



Rendition of Property Qualified for Allocation of Value

Property Tax
Form 50-145

CONFIDENTIAL

Appraisal District's Name

Phone (area code and number)

Address, City, State, ZIP Code

This document must be filed with the appraisal district office in the county in which your property is taxable. It must not be filed with the office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts. Location and address information for appraisal district offices may be found at www.window.state.tx.us/propertytax/references/directory/cad.

State the Year for Which You are Rendering Property Qualified for Allocation of Value

Tax Year

Instructions for Filing

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: This form is for use in rendering, pursuant to Tax Code Section 22.01, tangible personal property used for the production of income that you own or manage and control as a fiduciary on January 1 of this year.

FILING AND DEADLINES: 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. On written request by the property owner, the chief appraiser shall extend a deadline for filing a rendition statement or property report to May 15. The chief appraiser may further extend the deadline an additional 15 days upon good cause shown in writing by the property owner. 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 30 days after the date of denial. Filing this rendition is not a condition of qualification for allocation of the value of property identified in Tax Code Section 21.09(a). Applications for allocation of value (Form 50-146 or 50-147) must be filed separately and in addition to this rendition form. Filing this rendition does not substitute for an application for allocation of value.

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 personal property used for the production of income and having a taxable situs in the district.

REQUEST FOR STATEMENT REGARDING VALUE: 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.

The chief appraiser may examine the books and records of a dealer, including documentation regarding the applicability of Tax Code Section 23.1241 and Tax Code Section 23.1242 and sales records to substantiate information set forth in filed declarations.

PENALTIES: The chief appraiser must impose a penalty on a person who fails to timely file a required rendition statement or property report in an amount equal to 10 percent of the total amount of taxes imposed on the property for that year by taxing units participating in the appraisal district. The chief appraiser must impose an additional penalty on the person equal to 50 percent of the total amount of taxes imposed on the property for the tax year of the statement or report by the taxing units participating in the appraisal district if it is finally determined by a court that:

- (1) the person filed a false statement or report with the intent to commit fraud or to evade the tax; or
- (2) the person alters, destroys, or conceals any record, document, or thing, or presents to the chief appraiser any altered or fraudulent record, document, or thing, or otherwise engages in fraudulent conduct, for the purpose of affecting the course or outcome of an inspection, investigation, determination, or other proceeding before the appraisal district.

STEP 1: Property Owner's Name and Address

Name of Property Owner _____

Mailing Address _____

City, State, ZIP Code _____ Phone (area code and number) _____

Property Owner is a(n) (check one):
 Individual Association Corporation Nonprofit Corporation

STEP 2: If your property is commercial aircraft or fleet of commercial aircraft other than business aircraft (see step 5):

Complete Schedule A-1: commercial aircraft information. Check if attached:

STEP 3: If your property is a vessel or fleet of vessels or other watercraft:

Complete Schedule A-2: vessel information. Check if attached:

STEP 4: If your property is a motor vehicle or fleet of motor vehicles:

Complete Schedule A-3: motor vehicle information. Check if attached:

STEP 5: If your property is a business aircraft or fleet of business aircraft:

Complete Schedule A-4: business aircraft information. Check if attached:

STEP 6: If your property is equipment in interstate commerce not listed above:

Complete Schedule A-5: equipment information. Check if attached:

Please indicate if you are filling out this form as:
 Authorized Agent Fiduciary Secured Party

Name of Authorized Agent, Fiduciary, or Secured Party _____

Present Mailing Address _____

City, State, ZIP Code _____ Phone (area code and number) _____

By checking this box, I affirm that the information contained in my most recent rendition statement filed for a prior tax year (this rendition was filed for the _____ tax year) continues to be complete and accurate for the current tax year.

Are you the property owner, an employee of the property owner, or an employee of a property owner on behalf of an affiliated entity of the property owner? Yes No

Are you a secured party with a security interest in the property subject to this rendition and with a historical cost new of more than \$50,000, as defined and required by Tax Code Section 22.01(c-1) and (c-2)? Yes No

If you checked "Yes" to this question, you must attach a document signed by the property owner indicating consent for you to file the rendition.

This form must be signed and dated. By signing this document, you attest that the information contained on it is true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief.

If you checked "Yes" to either question on the previous page, sign and date on the first signature line below. No notarization is required.

**print
here** ▶

**sign
here** ▶

Date _____

If you checked "No" to the first question on the previous page, you must complete the following:

I swear that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

**print
here** ▶

**sign
here** ▶

Date _____

Subscribed and sworn before me this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

Notary Public, State of Texas

Section 22.26 of the Tax Code states:

- (a) Each rendition statement or property report required or authorized by this chapter must be signed by an individual who is required to file the statement or report.
- (b) When a corporation is required to file a statement or report, an officer of the corporation or an employee or agent who has been designated in writing by the board of directors or by an authorized officer to sign in behalf of the corporation must sign the statement or report.

Section 22.01(d-1) of the Tax Code states:

A secured party is not liable for inaccurate information included on the rendition statement if the property owner supplied the information or for failure to timely file the rendition statement if the property owner failed to promptly cooperate with the secured party. A secured party may rely on information provided by the property owner with respect to:

- (1) The accuracy of information in the rendition statement;
- (2) The appraisal district in which the rendition statement must be filed; and
- (3) Compliance with any provisions of this chapter that require the property owner to supply additional information.

Section 22.01(c-1) of the Tax Code states:

In this section:

- (1) "Secured party" has the meaning assigned by Section 9.102, Business & Commerce Code.
- (2) "Security interest" has the meaning assigned by Section 1.201, Business & Commerce Code.

Section 22.01(c-2) of the Tax Code states:

With the consent of the property owner, a secured party may render for taxation any property of the property owner in which the secured party has a security interest on January 1, although the secured party is not required to render the property by Subsection (a) or (b). This subsection applies only to property that has a historical cost when new of more than \$50,000.

If you make a false statement on this form, you could be found guilty of a Class A misdemeanor or a state jail felony under Section 37.10, Penal Code.

Schedule A-1: Description of Commercial Aircraft

A “situs state” is one in which the aircraft was continually used in the past 12 months, or was present on the state’s lien date, or in which the owner was domiciled in the past 12 months or which has levied a property tax on the commercial aircraft for this year. Texas situs is the owner-carrier’s principal office in Texas or, if there is no principal office in Texas, the Texas airport from which the carrier makes the highest number of Texas revenue departures. A revenue departure is a departure made for the purpose of transporting cargo, passengers or equipment for others for consideration and for which the aircraft is economically employed as it moves from point to point. This does NOT include business aircraft (See Schedule A-4).

Type, Make and Model of Item	I.D. Number	Other Situs State(s)	Total Number of Revenue Departures from Texas Airports in the Preceding Year	Texas Situs	Good Faith Estimate of Market Value* (or)	Original Cost** (and)	Year Placed in Service

Continue on additional sheets if needed

* If you provide an amount in the “good faith estimate of market value,” you need not complete a “original cost” and “year placed in service.” “Good faith estimate of market value” is not admissible in subsequent protest, hearing, appeal, suit, or other proceeding involving the property except for: (1) proceedings to determine whether a person complied with rendition requirement; (2) proceedings for determination of fraud or intent to evade tax; or (3) a protest under Section 41.41, Tax Code.

** If you provide an amount in a “original cost” and “year placed in service,” you need not complete “good faith estimate of market value.”

Schedule A-2: Description of Vessels or Other Watercraft

A “situs state” is one in which the vessel was continually used in the past 12 months, or was present on the state’s lien date, or in which the owner was domiciled in the past 12 months or which has levied a property tax on the vessel for this year.

Make and Model of Vessel	I.D. Number	Other Situs State(s)	Port Days in Other Situs States	Port Days in Texas	Texas Base for this Vessel	Good Faith Estimate of Market Value* (or)	Original Cost** (and)	Year Placed in Service

Continue on additional sheets if needed

* If you provide an amount in the “good faith estimate of market value,” you need not complete a “original cost” and “year placed in service.” “Good faith estimate of market value” is not admissible in subsequent protest, hearing, appeal, suit, or other proceeding involving the property except for: (1) proceedings to determine whether a person complied with rendition requirement; (2) proceedings for determination of fraud or intent to evade tax; or (3) a protest under Section 41.41, Tax Code.

** If you provide an amount in a “original cost” and “year placed in service,” you need not complete “good faith estimate of market value.”

Schedule A-3: Description of Motor Vehicles

A “situs state” is one in which the motor vehicle was continually used in the past 12 months, or was present on the state’s lien date, or in which the owner was domiciled in the past 12 months or which has levied a property tax on the vehicle for this year.

Make and Model of Vehicle	I.D. Number	Other Situs State(s)	Miles Traveled in Other Situs States	Miles Traveled in Texas	Texas Base for this Vehicle	Good Faith Estimate of Market Value* (or)	Original Cost** (and)	Year Placed in Service

Continue on additional sheets if needed

* If you provide an amount in the “good faith estimate of market value,” you need not complete a “original cost” and “year placed in service.” “Good faith estimate of market value” is not admissible in subsequent protest, hearing, appeal, suit, or other proceeding involving the property except for: (1) proceedings to determine whether a person complied with rendition requirement; (2) proceedings for determination of fraud or intent to evade tax; or (3) a protest under Section 41.41, Tax Code.

** If you provide an amount in a “original cost” and “year placed in service,” you need not complete “good faith estimate of market value.”

Schedule A-4: Description of Business Aircraft

A “situs state” is one in which the aircraft was continually used in the past 12 months, or was present on the state’s lien date, or in which the owner was domiciled in the past 12 months or which has levied a property tax on the business aircraft for this year. Texas situs is the owner’s principal office in Texas or, if there is no principal office in Texas, the Texas airport from which the business aircraft makes the highest number of Texas departures. A departure is a departure made for the purpose of transporting cargo, passengers or equipment for which the aircraft is employed as it moves from point to point. This includes aircraft belonging to a person not in the business of providing air transportation.

Type, Make and Model of Item	I.D. Number	Other Situs State(s)	Total Number of Departures from Texas Locations in the Preceding Year	Total Number of Departures from All Locations in the Preceding Year	Texas Situs	Good Faith Estimate of Market Value* (or)	Original Cost** (and)	Year Placed in Service

Continue on additional sheets if needed

* If you provide an amount in the “good faith estimate of market value,” you need not complete a “original cost” and “year placed in service.” “Good faith estimate of market value” is not admissible in subsequent protest, hearing, appeal, suit, or other proceeding involving the property except for: (1) proceedings to determine whether a person complied with rendition requirement; (2) proceedings for determination of fraud or intent to evade tax; or (3) a protest under Section 41.41, Tax Code.

** If you provide an amount in a “original cost” and “year placed in service,” you need not complete “good faith estimate of market value.”

Schedule A-5: Description of Equipment in Interstate Commerce

A “situs state” is one in which the equipment was continually used in the past 12 months, or was present on the state’s lien date, or in which the owner was domiciled in the past 12 months or which has levied a property tax on the equipment for this year.

Type, Make and Model of Item	I.D. Number	Other Situs State(s)	Total Time in Other Situs States	Total Time in Texas	Texas Base for this Equipment	Good Faith Estimate of Market Value* (or)	Original Cost** (and)	Year Placed in Service

Continue on additional sheets if needed

* If you provide an amount in the “good faith estimate of market value,” you need not complete a “original cost” and “year placed in service.” “Good faith estimate of market value” is not admissible in subsequent protest, hearing, appeal, suit, or other proceeding involving the property except for: (1) proceedings to determine whether a person complied with rendition requirement; (2) proceedings for determination of fraud or intent to evade tax; or (3) a protest under Section 41.41, Tax Code.
 ** If you provide an amount in a “original cost” and “year placed in service,” you need not complete “good faith estimate of market value.”