Report to the Colorado General Assembly:

# TAX EXEMPT PROPERTY

# IN COLORADO



COLORADO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

RESEARCH PUBLICATION NO. 102

DECEMBER 1964

# LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

#### OF THE

# COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Fay DeBerard, Vice Chairman William E. Bledsoe Edward J. Byrne Frank L. Gill Floyd Oliver Robert L. Knous, Lt. Governor

\* \* \* \* \* \* \*

The Legislative Council, which is composed of five Senators, six Representatives, and the presiding officers of the two houses, serves as a continuing research agency for the legislature through the maintenance of a trained staff. Between sessions, research activities are concentrated on the study of relatively broad problems formally proposed by legislators, and the publication and distribution of factual reports to aid in their solution.

During the sessions, the emphasis is on supplying legislators, on individual request, with personal memoranda, providing them with information needed to handle their own legislative problems. Reports and memoranda both give pertinent data in the form of facts, figures, arguments, and alternatives.

# TAX EXEMPT PROPERTY IN COLORADO

Legislative Council Report to the Colorado General Assembly

Research Publication No. 102 December, 1964 OFFICERS

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ROOM 341, STATE CAPITOL DENVER 2, COLORADO 222-9911—EXTENSION 2285 December 2. 1964

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To Members of the Forty-fifth Colorado General Assembly:

Pursuant to the provisions of House Joint Resolution Number 25, 1963 session, the Legislative Council's Committee on Property Tax requested the Council staff to compile information on the value of tax exempt property in Colorado.

Data compiled by the Council staff was submitted to the Legislative Council on November 23, 1964, and, at this time, the Council approved the accompanying report for transmission to members of the Forty-fifth General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Representative C. P. (Doc) Lamb Chairman

#### **OFFICERS**

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# COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY



### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

ROOM 341, STATE CAPITOL DENVER 2, COLORADO 222-9911—EXTENSION 2285

November 23, 1964

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Speaker John D. Vanderhoof Rep. Joseph V. Calabrese Rep. John L. Kane Rep. William O. Lannox Rep. John W. Nichols Rep. Clarence H. Quinlan

Representative C. P. Lamb, Chairman Colorado Legislative Council Room 341, State Capitol Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In April of 1963, your Committee on Property Tax directed the Legislative Council staff to determine the value of tax exempt property owned by public bodies and religious and charitable organizations in Colorado. Compilation of this data was completed in November of 1964 and is submitted herewith for consideration by the Legislative Council.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Senator Frank L. Gill, Chairman Committee on Property Tax

#### **FOREWORD**

Under the direction of H.J.R. No. 25, 1963 session, the Legislative Council Committee on Property Tax was assigned responsibility for compilation of information relating to the impact of tax exempt property. Committee members included: Senator Frank Gill, chairman; Senator Fay DeBerard, vice chairman; Senators Robert Allen, Edwin Lamm, and William Bledsoe; Representatives Hiram McNeil, T. H. Dameron, Robert Schafer, Lowell Compton, Walter Stalker, Rex Howell, and Samuel Boyden. Representative C. P. Lamb, Legislative Council chairman, also served on the committee in an ex officio capacity.

For the most part, the major portion of the workload in determining the impact of tax exempt property was borne by the county assessors and the Tax Commission staff. Needless to say, without their assistance, the accompanying report could not have been completed. The Council staff particularly would like to express its appreciation to Mr. William Evans, president of the County Assessors' Association, and to the Colorado Municipal League. In addition, federal, state, and municipal officials, as well as representatives of private religious and charitable institutions, contributed immeasurably to the study.

November 24, 1964

Lyle C. Kyle Director

#### TAX EXEMPT PROPERTY

House Joint Resolution No. 25, 1963 session, directed the Legislative Council to study or appoint a committee to study problems relating to the tax exempt status of property owned by public bodies and religious and charitable organizations, and specifically the determination of the amount and value of tax exempt property owned by such groups in the State of Colorado. At its first meeting on May 13, 1963, the Committee on Property Tax requested the Legislative Council staff to compile data on tax exempt property in Colorado. It was the consensus of the committee that the total impact of tax exemptions on the property tax structure would need to be known as an integral part of a review of the status of tax exempt property in Colorado.

## Method Used to Compile Data

An accurate compilation of the value of tax exempt properties in each county only could be accomplished by actual assessment of the tax exempt properties in each county. Of course, this would be a tremendous task, especially in view of the millions of acres of tax exempt federal land in Colorado. In a few instances, namely in Denver and Arapahoe Counties, the assessors were able to place an assessed value on tax exempt property. However, for the remaining counties this information either is not available or is incomplete.

As an alternative approach, the Council staff attempted to organize a cooperative program to compile information on tax exempt property, which involved five basic steps, enlisting the assistance of federal, state, county, and municipal government agencies, as well as private religious and charitable organizations.

The initial step in this cooperative review of the value of tax exempt properties involved the assistance of the county assessors. In cooperation with Mr. William Evans, president of the County Assessors' Association, the county assessors were asked to supply a listing of tax exempt properties from their land and block books. The cooperation of the county assessors was essential to this study and their response was meritorious. In order to reduce the burden of the request to the assessors, data concerning federal, state, municipal governments, and school districts was collected from respective sources. Also, the assessors were not asked to place a value on the properties reported unless they had already done so. Finally, the assessors were requested to compile a listing of tax exempt properties by October of 1963.

The second phase of the study commenced in the late fall of 1963. On the basis of information supplied by the assessors, the staff contacted church and fraternal organizations, and, in many instances, individual religious and charitable institutions in an attempt to obtain estimated actual values for properties reported by the assessors. By the spring of 1964, approximately one-third of the private tax exempt property owners returned estimates of actual value for their respective properties in Colorado.

In the meantime, the third phase of the study of tax exempt property was initiated. Federal, state, and municipal agencies were contacted for purposes of obtaining valuations of governmental properties. In particular, estimating the value of federal property is exceedingly difficult due to extensive acreages of public domain lands under the jurisdiction of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture. In a report to the Committee on Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives, the Department of Interior estimated the actual value of public domain lands under their jurisdiction at \$17.00 per acre, while the Department of Agriculture estimated that public domain lands under their control could be valued at approximately \$10.00 per acre. In addition to the acres reported by these agencies, about two per cent of the land could be considered miscellaneous, and much of this land is urban in character, suggesting a greater value than reported for the other two agencies. The Council staff assigned an arbitrary figure of \$20.00 per acre for purposes of estimating a minimum value for miscellaneous federal land.

Improvements on federal lands have been calculated at acquisition cost as reported by the General Services Administration. For purposes of this study, the acquisition cost estimates have been accepted as actual value, recognizing that the acquisition cost figures are to represent a minimum estimate of actual value of improvements. Similarly, the actual values of properties owned by state and local governments often have been reported on the basis of insurance values or so-called "book values," and these values have been accepted as actual values for purposes of estimating total minimum actual values.

The fourth phase of the study on estimating value of tax exempt property involved a follow-up of reports submitted by the assessors by the Tax Commission. The staff of the Tax Commission attempted to obtain data from counties in which no information on religious and charitable property had been submitted or in which the Council staff could not obtain values from respective private organizations. The Tax Commission staff took on the burden of obtaining this information in addition to their normal duties, and the study could not have been completed without their assistance.

The fifth and final step for developing a minimum estimate of the value of exempt property simply involved computation of data submitted to the Council staff. In viewing the estimate of value of tax exempt property reported, there is, of course, no way of determining the percentage of tax exempt property which has not been reported or for which values are not available. Briefly, the value of tax exempt property reported in seven counties appears inadequate -- Chaffee, Clear Creek, Grand, Jackson, Las Animas, Mineral, and Routt. No information on tax exempt land was submitted from the assessors in Chaffee and Jackson counties; however, the amount of tax exempt property in the aforementioned counties may not be too significant.

### Value of Tax Exempt Property Reported

The following estimates of tax exempt property in Colorado reflect a minimum value, and no projection has been made for the value of properties for which an appraisal was not reported. With this in mind, data compiled by the Council staff indicates that there is about \$3,157,276,000 in tax exempt property in Colorado. Of this amount,

\$1,504,872,000 or a little less than one-half of the tax exempt property belongs to the federal government. Of the remaining exempt property, approximately \$438,338,000 may be classed in the category of religious, fraternal, and miscellaneous county and special district property. Another \$408,024,000 worth of tax exempt properties is used for municipal services, including independent water boards. Primary and secondary public school education accounts for \$399,519,000 in tax exempt property, while public higher education property is valued at approximately \$149,634,000.

The ten counties with the largest amount of tax exempt property include: Denver -- \$664,518,000; Jefferson -- \$187,667,000; Arapahoe -- \$105,467,000; Larimer -- \$97,229,000; Boulder -- \$95,136,000; El Paso -- \$92,454,000 (note that these figures do not include defense properties -- see Table I); Pueblo -- \$88,450,000; Mesa -- \$79,921,000; Weld -- \$56,031,000; and Adams -- \$52,018,000. These ten counties also contain the most population according to the 1960 census.

Table II contains an estimated assessed value of property and is based on the estimated actual values reported in Table I. In addition, a percentage relationship between the estimated assessed value of tax exempt property and the assessed value of taxable property is outlined in the table. The total estimated assessed value of tax exempt property reported, based on an average sales ratio of 25.9 per cent for the three-year period 1960-62, amounts to \$816,177,000, or about 20.8 per cent of the taxable property in Colorado. Again, caution must be taken in viewing this estimate. The figures represent a minimum estimate and the total assessed value may be much higher.

The estimated assessed valuation of federal properties represents less than one-half of all tax exempt property, that is, about 46 per cent of the total estimated assessed value of tax exempt property. State owned property amounts to about 5.1 per cent of taxable property; municipal -- 13.8 per cent; public schools -- 13.0 per cent; public higher education -- 4.4 per cent; and religious, charitable and other miscellaneous property -- 14.6 per cent.

In viewing individual counties, the ten counties with the highest percentages of tax exempt properties to taxable properties are as follows: Hinsdale -- 103.8 per cent; Bent -- 53.0 per cent; Mineral -- 52.5 per cent; Gunnison -- 48.6 per cent; San Juan -- 39.1 per cent; Moffat -- 37.1 per cent; Saguache -- 36.0 per cent; Conejos -- 31.0 per cent; Park -- 29.0 per cent; San Miguel -- 28.8 per cent; and Alamosa -- 27.1 per cent. For the most part, the ten aforementioned counties have considerable federal land holdings.

In general, the most populous counties also have the largest dollar amount of tax exempt property; however, the rural counties, especially counties which have sizable areas of federal public domain lands, appear to have the highest percentage of tax exempt property in comparison to taxable property. In conclusion, the valuation of federal lands may be much higher than that reported, increasing the percentage of value of tax exempt lands in counties with extensive federal properties.

ESTIMATED MINIMUM ACTUAL VALUE OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATELY OWNED TAX EXEMPT REAL PROPERTY IN COLORADO IN 1963\* Table I

			Value of	of Tax Exempt Property	tv		
County	Federal	State <sup>b</sup>	Municipal	Primary Secondar	Education Higher Education	Private & Miscellaneous Local Government	Totals
Adams Alamosa Arapahoe Archuleta Baca	\$ 1,338,232 34,176,046 4,528,710 2,060,325	\$ 1,776,925 564,113 1,040,913 115,807 909,060	\$ 13,301,830 485,300 5,128,517 125,000 47,800	\$ 26,788,390 2,172,618 44,814,828 462,617 1,244,281	11,180,500	\$ 10,150,405 1,721,552 20,306,806 558,300 1,316,375	\$ 52,018,179 17,462,315 105,467,110 5,790,434 5,601,832
Bent Boulder Chaffee Cheyenne Clear Greek	20,653,859 13,534,971 5,540,691 4,794 2,158,852	2,306,781 555,467 4,983,527 1,222,373 188,599	2,382,630 19,339,716 990,000 82,781 3,538,529	2,063,884 17,303,347 1,183,622 1,897,117 578,162	28,929,536	2,407,596 15,473,542 189,520 2,067,418 656,523	29,814,750 95,136,579 12,887,360 5,274,483 7,147,571
Conejos Costilla Crowley Custer Delta	9,715,782 29,905 110,517 1,985,936 6,643,414	665,304 3,313 1,584,645 150,458 285,845	40,000 12,450 158,160 32,400 1,031,410	1,218,439 894,385 847,972 336,264 3,325,519		1,543,930 609,625 780,290 525,909 4,637,511	13,183,455 1,549,678 3,481,584 3,030,967 16,003,624
Denver Dolores Douglas Eagle Elbert	136,387,525 4,270,072 1,423,682 10,438,197 1,360	50,226,700 112,256 206,933 264,555 1,963,662	141,799,274 3,580 445,032 58,600 299,952	122,190,066 606,003 1,503,954 1,184,717 1,855,327	<b>4    </b>	213,914,851 731,180 687,599 244,473 933,619	664.518.416 5.723.091 4.267.200 12.190.542 5.053,920
El Paso Fremont Garfield Gilpin Grand	1,671,668 7,353,112 21,349,559 514,296 9,949,813	7,741,749 102,837 96,333 1,048,176	291,065 970,360 850,431	3,488,520 2,464,062 400,649 609,791	11111	6,056,323 2,175,950 214,400 200,724	92,454,822 24,930,769 27,062,768 1,225,678 12,658,935
Gunnison Hinsdale Huerfano Jackson Jefferson	19,776,432 7,761,720 2,736,280 6,777,327 87,458,860	296,358 188,638 522,208 1,841,088 14,697,186	1,126,250 6,222 142,225 27,900 15,604,269	1,426,173 31,000 1,844,955 428,150 36,304,853	10,440,185	1,935,050 35,278 1,066,075 11,200 21,474,525	35,000,448 8,022,858 6,311,743 9,085,665 187,677,452
Kit Carson Kit Carson Lake La Plata Larimer	2,244,094 11,527,654 23,011,771	1,489,173 1,501,833 35,810 416,971 1,843,629	53,320 102,650 71,590 2,393,000 6,992,290	458,035 1,454,858 1,216,000 6,522,231 8,455,021	5.373,698 46,870,071	748,925 2,325,310 1,370,300 7,979,200 10,056,876	3,016,328 5,389,615 4,937,794 34,212,754 97,229,658
Las Animas Lincoln Logan Mesa Mineral	1,803,272 68,668 247,412 53,380,322 5,297,870	2,485,043 3,398,979 4,604,341 4,809,514 156,663	62,120 231,500 1,684,860 4,099,000	4,200,216 1,119,598 4,393,986 9,539,631 91,680	2,060,000	1,959,800 1,133,425 3,747,650 5,694,752	12,570,451 5,952,170 17,027,734 79,921,867 5,546,213
Moffat Montezuma Montrose Morgan Otero	29,539,826 17,074,250 15,654,262 74,170 1,947,323	3,401,880 267,183 152,362 1,551,163 1,820,423	4,200 119,000 45,500 1,409,314 6,043,175	1,959,380 3,176,745 3,872,318 4,670,369 5,620,842	  827,100	2,7140,049 3,028,310 5,241,554 5,400,000 2,714,146	37,645,335 23,665,488 24,965,996 13,105,016 18,973,009

			Value	of Tax Exempt Proper	ty		
<u>County</u>	<u>Federal</u> a	<u>State</u> b	<u>Municipal</u> c	Public Primary & Secondary	<u>Education</u> Higher <u>Education</u>	Private & Miscellaneous <u>Local Government</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Ouray Park Phillips Pitkin Prowers	\$ 1,835,681 7,789,794  5,037,899 108,088	\$ 159,179 824,411 1,378,002 24,535 893,553	\$ 542,500 454,800 513,000  1,286,200	\$ 304,000 384,412 367,297 566,789 1,935,761	\$  289,560	\$ 454,850 312,975 1,444,210 2,169,500 9,633,726	\$ 3,296,210 9,766,392 3,702,509 7,798,723 14,146,888
Pueblo Rio Blanco Rio Grande Routt Saguache	1,213,473 24,434,227 3,875,601 7,307,067 15,906,673	24,172,922 744,287 1,130,038 1,461,235 605,858	4,114,189 455,699 670,200 574,202 30,600	30,296,682 3,409,489 2,869,163 1,624,711 1,165,479	3,124,237 1,901,554 74,650	25,529,282 4,333,333 7,258,093 1,477,128 1,481,611	88,450,785 35,278,589 15,877,745 12,444,343 19,190,221
San Juan San Miguel Sedgwick Summit Teller	2,729,670 6,868,203 1,377 3,096,280 1,813,592	22,132 160,895 912,436 35,240 84,839	159,951 104,050 977,941 3,112,591 122,900	300,000 614,417 1,039,094 115,500 128,790		271,450 449,200 1,158,065 142,626 5,360,582	3,483,203 8,196,765 4,088,913 6,502,237 7,510,703
Washington Weld Yuma Totals	87,153 3,788,146 131,699 \$1,504,872,049a	3,549,647 4,505,258 1,842,751 \$166,103,994	75,000 3,949,500 548,010 \$408,024,535	1,961,686 14,284,849 1,930,950 \$399,519,644	36,100 21,510,773  \$149,634,678	1,032,634 7,992,990 <u>1,069,166</u> \$438,338,267	6,742,220 56,031,516 5,522,576 \$3,157,276,321

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<sup>\*</sup> Source: federal agencies, report of Committee on Government Operations, U. S. House of Representatives, state agencies, municipalities, Colorado Municipal League, county assessors, and Tax Commission.

a. Total federal property includes original cost figures for Defense Department property of \$563,025,000 plus an estimated land value of \$6,032,127. These figures are not contained in individual county totals. Another \$267,295,000 for original costs for non-defense purposes which could not be classified by county also is included in the total.

b. State property includes higher education in Denver.

c. Municipal properties include the Denver Water Board and the Denver Mountain Parks. Approximately \$158,700,000 in Denver Water Board property is not reported by county and is included in the total.

d. For the most part, private and miscellaneous local government property includes churches and fraternal properties and some county and special district property reported by county assessors. Tax deeds, of course, were excluded from all exempt figures.

Table II

ESTIMATED MINIMUM ASSESSED VALUE OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND PRIVATELY OWNED TAX EXEMPT REAL PROPERTY IN COLORADO IN 1963\*

	(1) Taxable	(2)	(3) Est	(4) imated Assessed V	(5) <u>aluation of Tax E</u>	(6) xempt Real Prop	(7)	(8)	(9) Per Cent
County	Property Assessed Valuation 1963	Federal <sup>a</sup>	<u>State</u> b	<u>Municipal</u> <sup>C</sup>	Public Primary & Secondary	<u>Education</u> Higher <u>Education</u>	Private & Miscellaneous <u>Local Government</u>	Total	of Tax Exempt Property (Col.8 ÷ Col. 1
Adams Alamosa Arapahoe Archuleta Baca	\$ 239,375,840 16,478,993 249,334,060 6,078,845 21,876,835	\$ 123 324,002 8,988,300 851,397 342,014	\$ 405,811 140,306 273,760 22,086 152,557	\$ 3,910,738 132,002 1,348,800 32,250 15,774	\$ 6,884,616 558,363 11,786,300 92,061 228,948	\$ 2,873,389  4,414	\$ 2,608,654 442,439 5,340,690 111,102 242,213	\$ 13,809,942 4,470,501 27,737,850 1,108,896 985,920	27.1 11.1 18.2
Bent Boulder Chaffee Cheyenne Clear Creek	15,558,212 166,360,150 14,279,920 15,610,565 6,071,590	5,700,117 3,388,259 1,335,973 868 392,911	632,407 138,721 1,244,984 221,435 35,442	676,667 5,477,245 253,440 32,781 687,504	569,632 4,481,567 295,906 371,835 108,694	7,492,750  5,058	664,496 4,007,647 47,380 405,214 123,426	8,243,319 24,986,189 3,177,683 1,032,133 1,353,035	15.0 22.3 6.6
Conejos Costilla Crowley Custer Delta	11,529,325 5,889,755 7,578,815 3,498,395 20,807,630	2,623,185 8,463 28,403 270,087 1,381,627	179,378 928 407,328 20,503 64,887	11,880 3,362 45,866 8,197 261,978	332,634 250,428 223,865 48,422 754,893	18,143	421,493 170,695 205,997 75,731 1,052,715	3,568,570 433,876 911,459 422,940 3,534,243	7.4 12.0 12.1
Denver Dolores Douglas Eagle Elbert	1,169,942,550 5,153,630 17,247,700 13,500,000 15,010,340	41,325,420 960,766 233,792 1,983,837 220	15,218,690 <sup>b</sup> 25,966 34,419 53,912 318,182	42,965,180 992 74,177 17,228 71,689	37,023,590 143,017 267,704 248,791 311,695		64,816,200 172,558 122,393 51,339 156,848	201,349,080 1,303,299 732,485 2,355,107 858,634	25.3 4.2 17.4
El Paso Fremont Garfield Gilpin Grand	236,878,410 30,976,760 30,928,100 2,958,255 11,861,665	362,628 1,567,669 4,830,993 78,185 1,811,905	1,707,374 23,858 14,903 196,346	65,781 235,797  158,510	770,963 571,662 62,101 126,837		1,338,447 504,820 33,232 41,751	22,241,368 5,450,234 6,167,130 188,421 2,335,349	17.6 19.9 6.4
Gunnison Hinsdale Huerfano Jackson Jefferson	12,507,867 1,324,745 11,748,235 9,047,382 312,122,160	3,264,352 1,327,254 517,957 975,935 22,247,650	52,778 33,955 105,409 265,884 3,743,914	251,154 1,394 45,796 8,063 3,358,558	259,563 5,580 442,789 69,788 9,257,738	1,900,114	352,179 6,350 255,858 1,826 5,476,004	6,080,140 1,374,533 1,367,809 1,321,496 47,178,993	103.8 11.6 14.6
Kiowa Kit Carson Lake La Plata Larimer	13,615,335 21,988,335 29,998,725 42,208,135 113,678,420	43,646 720 360,741 2,510,264 5,462,210	227,910 218,782 6,873 92,138 432,276	14,130 29,153 15,249 579,106 1,755,065	76,492 242,961 254,144 1,460,980 2,054,570	1,203,708 11,389,427	125,070 388,327 286,393 1,787,341 2,443,821	487,248 879,943 923,400 7,633,537 23,537,369	-4.0 3.1 18.1
Las Animas Lincoln Logan Mesa Mineral	28,876,085 19,646,280 61,386,570 91,913,740 1,724,308	321,689 9,476 59,263 14,763,984 859,380	463,971 466,396 1,011,977 1,356,283 29,296	18,884 63,200 470,076 1,192,809	898,846 172,418 1,063,345 2,690,176 17,144	568,575 676,419	419,397 174,547 906,931 1,605,920	2,563,627 886,037 4,080,167 22,285,591 905,820	4.5 6.6 24.2
Moffat Montezuma Montrose Morgan Otero	20,462,205 20,817,955 32,983,585 61,895,440 39,742,080	5,938,813 3,545,016 3,481,917 17,828 600,699	685,015 56,186 37,481 350,832 561,302	874 31,297 12,922 388,971 1,897,557	401,673 692,530 952,590 1,144,240 1,753,703	258,055	561,710 660,172 1,289,422 1,323,000 846,814	7,588,085 4,985,201 5,774,332 3,224,871 5,918,130	37.1 23.9 17.5 5.2 14.9

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Table II (continued)

	(1) Taxable	(2)	(3) Est	(4) imated Assessed V	(5) aluation of Tax E	(6) xempt Real Prope	(7)	(8)	(9) Per Cent
County	Property Assessed Valuation 1963	<u>Federal</u> a	<u>State</u> b	<u>Municipal</u> c		<u>Education</u> Higher <u>Education</u>	Private & Miscellaneous <u>Local Government</u>		of Tax kempt Property Col.8 - Col 1)
Ouray Park Phillips Pitkin Prowers	\$ 4,559,980 9,352,725 18,195,270 13,011,590 28,383,308	\$ 255,160 2,165,563  916,898 28,931	\$ 25,178 229,242 263,402 4,682 237,791	\$ 132,913 126,436 134,919  347,274	\$ 48,640 107,251 74,194 108,823 518,784	\$  77,602	\$ 72,776 87,320 291,730 416,544 2,581,839	\$ 534,667 2,715,812 764,245 1,446,947 3,792,221	11.7% 29.0 4.2 11.1 13.4
Pueblo Rio Blanco Rio Grande Routt Saguache	178,533,670 62,298,115 20,444,059 20,839,790 11,359,800	282,506 2,522,827 1,219,224 1,812,153 3,356,308	5,855,688 160,766 340,674 364,588 128,837	1,061,461 144,912 182,965 172,261 9,364	7,422,687 736,450 860,749 424,050 262,233	765,438 410,736 22,395	6,254,674 936,000 2,177,428 385,530 333,362	21,642,454 4,911,691 4,803,435 3,158,582 4,090,104	12.1 7.9 24.0 15.2 36.0
San Juan San Miguel Sedgwick Summit Teller	2,574,390 7,503,600 14,752,620 7,269,100 5,997,280	788,875 1,792,887 252 866,958 324,768	6,396 42,743 169,309 9,621 15,403	46,226 34,545 291,426 853,874 28,021	86,700 168,350 216,132 31,532 24,985	  	78,449 123,081 240,878 38,937 1,039,953	1,006,646 2,161,606 917,997 1,800,922 1,433,130	39.1 28.8 6.2 24.8 23.9
Washington Weld Yuma Totals	48,140,642 163,177,950 25,867,710 \$3,924,735,526	15,795 862,712 <u>26,603</u> \$378,953,559	617,745 1,005,343 372,732 \$41,582,981	23,625 1,011,072 <u>145,771</u> \$112,472,461	358,989 3,342,655 413,223 \$105,632,221	6,606 5,033,521  \$36,242,319	188,972 1,870,360 <u>228,802</u> \$119,415,197	1,211,732 13,125,663 1,187,131 \$816,177,478	2.5 8.0 <u>4.6</u> 20.8%
Per cent of Tax Exempt Propert Each Class	•	46.4%	5.1%	13.8%	13.0%	4.4%	14.6%	100.0%	

In general, Table II is based on the data collected in Table I. Estimated assessed valuation are based on sales ratio data contained in Legislative Council Research Publication No. 7B. Three year average sales ratio figures (1960 through 1962) for rural, urban, and average county were applied as follows: rural ratios were applied to federal lands, State Land Board property, Denver Mountain Parks, and property owned by the Denver Water Board outside of Denver; urban ratios were applied to municipal properties; and average county ratios were applied to all other classes of property and Interest of Int

## Game, Fish, and Parks Department Lands

The initial acquisition of property by the State of Colorado for game and fish purposes occurred in 1881. Since that time, the Game, Fish, and Parks Department has acquired 129,518 acres at a cost of over \$5,053,000. Of particular significance is that 123,211 acres, or approximately 95 per cent of the land purchased by the department, was taxable prior to its acquisition. The remaining 6,307 acres were purchased by the department from federal, state, or other non-taxable sources. The acquisition costs of department lands removed from the tax rolls amount to a little over \$4,800,000.

## Impact of Game and Fish Lands on Individual Counties

An exact measure of the impact of game and fish lands could be accomplished only through an appraisal of acres removed from the tax rolls. This information is not available. However, Table III is of some assistance in viewing the problem of the loss of taxable lands on a county basis because of purchases by the Game, Fish, and Parks Department. Table III lists the estimated number of acres of taxable land in each county, the assessed valuation of each county, the number of acres owned by the department, the estimated number of acres removed from the tax rolls, and the per cent of acres removed from the tax rolls compared to the total number of taxable acres in each county.

Generally, the relative number of acres of department land in relation to the total taxable land in a given county may be misleading as far as indicating the impact of game and fish lands is concerned, because the taxable value of the land may be small in comparison to the total assessed valuation of the county. For instance, the department owns over 37,000 acres in Rio Blanco County, obtained at a cost exceeding \$719,000. However, the impact of the department's property may not be as significant as appears at first glance because of the relatively high per capita assessed valuation of Rio Blanco County --\$12,340 per person -- compared to the per capita assessed valuations of other counties, e.g., Denver -- \$2,345 per person.

Despite the problems inherent in examining cost figures and acreages in relation to the impact of game and fish lands on county taxable property, Table III appears to point out that the game and fish lands are a significant item in relation to taxable and non-taxable lands. For instance, the per cent of game and fish lands (derived from taxable property) to the total acres of taxable lands exceeds one per cent in the following counties: Clear Creek (9.135 per cent); Rio Blanco (7.953 per cent); Hinsdale (4.603 per cent); Larimer (4.425 per cent); Eagle (3.276 per cent); Grand (2.981 per cent); Gilpin (2.539 per cent); Delta (2.435 per cent); Ouray (1.840 per cent); Gunnison (1.650 per cent); Otero (1.613 per cent); Mineral (1.272 per cent); and Logan (1.207 per cent).

Table III

ACRES AND COST OF LANDS OWNED BY GAME, FISH, AND PARKS DEPARTMENT

	(1)	(2)	_ (3)	(4)	_(5)	(6)
	Est. No. of Acres	1963 County Assessed	Total Acres Owned By	Est. No. of Acres	Est. Acquisition	Per Cent
	of Taxable	Valuation	Game, Fish, &		Costs of Acres	of Col.(4)
County	Landa	(add 000)	Parks Dept.b	Tax Rolls <sup>C</sup>	In Col.(4)	To Col.(1)
Adams	739,441	\$ 239,376	41	41	\$ 902,500	.005%
Archuleta	439,572	6,079	561	561	4,720	.128
Baca	1,389,407	21,877	3,435	3,435	84,245	.247
Bent	807,498	15,558	2,847	2,284	35,142	.283
Boulder	264,755	166,360	271	271	22,500	.102
Chaffee	131,517	14,280	379	379	145,000	.288
Clear Creek	40,001	6,072	3,654	3,654	162,480	9.135
Conejos	300,616	11,529	2,027	1,387	191,692	.461
Delta	330,556	20,808	8,050	8,050	224,492	2.435
Dolores	265,655	5,154	309	309	40,000	.116
Douglas	385,192	17,248	88	88	7,950	.023
Eagle	97,351	13,500	3,189	3,189	118,835	3.276
El Paso	978,155	236,878	2	2		
Fremont	480,304	30,977	80	80	2,800	.017
Garfield	614,101	30,928	781	781	74,910	.127
Gilpin	46,436	2,958	1,737	1,179	48,253	2.539
Grand	322,762	11,862	10,261	9,621	157,385	2.981
Gunnison	425,820	12,508	7,026	7,026	204,495	1.650
Hinsdale	22,356	1,325	2,458	1,029	180,063	4.603
Huerfano	755,206	11,748	1,674	1,674	103,120	.222
Jackson	375,922	9,047	1,810	1,332	16,135	.354
Kiowa	1,070,641	13,615	400	400	24,200	.037
La Plata	642,358	42,208	253	253	12,410	.039
Larimer	809,261	113,678	5,030	5,030	387,456	4.425
Lincoln	1,516,215	19,646	272	272	9,486	.018

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Table III (continued)

	County	(1) Est. No. of Acres of Taxable Land	(2) 1963 County Assessed Valuation (add 000)	(3) Total Acres Owned By Game, Fish, & Parks Dept.b	(4) Est. No. of Acres Removed Tax Rolls	(5) Est. Acquisition Costs of Acres In Col.(4)	(6)  Per Cent of Col.(4) To Col.(1)
	Logan Mesa Mineral Moffat Montezuma	1,010,728 630,518 58,190 1,213,001 828,885	\$ 61,387 91,914 1,724 20,462 20,818	12,920 11 740 1,918 28	12,204 11 740 1,918 28	\$ 322,943  69,600 45,000 5,500	1.207% .002 1.272 .158 .034
- 10	Montrose Morgan Otero Ouray Park	460,038 766,651 509,212 180,624 544,853	32,984 61,895 39,742 4,560 9,353	14 360 8,213 3,323 1,126	360 8,213 3,323 776	20,100 37,866 116,000 10,732	.047 1.613 1.840 .142
1	Phillips Pitkin Rio Blanco Rio Grande Routt	416,103 132,264 467,182 226,388 746,641	18,195 13,012 62,298 20,444 20,839	69 200 37,154 771 2,750	69 40 37,154 771 2,750	3,186 3,040 719,203 79,358 118,449	.017 .030 7.953 .341 .368
	Saguache San Miguel Sedgwick Teller Weld	594,723 331,358 320,818 179,656 2,140,587	11,360 7,504 14,753 5,997 163,178	220 160 1,103 635 134	220 160 463 635 15	5,500 45,000 37,641 5,712 450	.037 .048 .144 .353
	Yuma Totals	1,462,176 26,471,694	25,868 \$1,783,506	$\frac{1.034}{129.518}$	$\frac{1,034}{123,211}$	19.082 \$4,824,631	.07 <u>1</u> .465%

<sup>a. Source: Research Publication No. 84, Colorado Legislative Council, page 52.
b. Source: Game, Fish, and Parks Department.
c. Reflects purchases of land previously taxable.</sup> 

## Acquisition Costs of Game and Fish Lands

Although caution may need to be exercised in relating costs of game and fish lands to county assessed valuations for purposes of measuring the impact of removal of such lands from the tax rolls, Table IV attempts to establish a percentage relationship of the impact of game and fish lands for a select group of counties in which the impact appears to be substantial. Since the acquisition dates of game and fish lands listed in Table IV, for the most part, are more recent than 1950, application of sales ratio to the purchase costs may reflect, at least in some measure, an approximate assessed valuation of the game and fish property. In any event, application of sales ratio reveals that the value of game and fish lands removed from the tax rolls may exceed 2.446 per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property in Hinsdale County. In the other 11 counties listed in Table IV -- Chaffee, Conejos, Delta, Eagle, Gilpin, Grand, Larimer, Logan, Mineral, Ouray, and Rio Blanco -- the average per cent of game and fish lands to county assessed valuations is less than one per cent -- .302 per cent. For all 12 counties, the per cent of assessed valuation of game and fish properties removed from the tax rolls is about .481 per cent.

Table IV

RELATIONSHIP OF COST OF LANDS REMOVED FROM TAX ROLLS BY GAME,
FISH, AND PARKS DEPARTMENT TO COUNTY ASSESSED
VALUATIONS IN SELECTED COUNTIES\*

County		Avg.County Sales Rati	(3) Est. Asses. o Valuation Dept.Prop.	Valuation	(5) % of Col.3 To Col.4
Chaffee	\$145,000	25.0	\$ 36,250	\$ 14,280	.254%
Conejos	191,692	27.3	52,332	11,529	.454
Delta	224,492	22.7	50,960	20,808	.245
Eagle	118,835	21.0	24,955	13,500	.185
Gilpin	48,253	15.5	7,479	2,958	.253
Grand	157,385	23.4	36,828	11,862	.310
Hinsdale	180,063	18.0	32,411	1,325	2.446
Larimer	387,456	24.3	94,152	113,678	.083
Logan	322,943	24.2	78,152	61,387	.127
Mineral	69,600	18.7	13,015	1,724	.755
Ouray Rio Blanco Average	116,000 719,203	16.0 21.6	18,560 155,348	4,560 62,298	.407 <u>.249</u> .481%

<sup>\*</sup> The twelve counties listed represent the counties in which the Game, Fish, and Parks Department has expended the most monies in the acquisition of property in relation to county assessed valuations. Three counties (Clear Creek, Gunnison, and Otero) in which substantial expenditures by the department have been made are not listed, because the acquisition dates are too old to make a comparison. Most of the cost expenditures listed represent purchases since 1950.

### Denver Water Board

Properties under the jurisdiction of the Denver Board of Water Commissioners are quite extensive in counties outside the City & County of Denver. For instance, the total estimated actual value of properties in Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Douglas, Grand, Jefferson, Park and Summit Counties amounts to \$167,793,241. The aforementioned estimate includes reservoirs, dams, tunnels, pipelines, etc.

In the course of developing water resources for the expanding Denver Metropolitan Community, the Board of Water Commissioners has purchased approximately 27,976 acres of land in seven counties -- Arapahoe, Boulder, Douglas, Grand, Jefferson, Park, and Summit -- for future water development purposes. Of course, prior to the utilization of properties for the Water Board program, the properties are leased for purposes of grazing, dry farming, etc., depending on prior usage. Table V lists the acres, estimated value, lease income, and estimated taxes (if lands were placed on the tax rolls) for these properties temporarily used for non-water development purposes. The total estimated assessed valuation of properties held by the Water Board for future development amounts to \$162,193. If these properties were placed on the tax rolls, total income to the counties would be about \$10,996.

Table V

PROPERTIES HELD FOR FUTURE WATER DEVELOPMENT
PURPOSES, DENVER BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS\*

County	Acres**	Est. Assessed <u>Value</u>	Avg. County Mill Levy	Est. Income To Counties If Land Placed on Tax Rolls
Arapahoe Boulder Douglas Grand Jefferson	118 574 4,495 6,134 10,502	\$ 11,410 2,075 15,763 44,596 71,911	76.86 75.19 61.60 58.48 74.87	\$ 879 156 971 2,608 5,384
Park Summit Totals	5,650 500 27,976	15,083 1,355 \$162,193	61.26 54.59	924 74 \$10,996

<sup>\*</sup> Source: Based on data supplied by the Denver Board of Water Commissioners.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Total does not balance due to rounding to nearest acre.