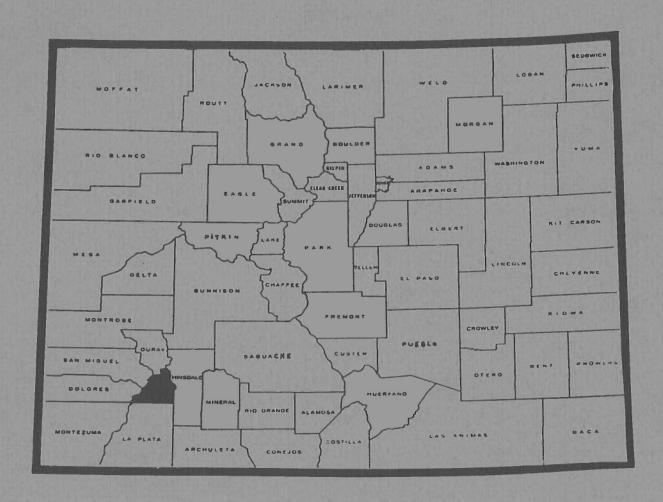
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SANJUAN





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: SAN JUAN 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.

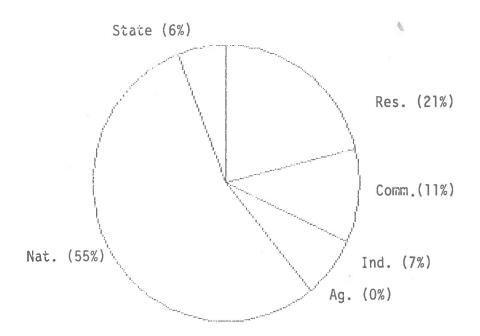
Very truly yours,

MAX P. ARNOLD & ASSOCIATES, INC.

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

SAN JUAN COUNTY

1982 TAX BASE



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1982 Tax Base

Class as a % of Total Assessed Value

Res	Com	Ind	Agr	Pol Con	Nat	State
21	11	7	0	0	55	6

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

Yes x No

Comments:

II. Market Data Analysis

		Level	Quality
Α.	Residential Single Family Multifamily Condominium	112.25	24.88
В.	Commercial	116.10	12.37
c.	Industrial		<u></u>

Comment: Residential property assessment is above 1977 levels of value; quality of assessment is acceptable. Commercial property assessment is above 1977 level of value; quality of assessment is good.

III. 1% Property Record Card Audit

Complete Incomplete

Inventory:

х

Comment:

IV. Agriculture

Compliance

Non Compliance

Comment: San Juan has no agricultural property.

V. Natural Resources

Compliance

Non Compliance

Comment:

IV. Personal Property

Compliance

Non Compliance

Comment:

VIII. Mobile Homes

Compliance

Non Compliance

Comment:

OVERALL COMMENTS: Residential and commercial assessment levels should be reviewed.

INITIAL QUESTIONNAIRE (as answered by Assessor)

Information Concerning the Residential Class

Was the Property Tax Administrator's residential appraisal manual (A.H. 513 or any other manuals approved by the Property Tax Administrator) for 1977 used by the assessor in valuing residential property effective January 1, 1983?
Yes x No
If the answer is negative or doubtful a written explanation and the necessary documentation shall be provided.
Were adjustments made to the manuals for local conditions?
Yes No _x
If the answer is yes, explain.
Information Concerning Commercial and Industrial Classes
Was the Property Tax Administrator's Commercial and Industrial Appraisal Manual (A.H. 523 or any other manuals approved by the Property Tax Administrator) for 1977 used by the assessor when valuing commercial and industrial property effective January 1, 1983?
Yes x No
Were adjustments made to the manuals for local conditions? Yes No _x
If the answer is yes, explain.

COUNTY ASSESSORS OFFICE RESOURCES (Information provided by County Assessor)

I.	No. of property parcels by classification
	(A). Residential 758
	(B). Commercial 107
	(C). Industrial 0
	(D). Agricultural 0
	(E). Natural Resources 1
	(F). Personal Property 109
	(G). Total Number of Parcels 975
II.	Staffing by Function
	(A). Appraisal
	(B). Administrative 1
	(C). Clerical 1
	(D). Automated Data Processing
	(E). Other
III.	Budget of Assessor's Office
	(A). Salaries 19,750
	(B). Total 24,000
IV.	Work Processing
	(A). Manual System yes
	(B). Automated Data Processing none
	(1). Hardware Manufacturer
	(2). Software Resources and Language

(3).	Automated Functions		
	(i). Appra	isal	
	(ii). Accou	nting	
	(iii). Mappi	ng	
	(iv). Inver	tory	
	(v). Other		
(4).	Centralized	System within County	
(5).	Other Featur	es	
(6).	Combined Sys	tem	

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 level 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

There is one economic area for the entire county, which is affected by a great deal of federal land.

Market Data Collection

A sales list supplied by the Assessor was used exclusively, augmented by one follow-up visit and necessary telephone contacts. The sales list appeared to be complete.

Number of Sales Gathered

Α.	Residential	Improved	Unimproved
***	1. Single Family 2. Multi-Family	24	19
	3. Condominium	. 0	0
В.	Commercial	9	0
C.	Industrial	0	0

Number of Appraisals Required

Residential: none Commercial: none Industrial: none

Residential

1.	Single Family	Improved			
	Econ Area	No. Sales	Median	Adj. <u>Median</u>	C.D.
	Overall	24	126.13	112.25	24.88
2.	Multi-Family				
	Econ Area	No. Sales	Median	Adj. Median	C.D.
			NOT APPLICA	BLE	
3.	Condominium				
	Econ Area	No. Sales	Median	Adj. Median	C D
	Area	04169			C.D.
			NOT APPLICAB	LB	
_					
Com	mercial				
	Econ Area	No. Sales	Median	Adj. <u>Median</u>	C.D.
	Overall	9	114.55	116.10	12.37
Ind	ustrial				
	Econ Area	No. Sales	Median .	Adj. Median	C.D.
			NOT APPLICAB		<u> </u>
	χ .	•	RIIIIOND	44 4d	

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 through 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 approach 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 Imp	Res Unimp	Com	Com <u>Unimp</u>	Ind Imp	Ind Unimp
24	1	1	1	1	1

No. Cards Reviewed	Improved	Unimproved
Residential	24	0
Commercial	1	1
Industrial	0	0
Improved Properties No.	. Complete	No.Incomple

Improved Properties	No. Complete	No.Incomplete
Residential	24	0
Commercial	1	0
Industrial	0	0

Comments:

Residential: Cards need updating to 1977 level.

AGRICULTURAL LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS SAN JUAN COUNTY, COLORADO

San Juan County, Colorado is unique in that it has no land classed as agriculture. All of the private land in the county is within the towns or has been subdivided. There is some grazing in the county, but it is on Federal land.

NATURAL RESOURCES

As requested, we have conducted a 1% audit of natural resources property located in San Juan County, Colorado. These resources fall into the categories of metalliferous producing (730 acres), metalliferous nonproducing (23,730 acres) and severed mineral interests metalliferous (120 acres).

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

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

- 1. All existing laws, formulas and manuals are being strictly adhered to by the assessor in the valuation of the producing categories.
- 2. Unpatented claims are valued at \$17.00 per acre actual value.
- 3. Patented claims valued at \$100 per acre actual value.
- 4. Severed mineral interests are assessed at \$8.00 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 <u>if possible</u> 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.
3.	What is the number of employees assigned to your personal property department?
	1/6 of 1
4.	Do you conduct a physical audit annually of selected taxpayers?
	. Yes <u>x</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?
	Return with same of last year

7.	How do you handle taxpayers who do not comply with proper listing of personal property returns?
	Add 15%
8.	Do you charge a penalty to taxpayers who do not file or do not file a proper return?
	No

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 x No
If an	swer is no, please answer the next two questions.
(2).	If no, please explain briefly how you are assessing mobile homes.
(3).	If no, do you intend to follow the published guidelines for mobile home valuation in subsequent years? Yes No

