



2019 CONEJOS COUNTY PROPERTY ASSESSMENT STUDY



WILDROSE
APPRAISAL, INCORPORATED
Audit Division



September 15, 2019

Ms. Natalie Mullis
Director of Research
Colorado Legislative Council
Room 029, State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado 80203

RE: Final Report for the 2019 Colorado Property Assessment Study

Dear Ms. Mullis:

Wildrose Appraisal Inc.-Audit Division is pleased to submit the Final Reports for the 2019 Colorado Property Assessment Study.

These reports are the result of two analyses: A procedural audit and a statistical audit.

The procedural audit examines all classes of property. It specifically looks at how the assessor develops economic areas, confirms and qualifies sales, develops time adjustments and performs periodic physical property inspections. The audit reviews the procedures for determining subdivision absorption and subdivision discounting. Valuation methodology is examined for residential properties and commercial properties. Procedures are reviewed for producing mines, oil and gas leaseholds and lands producing, producing coal mines, producing earth and stone products, severed mineral interests, and non-producing patented mining claims.

Statistical audits are performed on vacant land, residential properties, commercial/industrial properties and agricultural land. A statistical analysis is performed for personal property compliance on the eleven largest counties: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo and Weld. The remaining counties receive a personal property procedural study.

Wildrose Appraisal Inc. – Audit Division appreciates the opportunity to be of service to the State of Colorado. Please contact us with any questions or concerns.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Harry J. Fuller". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "H" and "F".

Harry J. Fuller
Project Manager
Wildrose Appraisal Inc. – Audit Division

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INTRODUCTION



Colorado

The State Board of Equalization (SBOE) reviews assessments for conformance to the Constitution. The SBOE will order revaluations for counties whose valuations do not reflect the proper valuation period level of value.

The statutory basis for the audit is found in C.R.S. 39-1-104 (16)(a)(b) and (c).

The legislative council sets forth two criteria that are the focus of the audit group:

To determine whether each county assessor is applying correctly the constitutional and statutory provisions, compliance requirements of the State Board of Equalization, and the manuals published by the State Property Tax Administrator to arrive at the actual value of each class of property.

To determine if each assessor is applying correctly the provisions of law to the actual values when arriving at valuations for assessment of all locally valued properties subject to the property tax.

The property assessment audit conducts a two-part analysis: A procedural analysis and a statistical analysis.

The procedural analysis includes all classes of property and specifically looks at how the assessor develops economic areas, confirms and qualifies sales, and develops time adjustments. The audit also examines the procedures for adequately discovering, classifying and valuing agricultural outbuildings, discovering subdivision build-out and subdivision discounting procedures. Valuation methodology for vacant land, improved residential properties and commercial properties is examined. Procedures for producing mines, oil and gas leaseholds and lands producing, producing coal mines, producing earth and stone products, severed mineral interests and non-producing patented mining claims are also reviewed.

Statistical analysis is performed on vacant land, residential properties, commercial industrial properties, agricultural land, and personal property. The statistical study results are compared with State Board of Equalization compliance requirements and the manuals published by the State Property Tax Administrator.

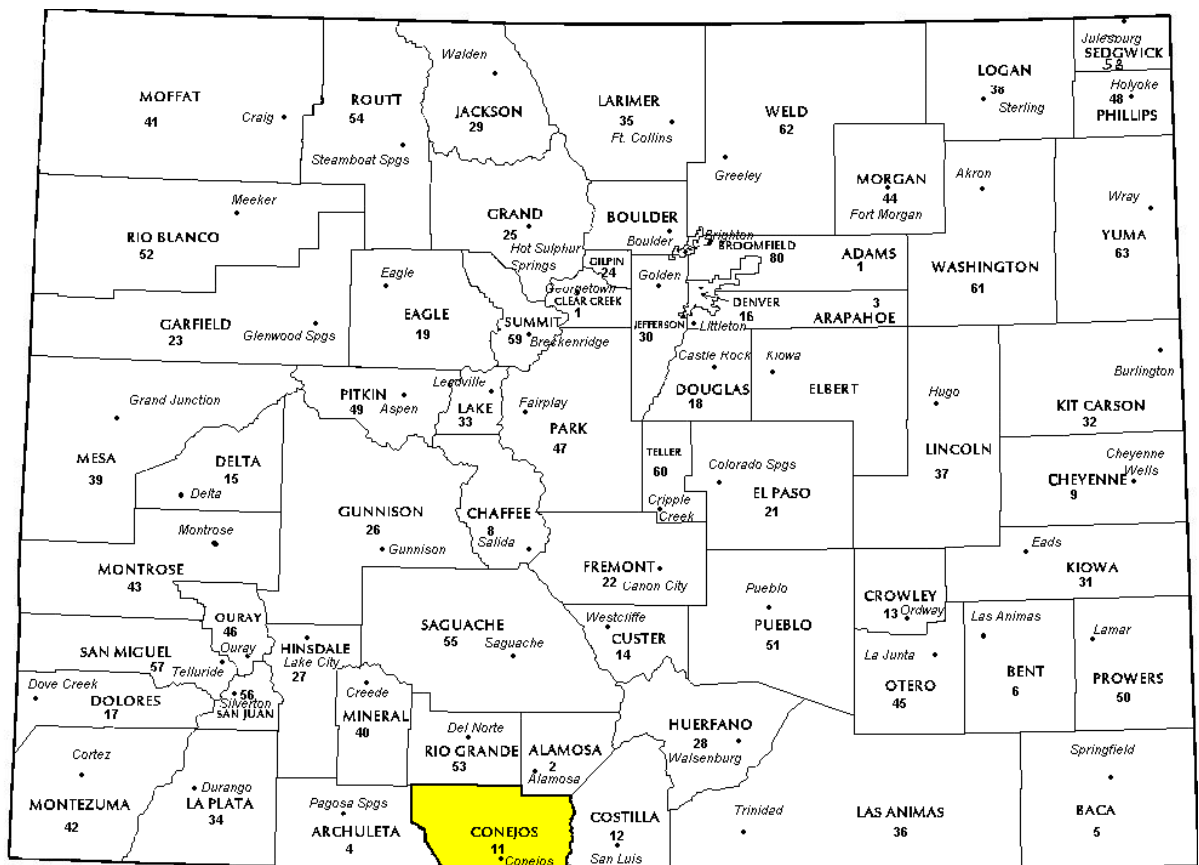
Wildrose Audit has completed the Property Assessment Study for 2019 and is pleased to report its findings for Conejos County in the following report.

REGIONAL/HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CONEJOS COUNTY

Regional Information

Conejos County is located in the San Luis Valley region of Colorado. The San Luis Valley is a large, broad, alpine valley in the Rio Grande Basin of south-central Colorado. The valley is drained to the south by the Rio Grande

River which rises in the San Juan Mountains to the west of the valley. The San Luis Valley includes Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties.





Historical Information

Conejos County had an estimated population of approximately 8,129 people with 6.3 people per square mile, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 estimated census data. This represents a -1.5 percent change from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016.

In the early 1800's, current day Conejos County was in the possession of Mexico. In 1848, the war between Mexico and the United States was settled with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. After the United States victory, the Conejos Land Grant became the territory of the U.S. When the territory of Colorado was created in 1861, the major part of the San Luis Valley was divided into two counties, Costilla County to the east and Guadalupe County to the west. Once the Colorado Territory was established, Guadalupe County was quickly renamed Conejos County.

Conejos County was one of the original 17 counties created by the General Assembly of the Territory of Colorado on January 11, 1861. Its name came from the Spanish term conejo, meaning rabbit, for the large abundance of rabbits in the area. Also early in its existence, the county seat was moved from the town of Guadalupe to Conejos.

In 1874, most of the western and northern portions of the county were broken away to form parts of Hinsdale, La Plata and Rio Grande counties, and Conejos County achieved its modern borders in 1885 when its western half was taken to create Archuleta County.

The town of Conejos boasts the oldest church in Colorado. Conejos County continues to be an ever-changing melting pot of cultures and perspectives. Although Guadalupe is considered the first established settlement (1851) in the county, other villages were being created at the same time. Guadalupe held the county seat until 1863 when its new neighbor, the town of Conejos, was established on the south side of the Conejos River.

Antonito, Spanish for "little Anthony," was first called San Antonio Junction. Founded by the Denver & Rio Grande Western (D&RGW) Railroad in 1880, Antonito is located in the south central part of Conejos County. When the railroad was extending south from Alamosa, company officials failed to get the desired concessions at the old town of Conejos, so they laid out a site of their own to the southeast of Conejos. Since that time, the town has been a shipping center for the southern end of the San Luis Valley and northern New Mexico. For many years, it was the junction for two branches of the railroad, one west over Cumbres Pass into the San Juan country and Durango, and the other into the ancient capital of Santa Fe, New Mexico. In the late 1930's, the southern branch was discontinued. Today, the San Luis and Rio Grande Railroad runs a freight train connecting perlite mine operations and lava rock to the north by hauling rail-cars loaded with these materials out of the area. The narrow gauge sections through the mountains are still in use as a historic tourist train.
(Wikipedia.org & conejosvacation.com)

RATIO ANALYSIS

Methodology

All significant classes of property were analyzed. Sales were collected for each property class over the eighteen month period from January 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018. Property classes with less than thirty sales had the sales period extended in six month increments up to an additional forty-two months. If this extended sales period did not produce the minimum thirty qualified sales, the Audit performed supplemental appraisals to reach the minimum.

Although it was required that we examine the median and coefficient of dispersion for all counties, we also calculated the weighted mean and price-related differential for each class of property. Counties were not passed or failed by these latter measures, but were counseled if there were anomalies noted during our analysis. Qualified sales were based on the qualification code used by each county, which were typically coded as either “Q” or “C.” The ratio analysis included all sales. The data was trimmed for counties with obvious outliers using IAAO standards for data analysis. In

every case, we examined the loss in data from trimming to ensure that only true outliers were excluded. Any county with a significant portion of sales excluded by this trimming method was examined further. No county was allowed to pass the audit if more than 5% of the sales were “lost” because of trimming.

All sixty-four counties were examined for compliance on the economic area level. Where there were sufficient sales data, the neighborhood and subdivision levels were tested for compliance. Although counties are determined to be in or out of compliance at the class level, non-compliant economic areas, neighborhoods and subdivisions (where applicable) were discussed with the Assessor.

Data on the individual economic areas, neighborhoods and subdivisions are found in the STATISTICAL APPENDIX.

Conclusions

For this final analysis report, the minimum acceptable statistical standards allowed by the State Board of Equalization are:

ALLOWABLE STANDARDS RATIO GRID		
Property Class	Unweighted Median Ratio	Coefficient of Dispersion
Commercial/Industrial	Between .95-1.05	Less than 20.99
Condominium	Between .95-1.05	Less than 15.99
Single Family	Between .95-1.05	Less than 15.99
Vacant Land	Between .95-1.05	Less than 20.99

The results for Conejos County are:

Conejos County Ratio Grid					
Property Class	Number of Qualified Sales	Unweighted Median Ratio	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Time Trend Analysis
*Commercial/Industrial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Condominium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Single Family	115	1.009	1.017	12.5	Compliant
Vacant Land	45	1.000	1.048	10.9	Compliant

**Due to the small number of sales, a procedural audit was performed.*

After applying the above described methodologies, it is concluded from the sales ratios that Conejos County is in compliance

with SBOE, DPT, and Colorado State Statute valuation guidelines.

Recommendations

None



TIME TRENDING VERIFICATION

Methodology

While we recommend that counties use the inverted ratio regression analysis method to account for market (time) trending, some counties have used other IAAO-approved methods, such as the weighted monthly median approach. We are not auditing the methods used, but rather the results of the methods used. Given this range of methodologies used to account for market trending, we concluded that the best validation method was to examine the sale ratios for each class across the appropriate sale period. To be specific, if a county has considered and adjusted correctly for market trending, then the sale ratios should remain stable (i.e. flat) across the sale period. If a residual market trend is detected, then the county may or may not have addressed market

trending adequately, and a further examination is warranted. This validation method also considers the number of sales and the length of the sale period. Counties with few sales across the sale period were carefully examined to determine if the statistical results were valid.

Conclusions

After verification and analysis, it has been determined that Conejos County has complied with the statutory requirements to analyze the effects of time on value in their county. Conejos County has also satisfactorily applied the results of their time trending analysis to arrive at the time adjusted sales price (TASP).

Recommendations

None

SOLD / UNSOLD ANALYSIS

Methodology

Conejos County was tested for the equal treatment of sold and unsold properties to ensure that “sales chasing” has not occurred. The auditors employed a multi-step process to determine if sold and unsold properties were valued in a consistent manner.

We test the hypothesis that the assessor has valued unsold properties consistent with what is observed with the sold properties based on several units of comparison and tests. The units of comparison include the actual value per square foot and the change in value from the previous base year period to the current base year. The first test compares the actual value per square foot between sold and unsold properties by class. The median and mean value per square foot is compared and tested for any significant difference. This is tested using non-parametric methods, such as the Mann-Whitney test for differences in the distributions or medians between sold and unsold groups. It is also examined graphically and from an appraisal perspective. Data can be stratified based on location and subclass. The second test compares the difference in the median change in value from the previous base year to the current base year between sold and unsold properties by class. The same combination of non-parametric and appraisal testing is used as with the first test. A third test employing a valuation model testing a sold/unsold binary variable while controlling for property attributes such as location, size, age and other attributes. The model determines if the sold/unsold variable is statistically and empirically significant. If all three tests indicate a significant difference between sold and unsold properties for a given class, the Auditor may meet with the county to determine if sale chasing is actually occurring,

or if there are other explanations for the observed difference.

If the unsold properties have a higher median value per square foot than the sold properties, or if the median change in value is greater for the unsold properties than the sold properties, the analysis is stopped and the county is concluded to be in compliance with sold and unsold guidelines. All sold and unsold properties in a given class are first tested, although properties with extreme unit values or percent changes can be trimmed to stabilize the analysis. The median is the primary comparison metric, although the mean can also be used as a comparison metric if the distribution supports that type of measure of central tendency.

The first test (unit value method) is applied to both residential and commercial/industrial sold and unsold properties. The second test is applied to sold and unsold vacant land properties. The second test (change in value method) is also applied to residential or commercial sold and unsold properties if the first test results in a significant difference observed and/or tested between sold and unsold properties. The third test (valuation modeling) is used in instances where the results from the first two tests indicate a significant difference between sold and unsold properties. It can also be used when the number of sold and unsold properties is so large that the non-parametric testing is indicating a false rejection of the hypothesis that there is no difference between the sold and unsold property values.

These tests were supported by both tabular and graphics presentations, along with written documentation explaining the methodology used.

Sold/Unsold Results	
Property Class	Results
Commercial/Industrial	N/A
Condominium	N/A
Single Family	Compliant
Vacant Land	Compliant

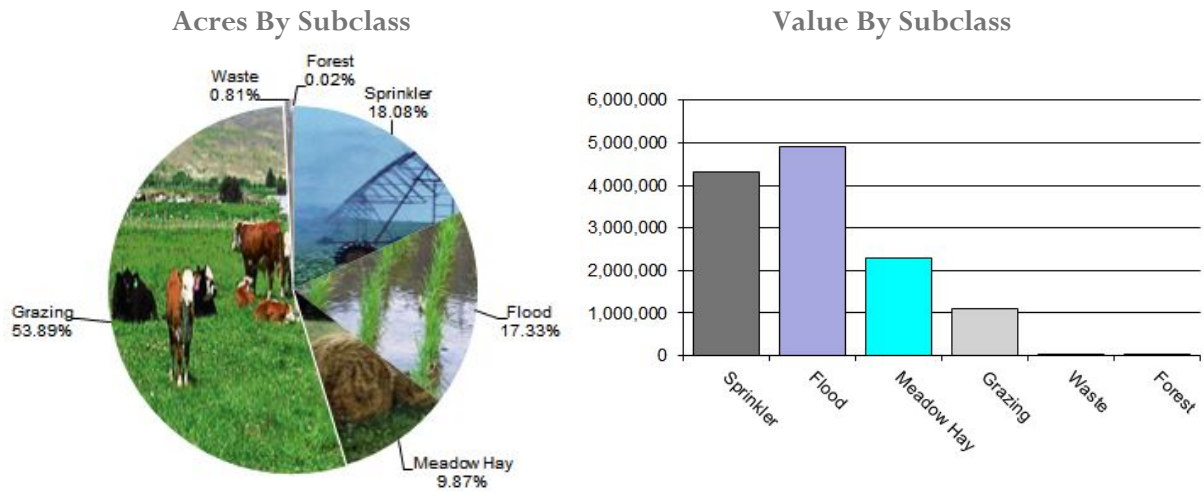
Conclusions

After applying the above described methodologies, it is concluded that Conejos County is reasonably treating its sold and unsold properties in the same manner.

Recommendations

None

AGRICULTURAL LAND STUDY



Agricultural Land

County records were reviewed to determine major land categories such as irrigated farm, dry farm, meadow hay, grazing and other lands. In addition, county records were reviewed in order to determine if: Aerial photographs are available and are being used; soil conservation guidelines have been used to classify lands based on productivity; crop rotations have been documented; typical commodities and yields have been determined; orchard lands have been properly classified and valued; expenses reflect a ten year average and are typical landlord expenses; grazing lands have been properly classified and valued; the number of acres in each class and subclass have been determined; the capitalization rate was properly applied. Also, documentation was required for the valuation methods used and any locally developed yields, carrying capacities, and expenses. Records were also checked to ensure that the commodity prices and expenses, furnished by the Property Tax Administrator (PTA), were applied properly.

(See Assessor Reference Library Volume 3 Chapter 5.)

Conclusions

An analysis of the agricultural land data indicates an acceptable appraisal of this property type. Directives, commodity prices and expenses provided by the PTA were properly applied. County yields compared favorably to those published by Colorado Agricultural Statistics. Expenses used by the county were allowable expenses and were in an acceptable range. Grazing lands carrying capacities were in an acceptable range. The data analyzed resulted in the following ratios:



Conejos County Agricultural Land Ratio Grid						
Abstract Code	Land Class	Number Of Acres	County Value Per Acre	County Assessed Total Value	WRA Total Value	Ratio
4107	Sprinkler	40,057	107.63	4,311,365	4,391,874	0.98
4117	Flood	38,386	127.77	4,904,681	4,952,542	0.99
4137	Meadow Hay	21,866	105.00	2,296,008	2,296,008	1.00
4147	Grazing	119,375	9.30	1,110,564	1,110,564	1.00
4177	Forest	40	6.95	278	278	1.00
4167	Waste	1,788	2.39	3,959	4,266	0.93
Total/Avg		221,512	57.00	12,626,855	12,755,531	0.99

Recommendations

None

Agricultural Outbuildings

Methodology

Data was collected and reviewed to determine if the guidelines found in the Assessor's Reference Library (ARL) Volume 3, pages 5.74 through 5.77 were being followed.

of Property Taxation for the valuation of agricultural outbuildings.

Recommendations

None

Conclusions

Conejos County has substantially complied with the procedures provided by the Division

Agricultural Land Under Improvements

Methodology

Data was collected and reviewed to determine if the guidelines found in the Assessor's Reference Library (ARL) Volume 3, pages 5.19 and 5.20 were being followed.

Conclusions

Conejos County has used the following methods to discover land under a residential improvement on a farm or ranch that is determined to be not integral under 39-1-102, C.R.S.:

- Questionnaires
- Field Inspections
- In-Person Interviews with Owners/Tenants
- Personal Knowledge of Occupants at Assessment Date

Conejos County has used the following methods to discover the land area under a residential improvement that is determined to be not integral under 39-1-102, C.R.S.:

- Field Inspections
- Aerial Photography/Pictometry

Conejos County has substantially complied with the procedures provided by the Division of Property Taxation for the valuation of land under residential improvements that may or may not be integral to an agricultural operation.

Recommendations

None

SALES VERIFICATION

According to Colorado Revised Statutes:

A representative body of sales is required when considering the market approach to appraisal.

(8) In any case in which sales prices of comparable properties within any class or subclass are utilized when considering the market approach to appraisal in the determination of actual value of any taxable property, the following limitations and conditions shall apply:

(a)(I) Use of the market approach shall require a representative body of sales, including sales by a lender or government, sufficient to set a pattern, and appraisals shall reflect due consideration of the degree of comparability of sales, including the extent of similarities and dissimilarities among properties that are compared for assessment purposes. In order to obtain a reasonable sample and to reduce sudden price changes or fluctuations, all sales shall be included in the sample that reasonably reflect a true or typical sales price during the period specified in section 39-1-104 (10.2). Sales of personal property exempt pursuant to the provisions of sections 39-3-102, 39-3-103, and 39-3-119 to 39-3-122 shall not be included in any such sample.

(b) Each such sale included in the sample shall be coded to indicate a typical, negotiated sale, as screened and verified by the assessor. (39-1-103, C.R.S.)

The assessor is required to use sales of real property only in the valuation process.

(8)(f) Such true and typical sales shall include only those sales which have been determined on an individual basis to reflect the selling price of the real property only or which have been adjusted on an individual basis to reflect the selling price of the real property only. (39-1-103, C.R.S.)

Part of the Property Assessment Study is the sales verification analysis. WRA has used the above-cited statutes as a guide in our study of the county's procedures and practices for verifying sales.

WRA reviewed the sales verification procedures in 2019 for Conejos County. This study was conducted by checking selected sales from the master sales list for the current valuation period. Specifically WRA selected 32 sales listed as unqualified.

All of the sales in the unqualified sales sample had reasons that were clear and supportable.

For residential, commercial, and vacant land sales with considerations over \$100,000, the contractor has examined and reported the ratio of qualified sales to total sales by class and performed the following analyses of unqualified sales:

The contractor has examined the manner in which sales have been classified as qualified or unqualified, including a listing of each step in the sales verification process, any adjustment procedures, and the county official responsible for making the final decision on qualification.

When less than 50 percent of sales are qualified in any of the three property classes (residential, commercial, and vacant land), the contractor analyzed the reasons for disqualifying sales in any subclass that constitutes at least 20 percent of the class, either by number of properties or by value, from the prior year. The contractor has

reviewed with the assessor any analysis indicating that sales data are inadequate, fail to reflect typical properties, or have been disqualified for insufficient cause. In addition, the contractor has reviewed the disqualified sales by assigned code. If there appears to be any inconsistency in the coding, the contractor has conducted further analysis to determine if the sales included in that code have been assigned appropriately.

If 50 percent or more of the sales are qualified, the contractor has reviewed a statistically significant sample of

unqualified sales, excluding sales that were disqualified for obvious reasons.

Conejos County did not qualify for in-depth subclass analysis.

Conclusions

Conejos County appears to be doing a good job of verifying their sales. WRA agreed with the county's reason for disqualifying each of the sales selected in the sample. There are no recommendations or suggestions.

Recommendations

None

ECONOMIC AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION

Methodology

Conejos County has submitted a written narrative describing the economic areas that make up the county's market areas. Conejos County has also submitted a map illustrating these areas. Each of these narratives have been read and analyzed for logic and appraisal sensibility. The maps were also compared to the narrative for consistency between the written description and the map.

Conclusions

After review and analysis, it has been determined that Conejos County has

adequately identified homogeneous economic areas comprised of smaller neighborhoods. Each economic area defined is equally subject to a set of economic forces that impact the value of the properties within that geographic area and this has been adequately addressed. Each economic area defined adequately delineates an area that will give "similar values for similar properties in similar areas."

Recommendations

None

NATURAL RESOURCES

Earth and Stone Products

Methodology

Under the guidelines of the Assessor's Reference Library (ARL), Volume 3, Natural Resource Valuation Procedures, the income approach was applied to determine value for production of earth and stone products. The number of tons was multiplied by an economic royalty rate determined by the Division of Property Taxation to determine income. The income was multiplied by a recommended Hoskold factor to determine the actual value. The Hoskold factor is determined by the life of the reserves or the lease. Value is based on two

variables: life and tonnage. The operator determines these since there is no other means to obtain production data through any state or private agency.

Conclusions

The County has applied the correct formulas and state guidelines to earth and stone production.

Recommendations

None

VACANT LAND

Subdivision Discounting

Subdivisions were reviewed in 2019 in Conejos County. The review showed that subdivisions were discounted pursuant to the Colorado Revised Statutes in Article 39-1-103 (14) and by applying the recommended methodology in ARL Vol 3, Chap 4. Subdivision Discounting in the intervening year can be accomplished by reducing the absorption period by one year.

Conclusions

Conejos County has implemented proper procedures to adequately estimate absorption periods, discount rates, and lot values for qualifying subdivisions.

Recommendations

None

POSSESSORY INTEREST PROPERTIES

Possessory Interest

Possessory interest property discovery and valuation is described in the Assessor's Reference Library (ARL) Volume 3 section 7 in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 39-1-103 (17)(a) (II) C.R.S. Possessory Interest is defined by the Property Tax Administrator's Publication ARL Volume 3, Chapter 7: A private property interest in government-owned property or the right to the occupancy and use of any benefit in government-owned property that has been granted under lease, permit, license, concession, contract, or other agreement.

Conejos County has been reviewed for their procedures and adherence to guidelines when assessing and valuing agricultural and

commercial possessory interest properties. The county has also been queried as to their confidence that the possessory interest properties have been discovered and placed on the tax rolls.

Conclusions

Conejos County has implemented a discovery process to place possessory interest properties on the roll. They have also correctly and consistently applied the correct procedures and valuation methods in the valuation of possessory interest properties.

Recommendations

None

PERSONAL PROPERTY AUDIT

Conejos County was studied for its procedural compliance with the personal property assessment outlined in the Assessor's Reference Library (ARL) Volume 5, and in the State Board of Equalization (SBOE) requirements for the assessment of personal property. The SBOE requires that counties use ARL Volume 5, including current discovery, classification, documentation procedures, current economic lives table, cost factor tables, depreciation table, and level of value adjustment factor table.

The personal property audit standards narrative must be in place and current. A listing of businesses that have been audited by the assessor within the twelve-month period reflected in the plan is given to the auditor. The audited businesses must be in conformity with those described in the plan.

Aggregate ratio will be determined solely from the personal property accounts that have been physically inspected. The minimum assessment sample is one percent or ten schedules, whichever is greater, and the maximum assessment audit sample is 100 schedules.

For the counties having over 100,000 population, WRA selected a sample of all personal property schedules to determine whether the assessor is correctly applying the provisions of law and manuals of the Property Tax Administrator in arriving at the assessment levels of such property. This sample was selected from the personal property schedules audited by the assessor. In no event was the sample selected by the contractor less than 30 schedules. The counties to be included in this study are Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo, and Weld. All other counties received a procedural study.

Conejos County is compliant with the guidelines set forth in ARL Volume 5 regarding discovery procedures, using the following methods to discover personal property accounts in the county:

- Public Record Documents
- Local Telephone Directories, Newspapers or Other Local Publications
- Personal Observation, Physical Canvassing or Word of Mouth
- Questionnaires, Letters and/or Phone Calls to Buyer, Seller and/or Realtor

The county uses the Division of Property Taxation (DPT) recommended classification and documentation procedures. The DPT's recommended cost factor tables, depreciation tables and level of value adjustment factor tables are also used.

Conejos County submitted their personal property written audit plan and was current for the 2019 valuation period. The number and listing of businesses audited was also submitted and was in conformance with the written audit plan. The following audit triggers were used by the county to select accounts to be audited:

- New businesses filing for the first time
- Incomplete or inconsistent declarations
- Accounts with omitted property
- Same business type or use

Conclusions

Conejos County has employed adequate discovery, classification, documentation, valuation, and auditing procedures for their personal property assessment and is in statistical compliance with SBOE requirements.

Recommendations

None

WILDROSE AUDITOR STAFF

Harry J. Fuller, *Audit Project Manager*

Suzanne Howard, *Audit Administrative Manager*

Steve Kane, *Audit Statistician*

Carl W. Ross, *Agricultural / Natural Resource Analyst*

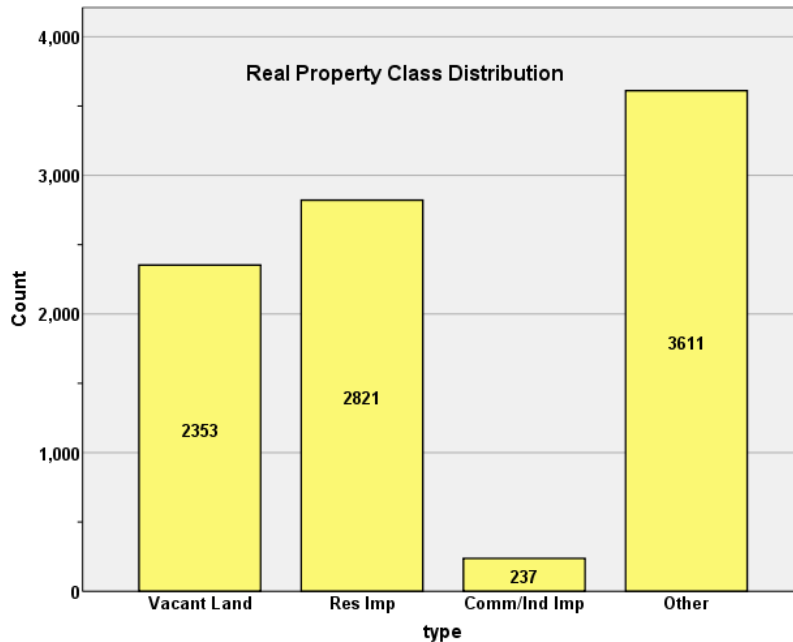
J. Andrew Rodriguez, *Field Analyst*

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

STATISTICAL COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR CONEJOS COUNTY 2019

I. OVERVIEW

Conejos County is located in south central Colorado. The county has a total of 9,022 real property parcels, according to data submitted by the county assessor's office in 2019. The following provides a breakdown of property classes for this county:



The vacant land class of properties was dominated by residential land. Residential lots (coded 100 and 1112) accounted for 52.2 percent of all vacant land parcels.

For residential improved properties, single family properties accounted for 97.3 percent of all residential properties.

Commercial and industrial properties represented a much smaller proportion of property classes in comparison. Commercial/industrial properties accounted for 2.6 percent of all such properties in this county.

Based on the Audit questionnaire, the following geographic levels were used by the assessor to value residential, commercial and vacant land properties:

Geo Area	Residential	Comm/Ind	Vacant Land
Economic Area	V	V	V
Neighborhood	N	N	N
Subdivision	N	N	N

Codes

V=Valid Geographic Level – used for modeling

N = Not used as Geographic Level for modeling

II. DATA FILES

The following sales analyses were based on the requirements of the 2019 Colorado Property Assessment Study. Information was provided by the Conejos Assessor's Office in May 2019. The data included all 5 property record files as specified by the Auditor.

III. RESIDENTIAL SALES RESULTS

There were 115 qualified residential sales in the 24-month sale period ending June 30, 2018. The sales ratio analysis results were as follows:

Median	1.009
Price Related Differential	1.017
Coefficient of Dispersion	12.5

We next stratified the sale ratio analysis by neighborhood. The following are the results of this stratification analysis:

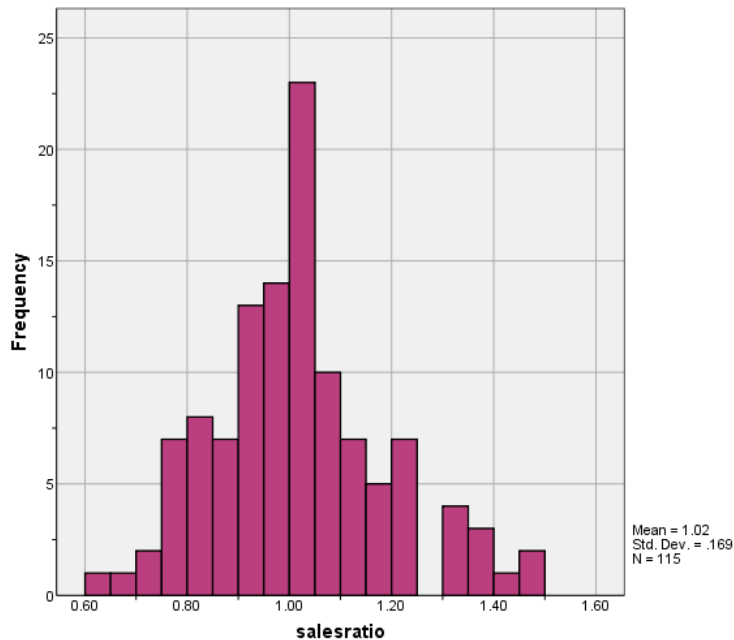
Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
NBHD	1	9	8.1%
	2	15	13.5%
	3	6	5.4%
	4	6	5.4%
	5	15	13.5%
	6	34	30.6%
	7	3	2.7%
	8	11	9.9%
	9	1	0.9%
	10	5	4.5%
	11	4	3.6%
	13	2	1.8%
	Overall	111	100.0%
	Excluded	4	
	Total	115	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion
1	1.047	1.036	.134
2	1.030	1.018	.096
3	.991	1.043	.133
4	.971	1.018	.145
5	.993	1.002	.117
6	.998	1.034	.134
7	.970	1.020	.098
8	.964	.975	.138
9	1.479	1.000	.000
10	1.034	.994	.048
11	1.044	1.021	.102
13	1.172	1.003	.173
Overall	1.013	1.018	.128

For all residential sales and neighborhoods with at least 10 sales, the median ratios and COD's were in compliance with the standards set forth by the Colorado State Board of Equalization (SBOE). The following graphs describe further the sales ratio distribution for these properties:





The above graphs indicate that the distribution of the sale ratios was within state mandated limits. No sales were trimmed.

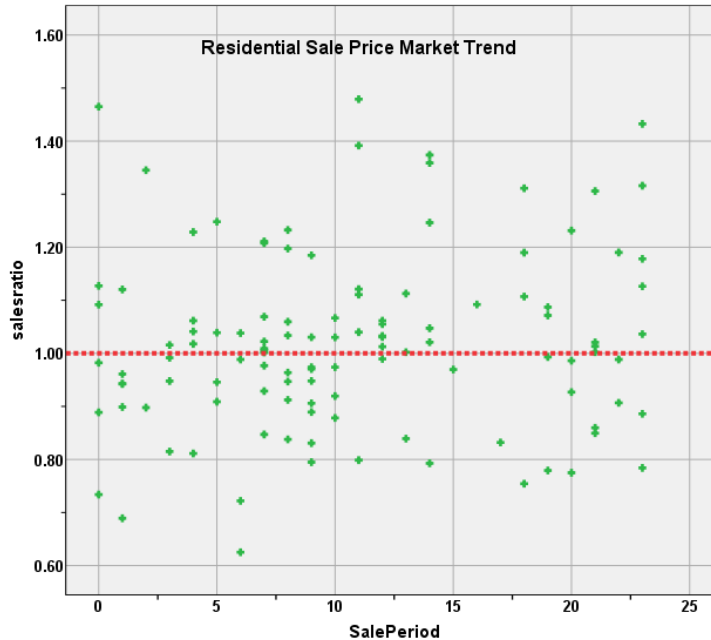
Residential Market Trend Analysis

We next analyzed the residential dataset using the 24-month sale period for any residual market trending, with the following results:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.989	.029		33.777	.000
	SalePeriod	.003	.002	.119	1.274	.205

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio



With no significant statistical trend evident in the sales ratio data, the above analysis indicated that the assessor has adequately addressed market trending in the valuation of residential properties.

Sold/Unsold Analysis

In terms of the valuation consistency between sold and unsold residential properties, we compared the median actual value per square foot for 2019 between each group, as follows:

Report

VALSF

	N	Median	Mean
sold			
UNSOLD	2706	\$64	\$79
SOLD	115	\$73	\$86

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of VALSF is the same across categories of sold.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.009	Reject the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .01.

Because of the statistically significant difference between sold and unsold properties, we used the second method, the median percent change in value for taxable years 2018 and 2019, to compare the

difference between sold and unsold properties. This test was performed at the class level and for neighborhoods with are least 3 sales:

Report

DIFF				
sold	N	Median	Mean	
UNSOLD	2685	1.05	1.16	
SOLD	114	1.05	1.17	

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of DIFF is the same across categories of sold.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.990	Retain the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05.

Report

DIFF				
NBHD	sold	N	Median	Mean
1	UNSOLD	293	1.08	1.10
	SOLD	9	1.12	1.15
2	UNSOLD	321	1.17	1.32
	SOLD	15	1.21	1.34
3	UNSOLD	99	1.05	1.05
	SOLD	6	1.03	1.07
4	UNSOLD	259	1.26	1.26
	SOLD	5	1.26	1.25
5	UNSOLD	272	.98	.99
	SOLD	15	.97	1.01
6	UNSOLD	752	1.03	1.11
	SOLD	34	1.03	1.12
8	UNSOLD	286	1.02	1.04
	SOLD	11	.98	1.14
10	UNSOLD	107	.99	1.03
	SOLD	5	.98	.99
11	UNSOLD	43	1.25	1.25
	SOLD	4	1.26	1.26

The above results indicate that sold and unsold residential properties were valued in a consistent manner.

IV. COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL SALE RESULTS

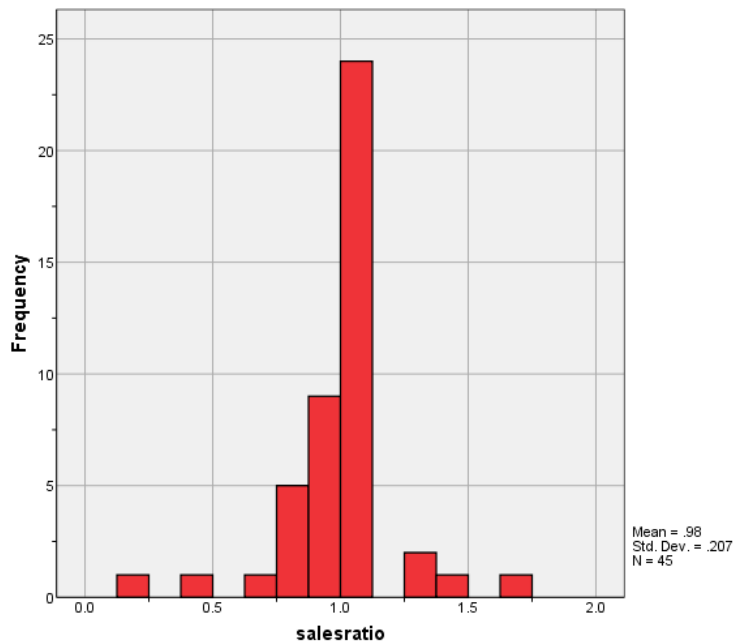
The County did not have enough qualified commercial/industrial sales to be statistically significant. A procedural audit was completed for taxable year 2019. This analysis reviewed all qualified commercial sales. Information was gathered concerning class of property, year built, improvement size, type and quality of construction, condition at the time of sale, sale date and amount and the Assessor value. The audit then determined sale price per square foot and the sales ratio. The audit concluded that the County is in compliance due to the lack of substantive data to support a revaluation decision.

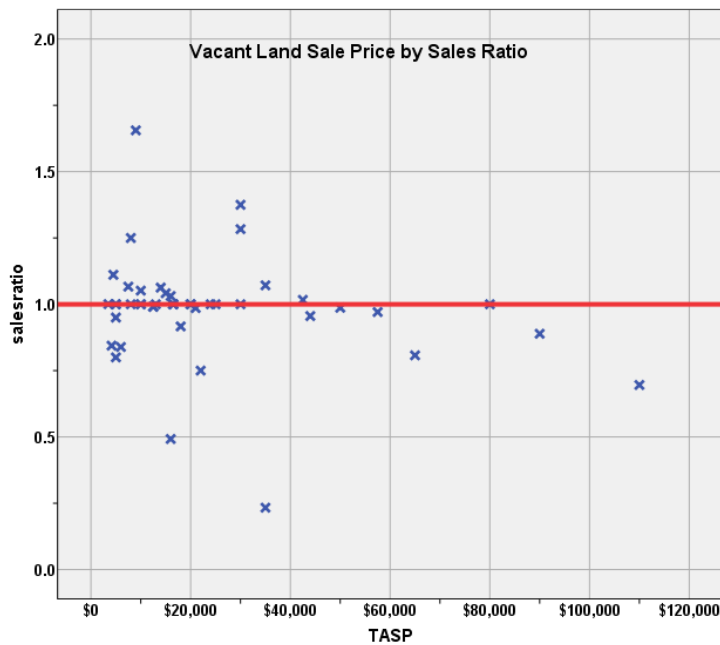
V. VACANT LAND SALE RESULTS

There were 45 qualified residential sales in the 24-month sale period ending June 30, 2018. The sales ratio analysis resulted in the following:

Median	1.000
Price Related Differential	1.048
Coefficient of Dispersion	10.9

The above table indicates that the Conejos County vacant land sale ratios were in compliance with the SBOE standards. The following histogram and scatter plot describe the sales ratio distribution further:





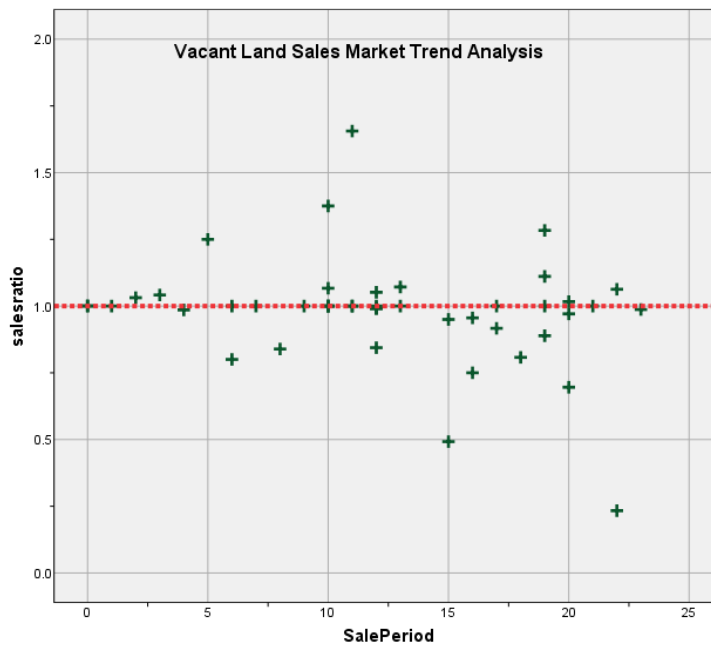
Vacant Land Market Trend Analysis

The vacant land sales were analyzed, examining the sale ratios across the 24-month sale period with the following results:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.077	.067		16.049	.000
	SalePeriod	-.008	.005	-.239	-1.610	.115

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio



The market trend results indicated no statistically significant trend. We concur that no market trend adjustments were warranted for properties in this class for Conejos County.

Sold/Unsold Analysis

We compared the median change in actual value between taxable years 2018 and 2019 for vacant land properties to determine if sold and unsold properties were valued consistently, as follows:

Report

DIFF			
	N	Median	Mean
UNSOLD	2276	1.00	1.48
SOLD	40	1.04	1.23

Hypothesis Test Summary

	Null Hypothesis	Test	Sig.	Decision
1	The distribution of DIFF is the same across categories of sold.	Independent-Samples Mann-Whitney U Test	.957	Retain the null hypothesis.

Asymptotic significances are displayed. The significance level is .05.

We also performed this analysis stratified by neighborhood with at least 4 sales:

Report

DIFF				
NBHD	sold	N	Median	Mean
4	UNSOLD	122	1.14	1.20
	SOLD	4	1.19	1.17
5	UNSOLD	43	1.00	1.03
	SOLD	5	1.10	1.21
6	UNSOLD	900	1.00	1.19
	SOLD	15	1.00	1.27
8	UNSOLD	188	1.00	.98
	SOLD	7	1.00	1.09
9	UNSOLD	109	1.00	.98
	SOLD	5	1.00	1.08

The above results indicated that sold and unsold vacant land properties were valued consistently overall.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on this statistical analysis, there were no compliance issues concluded for Conejos County as of the date of this report.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

Residential

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Mean	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Median	95% Confidence Interval for Median			Weighted Mean	95% Confidence Interval for Weighted Mean		Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Mean Centered
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Actual Coverage		Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
1.020	.989	1.051	1.009	.982	1.033	96.0%	1.003	.970	1.036	1.017	.125	16.5%

The confidence interval for the median is constructed without any distribution assumptions. The actual coverage level may be greater than the specified level. Other confidence intervals are constructed by assuming a Normal distribution for the ratios.

Vacant Land

Ratio Statistics for CURRLND / TASP

Mean	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Median	95% Confidence Interval for Median			Weighted Mean	95% Confidence Interval for Weighted Mean		Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Mean Centered
	Lower Bound	Upper Bound		Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Actual Coverage		Lower Bound	Upper Bound			
.980	.918	1.042	1.000	.991	1.000	96.4%	.935	.855	1.016	1.048	.109	21.1%

The confidence interval for the median is constructed without any distribution assumptions. The actual coverage level may be greater than the specified level. Other confidence intervals are constructed by assuming a Normal distribution for the ratios.



Residential Median Ratio Stratification

Sale Price

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
SPRec	LT \$25K	4	3.5%
	\$25K to \$50K	15	13.0%
	\$50K to \$100K	26	22.6%
	\$100K to \$150K	35	30.4%
	\$150K to \$200K	15	13.0%
	\$200K to \$300K	19	16.5%
	\$300K to \$500K	1	0.9%
Overall		115	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		115	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
LT \$25K	1.203	1.008	.138	16.0%
\$25K to \$50K	1.033	1.000	.111	16.0%
\$50K to \$100K	1.007	1.002	.126	15.7%
\$100K to \$150K	.989	1.002	.141	18.1%
\$150K to \$200K	.988	1.002	.117	17.2%
\$200K to \$300K	.982	.997	.094	15.4%
\$300K to \$500K	1.092	1.000	.000	.
Overall	1.009	1.017	.125	16.8%

Subclass

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ABSTRIMP	1212.00	110	95.7%
	1230.00	4	3.5%
	2213.50	1	0.9%
Overall		115	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		115	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
1212.00	1.015	1.016	.127	16.9%
1230.00	.988	1.003	.014	1.6%
2213.50	.793	1.000	.000	.
Overall	1.009	1.017	.125	16.8%

Age

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
AgeRec	Over 100	19	16.5%
	75 to 100	10	8.7%
	50 to 75	22	19.1%
	25 to 50	23	20.0%
	5 to 25	36	31.3%
	5 or Newer	5	4.3%
Overall		115	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		115	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
Over 100	.986	1.074	.155	20.6%
75 to 100	1.069	1.002	.120	14.5%
50 to 75	.945	1.025	.102	12.2%
25 to 50	.993	1.035	.148	20.0%
5 to 25	1.016	1.011	.107	16.3%
5 or Newer	1.120	1.003	.056	9.3%
Overall	1.009	1.017	.125	16.8%

Improved Area

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ImpSFRec	LE 500 sf	2	1.7%
	500 to 1,000 sf	12	10.4%
	1,000 to 1,500 sf	41	35.7%
	1,500 to 2,000 sf	39	33.9%
	2,000 to 3,000 sf	14	12.2%
	3,000 sf or Higher	7	6.1%
Overall		115	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		115	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
LE 500 sf	1.002	1.000	.000	0.0%
500 to 1,000 sf	.974	1.031	.095	16.2%
1,000 to 1,500 sf	1.016	1.024	.144	18.7%
1,500 to 2,000 sf	1.013	1.006	.113	15.6%
2,000 to 3,000 sf	1.050	1.017	.120	17.0%
3,000 sf or Higher	.992	1.039	.119	17.5%
Overall	1.009	1.017	.125	16.8%

Improvement Quality

Case Processing Summary

	Count	Percent
QUALITY	1	0.9%
01	1	0.9%
03	49	42.6%
04	64	55.7%
Overall	115	100.0%
Excluded	0	
Total	115	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
	.912	1.000	.000	.
01	.793	1.000	.000	.
03	1.039	1.011	.147	18.9%
04	.997	1.008	.101	14.0%
Overall	1.009	1.017	.125	16.8%

Improvement Condition

Case Processing Summary

	Count	Percent
CONDITION	2	1.7%
01	3	2.6%
02	21	18.3%
03	88	76.5%
04	1	0.9%
Overall	115	100.0%
Excluded	0	
Total	115	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
	.917	.997	.135	19.2%
01	1.208	1.023	.083	12.7%
02	1.033	.967	.106	16.0%
03	.992	1.012	.127	16.8%
04	1.013	1.000	.000	.
Overall	1.009	1.017	.125	16.8%

Vacant Land Median Ratio Stratification

Sale Price

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
SPRec	LT \$25K	32	71.1%
	\$25K to \$50K	8	17.8%
	\$50K to \$100K	4	8.9%
	\$100K to \$150K	1	2.2%
Overall		45	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		45	

Ratio Statistics for CURRLND / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
LT \$25K	1.000	1.013	.085	17.4%
\$25K to \$50K	1.008	1.012	.195	33.9%
\$50K to \$100K	.930	.999	.074	9.5%
\$100K to \$150K	.696	1.000	.000	.
Overall	1.000	1.048	.109	20.8%

Sub Class

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ABSTRRLND	100.00	21	46.7%
	200.00	1	2.2%
	520.00	3	6.7%
	530.00	1	2.2%
	540.00	2	4.4%
	550.00	7	15.6%
	560.00	1	2.2%
	1112.00	9	20.0%
Overall		45	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		45	

Ratio Statistics for CURRLND / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation Median Centered
100.00	1.000	1.056	.108	21.6%
200.00	1.000	1.000	.000	.
520.00	1.000	.968	.071	11.9%
530.00	1.042	1.000	.000	.
540.00	.968	.989	.018	2.6%
550.00	1.000	1.081	.192	30.8%
560.00	.492	1.000	.000	.
1112.00	1.000	1.070	.055	11.3%
Overall	1.000	1.048	.109	20.8%