TXOGA Ad Valorem Tax Conference

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Property Tax Code 23.175 and Valuation Volatility



Rodney K. Kret, RPA

PRITCHARD & ABBOTT, INC.

VALUATION CONSULTANTS

OUTLINE

- 1. What is Sec. 23.175?
- 2. Tenets of Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Valuation
- 3. History of Sec. 23.175 (1994 to present)
- 4. Valuation volatility caused by Sec. 23.175
- 5. A better way of price forecasting
- 6. Summary/Conclusions/Takeaways

1. WHAT IS SEC. 23.175?

- Texas Property Tax Code legislation enacted in 1993 related to the appraisal of oil and gas mineral interests
- Intent was to establish a consistent price forecasting methodology statewide
- A piece of crap that often does not facilitate DCF appraisals arriving at FMV

2. TENETS OF DCF VALUATION

- Should be representative of marketplace (willing buyer, willing seller, neither optimistic nor pessimistic)
- Goal is "plausibly accurate" value estimate for property
- Forward looking, with reference to the past
- The near term is easier to predict than the long term
- Revenue and expense forecasts must be reciprocal
- Discount includes cost of money and risk
- As with all forecasts, will often prove to be wrong <u>in</u> <u>hindsight</u> (→ ultimately irrelevant!)

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3. <u>HISTORY OF SEC. 23.175</u>

- •1994 [HB 925]
 - → Year 1 price equal to last year's average daily price (no factor)
 - → Escalation after year 1 optional but limited to that used by Texas Comptroller for revenue estimating purposes
 - → Any amount of de-escalation allowed
 - → Highest price in forecast can't exceed 150% of year 1 price

P&A's WTI forecast: \$17.50/bbl esc. to \$26.24 by 2006

3. HISTORY OF SEC. 23.175 (CONT.)

- •2008 [HB 2982]
 - → Introduction of "Market Condition Factor" for year 1 price (one for oil, one for gas, to be calculated by Comptroller)
 - → Previous year average changed from daily to monthly
 - → Clarification that "year" meant calendar year, not fiscal
 - → Escalation percentages after year 1 strictly tied to Comptroller's revenue estimating forecast (150% cap removed)

P&A's WTI forecast: \$70.81/bbl esc. to \$120.36 by 2035

3. HISTORY OF SEC. 23.175 (CONT.)

- •2012 [SB 1505]
 - → EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) ("Early Release Overview") and BLS data replaces Texas Comptroller forecast
 - → "Market Condition Factor" now "Price Adjustment Factor" to be calculated by chief appraiser (not Comptroller)
 - → PPI data (1982 to current) introduced for years 2-6 forecast
 - → No price escalation (or de-escalation) after year 6

P&A's WTI forecast: \$96.81/bbl esc. to \$115.33 by 2018

3. HISTORY OF SEC. 23.175 (CONT.)

- •2016 [HB 1946]
 - → "Technical correction bill" because AEO was MIA in 2015 (OMG, SOL and FUBAR!... LOL)
 - → The fix: If AEO not available by March 1, use January Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO) for PAF
 - → Changed reference price for crude to WTI

P&A's WTI forecast: \$38.12/bbl esc. to \$39.69 by 2021

4. VALUATION VOLATILITY

- "Volatility" is not referring to the final concluded values themselves, but <u>the process</u> of getting there
- The 2nd price escalation factor (for DCF years 2-6) is the problem that needs fixing
- Much reconciliation with market indicators via adjustment of other dcf parameters

5. A

A BETTER WAY TO FORECAST

A. Recognize current conditions

→ EIA Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO) to calculate PAF for year 1 forecasted price (eliminate AEO)

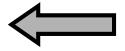
B. Acknowledge historical price volatility

- → Long-term average price by Year 5 of DCF
- → Average of previous 20 years' annual average prices, after removal of "outliers"

A BETTER WAY TO FORECAST (CONT.)

- → Outliers defined as any price outside of one (1) standard deviation of most recent 20 calendar year average prices
- → This long-term price is inherently stable
- → Helps moderate wild swings in appraised value from one tax year to the next, via "reversion to the mean" price paradigm

Count	Year	Sorted	Range
1	2003	\$31.08	outside
2	2020	\$39.16	outside
3	2004	\$41.51	outside
4	2016	\$43.29	outside
5	2015	\$48.66	\$48.66
6	2017	\$50.80	\$50.80
7	2005	\$56.64	\$56.64
8	2019	\$56.99	\$56.99
9	2009	\$61.95	\$61.95
10	2018	\$65.23	\$65.23
11	2006	\$66.05	\$66.05
12	2021	\$68.13	\$68.13
13	2007	\$72.34	\$72.34
14	2010	\$79.48	\$79.48
15	2014	\$93.17	outside
16	2012	\$94.05	outside
17	2011	\$94.88	outside
18	2022	\$94.91	outside
19	2013	\$97.98	outside
20	2008	\$99.67	outside

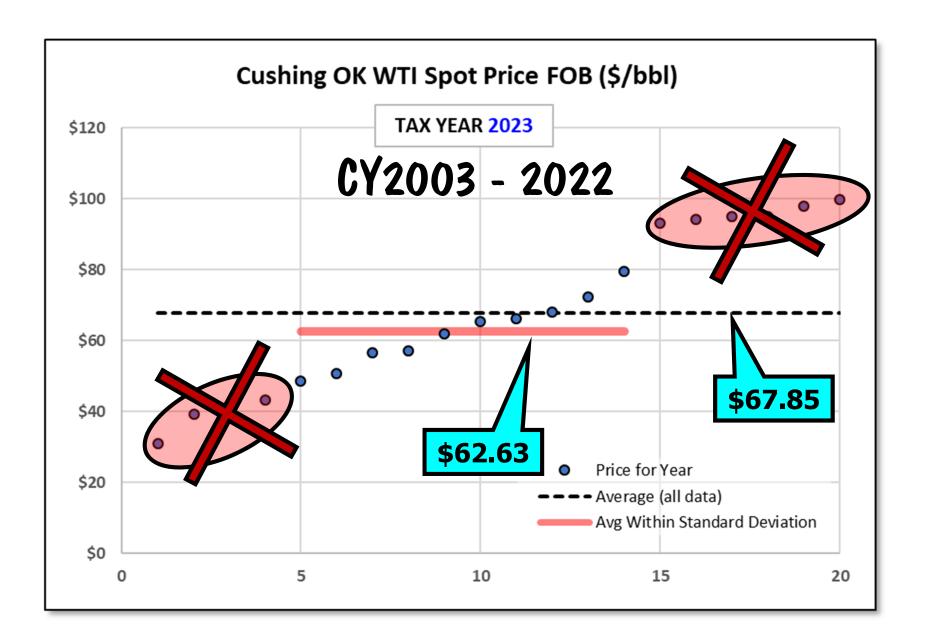


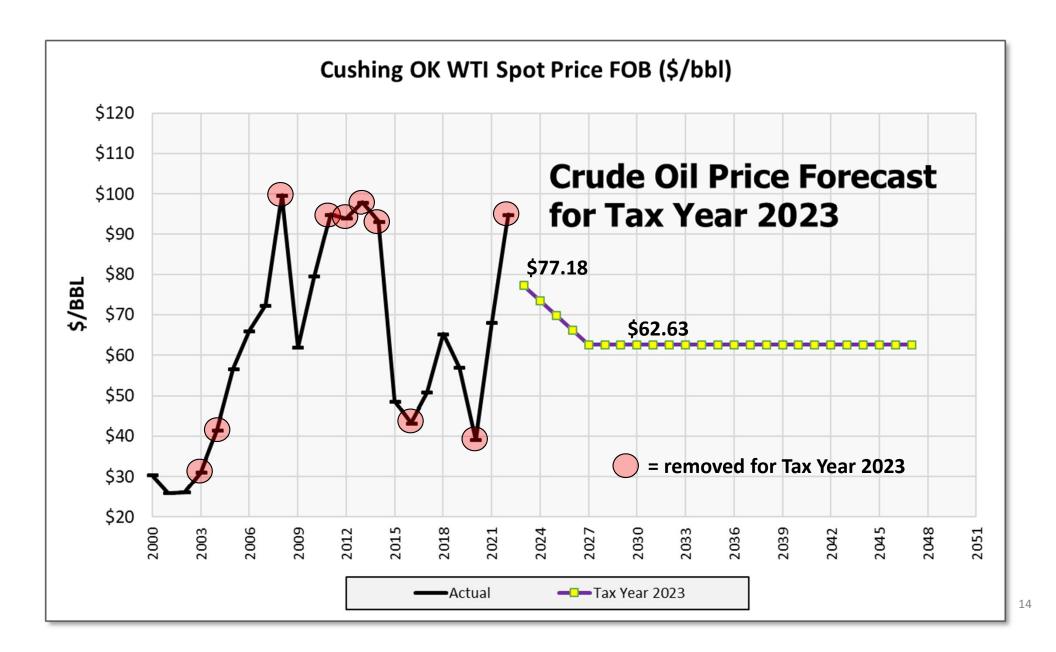
WTI, CY2003 - 2022

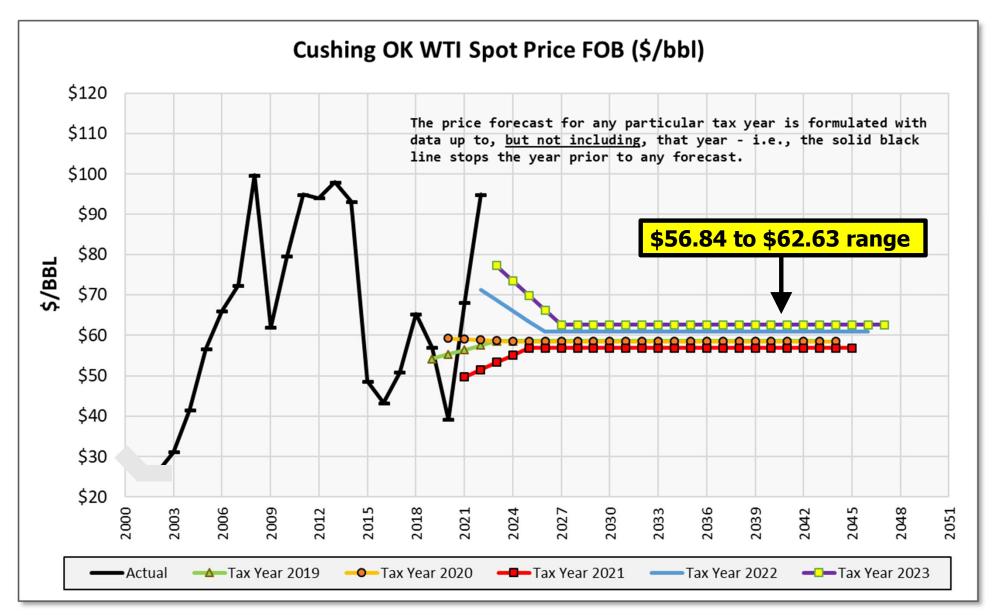
https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_pri_spt_s1_d.htm (WTI - Cushing, OK)

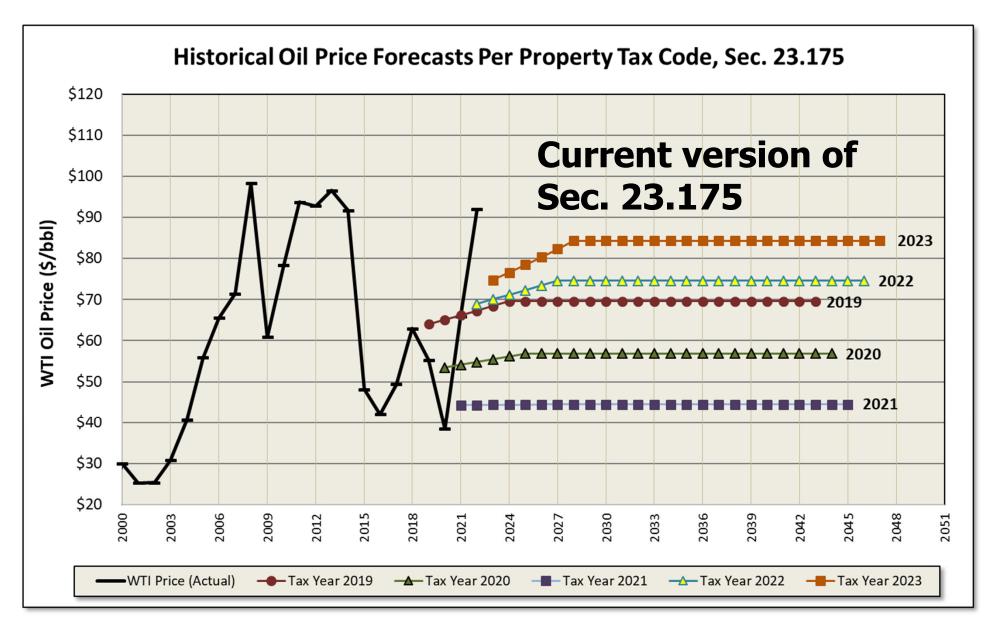
(annual prices in ascending order)

new average:	\$62.63	
new max:	\$	89.35
new min:	\$	46.25
stand. dev:	\$	21.55
max:	\$	99.67
min:	\$	31.08
mean (avg):	\$	67.80









PRICE FORECAST SCENARIO LOUISIANA — TAX YEAR 2023

Table 907.D-1
Oil and Gas Price Forecast Scenario

Year of Discounted Cash Flow	Oil Price (%)	Gas Price (%)
1	-18.68%	-23.68%
2	-4.71%	-3.98%
3	-4.95%	-4.14%
4	-5.20%	-4.32%
5	-5.49%	-4.52%
Thereafter	0	0

6. MAIN TAKEAWAYS

- Price forecasting is always dicey, but necessary to perform DCF appraisals
- The 2nd escalation factor in Sec. 23.175 is highly flawed, working exactly opposite of how it should
- To better reflect marketplace of willing buyers and sellers, a universal price forecast scenario should be applied to arrive at a reasonable <u>long-term price</u> by year 5
- Methodology presented here promotes <u>valuation stability</u> while also being imminently <u>fair to all stakeholders</u>



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