the sales ratio statistics and designated parameters for valuation update, will then make a preliminary decision as to whether the value level in a neighborhood needs to be updated or whether the level of market value in a neighborhood is at an acceptable level.

Statistical analysis will then continue in which these ratio studies will be used to evaluate the two primary aspects of mass appraisal: accuracy and level and uniformity of value. Appraisal statistics of central tendency (average ratio, median ratio, and weighted mean ratios) generated from sales ratios may be evaluated and analyzed for each neighborhood. The level of appraised values will be determined by the weighted mean ratio for sales of individual properties within a neighborhood, and a comparison of neighborhood weighted means reflects the general level of appraised value between comparable neighborhoods.

If the statistical analysis indicates that market values are increasing, it will be necessary to adjust the residential valuations schedule upward in order to satisfy the statutory obligation to appraise properties at 100% of market value. If statistical analysis shows market values are decreasing, it will be necessary to adjust the residential schedule downward.

Once the statistical comparisons have been completed and the schedule is updated, further adjustments to individual neighborhoods may be necessary (at OCAD, that will generally mean individual additions or subdivisions). This can be accomplished by working through values on ratio studies within these individual neighborhoods. Depending on results of these calculations, adjustments may need to be made to the residences in specific neighborhoods. All residences in the neighborhood will receive adjustment based on the results so that the appraisal retains uniformity.

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 that law, beginning in the second year a property receives a homestead exemption; any increases in the assessed value of that property are "capped." The value for tax purposes (assessed value) of a qualified residence homestead will be the LESSER of:

- the market value; or
- 110 Percent of the previous year's value (HB 438, effective January 1, 2008), PLUS the value of any improvements added since the last reappraisal.

Appraised values of capped properties must be recomputed annually. If a capped property sells, the cap automatically expires as of January 1st of the year following sale of the property and the property is appraised at its market value. An analogous provision applies to new homes. While a developer owns them, unoccupied residences may be partially complete and appraised as part of an inventory. This valuation is estimated using the district's land value and the percentage of completion for the improvement contribution that usually is similar to the developer's construction costs as a basis of completion on the valuation date. However, in the year following changes in completion, occupancy, or sale, they are appraised at market value.

It should be noted that an exception to the appraisal of residence homesteads at market value appears in the Property Tax Code Section 23.01(d) and is observed by OCAD in appraising residence homesteads: "The market value of a residence homestead shall be determined solely on the basis of the property's value as a residence homestead regardless of whether the residential use of the property by the owner is considered to be the highest and best use of the property."

Commercial Property

There are approximately 1000 commercial improved parcels and 300 vacant commercial land parcels in Ochiltree County. Any of the three approaches to value, Cost Approach, Market Approach, and Income Approach may be used at OCAD for commercial properties. Which of these methods is selected, depends upon the type of commercial property and whether sales data are readily available. (Commercial vacant land is discussed in another section of this document.) Income producing property is typically appraised using the income approach.

In appraising commercial property at OCAD certified appraisers appraise the fee simple interest of properties according to statute and court decisions. However, the effects 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.

Multi-Family Residential & Hotel/Motels

Because of the fact that most multi-family residential properties and motels/hotels are primarily used to generate income, and the net income that a property produces is an indication of its value, most of these properties will be valued using income method approaches in the OCAD. There are instances when these properties are best valued using the sales comparison approach, and in these cases OCAD will use sales to arrive at market value. If adequate sales or income information is not available, the cost approach to value will be used as an indication of value.

Area Analysis

A market analysis is extremely important in building a model for commercial property because the commercial property market tends to be dynamic. Market analysis relates directly to examining 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), expense ratio trends, and capitalization rate studies are analyzed to determine market ranges in price, operating costs and investment return expectations.

Looking at the next two years in terms of value for commercial property in this district mandates a close look at regional economic factors that have changed drastically since the down-turn in the oil and gas industry. Commercial property in the district has been directly impacted by the economy and other regional factors such as employment and income patterns. These will be taken into consideration in selecting the appropriate model to use in appraising commercial property in the next biennial period.

Valuation analysis or model price calibration for commercial property involves adjusting the mass appraisal formula, tables and schedules to reflect current local market conditions. The basic structure of the commercial appraisal model at OCAD can continue to be valid over an extended period of time by simply changing trending factors to reflect the current market. However, at some point, if the adjustment process becomes too involved, the model calibration can mandate new or revised model structure.

Industrial and Utility Property (Including Industrial Personal Property)

OCAD has contracted with Thomas Y Pickett to appraise all industrial and utility property in the district. They rely predominantly on the cost approach to value in the appraisal of this type of property as described fully in their reappraisal plan appended to this document.

Business Personal Property

There are four different personal property types appraised by appraisers in the district: Business Personal Property accounts; leased assets; vehicles and aircraft; and multi-location assets. There are approximately 1900 personal property accounts on the OCAD's appraisal roll. The reappraisal of personal property accounts is conducted annually to comply with Section 22 of the Texas Property Tax Code.

The personal property accounts are classified by the State Use Codes to describe the business type. As soon as possible after January 1st of each year of this report, business personal property renditions with definitions for the various fields to be completed by the business owners for each account will be mailed to the business owners of record. Included in the mailing is a Guide to Personal Property Rendition that explains the requirements of mandatory rendition in Senate Bill 340 and Section 22.01 of the Texas Property Tax Code.

Generally, because of the readily available information, the cost approach is used to appraise market value for business personal property, though other methods may be used as well. Property owners report historical cost of their property; the appraiser will then use this information to calculate replacement cost new less depreciation (RCNLD) using depreciation schedules that are systematically and consistently used for all business personal property. National valuation guides such as Marshall and Swift and sales information may also be used in certain situations. Cost schedules are developed generally using a cost per square method, but may use other units where indicated by industry norms or other circumstances.

In the event that a property owner fails to comply with Section 22.01 of the Texas Property Tax Code, and does not render the business personal property for the business, the appraiser will compare the non-rendered account with comparable rendered property for an accurate appraised value to maintain the correct level of appraisal and of uniformity among the business personal property accounts. The appraiser will research the properties with current filed renditions or authoritative price guides in order to arrive at a value for the property. All non-rendered personal property accounts will be reappraised with a current appraised value prior to the printing and mailing of the business personal property rendition forms. The appraiser may place notes on each account that is reappraised that explain the changes in appraised value. New business personal property accounts follow the same procedure for the valuation process.

The district staff place account flags to identify each property that has not rendered timely so that the business personal property owner receives the 10 percent penalty for not filing timely as mandated by Section 22.28 of the Texas Property Tax Code. The appraiser will mark each account for which the property owner files a written request for the mandatory automatic extension filing deadline date of May 15th, or an extension filing deadline date of May 30th when the owner provides good cause to the chief appraiser. The chief appraiser has the discretion to approve or deny the May 30th extension. Both extension deadlines must be filed in writing to the district prior to the rendition-filing deadline of April 15 as provided in the Texas Property Tax Code Sec 22.23. Since OCAD does not have property exempted under Section 11.251, the earlier rendition-filing deadline of April 1 does not apply.

Mobile Homes

Mobile homes are typically appraised using the cost approach to value. This will be accomplished by starting with the sales price and depreciating the home over its useful life. Mobile homes will be graded depending on condition, and a built-in software schedule will apply a price per square foot to arrive at total value; depreciation will be deducted from this figure.

Oil & Gas Property

OCAD has contracted with Thomas Y Pickett for the appraisal of mineral properties and their reappraisal plan describing the approach to value used for minerals is described in the appended Thomas Y Pickett reappraisal plan.

Review and Appraisal Results (Sec. 25.18(b)(6-7))

Residential Property

1. Statistical Analysis: As a final check for level and uniformity of value, statistical tests will be performed on estimated values to make sure that they are consistent with the market. Sales ratio studies may once again be utilized to derive statistical measures of central tendency and these are compared to the neighborhoods in the reappraisal areas as well as any other areas that were adjusted during the current period.
2. Field Review: Appraisers may use fieldwork to make sure that the appraisal accurately describes the value of the property and if it does not, they will make any necessary adjustments. They may review items such as the quality of construction, condition, and physical, functional and economic obsolescence and verify that what is reflected in the mass appraisal of that property truly reflects market value. In this way, computer-assisted values are tested against an appraiser's own appraisal judgment.
3. Office Review: The appraiser may randomly review information that has been entered into the software system for consistency and accuracy. If there are values that were changed due to a protest hearing, these are reviewed to determine if the value remains appropriate for the current year. Once the appraiser is satisfied with the level and uniformity of value for each neighborhood within his area of responsibility, the estimates of value will be used to produce current year Notices of Appraised Value.

Land (Vacant Lots—Commercial and Residential and Rural Land)

Statistical analysis of final values is an essential component of quality control for land. A comparison of the final value against a standard provides a good measurement of appraisal performance. Statistical comparisons of many different standards will be used during the time covered by this report including sales of similar properties, the previous year's appraised value, and sales ratio analysis.

Review of agricultural 1-d-1 values will be made to ensure that correct information has been entered into the software system. Random accounts may be pulled to determine that level and uniformity of value has been achieved.

Field review of proposed values may be necessary especially in areas of the district experiencing change and new activity. Again, field review allows an appraiser to test computer assisted values against his/her own appraisal judgment and is an important tool in reviewing appraisal results.

Commercial Property

Commercial property values will be reviewed periodically during the appraisal process. In reviewing appraisal results of commercial property, statistical analysis as described above may be used if enough information exists to arrive at accurate statistical figures. In a small commercial area like that in this district, field review and observation, information from taxpayers, and office review of random parcels usually provides the best measure of appraisal level and uniformity.

For those properties where the income approach to value was most appropriate, potential gross rent estimates, occupancy levels, secondary income, allowable expenses (inclusive of replacement reserves), net operating income and capitalization rate and multipliers are continuously reviewed. Income model estimates and conclusions are compared to actual information obtained on individual commercial and industrial income properties, as well as with information from published sources and area property managers and owners.

Industrial and Utility Property (Including Pipelines)

Appraisal review of industrial and utility property will be completed by Thomas Y Pickett with whom OCAD has a contract to appraise this type of property. Appraisers at OCAD will also randomly check accounts appraised by the

firm to gain a level of assurance that the appraisal is correct and complete. Large accounts may also be checked in this manner.

Business Personal Property (non-industrial)

Business Personal Property review will consist primarily of making sure that proposed values agree with industry standards for the region and that they are complete. Values will be checked for accuracy when rendered, then again when input is made to the software system. Appraisal district staff will make sure that business personal property values for similar types of business are equitable. Random accounts may be checked again before Notices of Appraised Value are sent out. Review will also be accomplished through examination of information received from taxpayers and agents who may provide new information.

All accounts will be checked for rendition information, and if no rendition was sent in, they will be marked accordingly in the software system and will then be charged the no-rendition fee.

Mobile Homes

Review of mobile home appraisals will be on-going throughout the appraisal period. Appraisers may randomly re-inspect mobile home areas or taxpayers may bring new information to the district office that necessitates verification and update. The appraiser may review random mobile home values as listed in the software system for correctness.

Oil & Gas Property

Appraisal review of Oil & Gas property will be completed by Thomas Y Pickett who is engaged to appraise mineral property for OCAD. Their methods of review are noted in their reappraisal plan which is appended to this document. In addition to their review of values, staff at OCAD may randomly check oil and gas parcels using information from the Texas Rail Road Commission to check for completeness; to ascertain that no new producing wells have been omitted. OCAD staff may also review accounts for duplications.

Software Audit

In addition to the reviews delineated above, OCAD's appraisal data software providers will run a series of audits designed to spot incorrect accounts, duplications, and the use of incorrect exemptions, etc.

Limiting Conditions

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

1. The appraisals will be prepared exclusively for ad valorem tax purposes.
2. The property characteristic data upon which the appraisals will be based will be assumed to be correct. Exterior inspections of the property appraised will be performed as staff resources and time will be allowed. Some interior inspections of property appraised will be performed at the request of the property owner and may be required by the district for clarification purposes and to correct property descriptions.
3. Validation of sales transactions will be attempted through questionnaires to buyer and seller, telephone surveys and field review. In the absence of such confirmation, residential sales data obtained from vendors will be considered reliable.

Calendar

AUGUST 2022

- Start field work in reappraisal area #1
- Start discovery process for all types of properties.
- Start reviewing tasks marked in the system for new appraisal year.
- Collect, verify and file assumed name changes of BPP discovery.
- Collect, verify and process sales and income/expense information.
- Calculate NNR and VATR – must be publicized by August 7.
- Mail Postcards by August 7
- Submit EARS to PTAD – P&A.
- Submit EPTS to PTAD – P&A.
- Oil & Gas Report to State – P&A.
- Staff Continuing Education as Training as needed.
- Review and respond to any request for Sept. 1 inventory appraisal (deadline August 1 to apply).
- Review public relations brochures for needed updates.
- Work quality control on GIS map sometime this quarter.

SEPTEMBER 2022

- Review building permits from the cities which arrive this month.
- Set date for Ag Board Meeting which will meet by the end of November.
- Continue field work relating to reappraisal and inspection of properties identified.
- Continue discovery of all types of property.
- Collect, verify and file assumed name changes for BPP discovery.
- Review and update any ownership changes preparatory to sending statements out.
- Review agent listings for correctness preparatory to sending statements out.
- Determine value of inventories from property owner's written applications for Sept. 1 valuation.
- Chief appraiser evaluation sometime in this quarter.
- Clean-up budget accounts for year-end.
- Staff Education as needed.
- Make sure CAD is in receipt of first quarter fiscal year estimated payment from taxing units by Sept. 30. Apply penalty if it is not.
- All taxing entities should have adopted rates by the later of Sept. 30 or 60 days after certification.

OCTOBER 2022

- Mail tax statements by Oct. 1 or as soon thereafter as practicable (P&A).
- New Fiscal Year begins Oct. 1.
- Send 25.25(b) listing to ARB and BOD chairpersons by the 10th of October.
- Continue field work related to reappraisal—concentrate on inspection of real property within reappraisal area 1.
- Begin collection of taxes.
- Continue to collect, verify and process sales information and income and expense information.
- Collect, verify and file assumed name changes for BPP discovery.
- Continue to input ownership/address changes.

- Start to work through tasks marked in computer for the 2023 tax year.
- Work clean cut-off accounting for fiscal year end preparatory to financial audit.
- Financial audit possibly by month end.
- Staff education as needed.
- Continue verifying sales information and inputting to computer in preparation for use in ratio study and statistical analysis.
- Start preparatory work for schedules changes for reappraisal area as deemed necessary by Chief Appraiser.
- Prepare annual report and post to web site.
- Prepare mass appraisal report and post to web site.
- BOD meeting sometime this quarter.

NOVEMBER 2022

- Continue field work in reappraisal area.
- Continue discovery of all types of property.
- Continue to collect, verify and process sales information and income and expense information.
- Collect, verify and process sales information and income and expense information.
- Collect, verify and file assumed name changes for BPP discovery.
- Continue to input ownership/address changes.
- Complete calculations for the 1-d-1 agricultural values for 2023.
- Make adjustments in the agricultural schedules when calculations are completed.
- Staff education as needed.
- Work quality control on GIS map sometime this quarter.
- Continue heavy collections and customer service period.
- Review and update appraisal manuals.
- Review and update Disaster Plan.

DECEMBER 2022

- Organize materials (books) in preparation for mobile home field work next month.
- Continue field work in reappraisal area.
- Review and reappraisal of rural land and subdivisions (especially in reappraisal area).
- Collect, verify and process sales and income/expense information
- Collect, verify and file assumed name changes for BPP discovery.
- Begin data entry for inspected/new properties including drawing improvements in software system and sending updates to GIS map firm.
- Staff education as needed.
- Finish gathering information for MAPS review.
- Work document retention policy with any updates.
- Work heavy collections/customer service.
- First fiscal quarter payments due from entities by Dec. 31.
- Chief appraiser may conduct a mail survey to verify homestead exemption eligibility (Sec. 11.47).
- Chief appraiser must notify Comptroller's office of eligibility to serve by Jan. 1.

JANUARY 2023

- Mail declarations to auto and heavy equipment dealers.

- Mail applications for productivity valuation (if needed) and exemptions requiring annual applications.
- Mail renditions to business personal property owners. Rendition period is up through April 15.
- Send 25.25(b) listing to ARB and BOD chairpersons by the 10th of January.
- Continue field work in reappraisal area.
- Start mobile home field work and input.
- Continue discovery of new properties.
- Collect, verify and process sales and income/expense information.
- Collect, verify and file assumed name changes for BPP discovery.
- Register and pay for ARB training.
- Staff education as needed.
- Continue data entry on inspected properties
- Start gathering sales information and preparing to work sales ratios.
- Update cost schedules depending on the outcome of the sales ratios—this month and into next month.
- Start working on small tracts new schedule for area #1
- Taxes due without penalty by Jan. 31.
- Send curtesy reminders to taxpayers with unpaid 2022 taxes.
- Publish required property tax information for taxpayers in local newspaper by Jan. 31.
- BOD meeting sometime this quarter.
- Give public notice of the capitalization rate to be used to appraise property with low- and moderate-income house exemption according to Sec. 11.1825. Put it on the web-site.
- MAPS review this month or next.

FEBRUARY 2023

- Continue field work in reappraisal area.
- Continue mobile home field work and input.
- Continue discovery of new properties.
- Collect, verify and process sales and income/expense information.
- Collect, verify and file assumed name changes for BPP discovery.
- Begin review of business personal property renditions as received.
- Begin inspections of productivity valuation applications to verify compliance.
- Continue work with ratio studies and statistical analysis.
- Finalize any schedule changes for 2023 including the small tracts rework in area #1.
- Send any changes in schedules to P&A for update to the system.
- Send PTAD sales submission to Comptroller.
- Staff education as needed.
- Work quality control on GIS map sometime this quarter.
- Dealer's inventory declarations must be filed by February 1.

MARCH 2023

- Continue field work in the reappraisal area.
- Start wrapping up mobile home field work and input.
- Continue discovery of new properties.
- Continue data entry on inspected properties.
- Collect, verify and process sales and income/expense information.

- Collect, verify and file assumed name changes for BPP discovery.
- Continue review of business personal property rendition and input new values in software system.
- Inspect new BPP accounts that exceed \$100,000 in value.
- Continue review of business personal property renditions and input new values in the software system.
- Wind up ratio and statistical studies.
- Work some quality control on parcels where there have been schedule changes.
- Mail proposed 2023-2024 budget to taxing entities and board members by March 15th.
- Schedule budget hearing.
- Second quarter payments due from entities by the 31st.
- Staff education as needed.

APRIL 2023

- Send 25.25(b) listing to ARB and BOD chairpersons by the 10th of April.
- Inform tax entities regarding the form in which roll will be delivered by April 1.
- Conclude field work relating to reappraisal.
- Conclude discovery of all types of property.
- Wrap-up collection and filing of assumed name changes for BPP discovery for year.
- Deadline for Ag apps is April 30—after that date, penalty fee must be charged.
- Complete data entry for any inspected properties.
- Review renditions where extensions were filed—due April 1 unless apply for extension.
- Work through exemptions for vehicles used for personal and income-producing activities and enter in software system—last day to apply for exemption is April 15.
- Consult with contracted appraisers on their reappraisal efforts.
- BOD meeting sometime this quarter.
- Chief appraiser must certify estimate of taxable value to entities by April 30.

MAY 2023

- Our goal is to mail all Notices of Appraised Value near the first of May.
- Publish Notice of Protest procedures if not included in notice placed in the newspaper in January.
- Begin OCAD informal hearings.
- Deadline for protests is May 15 or 30 days after notices were mailed.
- By May 15 or as soon as practicable, Chief appraiser submits appraisal records to board to review along with affidavit (Code Section 22.22)
- Make sure initial dates for ARB hearings are still within the time parameters.
- Make updates to the website (P&A)
- Start paperwork processing of protests.
- Prepare materials (evidence) to be used for ARB hearings.
- Make clerical corrections for returned addresses and other minor errors in appraisal roll.
- Notify delinquent taxpayers of the July 1 additional penalty at least 30 days before July 1. (Not more than 60 days.)
- Work quality control on GIS map sometime this quarter.

JUNE 2023

- Collect, verify and process sales and income/expense information.
- Collect, verify and file assumed name changes for BPP discovery.
- Continue informal hearings with property owners and agents.
- Correct records with any information resulting from responses to the Notices of Appraised Value.
- Conduct safety meeting with staff.
- Adopt 2023-2024 budget by the 15th of this month.
- Third fiscal quarterly payments due from entities by the 30th.


JULY 2023


- Send 25.25(b) listing to ARB and BOD chairpersons by the 10th of April.
- Collect, verify and process sales and income/expense information.
- Collect, verify and file assumed name changes for BPP discovery.
- Conclude informal hearings with property owners and agents.
- Appraisal Review Board hearings begin and end.
- Appraisal Review Board approves clerical changes.
- Chief appraiser certifies roll by the 25th.
- Start review of Sept. 1 inventory appraisal applications—they are due by July 1.
- Penalty added to accounts that are delinquent July 1.
- BOD meeting this quarter.

Calendar for 2024 appraisal cycle will be developed in detail in 2023; however, the basic calendar items repeat from one cycle to another.

Certification Statement

"I, Donna Lee Stewart, Interim Chief Appraiser for the Ochiltree 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."

 9-1-2022
 Donna Lee Stewart, RPA, CCA Date
 Chief Appraiser

Approved by  
 Chairman Date Vice-Chairman Date

Appendix A

Addition/Subdivision Listing by Reappraisal Area

ALLEN	Area #1
ALLRED	Area #1
ANDERSON	Area #1
B J HUGHES	Area #1
BEST WESTERN	Area #1
BEST WESTERN #2	Area #1
BOOKER W IND - S HWY 15	Area #1
CALDWELL	Area #1
CATALINA	Area #1
CENICEROS	Area #1
CENICEROS 3	Area #1
CNTRY CLUB	Area #1
CRANFILL	Area #1
DIEHL	Area #1
FAIRWAY OAKS	Area #1
FAIRWAY PK	Area #1
FARIES	Area #1
FIRST E OF MAIN	Area #1
FIRST NATIONAL	Area #1
FULTZ	Area #1
GOLDEN SPR	Area #1
GRACO	Area #1
HOLDEMAN	Area #1
HUNTOON S OF HWY 15	Area #1
IND 1	Area #1
IND 2	Area #1
IND 3	Area #1
IND 4	Area #1
IND 5	Area #1
IND 6	Area #1
IND 8	Area #1
MALLETT	Area #1
MC GIBBON	Area #1
MEDINA	Area #1
MEWBOURNE	Area #1
MURPHY	Area #1
NABORS WELL SVS	Area #1
NEWTON	Area #1
NORRIS IND	Area #1
NORTH	Area #1
ORIVISTA	Area #1
OT EAST OF MAIN	Area #1

OUTLOT 19	Area #1
OUTLOT 20	Area #1
OUTLOT 21	Area #1
OUTLOT 28	Area #1
OUTLOT 29	Area #1
OUTLOT 33	Area #1
OUTLOT 36	Area #1
OUTLOT 39	Area #1
OUTLOT 41	Area #1
OUTLOT 42	Area #1
OUTLOT 43	Area #1
OUTLOT 44	Area #1
OUTLOT 45	Area #1
OUTLOT 46	Area #1
OUTLOT 47	Area #1
OUTLOT 49	Area #1
PATTON	Area #1
PCDC 5	Area #1
PER HOSPITALITY	Area #1
PERR FEEDERS	Area #1
PERR CLUB	Area #1
PERRYTON SQUARE	Area #1
RAWLINS	Area #1
SAN HOSP	Area #1
SC-HCREST	Area #1
SHAFFER	Area #1
SOUTH PARK	Area #1
SUNNY SIDE	Area #1
SWNG-CTTR	Area #1
THE RIGHT PLACE	Area #1
TUCKER	Area #1
TWICHEL SD	Area #1
WALLACE	Area #1
WINTERS SD	Area #1
BARLOW	Area #2
BAUMANN	Area #2
BENTREE #1	Area #2
BENTREE #2	Area #2
BENTREE #3	Area #2
BENTREE #4	Area #2
BENTREE #5	Area #2
BENTREE #6	Area #2
CENICEROS 2	Area #2
CITY OF PERRYTON TRA	Area #2
COOK	Area #2
ESTACADO	Area #2
EZZELL	Area #2

FARNSWORTH S OF HWY 15	Area #2
FIRST W OF MAIN	Area #2
FIRST ASSEM	Area #2
FIRST BAPT	Area #2
FORBES	Area #2
FPC	Area #2
FULL GOSPEL	Area #2
FULL GOSPEL 2	Area #2
FULTON	Area #2
GLENDALE	Area #2
GONZALEZ	Area #2
GOOD	Area #2
HANSFORD IMPLEMENT C	Area #2
HIGHSCHOOL	Area #2
HOOVER 1	Area #2
IND SOUTH	Area #2
J A WRIGHT	Area #2
J L BRYAN	Area #2
J L BRYAN #2	Area #2
KENT	Area #2
KLAPP	Area #2
LAMASTER 1	Area #2
LAMASTER 2	Area #2
LAMASTER 3	Area #2
LAMASTER 4	Area #2
MACIAS	Area #2
MC GREGOR	Area #2
MORMON	Area #2
OT WEST OF MAIN	Area #2
OUTLOT 11	Area #2
OUTLOT 12	Area #2
OUTLOT 13	Area #2
OUTLOT 18	Area #2
OUTLOT 22	Area #2
OUTLOT 4	Area #2
OUTLOT 5 & 6	Area #2
PANHANDLE HOT OIL	Area #2
PCDC 3	Area #2
PCDC 6	Area #2
PEAR BROWN	Area #2
PEAR MCCOY	Area #2
PEARSON	Area #2
PER VIEW 1	Area #2
PER VIEW 2	Area #2
PUGH	Area #2
RIDGELAWN	Area #2
ROOSEVELT	Area #2

S WOOD 1	Area #2
S WOOD 2	Area #2
SAGE RIDGE	Area #2
SAMMONS	Area #2
SANTA ROSA	Area #2
SIEWERT	Area #2
STARK 1	Area #2
STARK 2	Area #2
STARK COMM	Area #2
STARK PK 1	Area #2
STARK PK 2	Area #2
STARK PK 3	Area #2
STK ANX 1	Area #2
STK ANX 2	Area #2
STK ANX 3	Area #2
STK PKSD 1	Area #2
STK PKSD 2	Area #2
STK TER 1	Area #2
STK TER 2	Area #2
STK TER 3	Area #2
STK TER 4	Area #2
STK TER 5	Area #2
STK TER 6	Area #2
STK TER 7	Area #2
STK TER 8	Area #2
SUN SOUTH	Area #2
SW SCHOOL	Area #2
TARANGO	Area #2
TEVIS HGHT	Area #2
TEVIS LAWN	Area #2
W HEART 1	Area #2
W HEART 2	Area #2
W HEART 3	Area #2
W HEART 4	Area #2
W HEART 5	Area #2
W HEART 6	Area #2
W Heart 7	Area #2
W WOOD 1	Area #2
W WOOD 2	Area #2
W WOOD 3	Area #2
W WOOD 4	Area #2
W WOOD 5	Area #2
W WOOD 6	Area #2
WAGNER	Area #2
WAKA TOWN S of HWY 15	Area #2
WATERHOLE	Area #2
WESTLAWN	Area #2

WHEART 4EX	Area #2
WHIPPO PARK	Area #2
WHIRL WEST	Area #2
WHRT COM 1	Area #2
WHT HOUSE	Area #2
YMCA	Area #2
BELMONT	Area #3
BENTLEY	Area #3
BIRD DUVAL	Area #3
BLAIR IN OUTLOT 27	Area #3
BOOKER W IND - N HWY 15	Area #3
BLAIR	Area #3
BLODGETT	Area #3
BOZEMAN	Area #3
BRYAN	Area #3
CITY IND 1	Area #3
CITY IND 2	Area #3
CITY IND 3	Area #3
CITY IND 4	Area #3
CITY IND 5	Area #3
ELLIS IND	Area #3
ESLIN	Area #3
FARNSWORTH N OF HWY 15	Area #3
H&W SD	Area #3
HARGUES	Area #3
HUNTOON N OF HWY 15	Area #3
IND 7	Area #3
JERRY L FARNEY	Area #3
JOHNSON SD	Area #3
KEY HGHTS	Area #3
LEATHERMAN	Area #3
LEMON IND	Area #3
LILLY	Area #3
MC LAIN	Area #3
MUNGER	Area #3
NORTH PARK	Area #3
NW FLATS	Area #3
OUTLOT 27	Area #3
OUTLOT 3	Area #3
PARKER	Area #3
PCDC 4	Area #3
PER IND PK	Area #3
PLAINVIEW CROSSING	Area #3
POWERS	Area #3
SAMCO	Area #3
SCHOOL	Area #3
SILVERDALE	Area #3

TODD SD
VILLAGRAN
W PLACE
WAKA TOWN N OF HWY 15
WARREN

Area #3
Area #3
Area #3
Area #3
Area #3

Appendix: B

Thomas Y Pickett & Company, Inc. 2023-2024 Reappraisal Plan

Ochiltree County Appraisal District
Oil and Gas Reserves
2023-2024 Appraisal Procedures and Reappraisal Plan

August 31, 2022

by

Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc.

APPRAISAL PROCEDURES & REAPPRAISAL PLAN

OIL AND GAS RESERVES

Executive Summary

- Thomas Y. Pickett & Co., Inc. ("Thomas Y. Pickett" or "Pickett") annually reappraises all producing mineral leases within the CAD's boundaries using a Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") methodology;
- Thomas Y. Pickett uses the Comptroller's Manual for Discounting Oil and Gas Income pursuant to Tax Code Section 23.175;
- Thomas Y. Pickett determines oil and gas prices in accordance with Tax Code Section 23.175;
- Thomas Y. Pickett's written procedures for identifying new properties are included herein.

Overview

Oil and gas reserves consists of interests in subsurface mineral rights. Thomas Y. Pickett & Co. is contracted to reappraise this type of property annually for the appraisal district. The completed appraisals are all retrospective in nature. The purpose of the appraisals is to estimate market value as of January 1 in accordance with the definition of market value established in the Texas Property Tax Code (Sec. 1.04). "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.

The appraisal results will be used as the tax base upon which a property tax will be levied. Each mineral interest is listed on the appraisal roll separately from other interests in the mineral in place in conformance with the Texas Property Tax Code Sec. 25.12. A listing of the oil and gas properties appraised by Pickett for the appraisal district shall be made available at the appraisal

district office. Subsurface mineral rights are not susceptible to physical inspection. This condition creates the need to invoke the Departure Provision as required by the Standards Rule 6-7 (f) comment of the Uniform Standards of Professional Practice. However, the inability to physically examine the property does not affect the appraisal process or the quality of the results. The appraisal district is aware of this limiting condition and agrees that it is appropriate.

Documents relevant to an understanding of these appraisals include the confidential rendition, if any, filed with the appraisal district by the owner or agent of the property; the Texas Comptroller's Manual for Discounting Oil and Gas Income; other reports described in the Texas Property Tax Code; and other confidential data supplied by the owner or agent; the General Appraisal Manual adopted by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; Property Assessment Valuation published by the International Association of Assessing Officers and adopted by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and the Texas Property Tax Code.

Pickett's oil and gas appraisal staff includes licensed engineers as well as experienced appraisers who are knowledgeable in all three approaches to value. Oil and gas appraisal staff stays abreast of current trends affecting oil and gas properties through review of published materials, attendance at conferences, course work and continuing education. All oil and gas appraisers are registered with the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, (formerly, the Texas Board of Tax Professional Examiners).

Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

All appraisals are subject to the following assumptions and limiting conditions:

- 1. Title to the property is assumed to be good and marketable and the legal description correct.**
- 2. No responsibility for legal matters is assumed. All existing liens, mortgages or other encumbrances have been disregarded and the property is appraised as though free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management.**
- 3. The appraisers developing these appraisals are not required to give testimony or attendance in court by reason of the appraisals, unless directed by, employed by, and provided legal counsel by the Appraisal District.**
- 4. The appraisers do not inspect every property every year.**
- 5. All sketches on the appraisal documents are intended to be visual aids and should not be construed as surveys or engineering reports unless otherwise specified.**

6. All information in the appraisal documents have been obtained by members of Thomas Y. Pickett's staff or by other reliable sources.
7. The appraisals were prepared exclusively for ad valorem tax purposes.

Property Discover and Data Collection Process

Mineral properties are identified and appraised based on their Railroad Commission Identification Number (RRCID). Upon completion of a new well, a Completion Report must be submitted to the Railroad Commission (RRC). The RRC then issues a RRCID. Production from that property is reported by RRCID. Periodically, wells are completed and start producing prior to being issued a RRCID. The production from these wells still must be reported to the RRC and are usually reported by Drilling Permit Number (DP). Since mineral properties are appraised using a Discounted Cash Flow analysis, production data is required to do the analysis. The RRC is the primary source of that data.

Procedure:

1. At the beginning of the year, the RRC database is searched for new wells that started producing prior to January 1 of the appraisal year. These wells are identified by RRCID or Drilling Permit (DP) number and added to the mineral appraisal database for the county. A well is considered to have value as of January 1 if it has reported production prior to that date, has filed a completion report showing completion prior to that date, or was perforated into a producing formation which showed the presence of oil or gas prior to January 1.
2. Completion reports and plats are retrieved from the RRC to identify the location of the producing wells. These locations are cross-referenced with jurisdictional maps to establish situs.
3. Division of Interest (DOI) statements are requested from the operator of the well to establish working and royalty interests.
4. Additional reviews of the RRC database are done periodically during the year to identify any wells that may have been added to the RRC database after the first of the year, but

were completed prior to January 1 of the appraisal year. New producing wells identified after the appraisal period are supplemented, going back up to five years.

Other appraisal data on the subject properties are collected from required regulatory reports from the Texas Railroad Commission and the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and by the property owner. Submitted data may be on a rendition form or in other modes that require confidentiality. Subject property data are verified through previously existing records and through published reports. Additional data are obtained and verified through published sources, regulatory reports and through analysis of comparable properties, if any. Due to the unique nature of many oil and gas properties there is no standard data collection form or manual.

Valuation Approach and Analysis

The three generally accepted approaches used in determining the Market Value of assets are the cost, income, and market approaches. The following is a brief description of the three general approaches to value.

Cost Approach

The cost approach considers the replacement cost of an asset as an indicator of value. The cost approach is based on the assumption that a prudent investor would pay no more for an asset than the amount for which he could replace or recreate the asset. The cost approach is sometimes performed by estimating the replacement cost of an asset functionally similar to the subject. Often, historical cost data can be used to indicate the current cost of reproduction or replacement. Adjustments are made for physical deterioration and the functional and economic obsolescence of the appraised asset.

Income Approach

The income approach measures the present worth of anticipated future net cash flows generated by the subject assets. The net cash flows are forecast for an appropriate period, or capitalized in the case of a single period model, and then discounted to present value using an appropriate discount rate.

Market Approach

The market approach is performed by observing the price at assets comparable to the subject asset are bought and sold. Adjustments are made to the data to account for capacity differences and other relevant differences between the subject asset and the comparable assets.

Depending on the facts and circumstances of a particular appraisal, applying the three approaches independently of one another can yield conclusions that are substantially different.

As the appraisal is performed, the strengths of the individual approaches are considered and the influence of each approach in the appraisal process is weighed according to its likely accuracy.

All oil and gas interest values are arrived at through an appraisal of the whole property. Each fractional interest is then assigned a value on the basis of its relative share of expenses, income and the value of the operating equipment. Multiple producing zones in the same well may be treated as separate properties.

Oil and gas properties are principally appraised through the income approach to value. Specifically, the discounted cash flow (DCF) technique is used almost exclusively. The almost exclusive reliance on income approach methods, adjusted for risk and market conditions, is typical of the oil and gas industry in dealings between buyers and sellers as well as in single-property appraisals. A mineral property's intrinsic value is derived from its ability to generate income by producing oil and/or gas reserves.

Income approach calibration involves the selection of the cost of capital or discount rate appropriate to the type of property being appraised as well as adjusting the projected revenue stream to reflect the individual characteristics of the subject property. The DCF model is also calibrated through the use of lease operating expenses that reflect the individual characteristics of the subject property.

A jurisdictional exception to the DCF model, as this process is described in the Statement on Appraisal Standards No. 2 of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, must be taken. Section 23.175 (a) of the Texas Property Tax Code specifies that the price of oil and gas used for the first year of the DCF analysis must be the monthly average price of the oil and gas received from the interest for the preceding year multiplied by a price adjustment factor as promulgated by the Texas Property Tax Code. Furthermore, the prices used for succeeding years are based upon escalation factors also stipulated by the Texas Property Tax Code.

Highest and best use analysis of the oil and gas reserves is based on the likelihood of the continued use of the reserves in their current use. An appraiser's identification of a property's highest and best use is always a statement of opinion, never a statement of fact.

Review and Testing

Review of appraisals is performed through a comparison of income indicators and compliance with Section 23.175 of the Texas Property Tax Code. A review of property values with respect to year-to-year changes and with respect to industry-accepted income indicators is conducted

annually. The periodic reassignment of properties among appraisers or the review of appraisals by an experienced appraiser also contributes to the review process.

Appraisal-to-sales ratios are the preferred method for measuring performance, however sales are very infrequent and often the sales conditions are not made public for the sales that do occur. Furthermore, market transactions normally occur for multiple sites and include real and personal property, tangible and intangible, making analysis difficult and subjective. Performance is also measured through comparison with valid single-property appraisals submitted for staff review. Finally, Pickett's mineral appraisal methods and procedures are subject to review by the Property Tax Assistance Division of the Texas Comptroller's office. The Comptroller's review, as well as comparisons with single-property appraisals, indicates the validity of the models and the calibration techniques employed.

Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc.
 Reappraisal Timeline 2023

Event	2022			2023												2024						
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
New Mineral Lease Discovery																						
Schedule ARB Date, Establish Deadlines for 25.19 Data																						
Mineral Property Appraisals																						
Mineral Appraisals Released to TYP Website																						
Informal Meetings with Owners and Agents																						
Estimates of Certified Value to CAD																						
Delivery of 29.19 Notices																						
Appraisal Review Board Hearings																						
Certified Values to CAD/Data to Software Vendor																						
Address 25.25 Correction Protests/Supplements as Necessary																						
Submit Data for Property Value Study																						
Review Category G Ratios/Informal Hearing if Necessary																						
File Formal PVS Protests as Necessary																						
CAD and Joint TYP/CAD Tasks																						
TYP Mineral Department Tasks																						
Milestones and Deadlines																						

Ochiltree County Appraisal District
Industrial Property
2023-2024 Appraisal Procedures and Reappraisal
Plan

August 31, 2022

by

Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc.

SUMMARY REVALUATION PROGRAM REPORT

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Overview

Industrial property consists of processing facilities and related personal property. Thomas Y. Pickett & Co., Inc. ("Thomas Y. Pickett" or "Pickett") is contracted to reappraise this type of property annually for the appraisal district. The completed appraisals are all retrospective in nature. The purpose of the appraisals is to estimate market value as of January 1 in accordance with the definition of market value established in the Texas Property Tax Code (Sec. 1.04). "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.

The effective date of the appraisals is January 1 of the year for which this report is submitted unless the property owner or agent has applied for and been granted September 1 inventory valuation as allowed by Section 23.12(f) of the Texas Property Tax Code.

The appraisal results will be used as the tax base upon which a property tax will be levied. The properties are appraised in fee simple in conformance with the Texas Property Tax Code Sec. 25.06. This is a jurisdictional exception to the Standards Rule 6-5 (c) Comment of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. A listing of the industrial properties appraised by Pickett for the appraisal district is available at the appraisal district office. Industrial properties are re-appraised annually. Properties are inspected annually where necessary and at least bi-annually.

Documents relevant to an understanding of these appraisals include the confidential rendition, if any, filed with the appraisal district by the owner or agent of the property; other reports described in the Texas Property Tax Code; asset lists and other confidential data supplied by the owner or agent; the General Appraisal Manual adopted by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; Property Assessment Valuation published by the International Association of Assessing Officers and adopted by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; and Engineering Valuation and Depreciation by Marston, Winfrey and Hempstead; and the Texas Property Tax Code.

Pickett's industrial appraisal staff includes licensed engineers as well as experienced appraisers who are knowledgeable in all three approaches to value. Industrial appraisal staff stays abreast of current trends affecting industrial properties through review of published materials, attendance at conferences, course work and continuing education. All industrial appraisers are registered with the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, (formerly, the Texas Board of Tax Professional Examiners).

Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

All appraisals are subject to the following assumptions and limiting conditions:

1. Title to the property is assumed to be good and marketable and the legal description correct.
2. No responsibility for legal matters is assumed. All existing liens, mortgages or other encumbrances have been disregarded and the property is appraised as though free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management.
3. The appraisers developing these appraisals are not required to give testimony or attendance in court by reason of the appraisals, unless directed by, employed by, and provided legal counsel by the Appraisal District.
4. The appraisers do not necessarily inspect every property every year.
5. All sketches on the appraisal documents are intended to be visual aids and should not be construed as surveys or engineering reports unless otherwise specified.
6. All information in the appraisal documents have been obtained by members of Thomas Y. Pickett's staff or by other reliable sources.
7. The appraisals were prepared exclusively for ad valorem tax purposes.
8. The appraisers have inspected as far as possible, by observation, the improvements being appraised; however, it is not possible to personally observe conditions beneath the soil or hidden structural components within the improvements. Therefore, no representations are made as to these matters unless specifically considered in an individual appraisal.

Discovery Process and Procedures

Data is collected as part of the inspection process and through later submissions by the property owner. Submitted data may be on a rendition form or in other modes that require confidentiality. Subject property data is verified through previously existing records and through published reports. Additional data are obtained and verified through published sources, regulatory reports and through analysis of comparable properties, if any. Due to the unique nature of many industrial properties there is no standard data collection form or manual.

Valuation Approach and Analysis

The three generally accepted approaches used in determining the Market Value of assets are the cost, income, and market approaches. The following is a brief description of the three general approaches to value.

Cost Approach

The cost approach considers the replacement cost of an asset as an indicator of value. The cost approach is based on the assumption that a prudent investor would pay no more for an asset than the amount for which he could replace or recreate the asset. The cost approach is sometimes performed by estimating the replacement cost of an asset functionally similar to the subject. Often, historical cost data can be used to indicate the current cost of reproduction or replacement. Adjustments are made for physical deterioration and the functional and economic obsolescence of the appraised asset.

Income Approach

The income approach measures the present worth of anticipated future net cash flows generated by the subject assets. The net cash flows are forecast for an appropriate period, or capitalized in the case of a single period model, and then discounted to present value using an appropriate discount rate.

Market Approach

The market approach is performed by observing the price at assets comparable to the subject asset are bought and sold. Adjustments are made to the data to account for capacity differences and other relevant differences between the subject asset and the comparable assets.

Depending on the facts and circumstances of a particular appraisal, applying the three approaches independently of one another can yield conclusions that are substantially different. As the appraisal is performed, the strengths of the individual approaches are considered and the influence of each approach in the appraisal process is weighed according to its likely accuracy.

Industrial properties are generally appraised using replacement/reproduction cost new less depreciation models. Replacement costs are estimated from published sources, other publicly available information and comparable properties. Reproduction costs are based on actual

investment in the subject or comparable properties adjusted for typical changes in cost over time. Depreciation is calculated on the age/life method using typical economic lives and depreciation rates based on published sources, market evidence and the experience of knowledgeable appraisers. Adjustments for functional and economic obsolescence may be made if utilization and income data for the subject property justify such. Income Approach models (direct capitalization and discounted cash flow) are also used when economic and/or subject property income information is available. Capitalization and discount rates are based on published capital costs for the industry of the subject property. A market data model based on typical selling prices per unit of capacity is also used when appropriate market sales information is available.

Because cost information is the most readily available type of data, the cost approach model is almost always considered and used. If sufficient data is available, either or both of the other two models are considered and may be used. The market data and income approach models must be reduced by the value of the land in order to arrive at a value of improvements and personal property.

Model calibration in the cost approach involves the selection of the appropriate service life for each type or class of property. Further calibration can occur through the use of utilization or through-put data provided by the owner or agent. Income approach calibration involves the selection of the cost of capital or discount rate appropriate to the type of property being appraised as well as adjusting the projected income stream to reflect the individual characteristics of the subject property. Model calibration in the market data approach involves adjusting sales prices of comparable properties to reflect the individual characteristics of the subject property.

In reconciling multiple model results for a property, the appraiser considers the model results that best address the individual characteristics of the subject property while maintaining equalization among like properties. Final results for each property may be found on the appraisal district's appraisal roll.

Land valuation for industrial properties is the responsibility of appraisal district staff as is the highest and best use analysis of the site. Sites are analyzed for highest and best use as though they were vacant. Highest and best use analysis of the improvements is based on the likelihood of the continued use of the improvements in their current and/or intended use. An appraiser's identification of a property's highest and best use is always a statement of opinion, never a statement of fact.

Review and Testing

Field review of appraisals is performed through the regular inspection of subject properties. The periodic reassignment of properties among appraisers or the review of appraisals by an experienced appraiser also contributes to the review process. A statistical review of property value changes is also conducted.

Appraisal-to-sales ratios are the preferred method for measuring performance, however sales are very infrequent. Furthermore, market transactions normally occur for multiple sites and include both real and personal property, tangible and intangible, making analysis difficult and subjective. Performance is also measured through comparison with valid single-property appraisals submitted for staff review. Finally, Pickett's industrial appraisal methods and procedures are subject to review by the Property Tax Assistance Division of the Texas Comptroller's office. The Comptroller's review, as well as comparisons with single-property appraisals, indicates the validity of the models and the calibration techniques employed.

Ochiltree County Appraisal District
Utilities Property
2023-2024 Appraisal Procedures and Reappraisal
Plan

August 31, 2022

by

Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc.

APPRAISAL PROCEDURES AND REAPPRAISAL PLAN

UTILITY, RAILROAD AND PIPELINE PROPERTIES

Overview

Utility, railroad, and pipeline properties consists of operating property, excluding land, owned by utility, railroad and pipeline companies and related personal property and improvements. Thomas Y. Pickett & Co., Inc. ("Thomas Y. Pickett" or "Pickett") is contracted to reappraise this type of property annually for the appraisal district. The completed appraisals are all retrospective in nature. The purpose of the appraisals is to estimate market value as of January 1 in accordance with the definition of market value established in the Texas Property Tax Code (Sec. 1.04). "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.

The effective date of the appraisals is January 1 of the year for which this report is submitted.

The appraisal results will be used as the tax base upon which a property tax will be levied. The properties are appraised in fee simple in conformance with the Texas Property Tax Code Sec. 25.06. This is a jurisdictional exception to the Standards Rule 6-5 (c) Comment of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice 2004. A listing of the utility, railroad and pipeline properties appraised by Pickett for the appraisal district is available at the appraisal district office. All properties are reappraised annually. Such utility, railroad and pipeline properties that are susceptible to inspection (e.g. compressor stations, pump stations, buildings and power plants) are normally re-inspected at least every three years.

Pickett's utility, railroad and pipeline appraisal staff includes licensed engineers as well as experienced appraisers who are knowledgeable in all three approaches to value. The appraisal staff stays abreast of current trends affecting utility, railroad and pipeline properties through review of published materials, attendance at conferences, course work and continuing education. All appraisers are registered with the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, (formerly, the Texas Board of Tax Professional Examiners).

Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

All appraisals are subject to the following assumptions and limiting conditions:

1. Title to the property is assumed to be good and marketable and the legal description correct.
2. No responsibility for legal matters is assumed. All existing liens, mortgages or other encumbrances have been disregarded and the property is appraised as though free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management.
3. The appraisers developing these appraisals are not required to give testimony or attendance in court by reason of the appraisals, unless directed by, employed by, and provided legal counsel by the Appraisal District:
4. The appraisers do not necessarily inspect every property every year.
5. All sketches on the appraisal documents are intended to be visual aids and should not be construed as surveys or engineering reports unless otherwise specified.
6. All information in the appraisal documents have been obtained by members of Thomas Y. Pickett's staff or by other reliable sources.
7. The appraisals were prepared exclusively for ad valorem tax purposes.
8. The appraisers have inspected as far as possible, by observation, the improvements being appraised; however, it is not possible to personally observe conditions beneath the soil or hidden structural components within the improvements. Therefore, no representations are made as to these matters unless specifically considered in an individual appraisal.

Discovery Procedures and Data Collection

Data is collected as part of the inspection process and through later submissions by the property owner. Submitted data may be on a rendition form or in other modes that require confidentiality. Subject property data is verified through previously existing records and through published reports. Additional data are obtained and verified through published sources, regulatory reports and through analysis of comparable properties. Due to the varied nature of utility, railroad and pipeline properties there is no standard data collection form or manual.

Valuation Approach and Analysis

The three generally accepted approaches used in determining the Market Value of assets are the cost, income, and market approaches. The following is a brief description of the three general approaches to value.

Cost Approach

The cost approach considers the replacement cost of an asset as an indicator of value. The cost approach is based on the assumption that a prudent investor would pay no more for an asset than the amount for which he could replace or recreate the asset. The cost approach is sometimes performed by estimating the replacement cost of an asset functionally similar to the subject. Often, historical cost data can be used to indicate the current cost of reproduction or replacement. Adjustments are made for physical deterioration and the functional and economic obsolescence of the appraised asset.

Income Approach

The income approach measures the present worth of anticipated future net cash flows generated by the subject assets. The net cash flows are forecast for an appropriate period, or capitalized in the case of a single period model, and then discounted to present value using an appropriate discount rate.

Market Approach

The market approach is performed by observing the price at assets comparable to the subject asset are bought and sold. Adjustments are made to the data to account for capacity differences and other relevant differences between the subject asset and the comparable assets.

Depending on the facts and circumstances of a particular appraisal, applying the three approaches independently of one another can yield conclusions that are substantially different. As the appraisal is performed, the strengths of the individual approaches are considered and the influence of each approach in the appraisal process is weighed according to its likely accuracy.

For all pipelines a value is calculated using a Replacement Cost New Less Depreciation (RCNLD) model. This involves first calculating the cost of building a new pipeline of equal utility using current prices. The Replacement Cost New (RCN) is a function of location, length, diameter and composition. Depreciation is then subtracted from RCN to produce the final value estimate. Depreciation is defined as the loss of value resulting from any cause. The three common forms of depreciation are physical, functional and economic. Physical depreciation is accounted for on the basis of the age of the subject pipeline. Functional and economic obsolescence (depreciation) can be estimated through the use of survivor curves or other normative techniques. Specific calculations to estimate abnormal functional and/or economic obsolescence can be made on the basis of the typical utilization of the subject pipeline.

After deductions from RCN have been made for all three forms of depreciation, the remainder is the RCNLD or cost approach model indicator of value.

In addition to the RCNLD indicator, a unit value model may also be used for those pipelines for which appropriate income statements and balance sheets are also available. Generally, this model is used for those pipelines that by regulation are considered to be common carriers. The unit value model must be calculated for the entire pipeline system.

The unit value model typically involves an income approach to value and a rate base cost approach. The income approach is based on a projection of expected future typical net operating income (NOI). The projected NOI is discounted to a present worth using a current cost of capital that is both typical of the industry and reflective of the risks inherent in the subject property. The unit value model cost approach is typically an estimation of the current rate base of the subject pipeline (total investment less book depreciation allowed under the current form of regulation). An additional calculation is made to detect and estimate economic obsolescence. Any economic obsolescence is deducted from the rate base cost less book depreciation to achieve a final cost indicator. The unit value model may also include a stock and debt approach in lieu of a market data approach. The stock and debt approach involves finding the total value of the owner's liabilities (equity and debt) and assuming that they are equal to the value of the assets. The two (or three, if the stock and debt approach is included) unit value indicators are then reconciled into a final unit appraisal model indicator of value. The unit value must then be reconciled with the RCNLD model indicator of value for the entire pipeline system being appraised. The final correlated value of the system can then be allocated among the various components of the system to determine the tax roll value for each pipeline segment.

Utility and railroad properties are appraised in a manner similar to pipeline except the RCNLD model is not used. For all three types of property (utility, railroad and pipeline) the appraiser must first form an opinion of highest and best use. If the highest and best use of the operating property is the current use under current regulation, the unit value model is considered highly appropriate. If the highest and best use is something different, then the RCNLD model may be more appropriate.

Compressor stations, pump stations, improvements and related facilities are appraised using a replacement cost new less depreciation model.

Model calibration in the RCNLD model involves the selection of the appropriate service life for each type or class of property. Further calibration can occur through the use of utilization or through-put data provided by the owner or agent. Model calibration in the unit value cost

approach involves the selection of the appropriate items to include in the rate base calculation and selection of the best measure of obsolescence, if any. Income approach calibration involves the selection of the cost of capital or discount rate appropriate to the type of property being appraised as well as adjusting the projected income stream to reflect the individual characteristics of the subject property. Model calibration in the stock and debt approach involves allocating sales prices of debt and equity to reflect the contribution to value of the operating property of the subject property.

In reconciling multiple model results for a property, the appraiser considers the model results that best address the individual characteristics of the subject property while maintaining equalization among like properties. Final results for each property may be found on the appraisal district's appraisal roll.

Land valuation for utility and pipeline properties is the responsibility of appraisal district staff as is the highest and best use analysis of the site. Sites are analyzed for highest and best use as though they were vacant. Highest and best use analysis of the improvements is based on the likelihood of the continued use of the improvements in their current and/or intended use. Railroad corridor land is included in the appraisal of the operating property. The highest and best use of railroad corridor land is presumed to be as operating property. An appraiser's identification of a property's highest and best use is always a statement of opinion, never a statement of fact.

The rate-base cost approach, stock and debt approach and income approach models must be reduced by the value of the land in order to arrive at a value of improvements, personal property and other operating property.

Review and Testing

Field review of appraisals is performed through the regular inspection of subject properties. The periodic reassignment of properties among appraisers or the review of appraisals by an experienced appraiser also contributes to the review process. A statistical review of property value changes is also conducted.

Appraisal-to-sales ratios are the preferred method for measuring performance, however sales are very infrequent. Furthermore, market transactions normally occur for multiple sites and include both real and personal property, tangible and intangible, making analysis difficult and subjective. Performance is also measured through comparison with valid single-property appraisals submitted for staff review. Appraisal results are tested annually by the Property Tax Assistance Division of the Texas Comptroller's office. The Comptroller's review, as well as comparisons with single-property appraisals, indicates the validity of the models and the calibration techniques employed.

Appendix A
Resumes

Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc.

LEONARD B. AMENT

Appraiser

EXPERIENCE

Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc.	15 Years
Industrial / Manufacturing	27 Years

QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Ament has over twenty years experience in Industrial, Commercial and Oilfield Service and Manufacturing Industries. During this time frame he has worked with a variety of equipment and processes from the manufacturing of drilling rig components, chemical mixing and packaging, high-speed electronics assembly, to managing a portable air conditioning rental and sales company. Mr. Ament brings valued experience in a variety of industries. He joined Thomas Y. Pickett in 2007 as an Industrial Appraiser. He inspects and appraises SWD (taxable) and other facilities in North Dakota.

EDUCATION

**Mechanical Drawing, Electrical Appliance Repair, DECA
Brookhaven Community College
Comprehensive User Course on Phillips Gem Series Surface Mount Machines
Registered Professional Appraiser – State of Texas # 72436**

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

Texas Department of Licensing & Regulation-Property Tax Professional

ANTHONY E. (TONY) BELL

Vice President

Experience

Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc.	25 Years
Dallas County Appraisal Review Board (Auxiliary Member)	1 Year
A T & T	37 Years

Qualifications

Mr. Bell is an accomplished Tax Manager with extensive experience in the valuation of the telecommunications industry including the valuation of manufacturing facilities, office equipment, buildings and the communications network. Since joining Thomas Y. Pickett & Co., Inc., his expertise has extended to complex industrial properties, such as, Electric Generation Plants, Gas Processing Plants and other oil field properties, as well as the valuation of all other types of utility properties. He is skilled in determining strategies, developing presentations, and negotiating final values. He provided analysis on proposed tax legislative changes and recommended language supportive of a position. Mr. Bell has managed the Thomas Y. Pickett & Co., Inc. Industrial & Utility Division, which performs appraisals in multiple states on large complex properties such as shipyards and mining operations, as well as smaller properties such as oilfield equipment, sawmills and all utilities.

Education/Licenses

B.S. Industrial Engineering-Newark College of Engineering
Significant course work towards M.S. Engineering Management
Twenty-four years attendance of Appraisal for Ad Valorem Taxation of Communications, Energy and Transportation Properties-Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas
Seminars on valuation of real and personal property in Texas
Registered Professional Appraiser - State of Texas #69124

Professional Associations

Texas Association of Assessing Officers
Texas Department of Licensing & Regulation-Property Tax Professional
International Association of Assessing Officers

JOSH BUDOWSKY
Industrial/Utilities Appraiser

EXPERIENCE

Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc. (Dallas)	6 Years
Baker Hughes Inc.	9 Years
Aviall Service Inc. Account Executive	2 Years
Bud Oil Company Production Technician	5 Years
Oklahoma State University Bachelors of Business Administration Marketing Management of Information Systems	4 Years

QUALIFICATIONS

Performs industrial evaluations on complex manufacturing sites as well as energy production, energy transmission, and pipeline systems in various states. He is also responsible for evaluation of clean renewable energy production systems, such as solar power and wind power. He is experienced in the oil and gas industry after spending nine years at a service company, giving him exposure to all high-profile production fields across the United States. This experience included enhancements to the drilling and completions of complex and challenging oil and gas wells. He was solely responsible for the increase of revenue and profits while directing the sales and operations of the Southern region for Baker Hughes.

EDUCATIONS/LICENCES

B.A. in Business Marketing – Oklahoma State University
B.A. in MIS – Oklahoma State University
Class II Appraiser – State of Texas – License #75123

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

Texas Department of Licensing & Regulation-Property Tax Professional

STEPHEN B. CAMPBELL

President

EXPERIENCE

Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc.	19 Years
Business valuation and consulting	7 Years
Schlumberger Well Services	2 Years
Field Engineer	

QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Campbell performs mineral appraisals in Texas and complex industrial property appraisals in Texas and other states. Mr. Campbell has extensive domestic and international energy industry experience including previous valuation assignments of producing properties, upstream, mid-stream processing and transportation, downstream, oil field service businesses, and petrochemical and refining. He has significant experience in the valuation of tangible assets. He has been involved in numerous assignments for property tax, income tax, litigation, financial reporting, and lending purposes. Mr. Campbell has also completed many engagements involving capitalization rate studies and the valuation of intangible assets. Mr. Campbell manages the Minerals Department in Dallas and directs all company operations.

EDUCATION/LICENSE

Master of Business Administration – University of North Texas – Denton, Texas

B.S. in Mechanical Engineering – Baylor University – Waco, Texas

Registered Professional Appraiser– State of Texas #68355

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

Texas Department of Licensing & Regulation-Property Tax Professional

DANNY HENDRIX

Vice President

Senior Industrial Appraiser

EXPERIENCE

Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc.	35 Years
B.J. Hughes, Inc. – Machinery Division	5 Years

QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Hendrix has thirty-eight (38) years of experience in appraising personal property and representing various oilfield related service companies. He serves as a field appraiser for all types of oilfield related personal property and has coordinated industrial appraisal projects in Texas, Oklahoma and in Wyoming. He worked on the Colorado Ratio Study for 1993-1996 in appraisals of personal properties, commercial, and industrial properties. He has been involved in inspecting and appraising gas plants, railroad loading facilities and SWD (taxable) facilities in North Dakota. Mr. Hendrix is responsible for all electric and telephone cooperative valuations, and all wind farm valuations performed in Texas by Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Business Administration – University of Texas of the Permian Basin, Odessa, Texas
Registered Professional Appraiser – State of Texas – License #65564

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

Texas Department of Licensing & Regulation-Property Tax Professional

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

Texas Department of Licensing & Regulation-Property Tax Professional

ROBERT T. (BOB) LEHN
Vice President

Experience

Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc. (Dallas)	29 Years
Purvin & Gertz, Inc. (Dallas & London) Associate	1 Year
Hadson Gas Systems, Inc. (Houston, Dallas & London) Manager – Projects & Facilities (Dallas) Director – Gas Supply & Transportation (London)	4 Years
Muse, Stancil & Company (Dallas) Consultant	2 Years
Amoco Production Company (USA) (Chicago, Corpus Christi, Houston) Staff Plant Engineer	8 Years

Qualifications

Mr. Lehn performs industrial valuations of railroad, pipeline, gas gathering and processing facilities and of many other complex manufacturing sites in various states. He is experienced in domestic and in international energy project management. This experience included performing economic evaluations with consideration to environmental and regulatory issues. Reports to senior management of operating companies and to governmental agencies were made. Prior to T.Y. Pickett, as a consultant, he performed fair market valuations and physical asset appraisals of large gas plants and pipelines as well as other facilities. Mr. Lehn continues appraising these facilities, along with others, including paint pigment, explosives and agrichemical (fertilizer, pesticides, ethanol) and petrochemical plants. Mr. Lehn's previous and current refinery appraisal assignments include sites in the following states: Kansas, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming. Expert testimony has been provided on several refineries and on other special purpose properties to Boards of Equalization, to Appraisal Review Boards, or to Courts and to State Tax Commissions in Texas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Kansas, Louisiana, Wyoming, Mississippi and in Florida. He has spoken at the Annual IAAO Conferences, at the IAAO Legal Seminars and at regional and at various State and County Assessors' functions and at other venues.

Education/Licenses

Master of Chemical Engineering – Rice University – Houston, Texas
B.A. in Chemical Engineering – Rice University – Houston, Texas
Professional Engineer – State of Texas – License #73203
Registered Professional Appraiser – State of Texas – License #67474

Professional Associations

American Institute of Chemical Engineers
American Chemical Society
Texas Association of Appraisal Districts
Texas Association of Assessing Officers
International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO)
– Associate Member, Ethics Committee (2010-2012)

JULIA A. (JULIE) FORTÉ

Appraiser

EXPERIENCE

Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc.	30 Years
Overbeck Properties	10 Years

QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Forté has over thirty years experience in appraisal of producing oil and gas properties and maintaining division order ownership. Ms. Forté also has experience as a property tax representative and brings a perspective from both sides of the appraisal process. She joined Thomas Y. Pickett in 1980 as a secretary to Mr. Bill Goad, then a Vice-President of the firm and mineral appraiser. She became an RPA in 1990. Ms. Forté left Thomas Y. Pickett in 2008 but returned in 2019.

EDUCATION

San Antonio College
Class III Appraiser– State of Texas # 64377

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

Texas Department of Licensing & Regulation-Property Tax Professional

Appendix B
Industrial Utility Accounts

Thomas Y. Pickett & Company, Inc.

**7 B ROUSTABOUT LLC
AIR PRODUCTS & CHEMICALS INC
ALLRED CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
ALLRED K OILFIELD SERVICE LLC
ALTEL CORPORATION
ALPAR ENERGY LP
AMERICAN TOWER CORPORATION
ANR PIPELINE COMPANY
APEX CLEAN ENERGY HOLDINGS LLC
AT&T MOBILITY LLC
B U A Investments LLC
BAKER PETROLITE
BECKMAN WELL SERVICE COMPANY
BRACKEN OPERATING LLC
BREITBURN OPERATING LP
CAMRICK GAS PROCESSING CO
CAPROCK ARTIFICIAL LIFT SYSTEM
CAPTUREPOINT LLC
CASTANON LEE DBA ELITE FISHING
CERTEX USA INC
CERVANTES JESUS DBA
CHAMPIONX
CHEMCO SERVICES LLC
CHICO OILFIELD SERVICES
CHRIS SAMPLES BROADCASTING INC
CIMARRON RIVER PIPELINE LLC
CJD DISPOSAL LLC
CONOCO PHILLIPS COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED GRAIN AND BARGE COMPANY
CONTINUUM MIDSTREAM LLC
COURSON GAS CONSULTANT INC
CP ENERGY LLC
CROWN MIDSTREAM LLC
CSI COMPRESSCO LEASING
CSI COMPRESSCO SUB INC
CSODA OPERATING CO LLC
CTI TOWER ASSETS II LLC
D & J FRAC TANKS LLC
DAVIS RANDY
DCP HINSHAW PIPELINE LLC (PIPE ONLY)
DCP MIDSTREAM LP
DCP MIDSTREAM LP (PIPE ONLY)
DCS TOWER SUB LLC**

DESERT NDT LLC
DISH NETWORK LLC
DISHNET SATELLITE BROADBAND LL
DOLLAR PHILLIP K DBA
ECHO CANYON CRUDE TRUCKING LLC
ELITE OILFIELD SERVICES
ENDURANCE LIFT SOLUTIONS
ENERGY TRANSFER PARTNERS LLC
ENERPIPE LTD
EQUITY EXCHANGE
ESTES DOUGLAS
ESTRADA WELL SERVICE
ETC INTRASTATE PROCUREMENT
ETC TEXAS PIPELINE (PP)
ETC TEXAS PIPELINE(PPIPE)
ETC TEXAS PIPELINE(PPIPE)
ETC TEXAS PIPELINE, LTD
EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION
FIBERLIGHT LLC
FRANKS WELL SERVICE
GARCIA JUVENTINO DBA GARCIA &
GRAVES SHARON A DBA
GTP TOWERS I LLC
GTP TOWERS II LLC
HAIDER OPERATING
HANSEN FARMING INC
HEDGPETH JAY OR MARSHA DBA
HERRING TANK COMPANY
HUNTINGTON ENERGY LLC
HUNTINGTON ENERGY USA INC
INNOVATIVE OILFIELD TECHNOLOGI
INTEGRITY H2O LLC (SERIES D)
INTEGRITY H2O LLC (SERIES F)
J & A FIELD SERVICES LLC
JACAM CHEMICALS 2013 LLC
JCB II ENTERPRISES
JET WELL SOLUTIONS INC
KAISER FRANCIS OIL COMPANY
KENAI MID CONTINENT DBA
KEY ENERGY SERVICES LLC
KING OPERATING CORPORATION
KOCH FERTILIZER LLC
L & C SERVICES INC
LONE RANGER WELL SERVICE LLC

LON'S WELDING
MAGELLAN AMMONIA PIPELINE LP
MC CALLIE & MC CALLIE INVEST
MCI METRO ACCESS TRANSMISSION SERVICES
CORP.
MERIDIAN WIRELINE LLC
MEWBOURNE OIL COMPANY
MID AMERICA PIPELINE COMPANY L
MID-CONTINENT RENTAL CO (DIVISION)
MIDWEST COMPRESSOR SYSTEMS LLC
MTLM, L.P.
N 5 WIRELINE SERVICE LLC
NATURAL GAS ANADARKO
NATURAL GAS PIPELINE COMPANY
NAVIGATOR PH CROSSING
NGL WATER SOLUTIONS MID CONT
NOR TEX OIL TOOLS
NORRIS RODS INC
NORTH PLAINS ELECTRIC COOP
NORTHERN NATURAL GAS COMPANY
NUCO2 SUPPLY LLC
O & B TANK CO
OIL STATES ENERGY SERVICES LLC
OVERFLOW ENERGY LLC
PALO DURO WIND ENERGY LLC
PANHANDLE DISPOSAL SERVICE INC
PANHANDLE PUMPING LLC
PANHANDLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS
PANHANDLE TELEPHONE COOP INC
PATTERSON-UTI DRILLING COMPANY LLC
PCS FERGUSON INC
PEAK COMPLETIONS
PERRYTON FEEDERS LLC
PERRYTON IRON & METAL LLC
PERRYTON PAUL FARMS LLC
PHIL MAR INC DBA
PHILLIPS 66 CARRIER LLC
PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC
PLAINS MARKETING LP
POND DAVID WELL SERVICE INC
POTTS KEITH
PRESIDIO PETROLEUM LLC
PRIZE EXPLORATION
QUANAH PANHANDLE LLC
R.K. BLACK INC

**R4 ENERGY SERVICES LLC
REMNANT ENERGY INC
REMORA OPERATING, LLC
RENCO TOOL COMPANY INC
RESOURCE OIL & GAS LLC
REVOLUTION RESOURCES II
RICHIE GASTINEAU
RIO MESA ENERGY SERVICES LLC
RIVERA WELL SERVICE LLC
RKI ENERGY RESOURCES
ROBERSON WIRELINE INC
SCRIBNER CONSTRUCTION LLC
SEABOARD FOODS LLC
SMARTSKY NETWORKS LLC
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE CO
STRAT LAND EXPLORATION COMPANY
SURE ENERGY SERVICE LLC
TARANGO MONCE DBA
TECOLOTE ENERGY OPERATING LLC
TEXAS KANSAS OKLAHOMA GAS LLC
TILLMAN INFRASTRUCTURE LLC
T-MOBILE WEST LLC
TOTAL WELLHEAD & RENTAL TOOLS
TOWER ASSOCIATES LLC
TRICOUNTY GAS PROCESSING COMPA
TRIPLE MAC FRACS LLC
UNBRIDLED RESOURCES
UNIT PETROLEUM COMPANY
UNITI FIBER HOLDINGS INC
URBAN OIL & GAS GROUP LLC
US BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
VALERO MARKETING & SUPPLY COMP
VALERO PARTNERS NORTH TX
VALERO TERMINALING & DISTRIBUT
VALOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS OF TEXAS, LP
VERIZON CONNECT FLEET USA LLC
VERIZON CONNECT TELO INC
VILLAGRAN ENERGY SERVICES LLC
VYVE BROADBAND A LLC
WEATHERFORD ARTIFICIAL LIFT SY
WEST TEXAS GAS INC
WESTERN FRAC TANKS INC
WESTERN HOT OIL SERVICE
WILDHORSE OPERATING COMPANY**

**WILLIFORD ENERGY COMPANY
WINDSTREAM KDL, INC
WOLF CREEK FEEDYARD LLC**