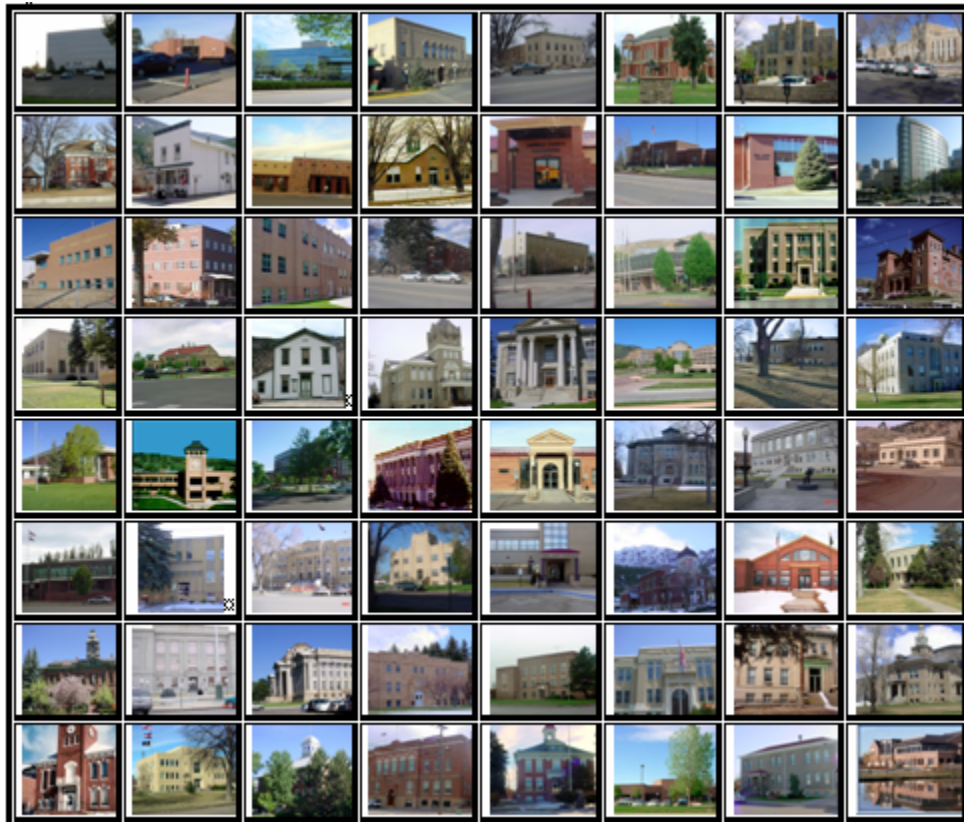




2009
SAN JUAN COUNTY
PROPERTY ASSESSMENT
STUDY



WILDROSE
APPRAISAL, INCORPORATED
Audit Division



September 15, 2009

Mr. Mike Mauer
Director of Research
Colorado Legislative Council
Room 029, State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado 80203

RE: Final Report for the 2009 Colorado Property Assessment Study

Dear Mr. Mauer:

Wildrose Appraisal Inc.-Audit Division is pleased to submit the Final Reports for the 2009 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 black ink that reads "Harry J. Fuller". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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 2009 and is pleased to report its findings for San Juan County in the following report.

REGIONAL/HISTORICAL SKETCH OF SAN JUAN COUNTY

Regional Information

San Juan County is located in the Western Slope region of Colorado. The Western Slope of Colorado refers to the region west of the Rocky Mountains. It includes Archuleta, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand,

Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel, and Summit counties.





Historical Information

San Juan County has a population of approximately 578 people with 1.4 people per square mile, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2006 estimated population data.

San Juan County is the least populous of the 64 Colorado counties. The locale is recognized worldwide for premier big game hunting and for abundant fishing, particularly in the quality waters of the three rivers (Animas, La Plata, & San Juan River), which flow through the area. Numerous outdoor activities, including camping, boating, swimming, water skiing, wind surfing, golf, horse racing, and hiking may be enjoyed year round.

The Town of Silverton is a Statutory Town that is the county seat of, and the only incorporated municipality in, San Juan County. The Silverton district opened legally to miners in 1874, following the Brunot Treaty with the

Utes. An estimated 2,000 men moved into the region that year. They came from across the U.S., many parts of Europe and even China, to endure severe winters and dangerous mining conditions in their pursuit of the minerals they hoped would make them rich.

Not all who settled were miners. By 1875 the 100 sturdy souls who lived in Silverton proper worked in the post office, sawmills, blacksmith shop, mercantile, newspaper, liquor stores, smelters, assay offices. The town's population grew to 500 by 1876. In addition to the miners, Silverton caught the eye of a railroad company in Denver. In July 1882 the first train operated by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad rolled in to Silverton from Durango. By 1883, Silverton boasted of having a population of 2,000 people with 400 buildings.

(silvertoncolorado.com, www.wikipedia.org,
www.sjcounty.net)

RATIO ANALYSIS

Methodology

All significant classes of properties were analyzed. Sales were collected for each property class over the appropriate sale period, which was typically defined as the 18-month period between January 2007 and June 2008. Counties with less than 30 sales typically extended the sale period back up to 5 years prior to June 30, 2008 in 6-month increments. If there were still fewer than 30 sales, supplemental appraisals were performed and treated as proxy sales. Residential sales for all counties using this method totaled at least 30 per county. For commercial sales, the total number analyzed was allowed, in some cases, to fall below 30. There were no sale quantity issues for counties requiring vacant land analysis or condominium analysis. 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. For the largest 11 counties, the residential ratio statistics were broken down by economic area as well.

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 San Juan County are:

San Juan County Ratio Grid					
Property Class	Number of Qualified Sales	Unweighted Median Ratio	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Time Trend Analysis
Commercial/Industrial	20	0.998	1.096	14.1	Compliant
Condominium	36	0.984	1.023	12.1	Compliant
Single Family	33	0.967	0.995	8	Compliant
Vacant Land	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

Recommendations

None

Random Deed Analysis

An additional analysis was performed as part of the Ratio Analysis. Ten randomly selected deeds with documentary fees were obtained from the Clerk and Recorder. These deeds were for sales that occurred from January 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008. These sales were then checked for inclusion on the Assessor’s qualified or unqualified database.

Conclusions

After comparing the list of randomly selected deeds with the Assessor’s database, San Juan County has accurately transferred sales data from the recorded deeds to the qualified or unqualified database.

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 methodology 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 San Juan County has complied with the statutory requirements to analyze the effects of time on value in their county. San Juan 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

San Juan 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.

All qualified residential and commercial class properties were examined using the unit value method, where the actual value per square foot was compared between sold and unsold properties. A class was considered qualified if it met the criteria for the ratio analysis. The median value per square foot for both groups was compared from an appraisal and statistical perspective. If no significant difference was indicated, then we concluded that no further testing was warranted and that the county was in compliance in terms of sold/unsold consistency.

If either residential or commercial differences were significant using the unit value method, or if data limitations made the comparison invalid, then the next step was to perform a ratio analysis comparing the 2008 and 2009 actual values for each qualified class of property. All qualified vacant land classes were tested using this method. The sale property ratios were arrayed using a range of 0.8 to 1.5, which theoretically excluded changes between years that were due to other unrelated changes in the property. These ratios were also stratified at the appropriate level of analysis. Once the percent change was determined for each appropriate class and sub-class, the next step was to select the unsold sample. This sample

was at least 1% of the total population of unsold properties and excluded any sale properties. The unsold sample was filtered based on the attributes of the sold dataset to closely correlate both groups. The ratio analysis was then performed on the unsold properties and stratified. The median and mean ratio distribution was then compared between the sold and unsold group. A non-parametric test such as the Mann-Whitney test for differences between independent samples was undertaken to determine whether any observed differential was significant. If this test determined that the unsold properties were treated in a manner similar to the sold properties, it was concluded that no further testing was warranted and that the county was in compliance.

If a class or sub-class of property was determined to be significantly different by this method, the final step was to perform a multi-variate mass appraisal model that developed ratio statistics from the sold properties that were then applied to the unsold sample. This test compared the measures of central tendency and confidence intervals for the sold properties with the unsold property sample. If this comparison was also determined to be significantly different, then the conclusion was that the county had treated the unsold properties in a different manner than sold properties.

These tests were supported by both tabular and chart presentations, along with saved sold and unsold sample files.

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

Conclusions

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

Recommendations

None

AGRICULTURAL LAND STUDY

San Juan County is exempt from the Agricultural Land Study

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 2009 for San Juan County. This study was conducted by checking selected sales from the master sales list for the Jan 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008 valuation period. Specifically WRA selected 30 sales listed as unqualified.

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

Conclusions

San Juan County appears to be doing an excellent 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

No

ECONOMIC AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION

Methodology

San Juan County has submitted a written narrative describing the economic areas that make up the county's market areas. San Juan 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 San Juan 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

**San Juan County is exempt from the Vacant Land Subdivision
Discount Study.**

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 39-1-103 (17)(a) (II) C.R.S. Possessory Interest is defined by the Property Tax Administrator's Publication ARL Volume 3, Section 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.

San Juan 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

San Juan 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

San Juan 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.

San Juan 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
- Chamber of Commerce/Economic Development Contacts
- 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.

San Juan County submitted their personal property written audit plan and was current for the 2009 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:

- Accounts with obvious discrepancies
- New businesses filing for the first time
- Businesses with no deletions or additions for 2 or more years
- Non-filing Accounts - Best Information Available



Conclusions

San Juan 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 / Field Analyst*

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

Andy Rodriguez, *Field Analyst*

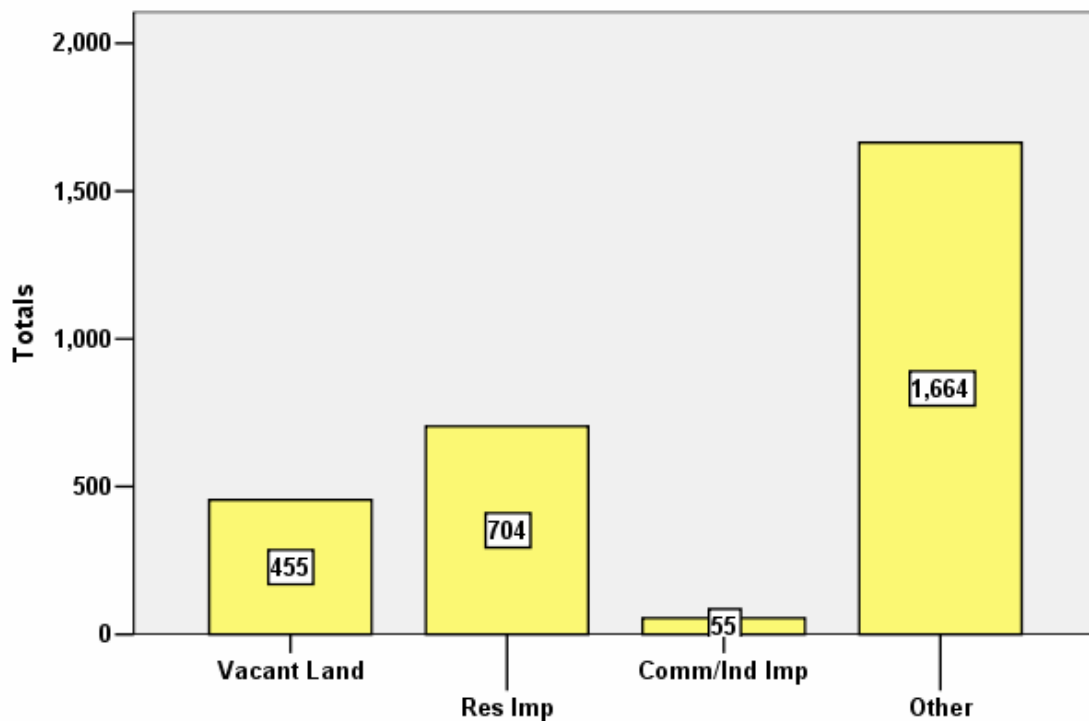
APPENDICES

STATISTICAL COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR SAN JUAN COUNTY 2009

I. OVERVIEW

San Juan County is a rural mountain county located in southwestern Colorado. The county has a total of 2,878 real property parcels, according to data submitted by the county assessor's office in 2009. The following provides a breakdown of property classes for this county:

Real Property Class Distribution



The vacant land class of properties was dominated by residential land. Residential lots (coded 100) accounted for 64% of all vacant land parcels. Based on the number of vacant land parcels in San Juan County, we were not required to analyze this class of property for audit compliance.

For residential improved properties, single family properties accounted for 67% of all residential properties. While condominium sales technically accounted for 18% of all residential sales, the sale total included mobile home sales and mixed use properties, the latter of which is typically not included as part of the residential dataset. We therefore analyzed condominium sales separately in the residential section. Total improved residential sales accounted for 10% of all residential improved properties.

Commercial and industrial properties represented a much smaller proportion of property classes in comparison. Commercial/industrial sales accounted for 27% of all such properties in this county.

II. DATA FILES

The following sales analyses were based on the requirements of the 2009 Colorado Property Assessment Study. Information was provided by the San Juan Assessor’s Office on April 7, 2009. The data included all 5 property record files as specified by the Auditor. A total of 8 files were provided.

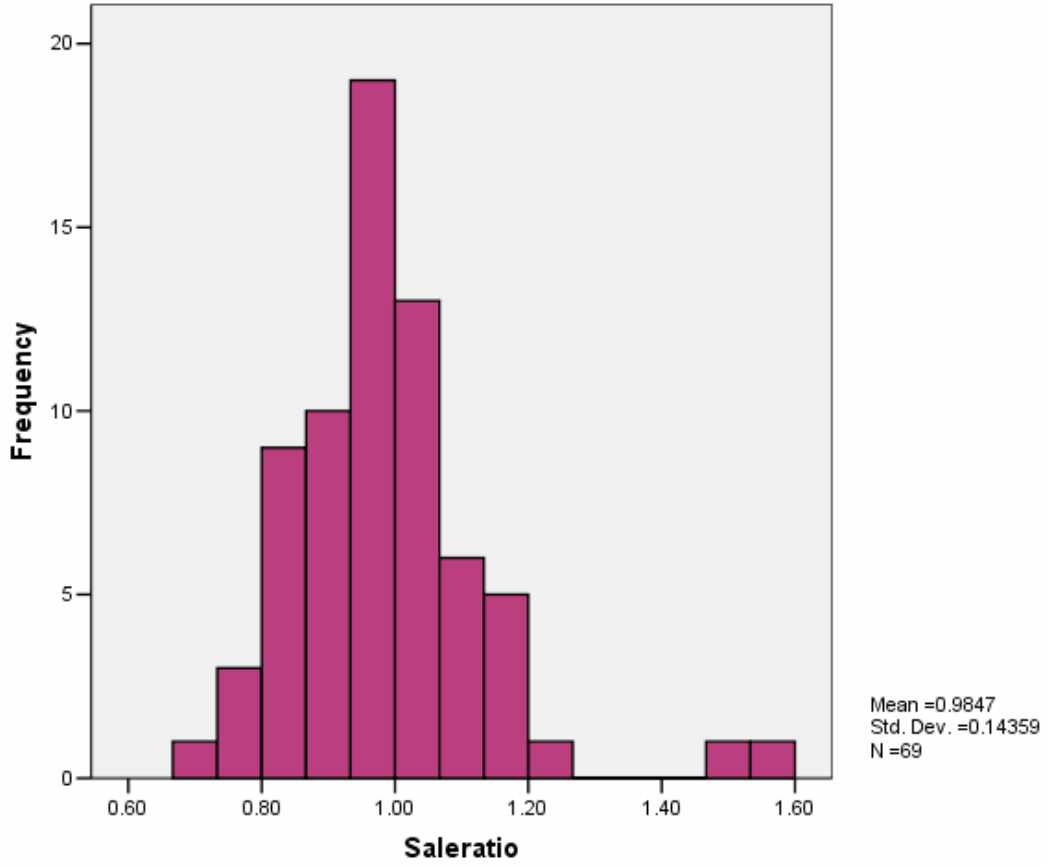
The residential sale data was provided in two separate files: one for single family residential properties and the other for condominium properties. The commercial sales were provided in a separate file.

III. RESIDENTIAL SALES RESULTS

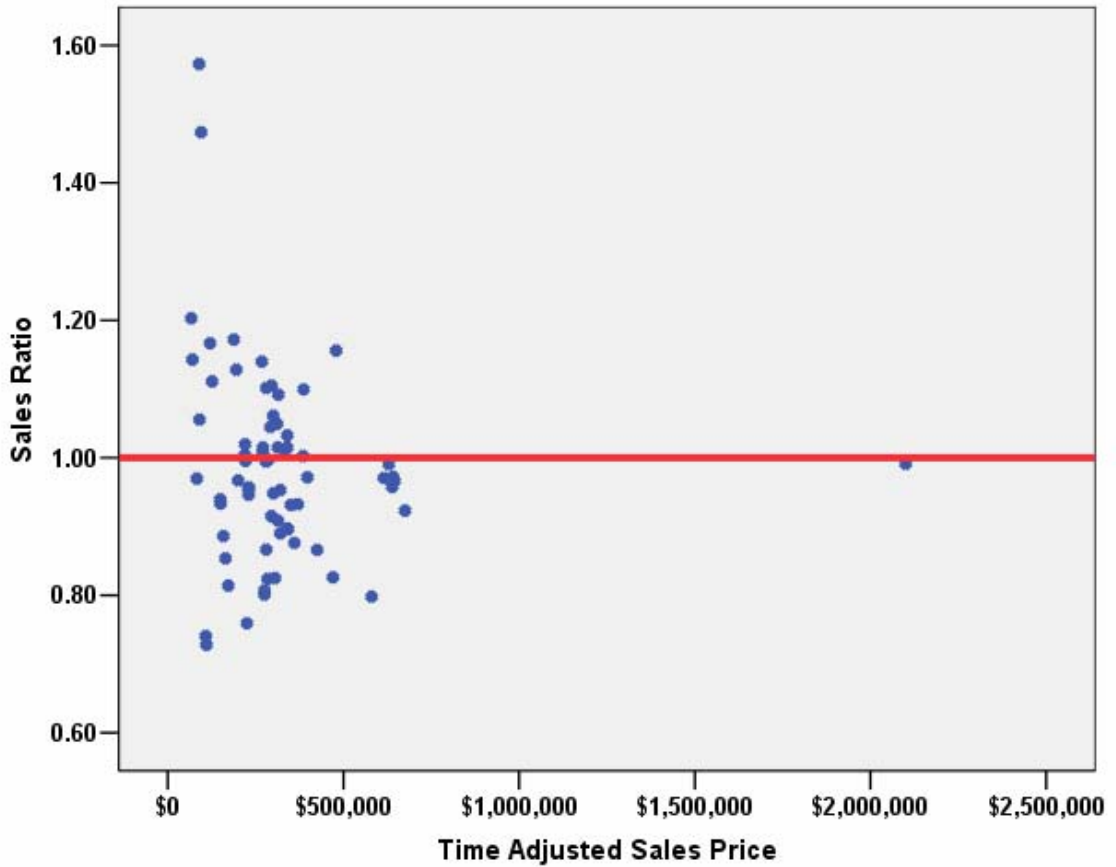
For the residential sales ratio analysis, the single family and condominium sale files were combined. There were 70 residential sales, spanning the period from July 2005 to June 2008. After separating residential condominium properties from non-condominium properties, we analyzed each group using the required measurements for the level of assessment, as well as for the quality of the assessment. One single family sale was trimmed based on its extreme ratio value. The remaining 69 qualified sales were analyzed with the following results:

Res Type	No. Sales	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion
SFR	33	.967	.995	.080
Condo	36	.984	1.023	.121
Combined	69	.971	1.015	.102

Please note that one extreme sale ratio was excluded from the above analysis. The above ratio statistics were in compliance with the standards set forth by the Colorado State Board of Equalization (SBOE) for the overall residential sales. The following graphs describe further the sales ratio distribution for all of these properties:



Residential Sale Price by Sales Ratio



The above graphs indicate that the distribution of the sale ratios was within state mandated limits, and that there were no significant price-related differential issues.

Residential Market Trend Analysis

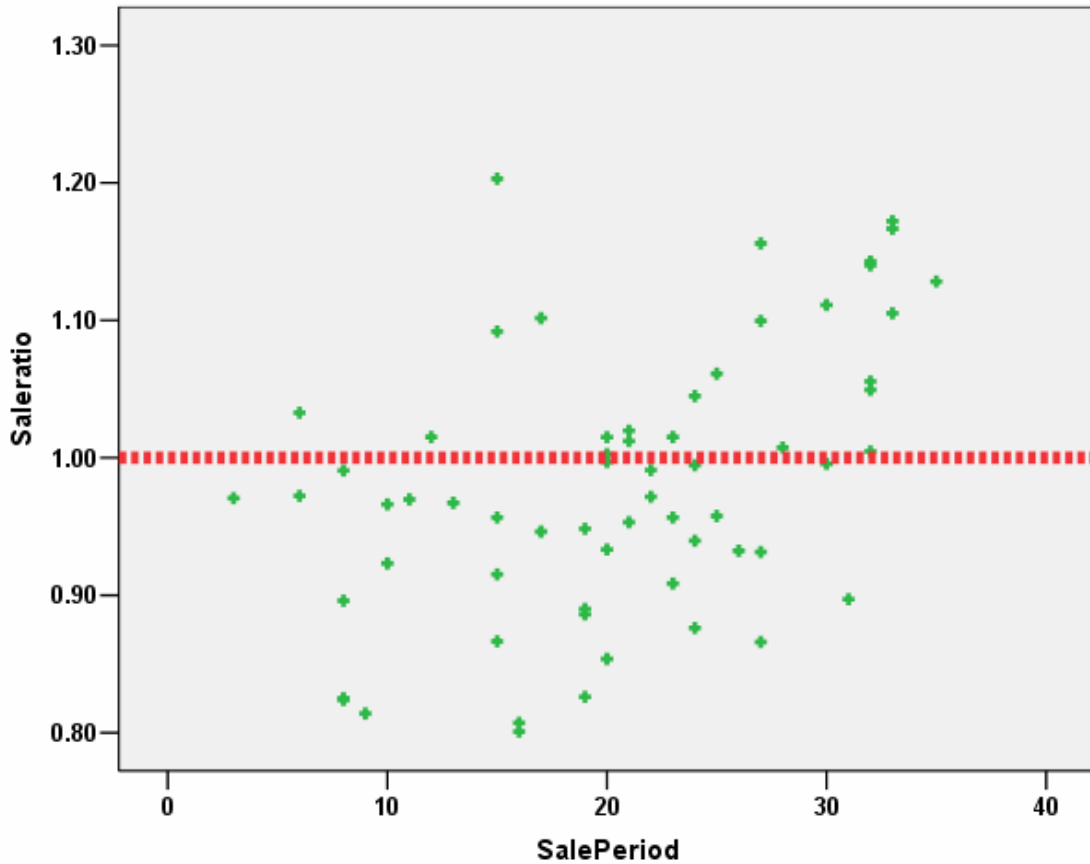
We next analyzed the residential dataset using the 36-month sale period, with the following results:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.866	.030		28.587	.000
	SalePeriod	.006	.001	.466	4.114	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Salaratio

Residential Sale Price by Sales Ratio



The above analysis indicated that a residential market trend was present in the sale data; the number of sales, however, made these finding marginal at best. We concur with the assessor that no market trend adjustments were warranted.

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 2009 between each group. We stratified the single family home sales by economic area, and performed the sold/unsold analysis on residential condominiums county-wide, as follows:

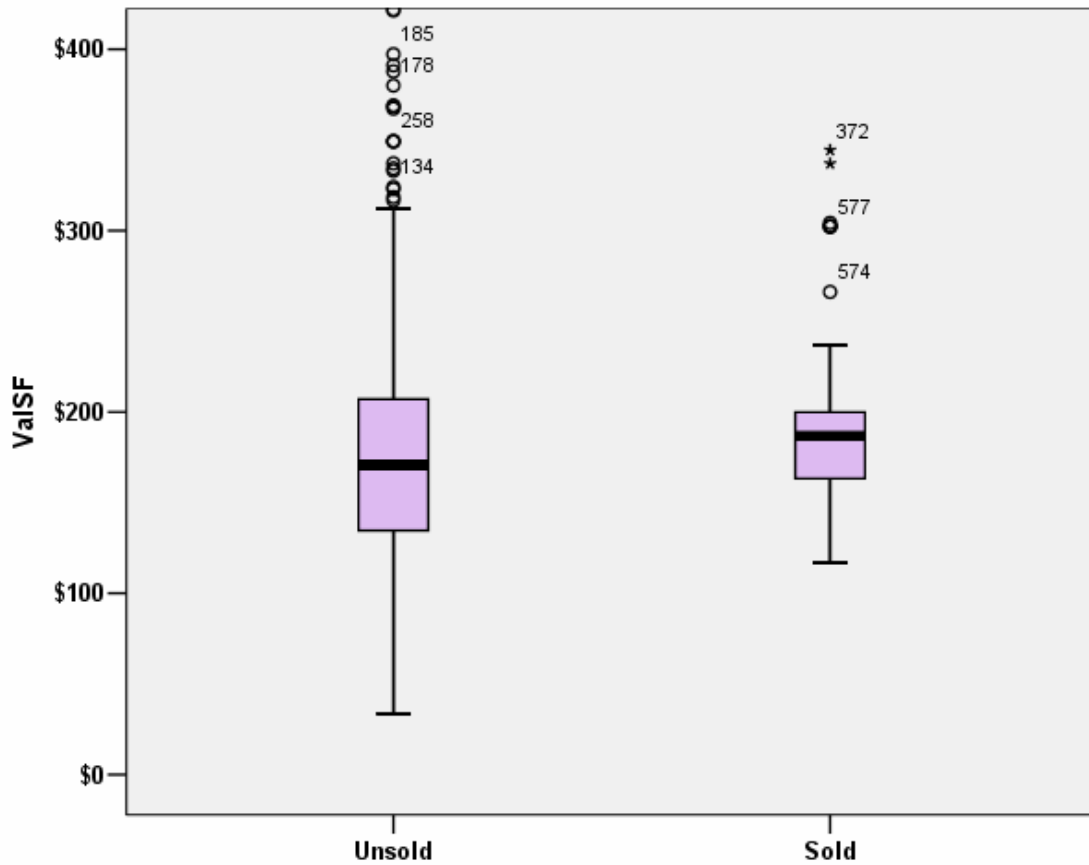
Single Family Residential

Econ Area	Group	No.	Median	Mean
1	Unsold	325	\$161	\$174
	Sold	23	\$163	\$186
3	Unsold	24	\$256	\$311
	Sold	8	\$302	\$319
Total	Unsold	420	\$168	\$189
	Sold	31	\$170	\$220

Residential Condominium

Group	No.	Median	Mean
Unsold	92	\$182	\$176
Sold	36	\$187	\$183

The following box and whisker plot compares the overall distribution between residential sold and unsold properties:



NOTE: The use of Box and Whisker plots (as seen above) is an effective way to compare multiple distributions across categories or groups. The “box” represents the middle 50% of values (in the above case, the middle 50% of each year’s sale

price per square foot area for condominiums and town homes). The heavy black bar across each box represents the median value, which allows for the reader to quickly compare the median value across groups, while at the same time comparing the distribution of all values for that group. The “o” and “*” symbols denote extreme and outlier values.

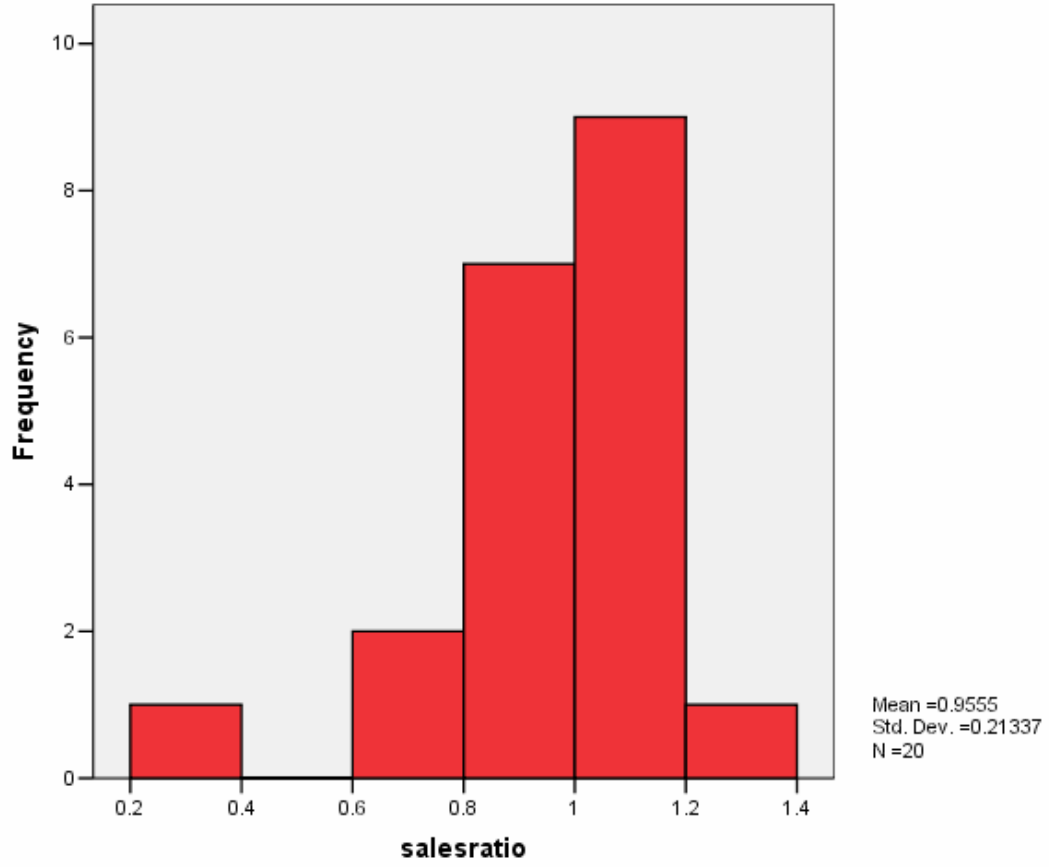
IV. COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL SALE RESULTS

As with the residential sales, we used the 2009 sales for the commercial and industrial ratio analysis. A total of **15 valid and qualified sales** were identified in the five year period prior to June 30, 2008. We augmented these sales with 5 supplemental appraisals of unsold commercial properties in San Juan County. The following sales ratio analysis used all 20 sold and appraised commercial properties, while the market trending analysis and sold/unsold analysis used only the 15 sold properties.

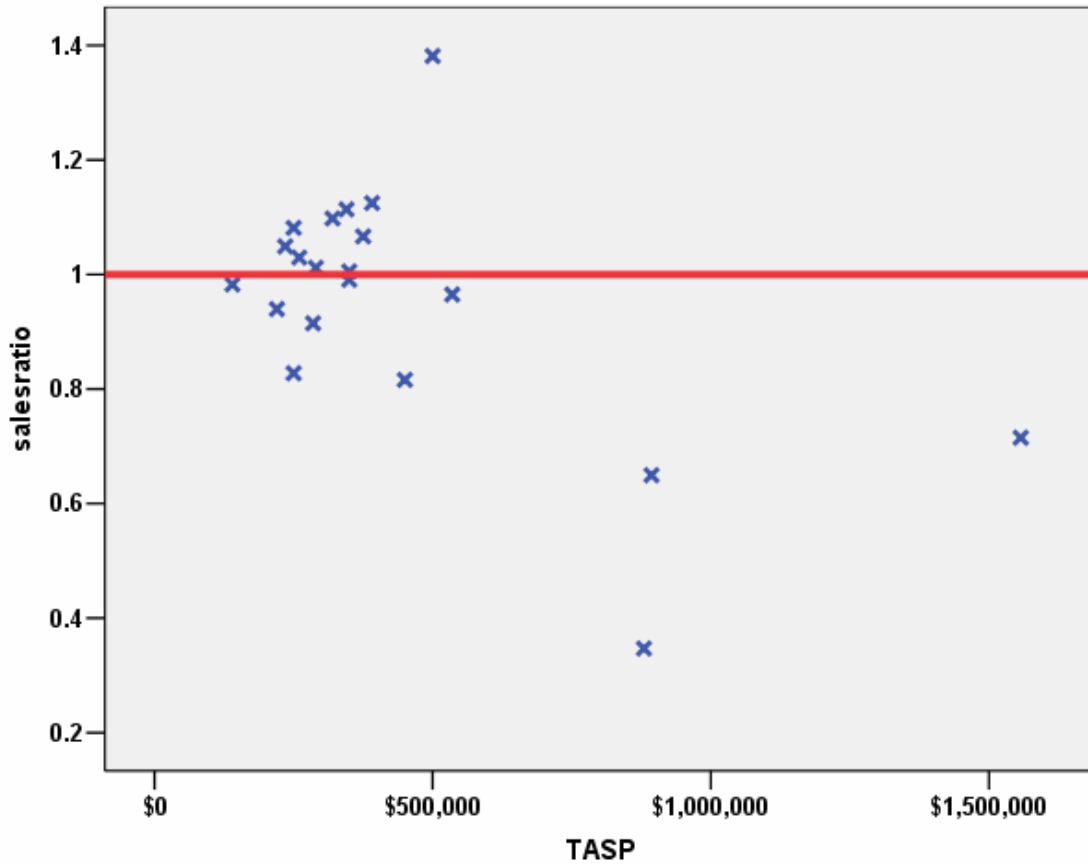
The following analysis provides the overall median ratio and coefficient of dispersion for the 20 sale and appraised commercial properties (as well as the PRD statistic):

Median	0.998
Price Related Differential	1.096
Coefficient of Dispersion	.141

The above tables indicate that the San Juan County commercial/industrial sale ratios were in compliance with the SBOE standards, both overall and by relevant subclass (none in this case due to the small number of sales). The following histogram and scatter plot describe the sales ratio distribution further:



Commercial Sale Price by Sales Ratio



Commercial Market Trend Analysis

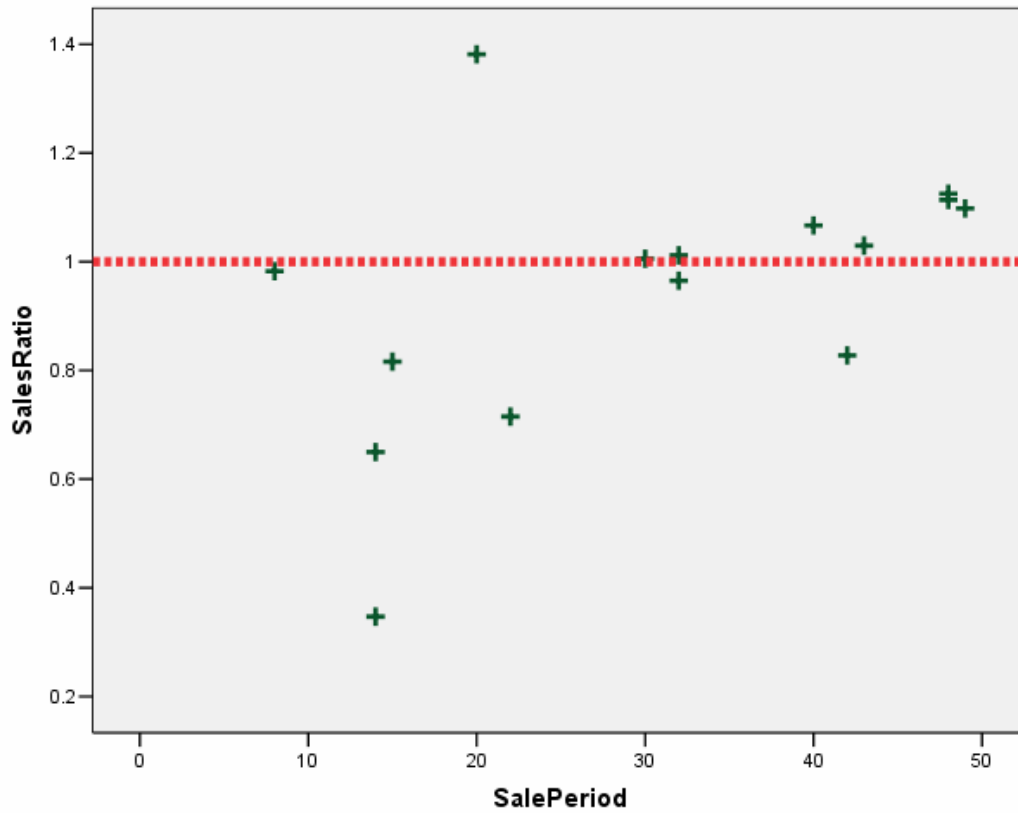
The assessor did not apply any market trend adjustment to the commercial dataset. The 15 sales did indicate a slight trend, but the length of the sale period and the number of sales made this trend insignificant in our opinion.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.691	.140		4.932	.000
	SalePeriod	.008	.004	.478	1.962	.072

a. Dependent Variable: SalesRatio

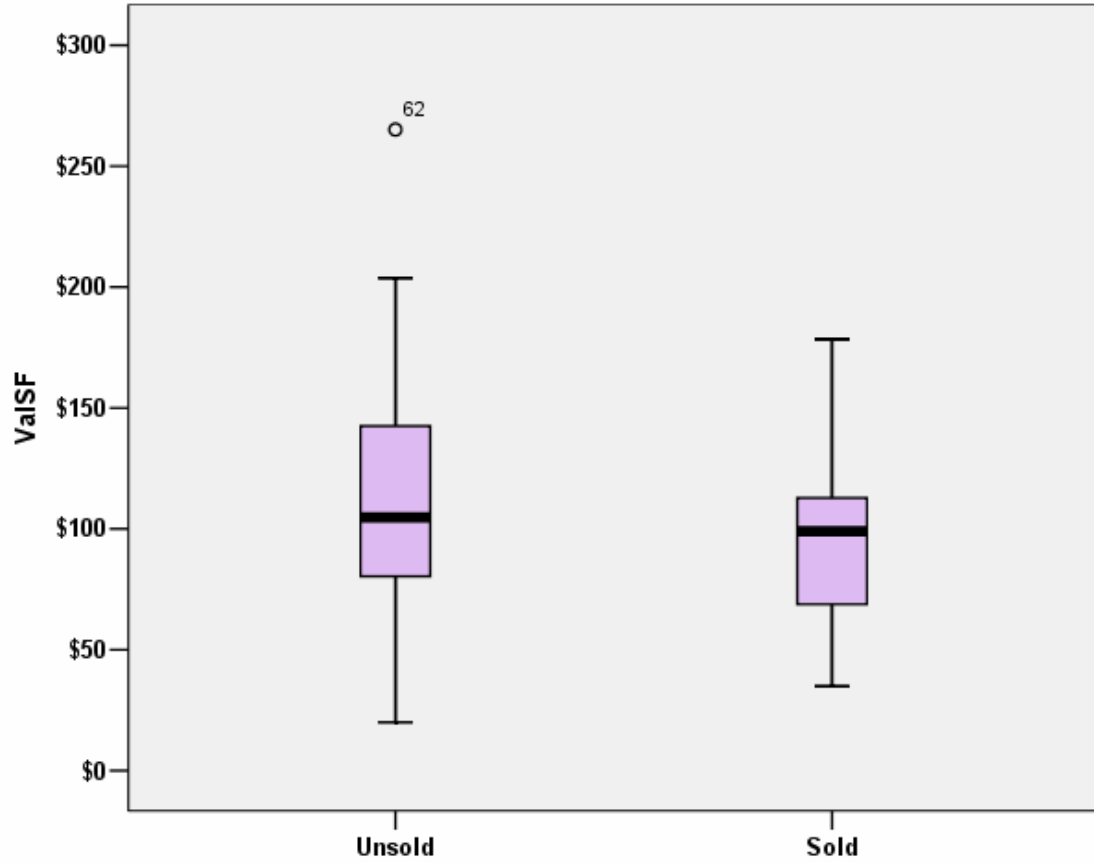
Commercial Market Trend Analysis



Sold/Unsold Analysis

We compared the median actual value per square foot between sold and unsold commercial properties to determine if the assessor was valuing each group consistently. While this is a challenge to prove in this county, given the small number of sales and the overall small number and diversity of commercial/industrial properties in general, the following results indicate that based on the median actual value, both groups were valued in a consistent manner:

Group	No.	Median	Mean
Unsold	46	\$105	\$122
Sold	15	\$99	\$113



V. CONCLUSIONS

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

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

Residential

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Mean		.985
95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	.950
	Upper Bound	1.019
Median		.971
95% Confidence Interval for Median	Lower Bound	.946
	Upper Bound	1.005
	Actual Coverage	97.1%
Weighted Mean		.970
95% Confidence Interval for Weighted Mean	Lower Bound	.946
	Upper Bound	.993
Price Related Differential		1.015
Coefficient of Dispersion		.102
Coefficient of Variation	Mean Centered	14.6%

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.

Commercial/Industrial

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Mean		.955
95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	.856
	Upper Bound	1.055
Median		.998
95% Confidence Interval for Median	Lower Bound	.915
	Upper Bound	1.067
	Actual Coverage	95.9%
Weighted Mean		.872
95% Confidence Interval for Weighted Mean	Lower Bound	.715
	Upper Bound	1.028
Price Related Differential		1.096
Coefficient of Dispersion		.141
Coefficient of Variation	Mean Centered	22.3%

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

Not applicable

Residential Median Ratio Stratification

Age

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
Over 100	.946	1.694	.891	322.8%
50 to 75	.932	1.000	.000	.
25 to 50	.984	1.029	.122	17.6%
5 to 25	.993	1.004	.046	7.6%
5 or Newer	.969	.992	.072	10.6%
Overall	.971	1.169	.268	142.0%

Improvement Size

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
LE 500 sf	.970	1.045	.181	22.8%
500 to 1,000 sf	.953	1.055	.172	26.3%
1,000 to 1,500 sf	.958	1.018	.079	10.7%
1,500 to 2,000 sf	.932	1.003	.083	10.8%
2,000 to 3,000 sf	.997	1.759	.875	316.6%
3,000 sf or Higher	.991	1.020	.043	7.9%
Overall	.971	1.169	.268	142.0%

Sale Price

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
LT \$25K	12.368	1.000	.000	.
\$50K to \$100K	1.173	.991	.154	21.1%
\$100K to \$150K	.936	.992	.145	19.4%
\$150K to \$200K	.927	.992	.128	16.9%
\$200K to \$300K	.996	.998	.080	11.0%
\$300K to \$500K	.951	.999	.077	9.5%
\$500K to \$750K	.966	.998	.038	7.4%
Over \$1,000K	.991	1.000	.000	.
Overall	.971	1.169	.268	142.0%

Quality

Not available; this stratification is based on the reported construction of improvements in this jurisdiction, if available.

Commercial Median Ratio Stratification

Age

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
Over 100	1.005	1.077	.144	21.2%
75 to 100	.941	1.176	.270	39.5%
50 to 75	1.030	1.000	.000	.
5 to 25	.983	1.152	.152	25.4%
Overall	1.005	1.109	.167	25.1%

Improvement Size

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
500 to 1,000 sf	1.012	1.000	.000	.
1,000 to 1,500 sf	.983	1.005	.068	11.7%
2,000 to 3,000 sf	.676	1.265	.487	68.9%
3,000 sf or Higher	1.067	1.099	.164	22.9%
Overall	1.005	1.109	.167	25.1%

Sale Price

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
\$100K to \$150K	.983	1.000	.000	.
\$200K to \$300K	1.012	.996	.067	12.9%
\$300K to \$500K	1.098	.994	.095	15.3%
\$500K to \$750K	.965	1.000	.000	.
\$750K to \$1,000K	.498	.998	.304	42.9%
Over \$1,000K	.715	1.000	.000	.
Overall	1.005	1.109	.167	25.1%

Quality

Not available

Vacant Land Median Ratio Stratification

Not applicable