

**Bexar Appraisal District
2017 Business Personal Property Rendition – Rendition Information**

April 15th Deadline - Penalty for Failing to File or Filing a Late Rendition

The rendition filing deadline is April 15th. The rendition may be hand-delivered, mailed by first-class mail with a postmark of April 15th, or transmitted by facsimile by that date. The deadline for filing a business personal property rendition will be extended to May 15th if a business owner files a written request no later than April 15th. An additional 15-day extension may be granted if requested in writing and if good cause is shown. **Please note that requests for extensions must be submitted by the business owner or the business owner's authorized agent on file with the Bexar Appraisal District. Extension requests submitted by unauthorized parties other than attorneys will not be granted.** Bexar Appraisal District's mailing address, telephone number, and fax number are listed on the rendition form. Section 22.28 of the Texas Property Tax Code (Code) requires the Chief Appraiser to impose a 10 percent penalty on businesses that fail to timely render their tangible business personal property used for the production of income.

Owner Information (page 1)

If the business has sold or was closed prior to January 1, 2017, that information can be reported in the upper middle section of page 1. Please provide the new owner's mailing address, if known. Do not indicate that the business has closed if it has simply moved to a new location in Bexar County or that a change of the business name has occurred prior to January 1.

Correct all spelling errors and update owner names and mailing addresses in the Owner Name and Address section. Also make necessary corrections for the business name (DBA) and the business location or site within the section entitled "Name of Business (DBA) and Location of Property." Please provide information to reflect accurately the property's ownership, DBA designation, and location.

The Code requires the rendition to be signed (refer to "Signature" section) by the owner or a person who manages and controls the property as a fiduciary on January 1, 2017. The rendition form does not have to be notarized if filed by the property owner or an employee of the property owner.

TAXPAYERS MAY NOW FILE AN ABBREVIATED RENDITION WHEN THERE ARE NO CHANGES TO THEIR MOST RECENT PRIOR YEAR RENDITION

Section 22.01 of the Code provides that if the information contained in the most recent rendition statement filed by a person in a prior tax year is accurate with respect to the current tax year, the new rendition may indicate so by checking a box on the form. Renditions still must contain " . . . (1) the name and address of the property owner; (2) a description of the property by type or category; (3) if the property is inventory, a description of each type of inventory and a general estimate of the quantity of each type of inventory; (4) the physical location or taxable situs of the property; and (5) the property owner's good faith estimate of the market value of the property or, at the option of the property owner, the historical cost when new and the year of acquisition of the property." Subsection 22.01(f) clarifies that a rendition for a property with a total value of less than \$20,000 is not required to provide items (3) and (5) above.

If there are any changes to report from your most recent prior year rendition, or if you have never filed a rendition in a prior year for your account, you may not file an abbreviated rendition. However, if after careful review of your records you determine the information on the most recent prior year rendition you filed is still complete and accurate as of January 1st of this year and in compliance with Section 22.01, then you would **qualify to file an abbreviated rendition**. To do so, check the box titled "Same as 2016" in the first page of the rendition form. **Please sign in the Signature section.** Return the completed, abbreviated rendition to Bexar Appraisal District.

Rendition statements and property reports must be delivered to the chief appraiser after January 1 and not later than April 15, except as provided by Tax Code Section 22.02. Pursuant to Tax Code Section 22.02, if an exemption applicable to a property on January 1 terminates during the tax year, the person who owns or acquires the property on the date applicability of the exemption terminates shall render the property for taxation within 30 days after the date of termination. If the chief appraiser denies an application for an exemption for property subject to rendition pursuant to Tax Code Section 22.01(a), the person who owns the property on the date the application is denied shall render the property for taxation in the required manner within the 30 days after the date of denial.

Pursuant to Tax Code Section 22.07, the chief appraiser may request, either in writing or by electronic means, that the property owner provide a statement containing supporting information indicating how value rendered was determined. The property owner must deliver the statement to the chief appraiser, either in writing or by electronic means, not later than the 21st day after the date the chief appraiser's request is received. The statement must:

- 1) summarize information sufficient to identify the property, including:
 - (A) the physical and economic characteristics relevant to the opinion of value, if appropriate; and
 - (B) the source of the information used;
- 2) state the effective date of the opinion of value; and
- 3) explain the basis of the value rendered.

If the property owner is a business with 50 employees or less, the property owner may base the estimate of value on the depreciation schedules used for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply in a timely manner is considered to be a failure to timely render and the Tax Code requires that penalties be applied by the chief appraiser.

INSPECTION OF PROPERTY: Pursuant to Tax Code Section 22.07, the chief appraiser or his authorized representative may enter the premises of a business, trade, or profession and inspect the property to determine the existence and market value of tangible property used for the production of income and having a taxable situs in the district.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Effective January 1, 2014, certain dealers of motor vehicle inventory may elect to file renditions under Tax Code Chapter 22, rather than file declarations and tax statements under Tax Code Chapter 23. Tax Code Section 23.121 (a)(3) allows a dealer to make this election if it (1) does not sell motor vehicles that are self-propelled and designed to transport persons or property on a public highway; (2) meets either of the following two requirements: (a) the total annual sales from the inventory, less sales to dealers, fleet transactions, and subsequent sales, for the preceding tax year are 25% or less of the dealer's total revenue from all sources during that period, or (b) the dealer did not sell a motor vehicle to a person other than another dealer during the preceding tax year and the dealer estimates that the dealer's total annual sales from the dealer's motor vehicle inventory, less sales to dealers, fleet transactions, and subsequent sales, for the 12-month period corresponding to the current tax year will be 25% or less of the dealer's total revenue from all sources during that period; (3) files with the chief appraiser and the tax collector by August 31 of the tax year preceding January 1 on a form prescribed by the comptroller a declaration that the dealer elects not to be treated as a dealer under Tax Code Section 23.121 in the current tax year: AND (4) renders the dealer's motor vehicle inventory in the current tax year by filing a rendition with the chief appraiser in the manner provided by Tax Code Chapter 22. A dealer who makes this election must file the declaration annually with the chief appraiser and the tax collector by August 31 of the preceding tax year, so long as the dealer meets the eligibility requirements of law.

Effective January 1, 2014, a dealer of heavy equipment inventory may render its inventory by filing a rendition statement or property report as provided by Tax Code Chapter 22. If the dealer files a rendition, the dealer is not considered to be a dealer as defined by Tax Code Section 23.1241 (a) (1). A heavy equipment inventory dealer has the option to render or to file declarations and tax statements without filing additional declarations with the chief appraiser or tax collector.

APPLICATION FOR ALLOCATION OF VALUE FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY USED IN INTERSTATE

COMMERCE: A person claiming an allocation must apply for the allocation each year the person claims the allocation. A person claiming an allocation must file a completed allocation application (Form 50-147) **before May 1** and must provide the information required by this form. If the property was not on the appraisal roll in the preceding year, the deadline for filing the allocation application form is extended to the 45th day after the date of receipt of the notice of appraised value required by Tax Code Section 25.19 (a)(3). For good cause shown, the chief appraiser shall extend the deadline for filing an allocation application form by written order for a period not to exceed 60 days {Tax code Section 21.09(b)}.

LATE APPLICATION: The chief appraiser shall accept and approve or deny an application for an allocation of value after the deadline for filing if the application is filed before the date the appraisal review board approves the appraisal records. If the application is approved, the property owner is liable to each taxing unit for a penalty in an amount equal to 10 percent of the difference between the amount of tax imposed by the taxing unit on the property without the allocation and the amount of tax imposed on the property with the allocation. The chief appraiser shall deliver a written notice of imposition of the penalty with an explanation to the property owner. The amount of the penalty shall be added to the tax bill at the time and in the manner the collector collects the tax.

Form 50-147 Application for Allocation of Value for Personal Property Used in Interstate Commerce, Commercial Aircraft, or Business Aircraft is available on the Bexar Appraisal District website.

DEFINITIONS

Address Where Taxable: In some instances, personal property that is only temporarily at its current address may be taxable at another location (taxable situs). If you know that this is the case, please list the address where taxable.

Consigned Goods: Personal Property owned by another person that you are selling by arrangement with that person. If you have consigned goods, report the name and address of the owner in the appropriate blank.

Estimate of Quantity: For each type of category listed, the number of items, or other relevant measure of quantity (e.g., gallons, bushels, tons, pounds, board feet).

Fiduciary: A person or institution who manages property for another and who must exercise a standard of care in such management activity imposed by law or contract.

Good Faith Estimate of Market Value: Your best estimate of what the property would have sold for in U.S. dollars on January 1 of the current tax year if it had been on the market for a reasonable length of time and neither you nor the purchaser was forced to buy or sell. For inventory, it is the price for which the property would have sold as a unit to a purchaser who would continue the business.

Historical Cost When New: What you paid for the property when it was new, or if you bought the property used, what the original buyer paid when it was new. If you bought the property used, and do not know what the original buyer paid, state what you paid with a note that you purchased it used.

Inventory: Personal property that is held for sale to the public by a commercial enterprise.

Personal Property: Every kind of property that is not real property; generally, property that is movable without damage to itself or the associated real property.

Property Address: The physical address of the personal property on January 1 of the current tax year. Normally, the property is taxable by the taxing unit where the property is located.

Secured Party: A person in whose favor a security interest is created or provided for under a security agreement, whether or not any obligation to be secured is outstanding; a person that holds an agricultural lien; a consignor; a person to which accounts, chattel paper, payment intangibles, or promissory notes have been sold; a trustee, indenture trustee, agent, collateral agent, or other representative in whose favor a security interest or agricultural lien is created or provided for; or a person that holds a security interest arising under Sections 2.401, 2.505, 2.711(c), 2A.508(e), 4.210, or 5.118.

Security Interest: An interest in personal property or fixtures which secured payment or performance of an obligation. "Security interest" includes any interest of a consignor and a buyer of accounts, chattel paper, a payment intangible, or a promissory note in a transaction that is subject to Chapter 9. "Security interest" does not include the special property interest of a buyer of goods on identification of those goods to a contract for sale under Section 2.401, but a buyer may also acquire a "security interest" by complying with Chapter 9. Except as otherwise provided in Section 2.505, the right of a seller or lessor of goods under Chapter 2 or 2A to retain or acquire possession of the goods is not a "security interest," but a seller or lessor may also acquire a "security interest" by complying with Chapter 9. The retention or reservation of title by a seller of goods notwithstanding shipment or delivery to the buyer under Section 2.401 is limited in effect to a reservation of a "security interest." Whether a transaction in the form of a lease creates a security interest is determined pursuant to Section 1.203.

Type/Category: Functionally similar personal property groups. Examples are: furniture, fixtures, machinery, equipment, vehicles, and supplies. Narrower groupings such as personal computers, milling equipment, freezer cases, and forklifts should be used, if possible. A person is not required to render for taxation personal property appraised under section 23.24.

Year Acquired: The year that you purchased the property.