

(This is a continuation of the previously submitted cover sheet, DCS 300-3/67)

The soil survey and land classification maps offer the additional benefit of being used in the cadastral survey of Colombia, being conducted by Catastro Nacional from central offices located in the capitol of each department, or state. At the present time, approximately 30 per cent of Colombia has undergone cadastral survey for taxation purposes.

The Catastro (cadastral) Nacional office for the Department of Cundinamarca is located ~~in a building adjacent to~~ on the Instituto Geográfico ^{under Dr. Venceslas Rodríguez N.} grounds in Bogotá. From here, teams of surveyors and interviewers cover Cundinamarca to gather figures and facts on property and property owners, as well as to check on land titles and other necessary papers.

Working with maps from the institutes cartographic department, the surveyors go into the area to be surveyed. There are two classifications: 1) urban and 2), rural. In surveying urban areas, the surveyors measure city blocks, plus each piece of property inside the block. They then interview the property owners, gathering information on titles and uses of the land. Buildings are also measured.

In making rural surveys, the engineers locate each piece of property on an aerial photo map and measure it using the map scale. Rural property owners are also interviewed.

After all this information is gathered at the Bogota office, ~~and~~ an evaluator returns to the area to gather information on land value. This information is entered on land value zone maps using curves to indicate prices. Owners have 15 days to protest the valuation (by the zone map) of their land. This final value is used as a basis of taxation.