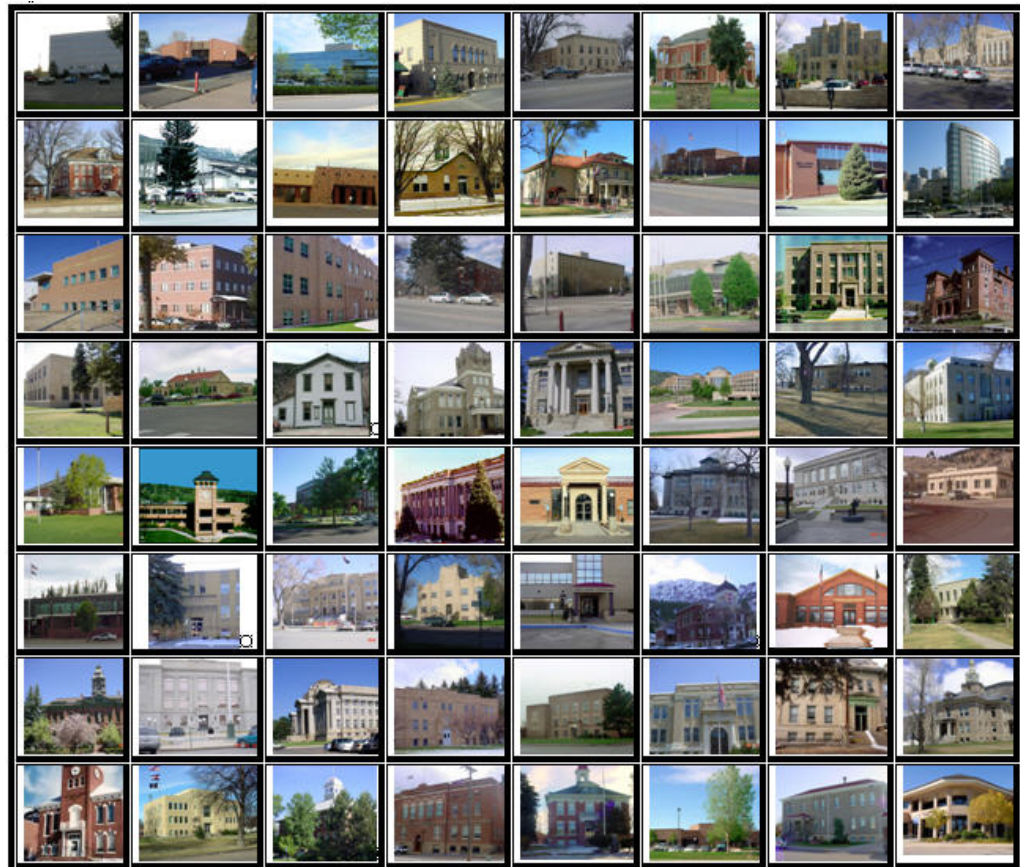




2012 TELLER COUNTY PROPERTY ASSESSMENT STUDY





September 15, 2012

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

RE: Final Report for the 2012 Colorado Property Assessment Study

Dear Mr. Mauer:

Wildrose Appraisal Inc.-Audit Division is pleased to submit the Final Reports for the 2012 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 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.

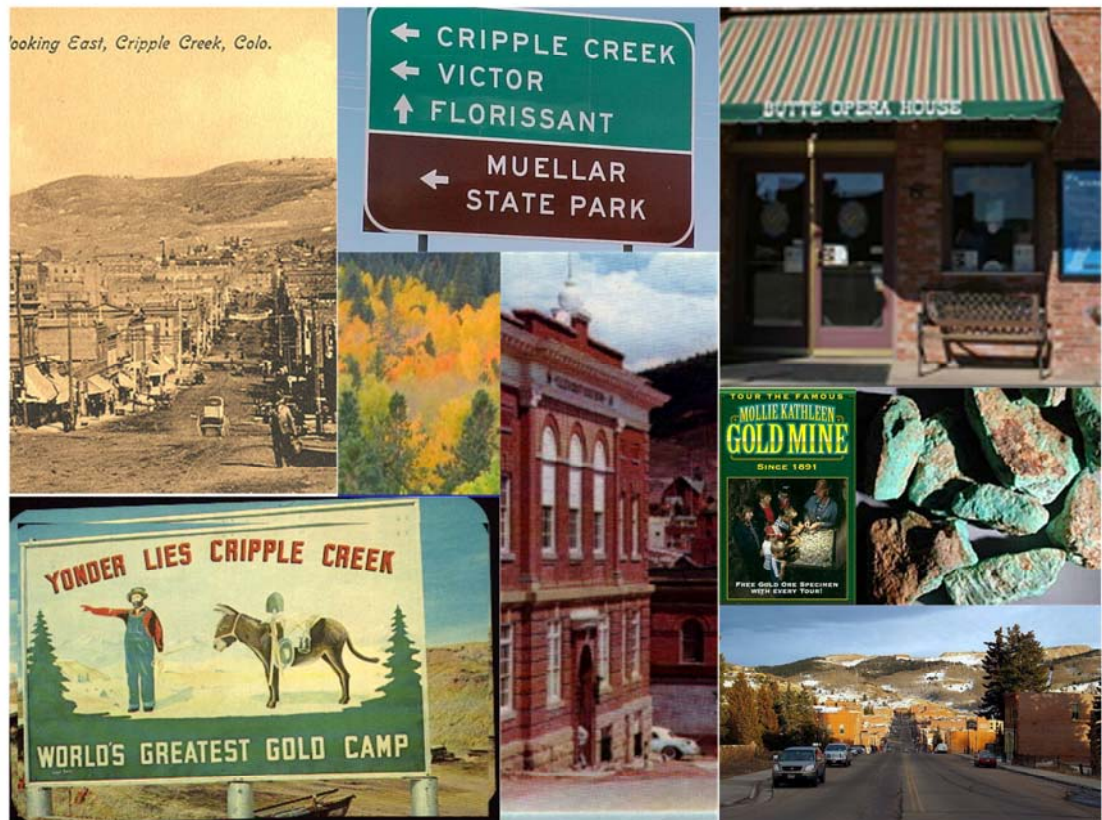
Wildrose Audit has completed the Property Assessment Study for 2012 and is pleased to report its findings for Teller County in the following report.

REGIONAL/HISTORICAL SKETCH OF TELLER COUNTY

Regional Information

Teller County is located in the Central Mountains region of Colorado. The Central Mountains Region is in the central portion of Colorado. It extends from the northern Gilpin county boundary approximately 210 miles

southeasterly to the southern boundary of Colorado, including Chaffee, Clear Creek, Custer, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Lake, Las Animas, Park, and Teller counties.



Historical Information

Teller County has a population of approximately 23,350 people with 41.92 people per square mile, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 census data. This represents a 13.6 percent change from the 2000 Census.

Teller County was named after United States Senator Henry M. Teller. Teller County was carved from the western slope of Pikes Peak, which had been entirely within El Paso County, in 1899.

The county seat is Cripple Creek. On October 20, 1890, Robert Miller "Bob" Womack discovered a rich ore and the last great Colorado gold rush was on. Thousands of prospectors flocked to the region, and before long W. S. Stratton located the famous Independence lode, one of the largest gold strikes in history. In three years, the population increased from 500 to 10,000. By 1900 Cripple

Creek and its sister city, Victor, were substantial communities.

Through 2005, the Cripple Creek district produced about 23.5 million troy ounces (731 tonnes) of gold. The old underground mines are exhausted, but open pit mining has operated since 1994 east of Cripple Creek, near its sister city of Victor, Colorado.

With many empty storefronts and picturesque homes, Cripple Creek once drew interest as a ghost town. At one point the population dropped to a few hundred, although Cripple Creek was never entirely deserted.

Colorado voters allowed Cripple Creek to establish legalized gambling in 1991 and is currently more of a gambling and tourist town than a ghost town. Casinos now occupy many historic buildings. Casino gambling has been successful in bringing revenue and vitality back into the area. (*www.Wikipedia.org*)

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 2009 and June 2010. Counties with less than 30 sales typically extended the sale period back up to 5 years prior to June 30, 2010 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 Teller County are:

Teller County Ratio Grid					
Property Class	Number of Qualified Sales	Unweighted Median Ratio	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Time Trend Analysis
Commercial/Industrial	30	0.962	1.115	15.9	Compliant
Condominium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Single Family	543	0.981	1.038	15.5	Compliant
Vacant Land	144	1.006	1.167	20.6	Compliant

After applying the above described methodologies, it is concluded from the sales ratios that Teller 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, 2009 through June 30, 2010. 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, Teller 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 Teller County has complied with the statutory requirements to analyze the effects of time on value in their county. Teller 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

Teller 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 2010 and 2012 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	N/A
Single Family	Compliant
Vacant Land	Compliant

Conclusions

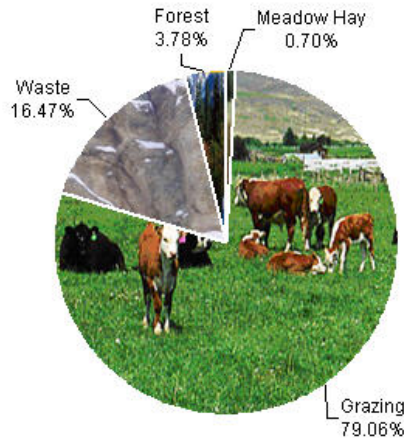
After applying the above described methodologies, it is concluded that Teller County is reasonably treating its sold and unsold properties in the same manner.

Recommendations

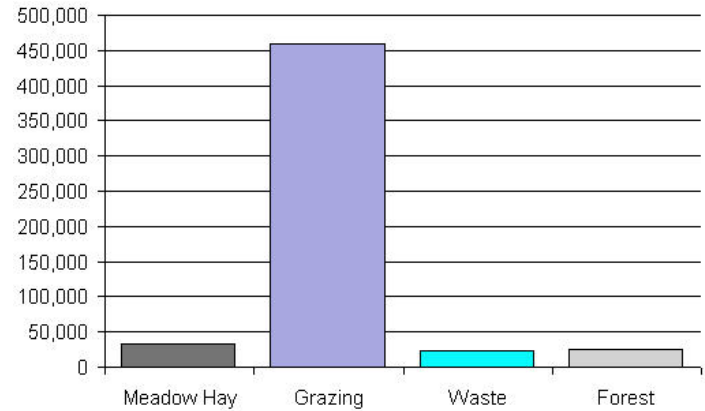
None

AGRICULTURAL LAND STUDY

Acres By Subclass



Value By Subclass



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:

Teller County Agricultural Land Ratio Grid						
Abstract Code	Land Class	Number Of Acres	County Value Per Acre	County Assessed Total Value	WRA Total Value	Ratio
4137	Meadow Hay	596	55.00	32,931	32,790	1.00
4147	Grazing	67,649	7.00	460,032	460,026	1.00
4177	Forest	3,231	8.00	26,148	26,145	1.00
4167	Waste	14,094	2.00	22,747	22,747	1.00
Total/Avg		85,570	6.00	541,858	541,708	1.00

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.

Conclusions

Teller County has substantially complied with the procedures provided by the Division of Property Taxation for the valuation of agricultural outbuildings.

Recommendations

None

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.

Property Taxation for the valuation of land under residential improvements that may or may not be integral to an agricultural operation.

Recommendations

None

Conclusions

Teller County has substantially complied with the procedures provided by the Division of

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 2012 for Teller County. This study was conducted by checking selected sales from the master sales list for the current valuation period. Specifically WRA selected 35 sales listed as unqualified.

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

Conclusions

Teller 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

None

ECONOMIC AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION

Methodology

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

Producing Mine Valuation Procedures

Methodology

Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS) Article 39, Section 6, and the Assessor's Reference Library (ARL), Volume 3 are the basis for valuing producing mine property. The gross value of the ore extracted during the preceding year is determined. All costs of treatment, reduction, transportation and sale are deducted to estimate gross proceeds. The costs of extraction are deducted from the gross proceeds to estimate net proceeds.

The current value for assessment is determined by determining if 25% of the gross proceeds or 100% of the net proceeds is greater, then applying that number as the valuation for assessment.

Conclusions

The County valued the producing mine production using acceptable appraisal procedures.

Recommendations

None

VACANT LAND

Subdivision Discounting

Subdivisions were reviewed in 2012 in Teller 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 was accomplished by reducing the absorption period by one year. In instances where the number of sales within an approved plat was less than the absorption rate

per year calculated for the plat, the absorption period was left unchanged.

Conclusions

Teller 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.

Teller 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

Teller 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

Teller 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.

Teller 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
- MLS Listing and/or Sold Books
- 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.

Teller County submitted their personal property written audit plan and was current for the 2012 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
- Incomplete or inconsistent declarations
- Accounts with omitted property
- Businesses with no deletions or additions for 2 or more years



Conclusions

Teller 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*

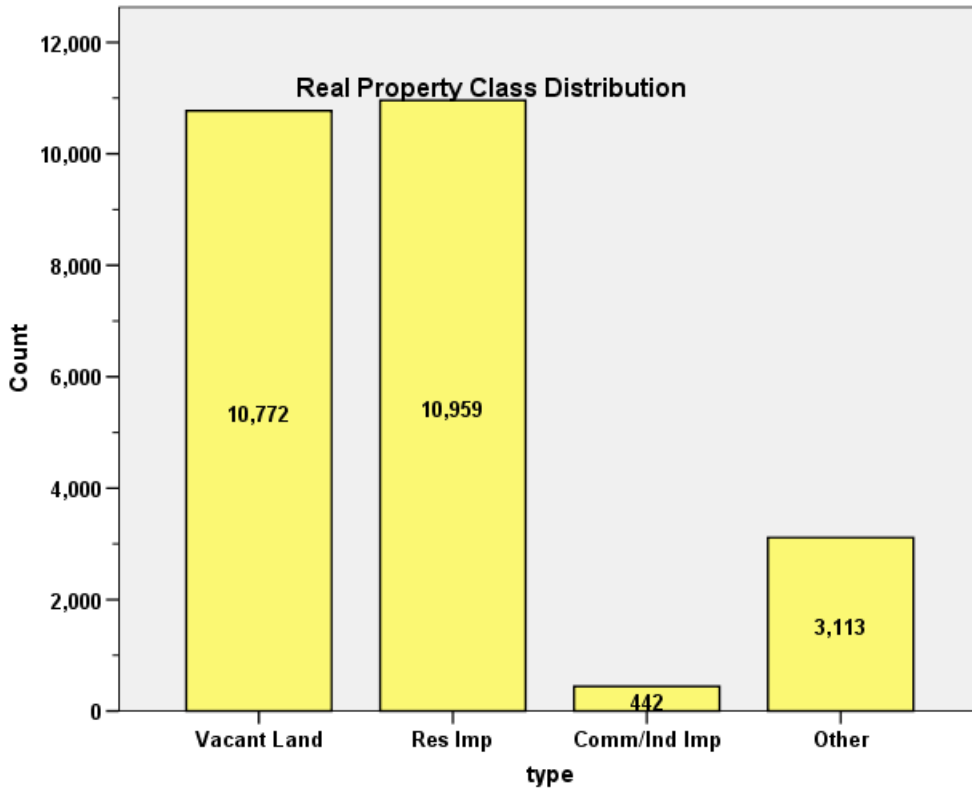
J. Andrew Rodriguez, *Field Analyst*

APPENDICES

STATISTICAL COMPLIANCE REPORT FOR TELLER COUNTY 2012

I. OVERVIEW

Teller County is located in northwestern Colorado. The county has a total of 26,754 real property parcels, according to data submitted by the county assessor’s office in 2012. 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 79.0% of all vacant land parcels.

For residential improved properties, single family properties accounted for 95.8% of all residential properties.

Commercial and industrial properties represented a much smaller proportion of property classes in comparison. Commercial/industrial sales accounted for 1.7% of all such properties in this county.

II. DATA FILES

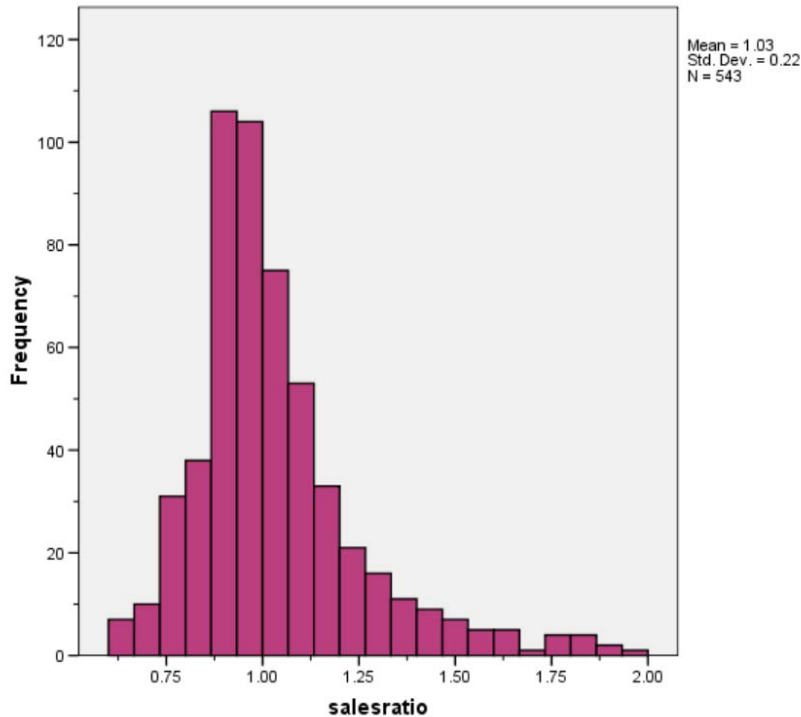
The following sales analyses were based on the requirements of the 2012 Colorado Property Assessment Study. Information was provided by the Teller Assessor’s Office in 2012. The data included all 5 property record files as specified by the Auditor.

III. RESIDENTIAL SALES RESULTS

As noted, the assessor provided a separate sales file of the qualified residential sales used by the assessor to determine values. There were **557 qualified residential sales** for the 18-month residential period between January 2009 and June 2010. We trimmed 14 outlier sales, resulting in a total of 543 residential sales for this analysis. The sales ratio analysis results were as follows:

Median	0.981
Price Related Differential	1.038
Coefficient of Dispersion	.155

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 these properties:





The above graphs indicate that the distribution of the sale ratios was within state mandated limits.

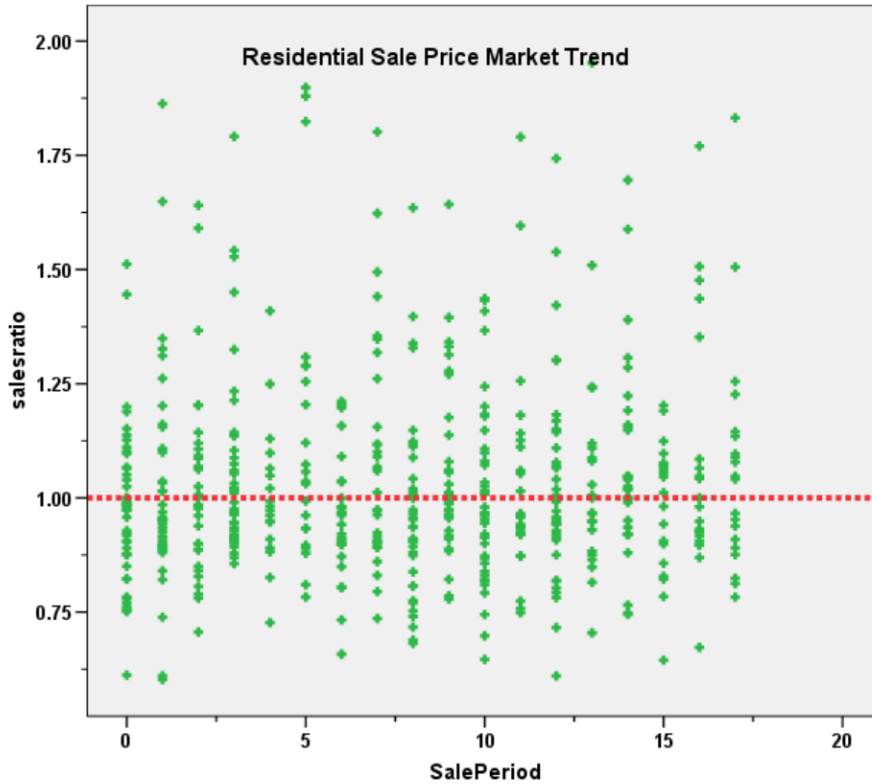
Residential Market Trend Analysis

We next analyzed the residential dataset using the 18-month sale period for any residual market trending, with the following results:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.012	.017		59.545	.000
	SalePeriod	.002	.002	.054	1.265	.207

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 2012 between each group, as follows:

Group	No.	Median	Mean
Unsold	10,456	\$123	\$125
Sold	543	\$130	\$131

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

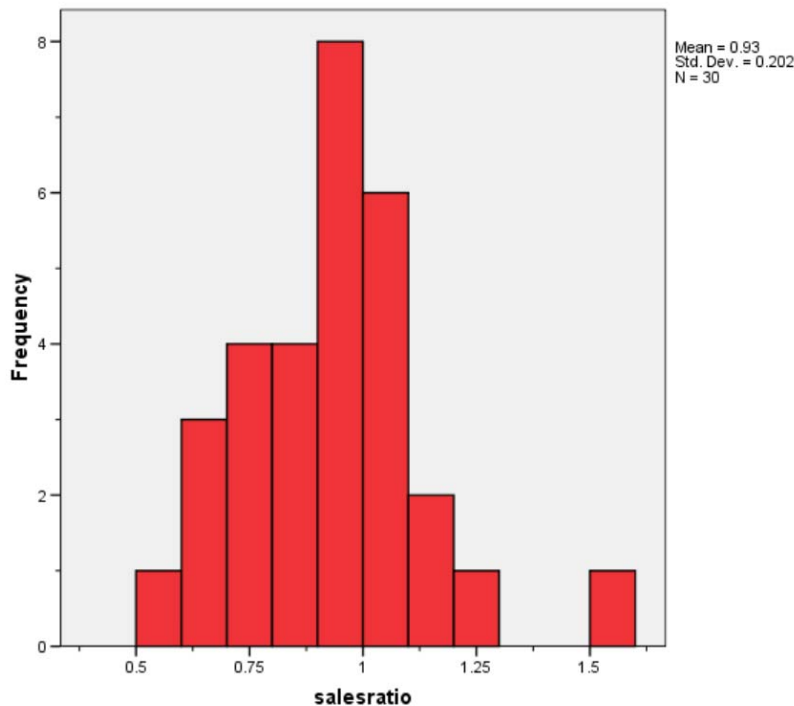
IV. COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL SALE RESULTS

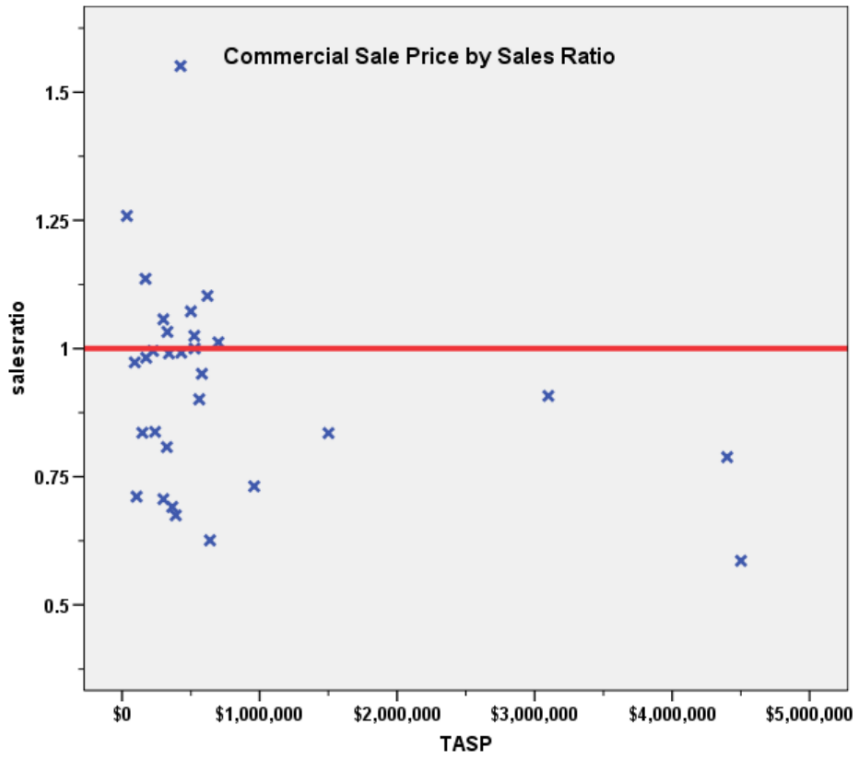
We were provided a separate sale file with sales between July 2005 and June 2010. The commercial/industrial sale file included 29 sales for this period. We trimmed one sale from the dataset, resulting in a total of 28 qualified sales. Because there was fewer than 30 sales for the analysis, 2 supplemental appraisals of an unsold commercial property was completed to bring the total number of analyzed properties to 30 for the final sales ratio analysis. We used all 30 sold and appraised properties for the ratio analysis, and the 28 sold properties for the market trending and sold/unsold analysis.

The commercial/industrial sales ratio analysis results were as follows:

Median	0.962
Price Related Differential	1.115
Coefficient of Dispersion	.159

The above tables indicate that the Teller County commercial/industrial sale ratios were in compliance with the SBOE standards. The following histogram and scatter plot describe the sales ratio distribution further:





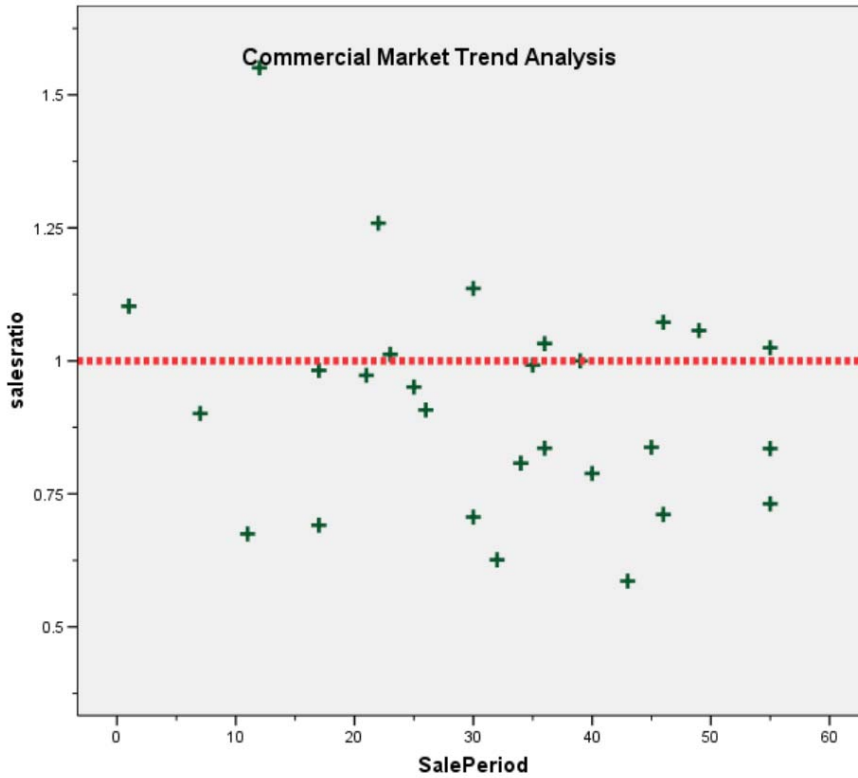
Commercial Market Trend Analysis

The 28 commercial/industrial sales were next analyzed by subclass for any residual market trending, examining the sale ratios across the 60-month sale period with the following results:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.041	.092		11.268	.000
	SalePeriod	-.004	.003	-.269	-1.426	.166

a. Dependent Variable: salesratio



The market trend results indicated no significant residual sales ratio trend in the commercial/industrial data. We therefore concluded that the assessor adequately considered market trending in their valuation of commercial and industrial properties.

Sold/Unsold Analysis

We compared the median change in value per square foot from 2010 to 2012 between sold and unsold commercial properties to determine if the assessor was valuing each group consistently, as follows:

Group	No.	Median Chg Val	Mean Chg Val
Unsold	434	1.00	1.01
Sold	28	1.00	0.99

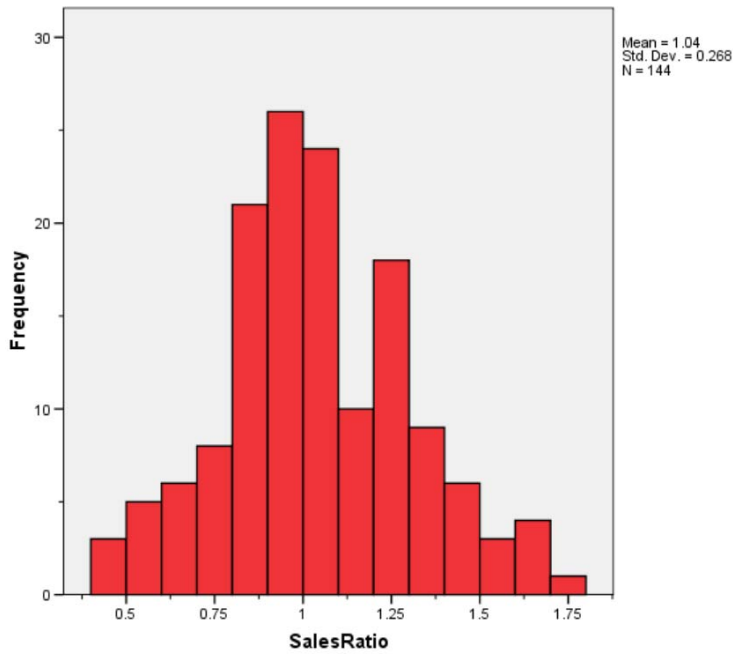
Based on the above results, we concluded that the Teller County assessor was valuing sold and unsold commercial properties consistently.

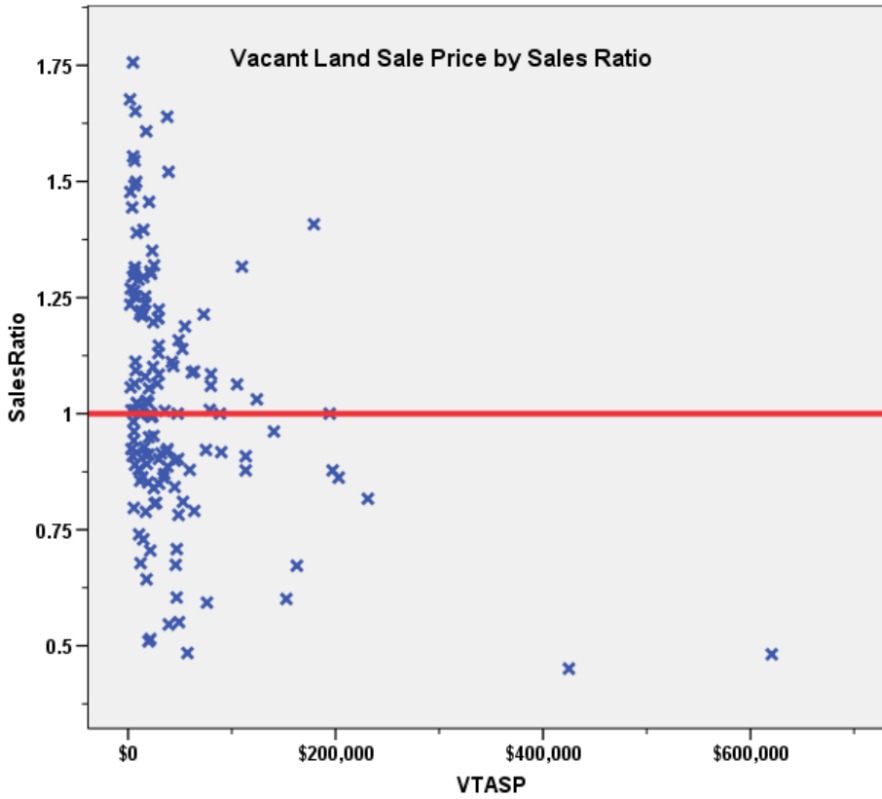
V. VACANT LAND SALE RESULTS

The number of qualified vacant land sales was 144 for the 18 month period prior to June 2010. The sales ratio analysis resulted in the following ratio statistics:

Median	1.006
Price Related Differential	1.167
Coefficient of Dispersion	.206

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





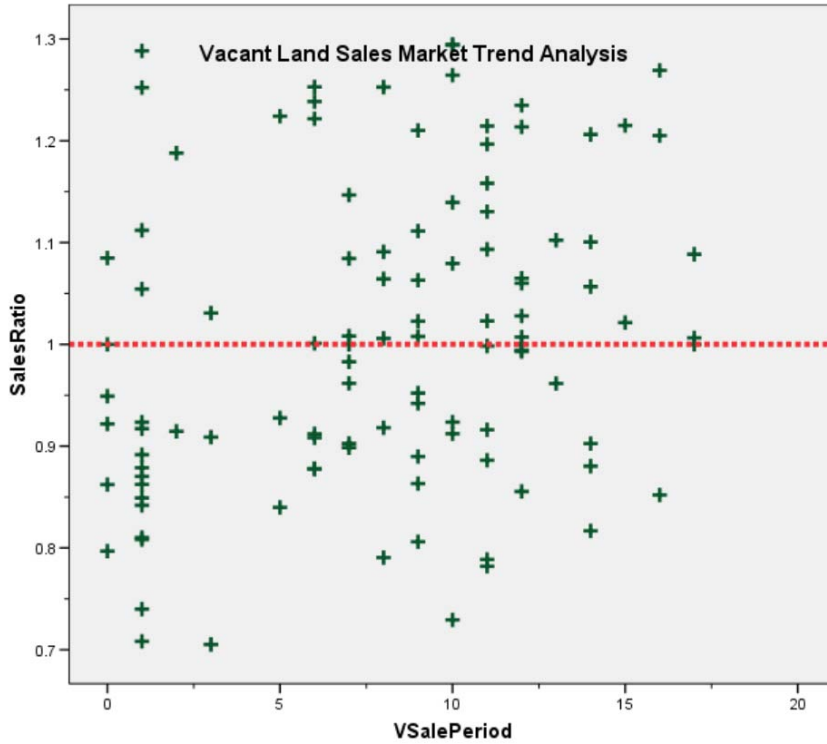
Vacant Land Market Trend Analysis

The assessor did not apply any market trend adjustments to the vacant land dataset. The 144 vacant land sales were analyzed, examining the sale ratios across the 18-month sale period with the following results:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.937	.027		34.768	.000
	VSalePeriod	.008	.003	.271	2.880	.005

a. Dependent Variable: SalesRatio



The market trend results indicated a marginally statistically significant trend, but with a slope coefficient that was not significant. We concur that no market trend adjustments were warranted for properties in this class for Teller County.

Sold/Unsold Analysis

We compared the median change in actual value between 2010 and 2012 for vacant land properties to determine if sold and unsold properties were valued consistently, as follows:

SUBDIVN	Group	N	Median	Mean
Total	Unsold	10,501	1.00	1.30
	Sold	144	1.00	1.05

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

V. AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS ANALYSIS

The final statistical verification concerned the assigned actual values for agricultural residential improvements. We compared the actual value per square foot rate for this group and compared it to rates assigned to residential single family improvements in Teller County.

The following indicates that agricultural residential improvements were valued in a manner similar to the single family residential improvements in this county:

Descriptives							
	ABSTRIMP		Statistic	Std. Error			
ImpValSE	1212	Mean	\$100.74	\$.873			
		95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	\$99.03			
			Upper Bound	\$102.46			
		5% Trimmed Mean	\$98.73				
		Median	\$98.21				
		Variance	8053.200				
		Std. Deviation	\$89.740				
		Minimum	\$0				
		Maximum	\$8,218				
		Range	\$8,218				
		Interquartile Range	\$60				
		Skewness	70.165	.024			
		Kurtosis	6341.819	.048			
		4277		Mean	\$96.35	\$3.478	
				95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	\$89.48	
					Upper Bound	\$103.23	
				5% Trimmed Mean	\$94.07		
Median	\$88.22						
Variance	1814.712						
Std. Deviation	\$42.599						
Minimum	\$19						
Maximum	\$243						
Range	\$224						
Interquartile Range	\$55						
Skewness	.866			.198			
Kurtosis	1.014			.394			

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Based on this statistical analysis, there were no significant compliance issues concluded for Teller 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			
1.030	1.012	1.049	.981	.966	1.000	95.2%	.993	.975	1.011	1.038	.155	21.3%

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.

Commercial/Industrial

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			
.926	.850	1.001	.962	.835	1.000	95.7%	.830	.721	.940	1.115	.159	21.8%

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 / VTASP

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			
1.036	.991	1.080	1.006	.952	1.063	96.3%	.887	.780	.995	1.167	.206	25.9%

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	2	.4%
	\$25K to \$50K	9	1.7%
	\$50K to \$100K	86	15.8%
	\$100K to \$150K	96	17.7%
	\$150K to \$200K	114	21.0%
	\$200K to \$300K	142	26.2%
	\$300K to \$500K	83	15.3%
	\$500K to \$750K	11	2.0%
Overall		543	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		543	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
LT \$25K	1.636	.999	.066	9.3%
\$25K to \$50K	1.450	1.004	.174	22.7%
\$50K to \$100K	1.123	1.011	.210	27.4%
\$100K to \$150K	1.000	1.006	.156	20.7%
\$150K to \$200K	.971	1.001	.115	15.6%
\$200K to \$300K	.966	1.003	.102	14.6%
\$300K to \$500K	.932	1.002	.113	17.3%
\$500K to \$750K	.879	1.010	.208	40.7%
Overall	.981	1.038	.155	23.0%

Subclass

Case Processing Summary

	Count	Percent
ABSTRIMP 1212	532	98.0%
1215	1	.2%
1230	7	1.3%
2225	1	.2%
2746	2	.4%
Overall	543	100.0%
Excluded	0	
Total	543	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
1212	.982	1.039	.155	23.0%
1215	.966	1.000	.000	.%
1230	.824	1.022	.166	23.6%
2225	1.074	1.000	.000	.%
2746	.766	.988	.024	3.4%
Overall	.981	1.038	.155	23.0%

Improvement Age

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
AgeRec	Over 100	22	4.1%
	75 to 100	5	.9%
	50 to 75	13	2.4%
	25 to 50	166	30.6%
	5 to 25	307	56.5%
	5 or Newer	30	5.5%
Overall		543	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		543	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
Over 100	.983	1.075	.208	30.8%
75 to 100	.739	1.027	.166	27.0%
50 to 75	1.155	1.031	.128	18.6%
25 to 50	.971	1.036	.158	22.9%
5 to 25	.986	1.041	.156	23.4%
5 or Newer	.992	1.004	.063	7.6%
Overall	.981	1.038	.155	23.0%

Improved Area

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ImpSFRec	LE 500 sf	9	1.7%
	500 to 1,000 sf	87	16.0%
	1,000 to 1,500 sf	174	32.0%
	1,500 to 2,000 sf	166	30.6%
	2,000 to 3,000 sf	76	14.0%
	3,000 sf or Higher	31	5.7%
Overall		543	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		543	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
LE 500 sf	1.161	1.088	.202	25.2%
500 to 1,000 sf	.985	1.052	.181	26.7%
1,000 to 1,500 sf	.982	1.060	.173	24.9%
1,500 to 2,000 sf	.977	1.034	.117	18.2%
2,000 to 3,000 sf	.972	1.020	.155	22.0%
3,000 sf or Higher	.993	.978	.155	25.0%
Overall	.981	1.038	.155	23.0%

Improved Quality

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
QUALITY	Average	209	38.5%
	Average Plus	10	1.8%
	Fair	181	33.3%
	Fair Plus	121	22.3%
	Good	4	.7%
	Low	18	3.3%
Overall		543	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		543	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
Average	.974	1.012	.115	16.9%
Average Plus	.934	1.027	.173	25.8%
Fair	1.009	1.065	.195	27.7%
Fair Plus	.962	1.030	.148	22.3%
Good	1.050	1.031	.087	11.4%
Low	1.024	1.067	.202	25.8%
Overall	.981	1.038	.155	23.0%

Improved Condition

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
CONDITION	Average	405	74.6%
	Badly Worn	16	2.9%
	Fair	95	17.5%
	Good	27	5.0%
Overall		543	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		543	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
Average	.973	1.034	.148	22.1%
Badly Worn	1.052	1.072	.247	34.8%
Fair	.982	1.061	.195	27.0%
Good	.985	.999	.058	7.0%
Overall	.981	1.038	.155	23.0%

Commercial Median Ratio Stratification

Sale Price

Case Processing Summary

	Count	Percent
SPRec \$25K to \$50K	1	3.3%
\$50K to \$100K	1	3.3%
\$100K to \$150K	2	6.7%
\$150K to \$200K	2	6.7%
\$200K to \$300K	4	13.3%
\$300K to \$500K	8	26.7%
\$500K to \$750K	7	23.3%
\$750K to \$1,000K	1	3.3%
Over \$1,000K	4	13.3%
Overall	30	100.0%
Excluded	0	
Total	30	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
\$25K to \$50K	1.259	1.000	.000	.%
\$50K to \$100K	.973	1.000	.000	.%
\$100K to \$150K	.774	.987	.081	11.4%
\$150K to \$200K	1.059	1.001	.073	10.3%
\$200K to \$300K	.916	1.004	.139	17.4%
\$300K to \$500K	.991	.985	.187	28.2%
\$500K to \$750K	1.000	1.003	.095	16.5%
\$750K to \$1,000K	.731	1.000	.000	.%
Over \$1,000K	.812	1.034	.113	17.6%
Overall	.962	1.115	.159	21.3%

Subclass

Case Processing Summary			
		Count	Percent
ABSTRIMP	1212	1	3.3%
	2212	5	16.7%
	2215	2	6.7%
	2216	1	3.3%
	2220	8	26.7%
	2221	1	3.3%
	2223	1	3.3%
	2228	1	3.3%
	2230	7	23.3%
	2235	1	3.3%
	2240	1	3.3%
	3212	1	3.3%
Overall		30	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		30	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
1212	.836	1.000	.000	.%
2212	.990	1.026	.091	16.1%
2215	.848	1.012	.070	10.0%
2216	1.012	1.000	.000	.%
2220	.971	.993	.136	18.9%
2221	.835	1.000	.000	.%
2223	.837	1.000	.000	.%
2228	1.073	1.000	.000	.%
2230	.901	1.027	.232	34.6%
2235	1.259	1.000	.000	.%
2240	1.025	1.000	.000	.%
3212	.586	1.000	.000	.%
Overall	.962	1.115	.159	21.3%

Improvement Age

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
AgeRec	Over 100	7	23.3%
	75 to 100	1	3.3%
	50 to 75	4	13.3%
	25 to 50	7	23.3%
	5 to 25	11	36.7%
Overall		30	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		30	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
Over 100	1.057	.955	.174	24.2%
75 to 100	.691	1.000	.000	.%
50 to 75	.904	1.043	.142	19.8%
25 to 50	.992	.972	.138	21.1%
5 to 25	.908	1.125	.132	17.2%
Overall	.962	1.115	.159	21.3%

Improved Area

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ImpSFRec	500 to 1,000 sf	2	6.7%
	1,000 to 1,500 sf	1	3.3%
	1,500 to 2,000 sf	1	3.3%
	2,000 to 3,000 sf	10	33.3%
	3,000 sf or Higher	16	53.3%
Overall		30	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		30	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
500 to 1,000 sf	.842	1.011	.155	22.0%
1,000 to 1,500 sf	1.136	1.000	.000	.%
1,500 to 2,000 sf	.706	1.000	.000	.%
2,000 to 3,000 sf	.854	1.046	.161	18.2%
3,000 sf or Higher	.995	1.183	.147	21.7%
Overall	.962	1.115	.159	21.3%

Improved Quality

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
QUALITY	Average	10	33.3%
	Fair	15	50.0%
	Fair Plus	1	3.3%
	Good	3	10.0%
	Low	1	3.3%
Overall		30	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		30	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
Average	.871	1.097	.139	17.3%
Fair	.990	1.012	.165	24.0%
Fair Plus	.982	1.000	.000	.%
Good	.901	1.032	.137	20.7%
Low	1.259	1.000	.000	.%
Overall	.962	1.115	.159	21.3%

Improved Condition

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
CONDITOn	Average	22	73.3%
	Badly Worn	4	13.3%
	Fair	3	10.0%
	Worn Out	1	3.3%
Overall		30	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		30	

Ratio Statistics for CURRTOT / TASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
Average	.966	1.117	.139	18.1%
Badly Worn	.837	1.069	.129	21.0%
Fair	.973	1.161	.220	42.3%
Worn Out	1.259	1.000	.000	.%
Overall	.962	1.115	.159	21.3%

Vacant Land Median Ratio Stratification

Case Processing Summary

		Count	Percent
ABSTR/LND	100	99	68.8%
	510	1	.7%
	520	9	6.3%
	530	11	7.6%
	540	11	7.6%
	550	8	5.6%
	1112	3	2.1%
	2120	1	.7%
	2130	1	.7%
Overall		144	100.0%
Excluded		0	
Total		144	

Ratio Statistics for CURRLND /VTASP

Group	Median	Price Related Differential	Coefficient of Dispersion	Coefficient of Variation
				Median Centered
100	1.008	1.079	.194	26.0%
510	1.253	1.000	.000	.%
520	.903	1.077	.287	35.0%
530	1.102	1.090	.191	26.3%
540	1.000	1.055	.153	21.2%
550	.935	1.033	.251	32.1%
1112	.994	1.113	.126	20.1%
2120	.482	1.000	.000	.%
2130	.451	1.000	.000	.%
Overall	1.006	1.167	.206	26.8%