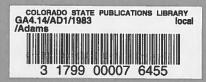
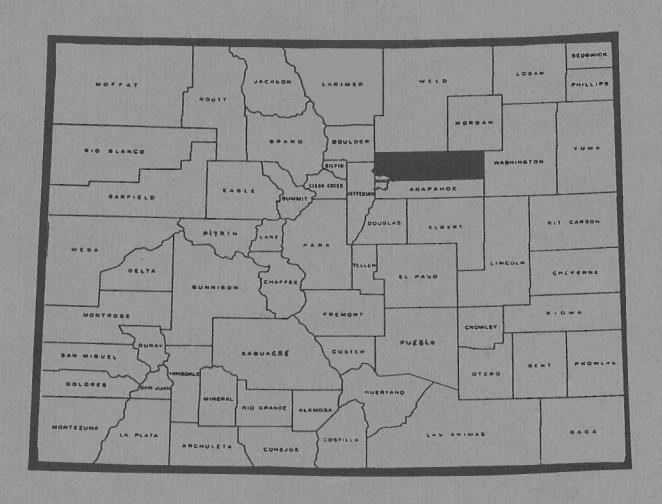
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# **ADAMS**





max p. arnold & associates, inc. 222 milwaukee street, suite 400 denver, colo. 80206 303/355-3547



Max P. Arnold, F.A.S.A., President

max p. arnold & associates, inc. 222 milwaukee street, suite 400 denver, colo. 80206 303/355-3547

Thomas A. Arnold, Associate Lenny R. Arnold, Associate

August 25, 1983

Lyle C. Kyle, Director Legislative Council Staff State Capitol Building Denver, Colorado 80202

RE: ADAMS COUNTY

Dear Lyle:

We hereby submit the result of the property assessment study for the above named county. This report is divided into eight parts: Summary of Findings; Questionnaire and Office Resource Survey; Market Data Analysis; Property Record Card Audit; Agricultural Audit; Natural Resources Audit; Personal Property Review; and Mobile Home Review.

The findings in these reports are based on the results of an eight month study effort. During the study over 50,000 sales of residential and commercial properties were collected and analysed, along with over 8,000 residential and commercial property record cards which were collected and reviewed. Extensive interviews were conducted with each assessing officer both at the beginning of the project and at the end with numerous personal contacts during the course of the study. In addition, speciality audits were conducted on agricultural and natural resource properties.

These reports are being submitted with one very important and very large caveat; that is virtually none of the counties performed a complete reappraisal. Values were simply arrived at by "factoring" with total disregard to the true appraisal process.

As documentation for this finding, we performed over 8,000 form appraisals using the 1977 manual issued by the state and in addition we completed over 1,000 complete appraisals, also using the state manual. These findings will be contained in the overall management report which we will be submitting to your office. It is our conclusion based on our findings that all but a handful of counties should be ordered to completely reappraise the counties. Unless this is done most counties will simply continue to compound existing imbedded inequities in perpetuity.

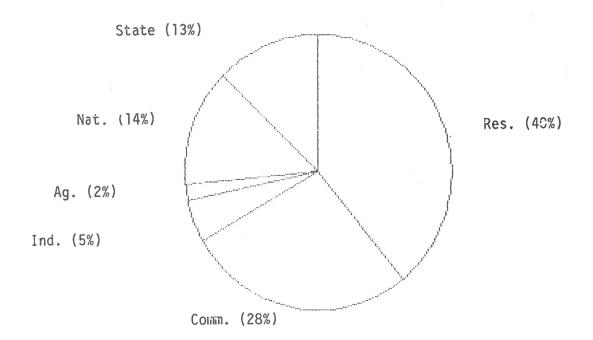
Very truly yours,

MAX P. ARNOLD & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Max P. Arnold, F.A.S.A.

# ADAMS COUNTY

1982 TAX BASE



### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### 1982 Tax Base

## Class as a % of Total Assessed Value

Res	Com	Ind	Agr	Pol	Na t Res	State Assd
40	28	5	2	0	14	13

I. Updated all accounts from 1973 base year to 1977 base year.

Yes No x

Comments: Agricultural and mobile home property was not updated to 1977 base.

## II. Market Data Analysis

		Level	Quality
Α.	Residential Single Family Multifamily Condominium	88.22 88.03	14.81 - 3.76
В.	Commercial	72.73	49.80
C.	Industrial		

Comment: Residential property assessment is below 1977 levels; quality of assessment is good. Condominium property assessment is below 1977 levels; quality of assessment is good. Commercial property assessment is far below 1977 level; quality of assessment is unacceptable.

III. 1% Property Record Card Audit

Complete

Inventory:

x

Comment:

IV. Agriculture Compliance Non Compliance X

V. Natural Resources <u>Compliance</u> <u>Non Compliance</u> x

Comment: Gravel operations must be reviewed.

IV. Personal Property Compliance X Non Compliance

VIII. Mobile Homes

Compliance
x

Comment:

OVERALL COMMENTS: Agricultural and mobile home property must be done. Residential and condominium assessment levels must be reviewed. Commercial property assessments must be redone. Gravel operations must be reviewed.

# INITIAL QUESTIONNAIRE (as answered by Assessor)

# Information Concerning the Residential Class

effective January 1, 1983?

Were adjustments made to the manuals for local conditions?

Yes x No \_\_\_\_\_

If the answer is yes, explain. Appraisals were made by adjustments according to market and a factor was applied.

# COUNTY ASSESSORS OFFICE RESOURCES (Information provided by County Assessor)

Ι.	No. of property parcels by classification
	(A). Residential 69,954 + 13,000 mobile homes
	(B). Commercial 5,129
	(C). Industrial 392
	(D). Agricultural 6,444
	(E). Natural Resources 957
	(F). Personal Property 9,000
	(G). Total Number of Parcels 104,876
II.	Staffing by Function
	(A). Appraisal 16
	(B). Administrative 2
	(C). Clerical 19
	(D). Automated Data Processing 1
	(E). Other
III.	Budget of Assessor's Office
	(A). Salaries \$587,038
	(B). Total \$712,862
IV.	Work Processing
	(A). Manual System partial
	(B). Automated Data Processing yes
	(1). Hardware Manufacturer IBM 38
	(2). Software Resources and Language

(3).	Automated Functions
	(i). Appraisal no
	(ii). Accounting yes
	(iii). Mapping no
	(iv). Inventory no
	(v). Other
(4).	Centralized System within County yes
(5).	Other Features
(6).	Combined System yes

### MARKET DATA ANALYSIS

The contract required Max P. Arnold & Associates to obtain 1975 and 1976 sales of improved and unimproved residential, commercial and industrial properties in each county and the 1977 actual values for the properties. The sales and the 1977 actual values were gathered and analyzed according to the stratification and statistical principles outlined in the contract. From this data a median ratio and a co-efficient of dispersion was developed for improved residential, commercial and industrial property in each county according to the established economic areas. For this report only the overall county figures by economic area by class of properties presented. We can, upon request, develop median and coefficient within price ranges and with years where possible.

The purpose of this market analysis is twofold. The median ratio is an indicator of the <u>level</u> of values in the county as of 1977, and is a function of the relationship between the 1977 actual value as determined by the assessor and the sale price 1975 and 1976. Theoretically the level of value equals 100 (i.e., market data \$20,000; actual value \$20,000). Thus, an overall median ratio of say 115 percent would indicate an over assessment while conversely an overall ratio of 85 percent would indicate an under assessment within a particular class.

The coefficient of dispersion (C.D.) is an indicator of the quality of assessment. The coefficient of dispersion indicates the range of the individual actual values from the median. A low C. D. indicates a high degree of quality or uniformity. Parenthetically, it should be noted that it is quite possible for a county to have either a low or a high level of assessment and at the same time have achieved a high degree of quality (uniformity) of assessment.

Appraisals. As required by the contract, appraisals were to be made in counties where sales data was insufficient to determine the level of value and quality of assessment in a particular class (residential, commercial or industrial) through the market data analysis approach. Where market data is insufficient to arrive at a value the assessor must look to either the cost approach or the income approach to arrive at value. As a practical matter only the cost approach could be used in the smaller counties. Although in the larger counties an income approach may have been used if sufficient data was available.

In addition, although not required under the contract, appraisals were made in those counties where high growth occurred since 1977 and in counties where present economic conditions may have indicated a lower level of value than those that existed in 1977.

### MARKET DATA COLLECTION

### Economic Areas

Three economic areas were defined by the assessor. Area A is agricultural land in the eastern area of the county. Area B is the newer subdivisions and communities west of the Platte River. Area C is the older towns and subdivisions of the county east of the Platte to the beginning of the farming area.

## Market Data Collection

A sales list provided by the assessor was used to define 75-76 sales.

# Number of Sales Gathered

		Improved	Unimproved
Α.	Residential  1. Single Family  2. Multi-Family  3. Condominium	600 5 21	45 0 0
В.	Commercial	44	12
C.	Industrial	0	0

## Number of Appraisals Required

Residential: none Commercial: none Industrial: none

# Resid

dent	<u>ial</u>				
1.	Single Family	Improved			
	Econ Area	No. Sales	Median	Adj. Median	<u>C.D.</u>
	A B C Overall	0 41 539 580	N/A 83.48 88.86 88.52	N/A 83.10 88.65 88.22	N/A 17.55 13.51 14.81
2.	Multi-Family				
	Econ <u>Area</u>	No. Sales	Median	Adj. <u>Median</u>	C.D.
	Overall	5	119.17	N/A	N/A
		All sales	in Area "C"		
3.	Condominium				
	Econ <u>Area</u>	No. Sales	Median	Adj. <u>Median</u>	C.D.
	Overall	20	88.03	88.03	3.76
		All sales	in Area "C"		
Com	mercial				
	Econ Area	No. Sales	<u>Median</u>	Adj. <u>Median</u>	C.D.
	A B C Overall	1 4 28 33	79.31 77.67 72.23 72.73	N/A N/A 71.72 72.73	N/A N/A 48.53 49.80
Ind	ustrial				
	Econ Area	No. Sales	Median	Adj. <u>Median</u>	C.D.

NOT APPLICABLE

### PROPERTY RECORD CARD AUDIT

As required by the contract, Max P. Arnold & Associates has reviewed one percent of the improved and unimproved residential, commercial and industrial property record cards in each county for compliance with the 1977 Colorado Manual. The one percent figure was based on one percent of the 1981 parcel count as noted in the 1981 annual report of the Colorado Division of Property Taxation.

It should be noted that in some counties the residential unimproved property cards reviewed were less than the one percent of the 1981 parcel count. In our opinion the number actually collected and reviewed was an accurate representative sample. We have noted if the number of cards of unimproved residential property collected and reviewed was less than one percent.

## Improved Property Audit

All improved property record cards were audited to determine if the inventory and data included on the card was sufficient to arrive at a value though cost approach. In addition, for a representative sampling of the cards in each county, we developed a replacement cost new using the 1977 Colorado Manual. In addition, each card was reviewed to determine the last date of physical inspection of the property.

The purpose of the audit was twofold: 1) to determine whether a cost appraoch could be developed based on the information contained on the cards using any manual and 2) to determine if the data on the cards was reasonably current.

We are aware that in a number of counties the cards had not been updated to show current costs at the time of collection. Therefore, a comparison between costs using the 1977 manual and the 1977 costs arrived at by the assessor was not possible in some cases.

# Unimproved Property Audit

Property record cards of unimproved property was reviewed for compliance with the 1977 manual.

### PROPERTY RECORD CARD AUDIT

# Number of Cards Selected (Based on 1%)

Res	Res	Com	Com	Ind	Ind
Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp	Imp	Unimp
578	105	33	12	1	1

No. Cards Reviewed	Improved	Unimproved
Residential	581	105
Commercial	31	12
Industrial	1	1

Improved Properties	No. Complete	No.Incomplete
Residential	576	5
Commercial	31	0
Industrial	1	0

### Comments:

Residential: Cards need updating.

Commercial: Cards need updating.

### AGRICULTURAL LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS

As requested, we have conducted a 1% audit of agricultural land and improvements in Adams County, Colorado for the purpse of determining the current status of the assessment of said properties.

During an interview the Assessor, Pat Reale, stated that agricultural land had been reclassified in 1976 and valued at the same time using the prior ten year averages. Some agricultural improvements have not been inspected for many years.

After the interview, a sampling of 1% of the total number of acres in each of the major land classes, i.e., irrigated farm, dry farm, grazing and other was pulled from the assessors records. Care was taken to abstract a sample from each of the major production areas in the county. The samples were then compared with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service Soil Maps to ascertain the quality of the classifications for assessment purposes. On site field inspections were conducted where necessary.

In conjunction with the land sampling 1% of the agricultural improvements were also pulled from the assessors records to determine the present assessment practices for rural improvements.

As required in State of Colorado Bid No. GB-RFP-149, our findings are as follows:

1.	rev:	utilizing represent iewing records in the ermine if all agric ording to use.	he assessor'	s office,	the	study	shall
	Α.	Irrigated farm land	đ				
		Yes	When		No	х	
	В.	Dry farm land					
		Yes	When	od wico	No	х	
	C.	Meadow hay land -	none				
		Yes	When	2 80	No		
	D.	Grazing land			••		
		Yes	When	11000	No	x	
	E.	Orchard land - non	е				
		Yes	When		No		
	F.	Other					
		Yes	When		No	x	
Remar	rks						
are r		icultural lands wer currently being use		in 1976	but	these	classes
2.	com ope	the assessor maint modity prices for f rating costs (landl ts been averaged ov	arm and rand ord's share)	h product	s, f	arm ar	nd ranch Lces and
٠		Yes		No x			

Remarks	R	e	m	a	r	k	S
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3.	Has the 11 1/2 perc correctly?	ent capitalizat	ion rate	peen applied
	Yes		No x	
	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	HEL STEEL	70 v CT 3 " 1
Remai	rks			
4.	By utilizing repressive reviewing records in determine if all againcluded in the values prescribed by law) an accurate, up-to-necessary to appraisable.	n the assessor' ricultural buil uation of the a are listed on a date description	s office, ding impreservature an appraisa on of phys	the study shall ovements not al unit (as al card including
	•		9	er, and a
	Yes _		No x	-
Remai	rks			
5.	Was the Property Ta Industrial Manual ( for 1977) used by t improvements effect	Section III on the assessor in	Special provaluing a	urpose Structures
	Yes _		No x	
Rema	rks			
			•	

## Summary

To totally comply with current statutes pertaining to the valuation of agricultural land and improvements the assessor should:

- 1. Reclassify all agricultural land.
- 2. Value agricultural land using the most recent 10 year averages.
- 3. Reinspect all agricultural improvements
- 4. Compute and value all agricultural improvements from the Property Tax Administrator's 1977 Manuals or other approved manual.

### NATURAL RESOURCES

As requested, we have conducted a 1% audit of natural resources property located in Adams County, Colorado. These resources fall into the categories of nonmetallic - producing (5,306 acres), oil and gas - producing (46,203 acres) and severed minerals - oil and gas (302,020 acres).

To sample these properties, we were allowed to review 1% of the required declaration schedules.

The Assessor, Pat Reale, stated that he makes a practice of verifying the production stated on the oil and gas declaration form with the oil and gas report published by the Oil and Gas Commission.

As a result of the 1% sample we find the following:

- 1. All existing laws, formulas and manuals are being adhered to by the assessor in the valuation of oil and gas.
- 2. Gravel production declaration schedules are apparently not being required. Producing gravel pits are valued at an average of \$7,500.00 per acre plus the inventory.
- 3. Severed mineral interests are assessed at \$1.00 per acre.

# PERSONAL PROPERTY AUDIT QUESTIONNAIRE (as answered by Assessor)

1.	Do you require the taxpayer to furnish an itemized list of the price paid for each item and the date of acquisition?			
	Yes x No			
2.	If the answer is yes, indicate the percent of taxpayers in your county who comply with the confidential report (39-5-120) required by statute.			
	60%			
3.	What is the number of employees assigned to your personal property department?			
	6			
34				
4.	Do you conduct a physical audit annually of selected taxpayers?			
	Yes <u>x 25</u> % No			
5.	Do you calculate personal property values according to trend tables and life tables for depreciation?			
	Yes x No			
6.	What do you consider to be the major problem in assessments of personal property for your county?			
	Audits print-out from companys			

7. How do you handle taxpayers who do not comply with proper listing of personal property returns?

## Audit

8. Do you charge a penalty to taxpayers who do not file or do not file a proper return?

Yes

# MOBILE HOME AUDIT QUESTIONNAIRE (as answered by Assessor)

Recognizing that recent changes in law and regulation have required a new method of valuing mobile homes, we hope you will answer the following questions. With your help, we hope to provide an accurate reflection of the manner in which mobile homes are assessed.

(1). Are mobile homes being valued in the manner prescribed for 1983 by the Property Tax Administrator?		
Yes Nox		
If answer is no, please answer the next two questions.		
<ol><li>If no, please explain briefly how you are assessing mobile homes.</li></ol>		
We are still using the depreciating factors taking the 21% valuation into consideration		
(3). If no, do you intend to follow the published guidelines for mobile home valuation in subsequent years?		
Yes No		
Decision not made at this time pending laws and revised manual		

