

Cherokee County Appraisal District

2015 Mass Appraisal Report

Prepared Pursuant to Standard 6 of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice

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Introduction

The Cherokee County Appraisal District has prepared and published this report to provide our citizens and taxpayers with a better understanding of the District's responsibilities and activities. This mass appraisal report was written in compliance with Standards Rule 6-8 of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) as developed by the Appraisal Standards Board of the Appraisal Foundation. This report has several parts: a general introduction and then several sections describing information specific to particular appraisal divisions.

The 2015 mass appraisal was prepared under the provisions of the Texas Property Tax Code. Taxing jurisdictions that participate in the District must use the appraisals as the basis for property taxation. The State of Texas allocates state funds to school districts based upon the District's appraisals, as tested and modified by the State Comptroller's office in a biennial study of value.

The 2015 mass appraisal results in an estimate of the market value of each taxable property within the District's boundaries. Where required by law, the District also estimates value on several bases other than market value. These are described where applicable later in this report.

General Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

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

- The appraisals were prepared exclusively for ad valorem tax purposes.
- The property characteristic data upon which the appraisals are based is assumed to be correct.
- Physical inspections of the property appraised were performed as staff resources and time allowed and were scheduled based upon the biennial Reappraisal Plan developed by the Chief Appraiser and approved pursuant to law by the Board of Directors.
- Validation of sales transactions occurred through questionnaires to buyers and sellers, review of multiple listing reports from Cherokee MLS and the interview of real estate professionals. In the absence of secondary confirmation, all sales data obtained was considered reliable.
- No responsibility is assumed for the legal description or for matters including legal or title considerations. Title to any property is assumed to be good and marketable, unless otherwise stated.
- All property is appraised as if free and clear of any or all liens or encumbrances, unless otherwise stated. All taxes are assumed to be current.
- All property is appraised as though under responsible, adequately capitalized ownership and competent property management.
- All parcel boundary data and structure sketches are assumed to be correct. Any plot plans and/or illustrative material contained with the appraisal records are included only to assist in visualizing the property.
- It assumes that there is full compliance with all applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations and laws unless noncompliance is stated, defined and considered in the mass appraisal report.
- It is assumed that all applicable zoning and use regulations and restrictions have been complied with unless a nonconformity has been stated, defined and considered in this mass appraisal report.
- It is assumed that all required licenses, certificates of occupancy, consents or other legislative or administrative authority from any local, state or nation government or private entity or organization have been or can be obtained or renewed for any use on which the value estimate contained in this report is based.
- It is assumed that the utilization of the land and improvements or the properties described are within the boundaries or property lines, and that there are no encroachments or trespasses unless noted on the appraisal record.
- Unless otherwise stated in this report, the appraiser is not aware of the existence of hazardous substances or other environmental conditions. The value estimates are predicated on the assumption that there is no such condition on or in the property or in such proximity thereto that it would cause a loss in value. No responsibility is assumed for any such conditions, or for any expertise or engineering knowledge required to discover them.
- All appraisals are as of January 1, 2015. The effective date of this report is July 27, 2015.

Disclosure of Interest

The Chief Appraiser signing this mass appraisal report discloses the following property as being property in which he has interest in:

- Property ID 116396000, Tract 12, Block 723 of the W. Nutt Survey Abstract 644
- Property ID 103564012, Tract 12, Block 1447 of the J. T. Jones Survey Abstract 26
- Property ID 103564011, Tract 11, Block 1447 of the J. T. Jones Survey Abstract 26
- Property ID 101287010, Tract 10, Block 1229 of the J. T. Jones Survey Abstract 11
- Property ID 101287009, Tract 9, Block 1229 of the J. T. Jones Survey Abstract 11

The Chief Appraiser signing this mass appraisal report discloses the following party as being a party in which he has personal interest in:

- None Disclosed

Properties in which the Chief Appraiser has an interest were appraised in accordance to state statutes and professional standards. Additionally, a list of properties in which the licensed appraisal staff has an interest or an interest in parties is included as an addendum to this report. No appraiser is allowed to appraise properties or influence the appraisal of properties within the jurisdiction of the District in which they have an interest or an interest in a party within three degrees of consanguinity by agency rule.

Definition of Value

Except as otherwise provided by the Texas Tax Code, all taxable property is appraised at its "market value" as of January 1. Under the Tax Code, "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 buyer;
- both seller and buyer 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 buyer seek to maximize their gains and neither is in a position to take advantage of the exigencies of the other.

Departure

THE TAX CODE DEFINES SPECIAL APPRAISAL PROVISIONS FOR THE VALUATION OF SEVERAL DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PROPERTY THAT DIFFER FROM 100% MARKET VALUE. SPECIALLY APPRAISED PROPERTY IS TAXED ON A BASIS OTHER THAN MARKET VALUE AS DEFINED ABOVE. THESE CATEGORIES INCLUDE

- LIMITATION ON RESIDENTIAL HOMESTEAD PROPERTY (§23.23, TAX CODE)
- LIMITATION OF HIGHEST AND BEST USE ON HOMESTEAD PROPERTY (§23.01 (C), TAX CODE)
- RESTRICTION ON APPRAISALS FOR PROPERTIES SUBJECT TO PRIOR YEAR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW (§23.01 (C), TAX CODE)
- AGRICULTURAL AND TIMBER PROPERTY (CHAPTER 23, SUBCHAPTERS C, D AND E, TAX CODE)
- REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY INVENTORY (§23.12, TAX CODE)
- CERTAIN TYPES OF DEALER INVENTORY (§23.121, 23.124, 23.1241 AND 23.127, TAX CODE)
- NOMINAL (§23.18) OR RESTRICTED USE PROPERTIES (§23.83).

Properties Appraised

The mass appraisal model appraised all taxable real and business personal property known to the District as of the date of this report, with the exception of certain properties on which valuation was not complete as of the date of this report. These, by law, will be appraised and supplemented to the jurisdictions after equalization. The property rights appraised were fee simple interests, with the exception of leasehold interests in property exempt to the holder of the property's title. The description and identification of each property appraised is included in the appraisal records submitted to the Cherokee County Appraisal Review Board as required by law.

Scope of Work Used to Develop the Appraisal

The mass appraisal model appraised all taxable real and tangible business personal property within the boundaries of the Cherokee County Appraisal District, which encompasses all of Cherokee County, Texas. This involves approximately 60,007 accounts. The District distributes the work of the appraisal among several appraisal personnel, as well as, assignment of certain categories of property to the firm of Capitol Appraisal Group, Inc. The following sections describe, by area of responsibility, the scope of work performed and those items addressed in USPAP Standard 6-8 (k) through (p).

The Chief Appraiser, who is the chief executive officer of the District, manages the District. All District employees report to the chief appraiser through their immediate supervisor. The District is divided into four divisions: Executive, Collections, Appraisal and 911 Addressing. The Collections Division of the District is charged with the tasks of assessment and collections for all Cherokee County taxing authorities except the County. The 911 Addressing Division is the primary addressing authority for all of Cherokee County outside of the municipal boundaries of the City of Jacksonville. The Executive Division is made up of senior management, systems administrator and one office manager and carries the responsibility of managing the fiscal and overall operations management of the District. The Appraisal Division is divided into three different departments: Deeds and Mapping, Records, and finally, Appraisal Staff. The Deeds and Mapping Department handles all ownership transactions via recorded deeds or filed real estate renditions. They initiate each ownership modification and also create and maintain plat, county block and subdivision maps. The Records Department answers most calls and over the counter requests. They also have the duty of computer data entry for all appraisal related items. Appraisal Staff performs all appraisal related work for real and business personal property in the jurisdiction. Additionally, they handle all property owner requests for value, special appraisal and equalization questions, as well as, Appraisal Review Board cases. The District's appraisers are subject to the provisions of the Property Taxation Professional Certification Act and must be duly registered with The Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation.

The Appraisal District staff consists of 17 (as of the date of this report) employees (depending on staffing arrangements) with the following classifications:

- 5 – Executive Division
- 2.5 – Collections Division
- 1 – 911 Rural Addressing
- 1 – Deeds and Mapping
- 3.5 – Records
- 1 – Field Appraisal Support
- 2 – Field Appraisal

While the appraisal staff conducts most of the appraisal activities, the District also contracts with Capitol Appraisal Group, Inc. for complex properties, mineral valuation, utility and industrial appraisals.

Determination of Highest and Best Use for Real Property

The District's market value appraisals are performed pursuant to Article VIII, Section 1, Texas Constitution, which provides that property must be taxed in proportion to its value as determined by law, §23.01, Tax Code implements this provision as follows:

Sec. 23.01. Appraisals Generally.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, all taxable property is appraised at its market value as of January 1.
- (b) The market value of property shall be determined by the application of generally accepted appraisal methods and techniques. If the appraisal district determines the appraised value of a property using mass appraisal standards, the mass appraisal standards must comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. The same or similar appraisal methods and techniques shall be used in appraising the same or similar kinds of property. However, each property shall be appraised based upon the individual characteristics that affect the property's market value, and all available evidence that is specific to the value of the property shall be taken into account in determining the property's market value.

Text of subsection as added by Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 619, Sec. 1

(c) Notwithstanding Section 1.04(7)(C), in determining the market value of a residence homestead, the chief appraiser may not exclude from consideration the value of other residential property that is in the same neighborhood as the residence homestead being appraised and would otherwise be considered in appraising the residence homestead because the other residential property:

- (1) was sold at a foreclosure sale conducted in any of the three years preceding the tax year in which the residence homestead is being appraised and was comparable at the time of sale based on relevant characteristics with other residence homesteads in the same neighborhood; or
- (2) has a market value that has declined because of a declining economy.

Text of subsection as added by Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1211, Sec. 1

(c) Notwithstanding any provision of this subchapter to the contrary, if the appraised value of property in a tax year is lowered under Subtitle F, the appraised value of the property as finally determined under that subtitle is considered to be the appraised value of the property for that tax year. In the following tax year, the chief appraiser may not increase the appraised value of the property unless the increase by the chief appraiser is reasonably supported by substantial evidence when all of the reliable and probative evidence in the record is considered as a whole. If the appraised value is finally determined in a protest under Section 41.41(a)(2) or an appeal under Section 42.26, the chief appraiser may satisfy the requirement to reasonably support by substantial evidence an increase in the appraised value of the property in the following tax year by presenting evidence showing that the inequality in the appraisal of property has been corrected with regard to the properties that were considered in determining the value of the subject property. The burden of proof is on the chief appraiser to support an increase in the appraised value of property under the circumstances described by this subsection.

Text of subsection as added by Acts 2009, 81st Leg., R.S., Ch. 1405, Sec. 2

(c) 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.

The following departure notwithstanding, there is no other specific statute defining highest and best use as it applies in appraisals conducted under the Tax Code, Texas courts have acknowledged that highest and best use is a factor that must be considered in determining market value.

Departure

AS IS EVIDENCED BY §23.01 (C), HIGHEST AND BEST USE IS LIMITED IN SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES.

Appraisal Performance Tests and Performance Measures Attained


The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts conducts an biennial study to determine the degree of uniformity of and the median level of appraisals by the appraisal District within each major category of property constituting at least 5% of the total value in each school district, as required by §5.10, Tax Code.

2015 is the Study year for Cherokee CAD. The final findings will be released January 31, 2016 and will be attached at that time to this report.

Certification Statement:

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- ✓ the statements of fact contained in this report are true and correct
- ✓ the reported analyses, opinions, and conclusions are limited only by the reported assumptions and limiting conditions, and are my personal, impartial, and unbiased professional analyses, opinions, and conclusions
- ✓ I have no present or prospective interest in the property subject to this report with the exception as noted in disclosure, and I have no personal interest with respect to the parties involved with the exception as noted in disclosure.
- ✓ I have no bias with respect to any property that is the subject of this report or to the parties involved with this assignment.
- ✓ My engagement in this assignment was not contingent upon developing or reporting predetermined results.
- ✓ My compensation for completing this assignment is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined value or direction in value that favors the cause of the client(s), the amount of the value opinion, the attainment of a stipulated result, or the occurrence of a subsequent event directly related to the intended use of this appraisal.
- ✓ My analyses, opinions, and conclusions were developed, and this report has been prepared, in conformity with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice
- ✓ I have made a personal inspection of the properties that are the subject of this report to the extent that my designees have been assigned inspection duties in accordance with law.
- ✓ No one provided significant mass appraisal assistance to the person signing this certification except as stated below.



Chief Appraiser

Appraisal Staff Providing Significant Mass Appraisal Assistance

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>TDLR #</u>	<u>TYPE of ASSISTANCE</u>
J. L. Flowers	Chief Appraiser	68915	Executive Management of Appraisal District Operations Primary Analyst for Ratio Studies and Model Calibration
A. S. Wirzberg	Deputy Chief Appraiser	71400	Administration of Appraisal Model, Management of Sales Transaction Data, Assistant Analyst for Ratio Studies and Model Calibration, Productivity Appraisals
B. P. Cook	Lead Appraiser	73940	Real Estate Field Appraisals and Field Coordinator
L. M. Dishongh	Field Appraiser	74260	Real Estate Field Appraisals
D. R. Emerson	Field Appraiser	74626	Business Personal Property Appraisals
R. D. Williams	Field Appraiser	74555	Real Estate Field Appraisals
C. R. Ford	Field Appraiser	74627	Real Estate Field Appraisals
A. K. Berry	Appraisal Secretary	-----	Data Entry and Appraisal Support

Report by Appraisal Division

As noted above, the District allocated the work of the mass appraisal among several areas within and without the District. The division of tasks by property type typically involves all staff. All field appraisal staff conducts physical inspections of both real and business personal property. These properties generally break down into four primary categories: Residential, Commercial, Business Personal and Productivity Valuations. The firm of Capitol Appraisal Group, Inc. conducts all activities related to complex properties, mineral valuation, utility and industrial accounts. That firm is also charged with the creation and maintenance of USPAP documentation for those areas.

Field Operations

Scope of Work

The field operations activities involve appraisers responsible for collecting and maintaining property characteristic data for all commercial, residential, agricultural and business personal property types, which are located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Cherokee County Appraisal District. These activities involve the field inspection of real and business personal property accounts. Digital photographs are taken by field staff that in turn uploads those photographs into the District's appraisal software system. Data entry of field changes a shared responsibility of the Appraisal Division's Records Department and the staff field appraisers.

Periodic physical review of property is recommended at least every four to six years, according to the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO). The Cherokee County Appraisal District policy to inspect all real estate accounts once every three years and business personal property every year. However, sale ratio studies and model calibrations are conducted on an annual basis for all property categories in the District.

Procedure for Collecting and Validating Data

Data collection requires organization, planning and supervision of the field staff. Data collection procedures have been established for all properties. The appraisers are assigned throughout the jurisdiction of the District to conduct field inspections. Appraisers conduct field inspections and record information on a property record card (PRC).

The quality of data used is extremely important in establishing accurate values of taxable property. While production standards are established and upheld for the various field activities, quality of data is emphasized as the goal and responsibility of each appraiser. New appraisers are trained in the specifics of data collection. Experienced appraisers are routinely employed in the effort to reinforce data collection processes during mass reappraisals. A quality assurance process exists in the Records Department to review data collection by field staff. Errors in data collection are returned to the respective field appraiser for correction and reproof.

Data collection of real property involves maintaining data characteristics of the property utilizing a CAMA (Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal). The information contained in CAMA includes site characteristics, such as land size, frontage and location; improvement data such as size, composition, quality of construction and physical, economic or function conditions; neighborhood or area types, including micro neighborhood adjustments and digital photographs when available. Field appraisers use District protocols to establish uniform classification coding and depreciation of real property. All real properties are coded with this protocol thus enabling the administration of mass appraisal modeling.

Data collection for business personal property is not utilized to achieve an overall mass appraisal approach. The majority of business personal property is appraised individually based upon property owner renditions. While it is true that some properties are appraised based upon the valuations of other similar accounts, the multitude of personal property accounts are a one on one appraisal. All business personal property accounts are categorized by Standard Industrial Codes (SIC) as set by the Comptroller of the State of Texas.

Sources of Data

The sources of data collection and verification are typically derived via field inspections, building permits, mechanics liens, new electrical connections, Appraisal Review Board hearings, valuation publications, commercial vehicle registrations, property owner correspondence, sales surveys, and real estate professional interviews.

Building permit data obtained from the various municipalities and mechanics lien data obtained from the Cherokee County Clerk's Office trigger annual upkeep inspections on properties with apparent significant changes in value or composition. New improvements are found via several methods. First, the District conducts annual field inspections based primarily on the biennial Reappraisal Plan and any amendments thereof. Second, a list of new utility connections is provided to the District by the county judge's office and is used to find new improvements. Finally, mechanic's liens are filed by contractors and are relayed to the District via the County Clerk's office on a monthly basis. Data accuracy is also enhanced by the availability of the District's records on the Internet. Property owners do contact us to report data errors via this method and also during informal hearings.

Data review of entire neighborhoods, or of individual properties is conducted when ratio studies indicate wide dispersions in the ratio study or out of the ordinary ratios for specific properties. Appraisers recheck these neighborhoods or re-inspect individual properties to ascertain the validity of recorded field characteristics. This process also assists in the protocols to identify data outliers for the statistical analysis.

Data Maintenance

Data entry of all appraisal related information is performed by the Appraisal Division's Records Department. This Department is tasked with the responsibility of creating and maintaining files for each parcel, printing PRC's for field appraisers, entry of appraisal field changes into the CAMA system and verifying the validity of coding and sketch information submitted by the field appraiser. As discussed above, field appraisers are responsible for downloading digital photographs into the CAMA system. The Records Department also maintains and enters all informal and formal hearing information and changes.

Residential Valuation

Scope of Work

The Residential Valuation is responsible for developing equal and uniform market values for residential improved and vacant property for ad valorem purposes. Residential improved property encompasses property in municipalities, subdivisions and rural areas. Vacant property typically consists of property in residential or rural neighborhood settings.

Highest and Best Use Analysis

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, legally and financially feasible, and productive to maximization of value. The highest and best use of residential property is normally its current use. This is due in part to the fact that residential development, in many areas, through use of deed restrictions and zoning, precludes other land uses. Residential Valuation undertakes reassessment of highest and best use in transition areas and areas of mixed residential and commercial use. In transition areas, the appraiser must determine the most typical use for property each year by examining the use of recently sold property in that area. Similarly, in mixed areas, the appraiser looks for boundaries created by zoning or recent market sales to determine the highest and best use for that area. However, pursuant to legislative changes in 2009, residential properties receiving a homestead are not subject to this appraisal standard. Instead, according to §23.01 (c), these properties shall continue to be appraised based upon residential use regardless of external factors to the contrary. **This creates a departure as noted previously.**

Model Specification

Neighborhood and Market Analysis

The identification of neighborhoods can be divided into four categories for Cherokee County: subdivisions, municipal neighborhoods, major lake property and rural neighborhoods. In each case, the appraiser attempts to localize neighborhoods by geographic boundaries.

The determinations of subdivisions and municipal neighborhoods are similar in that the appraiser looks for areas of homogenous property. During this examination, type and quality of construction and physical factors such as maintenance and upkeep of homes and vacant tracts are considered. Conversely, rural neighborhoods are determined in large part on the examination of sales prices as compared with other areas within a geo-political boundary. For example, a particular area in a rural setting may exhibit higher sales prices for improved and vacant property as compared to other areas within a school district that has a similar composition of property types. Municipal neighborhoods are classified with Low, Fair, Average and Good codes while rural neighborhoods are classified with alphanumeric identifiers. Lake properties are segmented based upon the particular lake. Additionally, there may be further segmentation into various quality neighborhood area for each lake area.

Micro-neighborhoods are also a part of municipal neighborhooding. Within any particular neighborhood there can exist areas where the market is recognizing a discount or premium as compared with similar areas. In these instances, the appraiser still maintains the Low, Fair, Average or Good neighborhood classification but also adds a second identifier for the micro-area. Micro-neighborhoods are defined in large part by plotting sales activities geographically and using this geographical tool to identify these areas. In each instance, the second identifier contains a percentage adjustment. This adjustment modifies the properties as a discount or premium off of the baseline schedule.

Description of Residential Improvement Model

The modeling techniques used by the District allow for specific adjustment for each category of property in the county. To begin, each site built improved residence is classified based upon type of exterior siding. Properties with brick-veneer are classified as a type "M" property. Properties with frame, vinyl or aluminum, log or other non-brick sidings are classified as type "F" property. Currently, metal sided structures are also classified as type "F". There are also properties with mixed siding composition. For example, a home may only have a brick veneer front with frame siding on the remainder of the house. In this case, the appraiser must make a determination on the predominate siding when classifying the property.

Each type of property as described above is further assigned a numeric code that corresponds to the quality of construction of the improvement. These breakdowns of quality loosely follow the suggestions outlined in the Marshal and Swift valuation guide for residential property. Coding for quality is defined by the following table:

<u>Quality Code</u>	<u>Description of Quality</u>
1	Substandard
2	Low
3	Fair
4	Average
5	Good
6	Very Good
7	Excellent

Further, the model provides for plus (+) classes for each breakdown. The plus classification is used when an appraiser determines that a particular property is somewhat better quality than a category but not quite the quality of the next higher classification. For example, an improvement may be better than fair but not quite average in quality. In this instance, the appraiser would assign a Fair + or "3+" code. These numeric codes are appended to the "F" or "M" code above. For example, a brick veneer, good quality plus home would have a code of "M5+".

Following the description of siding type and quality, each code is further differentiated by a neighborhood location code. These codes differ for municipal, rural subdivision, lake property and rural properties. For municipal property, the alpha initial of the city is first used followed by the alpha code for the type of neighborhood. For example, an average neighborhood in the City of Jacksonville would be "JA". This also denotes a municipal improvement on a lot less than one acre. For municipal improvements on lots over one acre, an additional "A" for acreage is added to the coding. For example, in the average neighborhood, City of Jacksonville instance, the code would be "JAA". This additional acreage delineation only applies to municipal schedules. Lake subdivisions are identified by an "L" and a numeric code corresponding to the particular lake as set out below:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Lake Description</u>
L1	Lake Jacksonville
L2	Lake Striker
L3	Lake Palestine

Rural subdivisions are identified by the alpha code for the school district followed by an "RS" for rural subdivision then an alpha indicator for Low, Fair, Average or Good subdivision. In this scheme, a fair quality rural subdivision in Wells ISD would be "WRSF" for Wells Rural Subdivision Fair. Rural properties are classified based upon the type of road access it has as set out in this table:

<u>Access Code</u>	<u>Access Description</u>
H	State Highway
P	Paved County Road or F.M.
D	Dirt Road
L	Land Locked

Following the Access Code is the numeric indicator for the school district:

<u>School Code</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>School Code</u>	<u>School</u>
08	Wells	42	New Summerfield
21	Alto	46	Jacksonville
23	Bullard	62	Carlisle
15	Rusk	81	Troup

Therefore, for a rural improvement in Alto ISD on a dirt road would have a code of "D08". There is one exception to this rule in Jacksonville ISD. There is a particular code for certain properties that are not in the city limits of Jacksonville but immediately adjacent to the city. This is a type of buffer zone between municipal and rural. This area has a numerical code of "76".

These location codes are appended to the type and quality code and separated by a dash "-". The following table contains some examples of residential coding:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
F5-RG	Good Quality Frame Exterior Residence in a Good Neighborhood in the City of Rusk
M3+-JFA	Fair Plus Quality Brick Veneer Exterior Residence in a Fair Neighborhood in the City of Jacksonville on more than one acre
F4-ARSA	Average Quality Frame Exterior Residence in an Average Rural Subdivision in Alto ISD
M4-P46	Average Quality Brick Veneer Exterior Residence in on a Paved Road in Jacksonville ISD
F3-L1	Fair Quality Frame Exterior Residence on Lake Jacksonville

Each one of these code combinations is tied to a specific table of value for that code. These tables are referred to by the District as “improvement schedules”. Each schedule contains a value per square foot of living area for individual stratum of square footage. In this manner, the District is able to modify only schedules for a select group of properties if desired. The down side to this approach is that the District must track and maintain several hundred different schedules.

In addition to the base residential schedules, there are also separate schedules for features and amenities for residential property. These would include items such as porches, decks, attached and detached garages or carports, fireplaces or central heat/air. In most of these cases, the schedule calls for a percentage of base approach to value. For example, the square footage in a porch would be calculated as 20% of the base schedule square footage price. So if a 1,200 square foot F3-D15 called for \$48.09, porches for that improvement would be based on 20% of \$48.09 or \$9.62 per square foot. However, for fireplaces, central heat/air or swimming pools, the schedules call for flat pricing. Fireplaces are set at a certain total dollar amount as is swimming pools, while central heat/air is set at a set price per square foot of living area. Both fireplaces and central/heat air systems are categorized by the same quality grade as the base improvement.

Description of Land Model

Land modeling for the District’s residential and rural areas can be divided into categories similar to the neighborhooding shown above. Land is coded for municipal, rural subdivision, lake lots and for rural land in general. Land is valued primarily based upon acreage or square footage of the lot or tract. However, there are cases in the model where front footage or flat value per lot is utilized.

For municipal residential property, land is coded to in the same manner as the neighborhood extension on the improvement code. Neighborhoods are classified Low, Fair, Average and Good with the respective classification preceded by the alpha code for the particular city. For example, “JF” would indicate a lot, under one acre, in a fair neighborhood in the City of Jacksonville. As was discussed earlier, adding an “A” to the end of that code would denote a schedule for municipal lots over one acre. For the same example, “JFA” would indicate a lot over one acre located in a fair neighborhood in the City of Jacksonville.

Rural subdivisions follow the same naming convention discussed in the improvement section. The land table for a rural subdivision would begin with the alpha code for the school, followed by “RS” for rural subdivision followed by the alpha code for low, fair, average or good. For example, “BRSG” would indicate a land schedule for a good quality rural subdivision in Bullard ISD.

Lake lots are somewhat different in style than their improvement counterparts. Most lake lots are valued based upon the amount of usable water front. When we consider “usable” we are trying to exclude narrow insets and outcroppings that tend to come with water front lots. This exclusion can also be used in the upper ends of inlets in the lake that never have usable water. We do not consider “usable” in instances where water levels are seasonally low. In other words, a lot that has usable water front when lake levels are normal will be considered water front regardless of low water level. For these schedules, the coding begins with “WF” for ‘water front’ followed by the lake code as shown previously. These two codes are separated by a dash (-). For example, “WF-L2” means a water frontage schedule for a lot on Lake Striker. This method of coding is similar for Lake Jacksonville, but differs in that the lots are divided into good, average and fair lots. The first letters of the grading is appended to the standard code structure to make: “WF-L1G”, “WF-L1A” and “WF-L1F”. Furthermore, there are some lots on Lake Jacksonville that do not have good water unless the lake is full. These lots are to the north and are classified as water view lots. In these cases, the “WF” is replaced with “WV” in the code structure.

Rural land follows the style of the rural improvement neighborhood extension. The type of access available to the property is coded first (Land Locked, Dirt, Paved or Highway) followed by the numerical code for the school district. The same exception exists here as in the improvement codes for property not in the City of Jacksonville but immediately adjacent to. This area is numerically coded “76”. Some examples of these codes would be “P23” for land on a paved road in Bullard ISD or “H76” for land on a highway in the buffer zone surrounding the City of Jacksonville.

Finally, all land is valued based upon the total size of all contiguously controlled tracts of a particular owner. In other words, a person who owns three pieces of property that touch each other is valued on each individual tract as though it were one tract of the combined size. Consider a person who owns a 5 acre, 15 acre and 10 acre tracts. That person would be valued as though all contiguous tracts were combined into one for valuation purposes. In the example, each tract would be valued per unit as though it were one thirty acre tract. This is known as “pricing acres” or “pricing square footage.”

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Procedures for Model Calibration

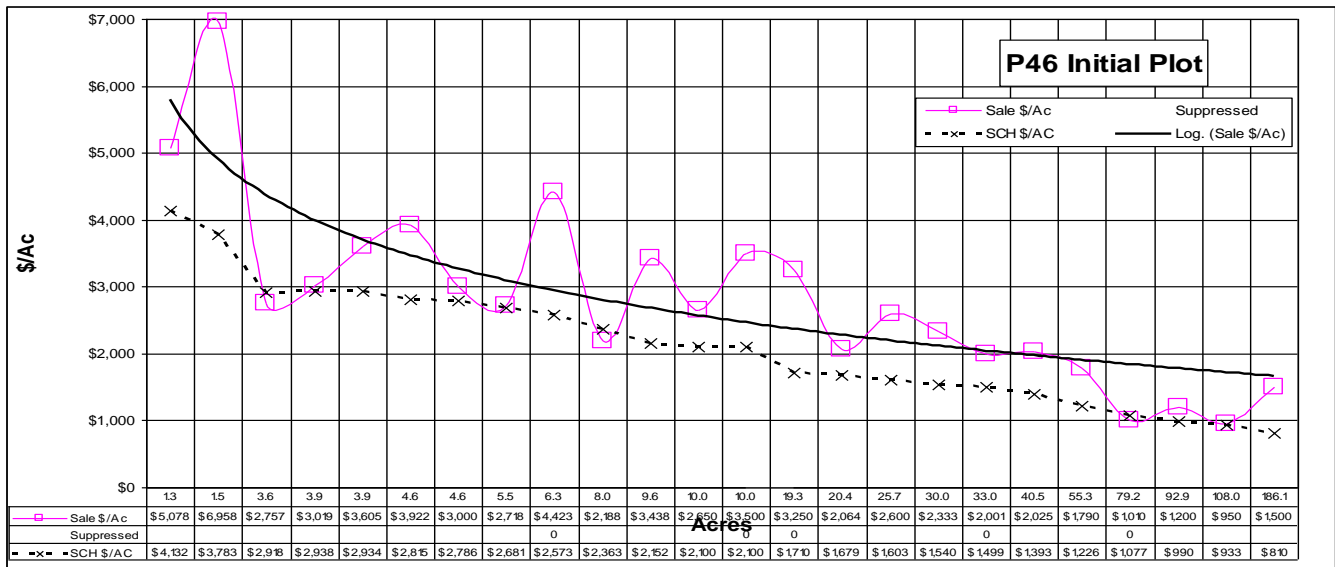
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Each year, the District analyzes sold property as compared to the appraised value of that sold property. The calibration of the model begins here and progresses in two different stages. Land calibration first and followed by improvement calibration.

Land Model Calibration

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The first stage in the residential calibration process is to analyze and calibrate all land schedules. Tract and lot sales are obtained through the various means discussed in the section titled "Sources of Data". This information is then analyzed by segregating the various sales into their respective categories identified by the land schedule code for that sold property. For each category that has sufficient sales activity, the sales are checked to confirm the total number of acres or square footage involved in the transaction. The sales price is then divided by the total number of acres or square footage to arrive at a price per unit. These prices per unit are then arrayed in ascending size of sale and plotted graphically. In this manner, the District has a picture of price per acre for example for all tracts plotted against size. In addition to the graph line for sales, the District plots a logarithmic trend line for sales. Over this graph, the District superimposes a graph of appraised value per unit for that particular category as determined by the current category schedule. Using the sales and the sales trend line as compared to the line for the appraisal schedule allows the District to move the appraisal plot in a manner that best fits the sales data. The following is an example of a graphical plot:



Moving the appraisal plot to best fit the sales and sales trend lines will give the District the information needed to adjust the underlying schedule. Calibrating the schedule will result in all properties being revalued for that particular classification of land. In this manner, sold and unsold properties are all reappraised.

Typically, there are never enough sales in each different classification of property to perform the above mentioned process. In these instances, the District will adjust schedules lacking sufficient sales information based upon the adjustments of classifications with sales. For example, if there were sufficient sales to perform an analysis of paved access land in rural Jacksonville ISD (P46) but not enough sales for H46 or D46, the District would use the calibrated P46 schedule as a benchmark and adjust H46 and D46 up or down accordingly as compared to P46. The same is also true of school districts that lack sales activity. Often times, an entire school district market area has a low volume of sales thus prohibiting a sales analysis. These school districts will be adjusted based upon the activity of neighboring schools. The calibration of schedules or schools with low sales volume based upon similar schedules or schools is referred to by the District as "blending". When blending schedules or schools, the District recognizes that there exists a certain difference between schedules or areas. For example, the District recognizes that property in Wells ISD is not the same as property in Rusk or Jacksonville ISDs. Additionally, land locked land is not worth the same as land with highway access. There is a premium or discount employed when blending. Consideration is given to the schedules or schools with the most sales volume and further consideration is given as to how other schedules or schools compare to them. The level of premium or discount is sought from what sales are available in the low volume areas complemented with appraisal experience and judgment.

Once these processes are completed for a market area and all relevant schedules calibrated, the CAMA system is recalculated in order to update all relevant parcels with the new appraisal data. Sales ratio reports are again pulled and the sold properties appraised value per unit is double checked against the predicted outcome from the sales plotting discussed above. Attention is also given to the relative change in appraised value for all properties as compared against the percentage change invoked in the calibration process. This allows the District to identify properties or schedules of property that did not change in the manner anticipated by the calibration process. When these tasks are complete, the CAMA system is ready with reappraised land values and therefore ready for the next step which is the calibration of residential improvements.

Improvement Model Calibration

The second stage in the residential calibration process is to analyze and calibrate all improvement schedules. Following the same procedures for data collection and segregation as outlined above, the improvement calibration process analyzes sales ratios by property classification. The sales ratio is found by the following formula:

$$(\text{Appraised Market Value} \div \text{Sales Price}) * 100 = \text{Sales Ratio}\%$$

The sales ratio measures the level of appraised market value against a known sales price on a particular parcel of property. Ratios under 100% indicate sold property that is under appraised. Ratios over 100% indicate sold property that is over appraised. The sales ratio is the first step in the analytical process.

Sales ratios are examined by improvement classification. For example, the District will look at all sales ratios for average quality brick veneer homes in an average neighborhood in the City of Rusk (M4-RA). This task is performed for all classifications of sold property. Greater weight is given to those classifications of property that possess adequate numbers of sales for analysis. As this process proceeds, the District will examine those classifications for the influence of several factors such as physical condition, time of sale, size of living area and neighborhood making adjustments as necessary to the analysis. After analyzing and adjusting the sales ratios for these factors, the District calculates a weighted mean ratio for that classification found by the following formula:

$$\sum \text{Appraised Market Values} \div \sum \text{Sales Prices} = \text{Weighted Sales Ratio}$$

The District also calculates a Coefficient of Dispersion for that sample by the following formula:

$$(\text{Average Absolute Deviation} \div \text{Median Sales Ratio}) 100 = \text{COD}$$

The average absolute deviation is the mathematical average of the absolute value of the differences between the sales ratio on each parcel as compared to the median ratio for that sample. The COD is used to measure uniformity while the weighted mean ratio is used to measure level of appraisal. The District employs these two factors and the sample size when giving weight to what classifications to use as baseline schedules. The baseline schedules will determine how other schedules that lack adequate sales information are modified. This is also a blending process as described in the section for land calibration. Blending in the improvement sense will include differing classes of quality, exterior type and neighborhood. The appraiser uses market data and appraisal judgment to apply premium or discount factors to the baseline schedule(s) when adjusted non-baseline schedules.

Once all schedules are calibrated and the data entered into the CAMA system, the system is recalculated and sales ratio reports are pulled again for the purpose of seeing how the changes actually affected the system. Modifications to schedules or to other area or neighborhood factors are examined at this point. Following these adjustments, the District combines all sales ratios for improved property in order to analyze the overall weighted mean ratio and COD. Overall statistics will also be calculated on neighborhood and other market area levels.

Scope of Work

The Commercial Valuation is responsible for developing equal and uniform market values for commercial improved and vacant property for ad valorem purposes. Commercial improved property encompasses property in municipalities, as well as, rural areas. Vacant property typically consists of property in commercial market area settings.

Highest and Best Use Analysis

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, legally and financially feasible, and productive to maximization of value. The highest and best use of commercial property is normally its current use. This is due in part to the fact that commercial development, in many areas, through use of deed restrictions and zoning, precludes other land uses. Commercial Valuation undertakes reassessment of highest and best use in transition areas and areas of mixed commercial and residential use. In transition areas, the appraiser must determine the most typical use for property each year by examining the use of recently sold property in that area. Similarly, in mixed areas, the appraiser looks for boundaries created by zoning or recent market sales to determine the highest and best use for that area. As previously noted, residential homestead property in areas of commercial highest and best use are appraised as residences pursuant to §23.01(c).

Model Specification

Market Analysis

The identification of market areas typically consists of examining the primary commercial market areas as defined by municipal boundaries. However, the use of other geographic boundaries in certain areas of the county is also utilized.

In determining market areas, the appraiser examines market sales activity. During this examination, physical factors such as maintenance and upkeep of property and vacant tracts are considered. Municipal market areas are classified with Low, Fair, Average and Good codes.

Micro-areas are also a part of municipal market areas. Within any particular area there can exist niches where the market is recognizing a discount or premium as compared with similar areas. In these instances, the appraiser still maintains the Low, Fair, Average or Good market area classification but also adds a second identifier for the micro-area. Micro-areas are defined in large part by plotting sales activities geographically and using this geographical tool to identify these areas. In each instance, the second identifier contains a percentage adjustment. This adjustment modifies the properties as a discount or premium off of the baseline schedule.

Description of Commercial Improvement Model

The modeling techniques used by the District allow for specific adjustment for each category of property in the county. Commercial classifications roughly follow those set out in the Marshall and Swift Valuation Guide.

The numeric classification is the loose result of matching the class to the particular Marshall and Swift section number. While this is predominately accurate to the section number, there are also exceptions to the rule. Following the numeric code, the classification was divided into the type of construction: steel, concrete or wood as noted here:

<u>Construction Code</u>	<u>Description of Code</u>
C	Concrete
D	Wood
S	Steel

Further, the classification is divided into quality groups of good, average and low:

<u>Quality Code</u>	<u>Description of Code</u>
G	Good
A	Average
L	Low

Utilizing this system yields classifications such as:

<u>Commercial Code</u>	<u>Description of Code</u>
10SA	Warehouse Steel Average Quality
21DG	Office Wood Good Quality
62CL	Concrete Low Quality

The following lists the commercial numeric codes and classification descriptions:

<u>#Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>#Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
10	Office Warehouse	43	43CG
11	Storage Warehouse	44	Fraternal Building
12	Distribution Warehouse	45	Recreational Building
13	Mini-Storage Warehouse	46	Funeral Home
14	14CA	47	Bowling Alley
15	Truck Terminal	48	Health Spa
16	Parking Garage	49	49CA
17	17CA	50	Hotel
18	Aircraft Hanger	52	Motel
20	Basement Area	54	Apartments
21	Office Bld - Stand Alone Facility	55	School Building
21	Office Bld - Other	56	56CA
22	Bank	57	Daycare
23	Drive Through Bank	60	Light Industrial
24	Medical Office - Stand Alone	61	Technical Building
24	Medical Office - Other	62	Heavy Industrial
25	Government Building	63	Auto Service Center
26	26CA	64	Auto Display Area
27	Nursing Home	65	Food Processing
28	Dispensary	66	Carwash
29	Veterinarian Clinic	67	Service Station
30	Beverage Store	68	Service Station Booth
30	Convenience Store	71	Drive in Restaurant
31	Department Store	72	Fast Food Restaurant
32	Discount Store	73	Restaurant
33	Supermarket	75	75CA

<u>#Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>#Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
34	Retail Store - Stand Alone	81	Converted Service Station
35	Retail Strip Center	82	Converted Residence - Frame
36	Shopping Center	83	Converted Residence - Brick Ven.
37	Shopping Mall	84	Greenhouse
38	Mall Area	85	Canopy
39	Laundromat	86	Barn
40	Barber Shop	88	Gunitite Pool
41	Church Building	89	Tennis Court
42	42CA	90	Utility Building
		91	Automotive Repair

Finally, it is important to note that no market area extensions are present with commercial coding. Instead, all improved commercial property is based upon the same schedule. To differentiate for market areas, the only factor used is a 95% good factor on all commercial property outside of the City of Jacksonville.

Each one of these code combinations is tied to a specific table of value for that code. These tables are referred to by the District as "improvement schedules". Each schedule contains a value per square foot of main improvement area. In this manner, the District is able to modify only schedules for a select group of properties if desired. The down side to this approach is that the District must track and maintain several different schedules.

Description of Land Model

Land modeling for the District's commercial areas can be divided into categories similar to the residential neighborhooding shown previously in the Residential section. Market areas are defined as good, average, fair and low for the Cities of Jacksonville and Rusk. For other cities, the areas are not divided into market areas. In these areas, commercial property is fairly homogenous throughout the municipality and does not warrant different market areas.

City of Jacksonville codes begin with "JC" followed by the market area code for good (G), average (A), fair (F) and low (L). If a particular account is more than one acre, an additional "A" is attached to the end of the code. Therefore, "JCG" would be Jacksonville Commercial Good while "JCFA" would be Jacksonville Commercial Fair Acreage for an account in excess of one acre. Likewise, the City of Rusk schedules begin with "RC" followed by the same market area designators yielding examples such as "RCA" for Rusk Commercial Average or "RCAA" for Rusk Commercial Average Acreage.

The cities of Troup, Alto and Wells have a different composition, beginning with the first letter of the city, followed by "CM1". An "A" is appended for parcels over one acre. In this manner, "WCM1" is commercial land in the City of Wells under one acre while "TCM1A" would be commercial land over one acre in the City of Troup.

Finally, all land is valued based upon the total size of all contiguously controlled tracts of a particular owner. In other words, a person who owns several contiguous lots in a city block is valued on each individual lot as though it were one lot of the combined size. This is known as "pricing square footage.

Procedures for Model Calibration

Each year, the District analyzes sold property as compared to the appraised value of that sold property. The calibration of the model begins here and progresses in two different stages. Land calibration first and followed by improvement calibration.

Land Model Calibration

The first stage in the commercial calibration process is to analyze and calibrate all commercial land schedules. Tract and lot sales are obtained through the various means discussed in the section titled "Sources of Data". This information is then analyzed by segregating the various sales into their respective categories identified by the land schedule code for that sold property. For each category that has sufficient sales activity, the sales are checked to confirm the total number of acres or square footage involved in the transaction. The sales price is then divided by the total number of acres or square footage to arrive at a price per unit. These prices per unit are then arrayed in ascending size of sale and plotted graphically. In this manner, the District has a picture of price per acre for example for all tracts plotted against size. In addition to the graph line for sales, the District plots a logarithmic trend line for sales. Over this graph, the District superimposes a graph of appraised value per unit for that particular category as determined by the current category schedule. Using the sales and the sales trend line as compared to the line for the appraisal schedule allows the district to move the appraisal plot in a manner that best fits the sales data.

Moving the appraisal plot to best fit the sales and sales trend lines will give the District the information needed to adjust the underlying schedule. Calibrating the schedule will result in all properties being revalued for that particular classification of land. In this manner, sold and unsold properties are all reappraised.

Typically, there are never enough sales in each different classification of property to perform the above mentioned process. In these instances, the district will adjust schedules lacking sufficient sales information based upon the adjustments of classifications with sales. For example, if there were sufficient sales to perform an analysis of average commercial land Jacksonville (JCA) but not enough sales for JCF, the District would use the calibrated JCA schedule as a benchmark and adjust JCF up or down accordingly as compared to JCA. The same is also true of cities that lack sales activity. Often times, an entire city market area has a low volume of sales thus prohibiting a sales analysis. These cities will be adjusted based upon the activity of neighboring cities. The calibration of schedules or schools with low sales volume based upon similar schedules or cities is referred to by the District as "blending". When blending schedules or cities, the District recognizes that there exists a certain difference between schedules or areas. For example, the District recognizes that property in Wells is not the same as property in Rusk or Jacksonville. Additionally, land with limited access is not worth the same as land with major roadway access. There is a premium or discount employed when blending. Consideration is given to the schedules or cities with the most sales volume and further consideration is given as to how other schedules or cities compare to them. The level of premium or discount is sought from what sales are available in the low volume areas complemented with appraisal experience and judgment.

Once these processes are completed for a market area and all relevant schedules calibrated, the CAMA system is recalculated in order to update all relevant parcels with the new appraisal data. Sales ratio reports are again pulled and the sold properties appraised value per unit is double checked against the predicted outcome from the sales plotting discussed above. Attention is also given to the relative change in appraised value for all properties as compared against the percentage change invoked in the calibration process. This allows the District to identify properties or schedules of property that did not change in the manner anticipated by the calibration process. When these tasks are complete, the CAMA system is ready with reappraised land values and therefore ready for the next step which is the calibration of commercial improvements.

Improvement Model Calibration

The second stage in the commercial calibration process is to analyze and calibrate all improvement schedules. Following the same procedures for data collection and segregation as outlined above, the improvement calibration process analyzes sales ratios by property classification. The sales ratio is found by the following formula:

$$(\text{Appraised Market Value} \div \text{Sales Price}) * 100 = \text{Sales Ratio}\%$$

The sales ratio measures the level of appraised market value against a known sales price on a particular parcel of property. Ratios under 100% indicate sold property that is under appraised. Ratios over 100% indicate sold property that is over appraised. The sales ratio is the first step in the analytical process.

Sales ratios are examined by improvement classification. For example, the District will look at all sales ratios for average quality frame structure offices in the City of Rusk (21DA). This task is performed for all classifications of sold property. Greater weight is given to those classifications of property that possess adequate numbers of sales for analysis. As this process proceeds, the District will examine those classifications for the influence of several factors such as physical condition, time of sale, and market area making adjustments as necessary to the analysis. After analyzing and adjusting the sales ratios for these factors, the District calculates a weighted mean ratio for that classification found by the following formula:

$$\sum \text{Appraised Market Values} \div \sum \text{Sales Prices} = \text{Weighted Sales Ratio}$$

The District also calculates a Coefficient of Dispersion for that sample by the following formula:

$$(\text{Average Absolute Deviation} \div \text{Median Sales Ratio}) 100 = \text{COD}$$

The average absolute deviation is the mathematical average of the absolute value of the differences between the sales ratio on each parcel as compared to the median ratio for that sample. The COD is used to measure uniformity while the weighted mean ratio is used to measure level of appraisal. The District employs these two factors and sample size when giving weight to what classifications to use as baseline schedules. The baseline schedules will determine how other schedules that lack adequate sales information are modified. This is also a blending process as described in the section for land calibration. Blending in the improvement sense will include differing classes of quality, exterior type and neighborhood. The appraiser uses market data and appraisal judgment to apply premium or discount factors to the baseline schedule(s) when adjusted non-baseline schedules.

When sales information is insufficient, commercial schedules are also analyzed and calibrated by comparing the cost of construction to CAMA schedules. Cost data is used from the Marshall & Swift commercial cost source and augmented and adjusted by local cost surveys. The Marshall & Swift estimator contains local area adjustments and the District uses the adjustment for the Tyler market area. This is typically further adjusted by applying an additional factor for the Cherokee County market area. The District applies the additional local modifier because building codes and permitting costs are different than those associated costs in Tyler. Each property appraised is given a percent good factor which is the mathematical result of subtracting depreciation from 100: (100 - 25% depreciation = 75% good). In this manner, the cost of construction is adjusted for accumulated depreciation and physical condition.

Once all schedules are calibrated and the data entered into the CAMA system, the system is recalculated and sales ratio reports are pulled again for the purpose of seeing how the changes actually affected the system. Modifications to schedules or to other area or neighborhood factors are examined at this point. Following these adjustments, the District combines all sales ratios for improved property in order to analyze the overall weighted mean ratio and COD.

Scope of Work

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Industrial, Utility and Mineral Valuations are the responsibility of the firm of Capitol Appraisal Group, Inc. They are responsible for developing equal and uniform market values for these properties encompassing both real estate, royalty and relevant business personal property for ad valorem purposes. For these categories of property, Capitol Appraisal Group has the contractual duty to develop and maintain all relevant USPAP documentation.

Business Personal Property Valuation

Scope of Work

The District primarily employs one person for the actual valuation of Business Personal Property. That individual is charged with the responsibility of developing fair and uniform values for this category of property. Property appraised by this section is all non-exempt income producing personal property which includes leased assets, leased vehicles, commercial vehicles and dealer inventory appraisals for heavy equipment, automobiles, marine vehicles and sports vehicles and manufactured housing. There are approximately 1,700 of these accounts within the jurisdiction of the district. All business personal accounts are appraised annually.

Procedure for Collecting and Validating Data

Each December and January, the business personal property (BPP) appraiser in conjunction with the real estate appraisers conducts a comprehensive field sweep of all BPP accounts to verify the existence of the account and ownership, as well as, any new business accounts that should be added to the roll. This data is collected and any necessary changes written up on PRCs. The PRCs are submitted to one data entry operator exclusively assigned to BPP data entry.

Once all changes have been made, the BPP appraiser, BPP data entry clerk and the Systems Administrator begin procedures to generate and mail BPP Renditions to all BPP accounts. This is made possible via the CAMA system operated by the District and occurs by February of each year. The owner has until April 15th to submit the completed rendition.

As renditions are submitted, a receipt of rendition is logged into an MS Access file built specifically for this purpose. The rendition is then forwarded to the BPP appraiser. The appraiser reviews the rendition, making necessary adjustments and then totaling the indicated values for inventory, vehicles, machinery & equipment, furniture & fixtures and computer equipment. Those totals are then entered into the CAMA system by the BPP data entry clerk thus comprising the appraisal valuation record for the account. The original rendition and any supporting documentation and appraisal notes are scanned into the CAMA system. Additionally, a paper record is retained in the files of the District. **ALL RENDITIONS ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND NOT OPEN TO PUBLIC INFORMATION REQUESTS.**

Rendition information is verified by in field inspections of business assets by the BPP appraiser.

Sources of Data

As discussed previously, most information for business personal property is obtained via annual renditions required of owners with income producing personal property. However, the District also subscribes to commercial vehicle registration and aircraft registration firms to discover and list those types of assets. The District also subscribes to NADA to assist in valuing passenger vehicles and light trucks. The BPP appraiser will also use data from other industry publications and personal field inspections during appraisal sweeps.

Data Maintenance

Data entry of all BPP related information is performed by a specific data entry clerk in the Appraisal Division's Records Department. The BPP clerk is tasked with the responsibility of coordinating the flow of renditions and appraisal orders; the verification of coding; and the data entry of orders. The creation and maintenance of files for each parcel, logging digital photographs, printing PRC's and generation of appraisal changes are the responsibility of the BPP appraiser. The Records Department also maintains and enters all informal and formal hearing information and changes.

BPP Model Specification

Market Analysis

The District does not maintain a specified mass appraisal model for BPP property. Each of the many BPP accounts are manually worked based upon data and information available. Therefore, this is no real market analysis performed. However, the District does recognize that in comparing values and renditions among similar accounts and business types that market area factors do come into play. For example, it is recognized that the inventory for two video stores will be different between Wells and Jacksonville due to demand. In this respect, the District has established market areas that coincide with municipality boundaries and their extra territorial influences.

Description of BPP Model

The District does not maintain a true statistical mass appraisal model for BPP accounts.

Procedures for BPP Calibration

Calibration efforts for BPP property involve a comparison of properties that are similar. The District utilizes the Comptroller's list of Standard Industrial Codes (SIC) to categorize and compare similar business accounts. In this manner, businesses that have not rendered will be valued based upon the renditions of similar businesses that have. Businesses that have rendered can be compared against other similar rendered businesses to determine the validity of the rendition and to determine if a spot field inspection is warranted.

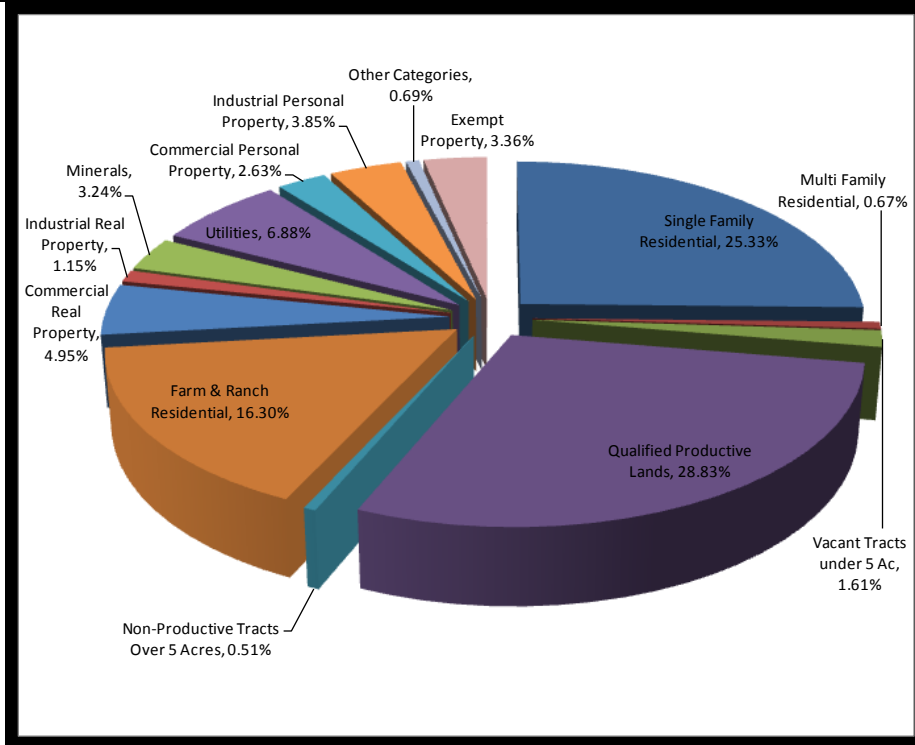
Statistical Results for 2015

Cherokee County Appraisal District Combined Ratio Study Statistics

<u>State Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Weighted Mean Sales Ratio</u>	<u>Average Sales Ratio</u>	<u>Median Sales Ratio</u>	<u>Coefficient of Dispersion</u>
A	Residential Property Under 5 acres	260	97.4%	101.1%	101.0%	14.49
B	Multi-Family Units	*	*	*	*	*
C	Vacant Land Under 5 Acres	91	76.7%	99.2%	93.3%	33.48
D	Vacant Land Over 5 Acres	108	89.8%	101.6%	95.4%	30.41
E	Farm and Residential Property Over 5 Acres	48	87.3%	91.6%	86.1%	18.71
F1	Commercial Property	*	*	*	*	*
F2	Industrial Property	**	**	**	**	**
G	Minerals	**	**	**	**	**
J	Utilities	**	**	**	**	**
L1	Commercial Personal Property	*	*	*	*	*
L2	Industrial Personal Property	**	**	**	**	**
	Other Categories	*	*	*	*	*
	* Insufficient Data - Not studied					
	** Responsibility of CAGI					

Cherokee County Appraisal District Combined Category Values

<u>State Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Total Market Value</u>
A	Single Family Residential	\$900,653,413
B	Multi Family Residential	\$23,896,250
C	Vacant Tracts under 5 Ac	\$57,312,982
D1	Qualified Productive Lands	\$1,025,146,210
D2	Non-Productive Tracts Over 5 Acres	\$17,998,800
E	Farm & Ranch Residential	\$579,778,233
F1	Commercial Real Property	\$176,031,926
F2	Industrial Real Property	\$40,717,810
G	Minerals	\$115,335,716
J	Utilities	\$244,515,010
L1	Commercial Personal Property	\$93,640,710
L2	Industrial Personal Property	\$136,795,240
	Other Categories	\$24,619,390
	Exempt Property	\$119,453,824
	Total	\$3,555,895,514



<i>Category</i>	<i>Number of Ratios **</i>	<i>2015 CAD Rept Appraised Value</i>	<i>Median Level of Appr</i>	<i>Coefficient of Dispersion</i>	<i>% Ratios w/in (+/-) 10% of Median</i>	<i>% Ratios w/in (+/-) 25% of Median</i>	<i>Price-Related Differential</i>
<i>A. Single-Family Residences</i>							
<i>B. Multi-Family Residences</i>							
<i>C. Vacant Lots</i>							
<i>D. Rural Real</i>							
<i>F1. Commercial Real</i>							
<i>F2. Industrial Real</i>							
<i>G. Oil, Gas, Minerals</i>							
<i>J. Utilities</i>							
<i>L1. Commercial Personal</i>							
<i>L2. Industrial Personal</i>							
<i>M. Other Personal</i>							
<i>O. Residential Inventory</i>							
<i>S. Special Inventory</i>							
<i>Overall</i>							

Source: Texas State Comptroller's – Property Tax Assistance Division

* Not Calculated - Need a minimum of 5 ratios from either (A) categories representing at least 25% of total CAD category value or (B) 5 ISDs or half the ISDs in the CAD, whichever is less

** Statistical measures may not be reliable when the sample is small

Appraisal Staff Disclosed Properties and Interests

This list is provided pursuant to agency disclosure requirements and comprises a list of properties in which members of the appraisal staff have interest in either property or parties. Appraisers are not allowed to appraise or influence the appraisal of properties in which they have an interest or properties owned by persons in whom they are related within three degrees of consanguinity or affinity.

Bryan Cook	102241	Interest in Party	MC CLAIN PHILIP A TRUSTEE OF PHILIP A MC CLAIN TRUST SHARE	A 457 BLK 842 TR 1A WM JOHNSON K14 1/3 UND INT IN 83.48 AC
Bryan Cook	108934	Interest in Party	SMITH LARRY C	LOT 8-1 BLK 3 BUTLER P T CITY OF RUSK #HWC0401101(P)
Bryan Cook	109621110	Interest in Party	BURNS JOHN D & KATRINA	A 70 BLK 1123 TR 30A WM ANDERSON (RUSK SUB STATION ON LOOP)
Bryan Cook	113925000	Interest in Party	MC CLAIN JERRY A TRUSTEE OF JERRY A MC CLAIN TRUST SHARE	A 457 BLK 842 TR 1 WM JOHNSON K14 1/3 UND INT IN 83.48 AC
Bryan Cook	115433110	Interest in Party	BURNS JOHN D & KATRINA	A 557 BLK 1241 TR 13A J S MILLS (RUSK SUB STATION ON LOOP)
Bryan Cook	225679000	Interest in Party	MC CLAIN JERRY A	LOT 2 BLK 1 BUCKNER R C - CITY OF JACKSONVILLE
Bryan Cook	227795000	Interest in Property	COOK BRYAN	LOT 6 BLK 3 BUTLER P T CITY OF RUSK PFS0919079/80R
Bryan Cook	227796000	Interest in Party	SMITH LARRY C	LOT 7 BLK 3 LT 70X140 BUTLER P T - CITY OF RUSK
Bryan Cook	227797000	Interest in Party	SMITH LARRY C	LOT 8 BLK 3 BUTLER P T CITY OF RUSK
Bryan Cook	430173782	Interest in Party	SMITH LARRY & ZELLA	LOT 572 BLK 5 LAKEWOOD 71X123 - BISD
Lita Dishongh	101224000	Interest in Party	SMITH BARBARA A LIFE ESTATE	A 11 BLK 1142 TR 6 J T COOK J14
Lita Dishongh	105247000	Interest in Party	WOODCOCK LAWRENCE A JR &	A 39 BLK 1434 TR 1 K ODOM H14
Lita Dishongh	111012000	Interest in Party	CARRANZA JOSEPH A &	A 184 BLK 1158 TR 5 WM CURL I15
Lita Dishongh	111014000	Interest in Party	CARRANZA JOSEPH A &	A 184 BLK 1158 TR 6 WM CURL I15
Lita Dishongh	111015000	Interest in Party	CARRANZA JOSEPH A	A 184 BLK 1158 TR 7A WM CURL I15
Lita Dishongh	111016000	Interest in Party	DEMENT TRACY G	A 184 BLK 1158 TR 1 WM CURL I15
Lita Dishongh	111017000	Interest in Party	CARRANZA VIOLETA E	A 184 BLK 1158 TR 7B WM CURL I15

Lita Dishongh	112471100	Interest in Party	JONES DONALD B & MARTHA	A 311 BLK 1534 TR 6 R K GENTRY G16 HWC0064123 TITLE MARTHA FINCH
Lita Dishongh	113497200	Interest in Party	GRAHAM CHARLENE T	A 374 BLK 1152 TR 6 S HENDON J14
Lita Dishongh	113498000	Interest in Party	HUDNALL ERNEST & MARTHA	A 374 BLK 1149 TR 6 S HENDON J14
Lita Dishongh	113499000	Interest in Party	GRAHAM CHARLENE T	A 374 BLK 1152 TR 2 S HENDON J14
Lita Dishongh	113499010	Interest in Party	GRAHAM CHARLENE T	A 374 BLK 1152 TR 2A S HENDON J14
Lita Dishongh	113505000	Interest in Party	NEWMAN EWELL E SR &	A 374 BLK 1151 TR 2 S HENDON J15
Lita Dishongh	113505100	Interest in Party	CRIPPEN JAMES R SR & WILMA S LIFE ESTATE	A 374 BLK 1151 TR 3 S HENDON J15
Lita Dishongh	113505110	Interest in Party	NEWMAN EWELL SR & PETRA	A 374 BLK 1151 TR 2A S HENDON J15
Lita Dishongh	113507000	Interest in Party	HUDNALL MARTHA CAROLYN	A 374 BLK 1152 TR 1 S HENDON J14
Lita Dishongh	113507010	Interest in Party	HUDNALL MARTHA CAROLYN	A 374 BLK 1152 TR 1A S HENDON J14
Lita Dishongh	113507100	Interest in Party	CRIPPEN JAMES R SR & WILMA S LIFE ESTATE	A 374 BLK 1151 TR 1 S HENDON J15
Lita Dishongh	113507110	Interest in Party	CRIPPEN JAMES JR & SHARON	A 374 BLK 1151 TR 1A S HENDON J15
Lita Dishongh	113509000	Interest in Party	JOHNSTON STONIE	A 374 BLK 1151 TR 4 S HENDON J155 & 6
Lita Dishongh	113837000	Interest in Party	OCKER JERRY & ANITA	A 450 BLK 610 TR 2 J JOHNSON L11& 2A
Lita Dishongh	113840100	Interest in Party	OCKER JERRY & ANITA	A 450 BLK 528 TR 2A J JOHNSON M11
Lita Dishongh	113840200	Interest in Party	OCKER JERRY & ANITA	A 450 BLK 528 TR 2B J JOHNSON M11
Lita Dishongh	115880004	Interest in Party	LARRY'S MACHINE SHOP INC	LOT 4 BLK 1 WALLACE (579) - RISD
Lita Dishongh	116776000	Interest in Party	KWIATKOWSKI JOHNNIE	A 692 BLK 1029 TR 18 J PAYNE J09
Lita Dishongh	834452100	Interest in Party	LARRY'S MACHINE SHOP INC	BUSINESS PERSONAL LOT 4 BLK 1 WALLACE (579) LARRY & COLLEEN WOODCOCK- OWNERS - RISD
Lita Dishongh	834563300	Interest in Party	OCKER JERRY	BUSINESS PERSONAL A 70 BLK 1123 TR 23 OWNER-JERRY OCKER
Lita Dishongh	985823421	Interest in Party	JOHNSTON STONIE	A 374 BLK 1151 TR 4A S HENDON J15 RUTHER MC INTOSH LIFE ESTATE

Resources and Supporting Documentation

- *Ratio Studies for the various areas may be obtained by request from the District's server*
- *Digital Property Records may be accessed on-line at www.cherokeecad.com or in the office via request*
- *Digital Schedules of value may be obtained by request in the office*
- *Mapping information may be obtained by request in the office*
- *The CCAD Appraisal Manual*
- *Biennial Reappraisal Plans*
- *Various Records of the Property Tax Assistance Division of the State Comptroller's Office*