



**Calgary Assessment Review Board**

## **DECISION WITH REASONS**

In the matter of the complaint against the property assessment as provided by the *Municipal Government Act*, Chapter M-26, Section 460, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000 (the *MGA*).

**between:**

***908828 Alberta Ltd.  
(represented by Altus Group Limited), COMPLAINANT***

**and**

***The City Of Calgary, RESPONDENT***

**before:**

***Ms. V. Higham, PRESIDING OFFICER  
Mr. J. Mathias, BOARD MEMBER  
Mr. P. Pask, BOARD MEMBER***

This is a complaint to the Calgary Assessment Review Board (the Board) in respect of a property assessment prepared by the Assessor of The City of Calgary (the City) and entered in the 2013 Assessment Roll as follows:

<b>ROLL NUMBER:</b>	<b>068118702</b>
<b>LOCATION ADDRESS:</b>	<b>402 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE Calgary, Alberta</b>
<b>FILE NUMBER:</b>	<b>72458</b>
<b>ASSESSMENT:</b>	<b>\$13,980,000</b>

This complaint was heard on 17<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2013 at the office of the Calgary Assessment Review Board located at Floor Number 4, 1212 – 31 Avenue NE, Calgary, Alberta, Boardroom 5.

Appeared on behalf of the Complainant:

- **Ms. Danielle Chabot**      **Agent, Altus Group Limited**

Appeared on behalf of the Respondent:

- **Mr. Robert Ford**      **Assessor, City of Calgary**
- **Mr. Lawrence Wong**      **Assessor, City of Calgary**

#### **Board's Decision in Respect of Procedural or Jurisdictional Matters:**

- [1] Neither party objected to the composition of the Board as introduced at the hearing.
- [2] All disclosure materials were received in a timely fashion, as legislated under the Act.
- [3] The Board notes a duly-executed Agent Authorization Form present in the file.
- [4] No preliminary matters were raised by either party.
- [5] The parties requested and the Board agreed to carry forward the capitalization rate (cap rate) arguments and evidence advanced by both parties from "lead file" CARB 72324/P-2013, common to the subject complaint heard by the Board during the same week.

#### **Property Description:**

[6] The subject, known as the Pilkington Glass building, is a former manufacturing and warehouse building converted into office space, located at 402 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE in zone BL1 of the city's Beltline commercial district. Built in 1913, it is assessed as a multi-tenanted low rise "A" class office building, with a Centre City Mixed Use District land use designation. The parcel is improved with one building comprising 53,588 square feet (sf) of space (10,650 sf of which is assessed as below grade and is not contested), on 0.60 acres of land, with 30 surface parking stalls. The subject is currently assessed at \$13,980,000 using the income approach to value, with an applied rental rate for the above ground office space of \$19 per square foot (psf), an applied underground parking rate of \$2,700.00 per stall, and an applied cap rate of 5.25%.

#### **Issues:**

[7] The Complainant identified two matters on the Complaint Form as under complaint, the assessment amount and assessment class. At the hearing, the Complainant indicated she would advance submissions on the first matter only, and also indicated that she was requesting a different assessment amount (\$9,620,000) than originally noted on the Complaint Form (\$8,650,000). The Complainant then raised the following issues for the Board's consideration:

- 1) Is the building properly assessed as an "A" class property, or does it more closely reflect the characteristics of a "B" quality building?
  - i. What is the correct rental rate to apply to the above ground office space of the subject property: the assessed \$19 psf "A" class rate or the

requested \$15 psf "B" quality rate?

- 2) What is the correct cap rate to apply to the subject property: the assessed 6.0% or the requested 7%?
  - i. What is the correct methodology to use when analysing the lease data of comparables sold in the last six months of 2011: the Complainant's forward-looking method, or the Respondent's retrospective one?

**Complainant's Requested Value: \$9,620,000**

**Board's Decision:** For the reasons outlined herein, the Board reduces the current assessment of the subject property from \$13,980,000 down to **\$10,690,000**.

### **Legislative Authority, Requirements and Considerations:**

[8] A Composite Assessment Review Board (CARB) derives its authority from the *MGA*, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, Section 460.1, which reads as follows:

- (2) Subject to section 460(11), a composite assessment review board has jurisdiction to hear complaints about any matter referred to in section 460(5) that is shown on an assessment notice for property other than property described in subsection (1)(a).

Section 293 of the *MGA* requires that:

- (1) In preparing an assessment, the assessor must, in a fair and equitable manner,
  - (a) apply the valuation and other standards set out in the regulations, and
  - (b) follow the procedures set out in the regulations.

Section 2 of the *Matters Relating to Assessment and Taxation Regulations* (the *MRAT*) states:

- (2) An assessment of property based on market value
  - (a) must be prepared using mass appraisal,
  - (b) must be an estimate of the value of the fee simple estate in the property, and
  - (c) must reflect typical market conditions for properties similar to that property.
- 4(1) The valuation standard for a parcel of land is
  - (a) market value, or
  - (b) if the parcel is used for farming operations, agricultural use value.

### **[9] Supreme Court of British Columbia**

*Westcoast Transmission Co. v. Vancouver Assessor, Area No. 9* [1987] B.C.J. No. 1273 [Westcoast]

#### **The Assessment Process**

*It is common ground that the income approach is an appropriate and, except in unusual circumstances, the most appropriate method of assessing the actual value of commercial property such as that under consideration here. ...*

*For this process to work, it is evident that the appraiser must make some choices about the concepts to be used, and then to use them consistently. ...I stated above that the concepts used, in developing capitalisation rates for application to the subject, should be used consistently.*

**Position of the Parties**

**Issue 1: Is the building properly assessed as an "A" class property, or does it more closely reflect the characteristics of a "B" quality building?**

- i. What is the correct rental rate to apply to the above ground office space of the subject property: the assessed \$19 psf "A" class rate or the requested \$15 psf "B" quality rate?**

**Complainant's Position on Issue #1:**

[10] The Complainant began by noting that the subject property experienced an increase in assessed value over last year's assessment of \$6,130,000 dollars or 78%, which the Complainant argued is attributable to "A" class rental and cap rate parameters applied by the City in this year's assessment.

[11] The Complainant submitted that the subject is *incorrectly* assessed as an "A" class property, arguing that the building suffers from numerous deficiencies which preclude it from being classified as an "A" building, include the following:

- 1) No common lobby for the building's tenants, necessitating a key pad entrance to the premises;
- 2) Only one, small-cab elevator for the entire property, added post-construction to an external wall of the building but accessible only from the interior, resulting in an inefficient floor plan where individuals must walk through a tenant's space in order to access the elevator;
- 3) Undeveloped low ceilings with exposed electrical and mechanical systems, exposed wood beams and deteriorating concrete posts;
- 4) Narrow hallways, with exposed metal stairwells on the same wall on each end of the building;
- 5) Small, dark entryway, with limited windows/lighting into the premises; and
- 6) No underground parking for the building's tenants.

[12] The Complainant submitted that this property, built in 1913, cannot reasonably be categorized as an "A" quality building owing to the above-noted structural deficiencies, most of which simply cannot be remediated within the building's current footprint.

[13] The Complainant objected to the fact that the City's typical "A" class rental rate applied to the subject was initially derived by analysing *only three leases from one single property* (M-Tech Headquarters) – built in 2004, nearly one hundred years newer than the subject.

[14] The Complainant also provided exterior and interior photos of a number of "A" class properties including the newer Vintage and Ribtor buildings, noting spacious interior lobbies; several banks of stylish, interior elevators; large, modern windows; expansive interior hallways; and high ceilings – all distinct and different from the subject property's features.

[15] The Complainant included an excerpt (Exhibit C1-A, p.85) from an internal City document entitled, "Physical & Economic Characteristics/Quality Classification," wherein is referenced that the City reviews numerous physical building attributes in assigning quality classification, including: physical condition, building functionality (unusual floor plate, building design, or space configuration, etc.), year of construction, on-site parking and building

amenities. The Complainant argued that the subject property is deficient in *all* the above-noted attributes, yet was nevertheless assessed as an "A" quality property this year.

[16] The Complainant also submitted a list of "typical Class B buildings compared to the subject" (Exhibit C1-A, p.86), wherein was listed 10 properties in the Beltline with similar age, size, and height to each other – with a median age of 1981, a median size of 113,154 sf, and a median height of 11 storeys. The Complainant argued that the subject (built in 1913, 53,588 sf in size, and 3-4 storeys in height) is assessed as a superior building to all these "B" quality properties, notwithstanding the fact that it is significantly older and smaller than any one of them.

[17] The Complainant also noted an error on the subject's Assessment Explanation Supplement (AES), which identified the property as having 30 underground parking stalls (assessed at \$2,700 per stall), when in fact the property has no underground parking at all, but rather 30 above-ground parking stalls assessable at a rate of \$2,400 per stall.

[18] In summary, the Complainant argued that the Respondent failed to provide any compelling evidence to support the City's "A" quality classification, except leasing brochures and Altus InSite data, which the Complainant countered in rebuttal.

[19] Finally, the Complainant provided a number of recent CARB decisions in support of its request to change the subject's rental rate from the "A" class \$19 psf rate to the "B" class \$15 psf rate.

#### **Respondent's Position on Issue #1:**

[20] The Respondent acknowledged a factual error in the assessment with respect to parking stalls, and advised the Board that a revised assessment was recommended (Exhibit R1, p.10) to change the subject's parking stalls from "underground" to "surface" – with an accompanying change in assessed rate from \$2,700 per stall to the revised \$2,400 per stall.

[21] The Respondent argued that the subject is the type of modernized property eagerly sought after in the current market by sophisticated commercial investors who are willing to pay top dollar for precisely the character and ambience found in the subject building: an older converted structure with exposed brick and plenty of heritage character.

[22] The Respondent pointed to two post facto 2012 leases in the subject building (Exhibit R1, pp.34-35) signed at \$26.90 psf as evidence of the fact that properties such as this are relevant and in demand in the current market.

[23] The Respondent submitted that the City originally included only the three M-Tech leases into its Office Rental Analysis for "A" class properties with median/mean/weighted mean rates of \$20, \$20, and \$20.49 psf (Exhibit R1, p.49), but later revised this analysis to include a total of 14 leases (Exhibit R1, p.37), three of which were admitted by the Respondent to have post facto commencement dates (August, September and November 2012). The median/mean/weighted mean of this second rental analysis are: \$18, \$18.89, and \$20.94 psf respectively, which reasonably supports the City's applied rental rate of \$19 psf.

[24] In summary, the Respondent noted that in 2011 the City conducted an onsite inspection of the subject and found that despite the identified limitations of the building, it was modernized to a significant degree with a new HVAC system, fibre optic cabling throughout, a common kitchen and cafeteria area, modernized glass partitioning, and a designated fitness area.

[25] Thus, the Respondent argued that the subject building is competing with "A" quality buildings (in its own leasing brochures and in industry publication materials), notwithstanding claims of functional deficiencies. The Respondent further noted that investors like Allied REIT are searching *specifically* for this type of property and are willing to pay top dollar for it.

#### **Board's Findings and Reasons for Decision on Issue #1:**

[26] The Board finds that the correct rental rate to apply to the subject property is \$15 psf rate, for a number of reasons.

[27] Firstly, the Board gave careful consideration to two recent CARB decisions submitted at the hearing involving the subject and the Ribtor building, a similarly converted warehouse (CARB 1508/2012-P and CARB 2356/2012-P). Both decisions acknowledged a manifest difference between these types of converted warehouse structures and typical "A" class buildings in the Beltline.

[28] In reviewing the evidence submitted, the Board is persuaded that these types of heritage, converted warehouse buildings reflect a unique and emerging classification of commercial property recognized by the market as a distinct "Class I" category.

[29] Secondly, the Board is satisfied that the subject does not reasonably compare to the typical "A" or "B" class buildings submitted for comparison by the parties. Thus, the Board is not inclined to apply either the "A" or "B" class typical rental rate to the subject outright, since it is not directly comparable to either category strictly speaking. Quoting from CARB 2356/2012-P (Exhibit C1-A, p.70):

The City of Calgary has taken a unique collection of structures, different from those structures accepted as the norm for the quality classification, and essentially lumped them in with the Class A office buildings of newer and visually better quality. The Board feels this group of warehouse conversions should be separated from the purpose built Class A structures and reviewed based upon their own functional utility and rental rates (p. 8 of 9).

[30] This Board concurs, and finds that for the subject to be assessed in a fair and equitable manner, it ought to be analysed and compared to other similar properties *in this unique, emerging category* of "Class I" type buildings in the commercial Beltline.

[31] Upon a review of the 14 leases analysed by the City in its rental rate study (Exhibit R1, p.37), the Board concludes that only three of these are truly comparable to the subject in terms of age, physical condition, building functionality, and enhanced amenities: the Ribtor West lease at \$13 psf, and two leases in Vintage Towers at \$14 and \$17 psf respectively.

[32] Three of these 14 leases were signed post facto the valuation date and were disregarded by the Board. The remaining eight leases (three in M-Tech Headquarters, four in Mount Royal Village, and one in Keynote 2), were excluded for want of evidence to convince the Board that those "A" class buildings were sufficiently comparable to the subject in respect of the specific characteristics noted above.

[33] The median/mean of the three leases accepted by the Board is \$14 and \$15 psf respectively. Thus, the Board is satisfied that \$15 psf represents the best estimate of typical market activity for this category of converted warehouse properties in the current assessment year, based on the evidence before this Board.

**Issue #2: What is the correct cap rate to apply to the subject property: the assessed 6.0% or the requested 7%?**

- i. What is the correct methodology to use when analysing the lease data of comparables sold in the last six months of 2011: the Complainant's forward-looking method, or the Respondent's retrospective one?**

**Complainant's Position on Issue #2:**

[34] The Complainant argued that the City used an incorrect, dated valuation parameter to calculate the Net Operating Income (NOI) of certain sales comparables in its cap rate study for Beltline office properties in the subject assessment year.

[35] The Complainant submitted and the Respondent concurred that the City's accepted practice is to use the following valuation parameters to derive its typical cap rate for all Beltline properties:

- i. For sales occurring in 2012, the City uses a **July 1, 2012** valuation date parameter, gathering and analysing data between July 2011 and July 2012;
- ii. For sales occurring in the first six months of 2011, the City uses a **July 1, 2011** valuation date parameter, gathering and analysing data between July 2010 and July 2011; and
- iii. For sales occurring in the last six months of 2011, the City also uses a **July 1, 2011** valuation date parameter, gathering and analysing data between July 2010 and July 2011.

[36] The Complainant objected to the City's use of this "retrospective" valuation parameter for the last six months of 2011, arguing that it produced incorrect and significantly lower typical cap rates for those affected sales, thus lowering the overall Beltline typical cap rate applied to the subject. The Complainant submitted that for those affected 2011 sales, the City calculated typical NOIs using *dated lease data* that was in some cases up to 24 months old (relative to the standard July 1, 2012 valuation date), producing significantly lower cap rate values.

[37] The Complainant submitted evidence (Exhibit C2, p.41) that the City itself employed the forward-looking valuation parameter to derive a typical cap rate for identified retail properties in the downtown (DT8 - Stephen Avenue) for the current assessment year, and that the use of a retrospective parameter in the subject complaint is *incongruent with the City's methodology in the DT8 economic zone*, and inconsistent with sound appraisal principles.

[38] The Complainant also submitted third party reports (Exhibit C2, pp.23-29), noting ranges of cap rate values for second quarter 2012 "B" class suburban office buildings in the Calgary market between 6.5% and 7% in the Colliers report, and between 6.75% and 7.25% in the CB Richard Ellis report.

[39] The Complainant noted that the City's 5.25% Beltline "B" class typical cap rate doesn't even fall within any downtown "A" class industry reporting which ranges between 5.5% and 6.0% in the Colliers report and between 5.75% and 6.25% in the CB Richard Ellis report. The Complainant argued that perception in the market place is critical and that the market does not behave irrationally to perceive less risk in "B" class properties than in "A" class as the City has concluded for the Beltline this year.

[40] The Complainant also submitted excerpts from an Assessment Brief prepared by the City for another complaint, which speaks to the importance of using "current economic factors"

in the development of typical cap rate values, quoted as follows:

It therefore follows that, in the analysis of capitalization rates, it is imperative that the sales analysis process includes not only timely (valuation year) sales of truly similar properties, but also an analysis predicated on the same Net Operating Income parameters as applied in the NOI that is to be capitalized; That is to say, based on current economic factors, rather than "actual" or historical contract rents, vacancies, etc. (Exhibit C2, p.39).

[41] The Complainant argued that the City's practice of retrospective analysis for those affected sales is incongruent with its own stated policy of utilizing NOI parameters based on "*current economic factors*" rather than dated "*historical contract rents*." The Complainant argued that dated historical rents were used to calculate the NOIs of the affected sales in the City's cap rate study, which incorrectly skewed the final typical cap applied to the subject property.

[42] The Complainant submitted CARB Decisions 71066/P-2013, 70518/P-2013 and Revised CARB 71546P-2013 in support of the consistent application of the same *forward-looking* valuation parameter to all aspects of the assessment process.

[43] The Complainant also submitted a cap rate study (Exhibit C1-B, p.117), which analysed four comparable sales of Beltline "B" class office properties (including three common to the City's cap rate study: Alberta Place, Dominion Place, and Connaught Centre) – showing median/mean values of 6.84% and 6.92%, and a median assessment-to-sales (ASR) ratio of 0.98.

[44] In rebuttal, the Complainant objected to two of the comparable sales in the City's cap rate study, arguing that the Keg building wasn't exposed to the open market, was more retail-oriented, and was an extraordinarily motivated sale to buy up most of the north block of a Beltline street; and that the Cooper Block building was part of a series of Allied REIT portfolio purchases targeting specific heritage or class "I" properties across the country.

[45] Finally, the Complainant submitted a new pro-forma analysis (Exhibit C1-B, p.160) utilizing the requested \$15 psf rental rate and 7% cap rate to generate a proposed assessment value of \$9,629,357 truncated to \$9,620,000.

## **Respondent's Position on Issue #2:**

[46] The Respondent submitted the City's cap rate study (Exhibit R1, p.51), which analysed five Beltline "B" class office properties (including three common to the Complainant's study), showing median/mean values of 5.25% and 5.18% respectively, and a median assessment-to-sales (ASR) ratio of 1.01.

[47] In response to the Complainant's argument to exclude the portfolio sales as being unreliable indicators of typical market value, the Respondent asserted that there was categorically no evidence proffered by the Complainant to prove that the portfolio sales included in the City's study were anything but valid market transactions, reflecting typical market activity for Beltline "B" class office properties in the current assessment year.

[48] The Respondent submitted into evidence the following documents in support of each of the portfolio sales relied upon: RealNet and Commercial Edge Transaction Summaries, a Land Titles Transfer of Land document, a sworn Affidavit of Value document, and a Corporate Registration Search summary to support the validity of these transactions as reliable sales comparables.



[49] The Respondent further submitted the following CARB decisions in support either of the City's retrospective methodology or of its inclusion of portfolio sales: CARB 72726P/2013, CARB 72045P/2013, and CARB 72752P/2013.

[50] In response to Complainant's objection to the City's use of a retrospective valuation parameter for sales occurring in the last six months of 2011, the Respondent indicated that the City's policy is to use NOI inputs and parameters closest to the sale dates of those comparables. Thus, *all sales* occurring in 2011 would be analysed using input parameters developed for the July 1, 2011 valuation date because that's the parameter closest in time to the sale of those comparable properties.

[51] Similarly, *all sales* occurring in 2012 would be analysed using input parameters developed for the July 1, 2012 valuation date. The Respondent asserted that the input data utilized in each case is typical data applied to the valuation period *closest to the sale date* of each respective comparable.

[52] The Respondent further submitted that the City has consistently applied these valuation parameters since 2007, which in the City's estimation produces more accurate results than merely applying one valuation parameter to all sales.

[53] When asked why the City chose to use a forward-looking methodology to assess properties in the DT8 economic zone this year, the Respondent stated he didn't know why since it's not his direct area of responsibility.

[54] The Respondent challenged the validity of the Complainant's proposed cap rate, noting that applying the BL4 land rate alone to the subject property would yield a valuation of around \$8,300,000 not including the approximate 2.5 million dollar renovations to the subject building, which puts the subject's value significantly above that requested by the Complainant.

[55] The Respondent objected to the Complainant's inclusion of the Duff building in its cap rate study, because this property was purchased for \$8,300,000 in August 2011, renovated, and then resold in January 2013 for \$18,430,000 – more than double the original sale price.

## **Board's Findings and Reasons for Decision on Issue #2:**

[56] The Board finds that a 6.3% cap rate, derived using the Complainant's requested forward-looking methodology, best reflects typical market inputs for the subject property, given the evidence presented by both parties at the hearing. The Board is mindful that this rate is based on cap rate data for "B" and not "I" class properties in the Beltline, but it is the best evidence available to the Board given its determination that the subject is not equitably nor fairly comparable to "A" class properties.

[57] Of the total nine sales comparables submitted by both parties (four from the Complainant and five from the Respondent), three sales were shared in common by both parties: Alberta Place, Dominion Place, and Connaught Centre. The other three sales (Duff, Keg, and Cooper Block) were challenged as being unreliable comparables.

[58] Noting that recent 2013 CARB decisions have both accepted and rejected these three sales for various reasons, the Board carefully examined the suitability of each sale relative to the derivation of a typical cap rate applied to the subject.

[59] The Complainant objected to the Keg sale on three grounds:

- 1) It wasn't exposed to the open market;
- 2) The purchaser was extraordinarily motivated to acquire this property as part of a

- “land assembly” strategy of purchases on the entire north block of that street; and
- 3) The assessable space of that building is predominantly restaurant and not office.

[60] The Board places little weight on the fact that the property wasn’t exposed to the open market in a traditional sense, noting that certain commercial transactions are commonly exchanged between vendors and purchasers brokered as “pocket listings” for example – which fact alone does not render them “non-market” sales. The Board places some weight on the fact that in the past two years the vendor of this sale, Allied REIT, has acquired every property within an identified geographic north-block on the south side of 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue immediately west of 5<sup>th</sup> Street. The Board places the most weight, however, on the fact that the assessable space of this property is predominantly restaurant and not office.

[61] Breaking down this property’s NOI components, the Board finds that 66% of the building’s NOI is attributable to the restaurant portion of the business, notwithstanding the fact that the respective size of the office and restaurant components are relatively similar at approximately 20,000 sf each. Thus, the Board finds that while this transaction may have been valid as a market sale, it does not properly belong in a cap rate study of office properties since nearly two-thirds of its assessable NOI is largely non-office.

[62] The Complainant objected to the Cooper sale (part of an Allied REIT portfolio package worth 53.56 million dollars for the purchase of four office and retail properties) because the structure of financing was “unusual,” making it difficult to determine how the individual properties were separately valued. Also, the Complainant noted on RealNet transaction reports an attributable cap rate for each of these properties of 7%, though the City assessed the Cooper building at a 5.25% cap rate.

[63] The Board examined the four portfolio sales and observed a large retail component to the entire package at 55% retail and 45% office. Of the 45% office component (combined portfolio sales), more than half the total space (60,921 sf) is attributable to the Cooper building alone (35,000 sf). The Board further notes that this is an older building built in 1912, with no retail component, and an actual vacancy of 44% at the time of sale.

[64] Given the irregular nature of the financing structure of this portfolio package as noted on the RealNet reports (Exhibit C4, pp.72-79), added to the factors noted above, the Board is not inclined to accept this sale as a reliable indicator of typical market activity in that segment of office Beltline properties for the current assessment year.

[65] With respect to the Duff sale, the Board finds that while there was no evidence to indicate the 2011 sale for \$8,300,000 dollars was not a valid market sale, there is some question in the minds of the Board as to how *typical* this sale is given the fact that merely eighteen months later, it sold for more than double the value at \$18,430,000 dollars, with development permits valued at approximately \$2.5 million. The Complainant’s own evidence results in an ASR of 1.34 on the 2011 sale. Thus, the Board finds that while this transaction may have been a valid market transaction in 2011 (similar to the Keg sale), it does not properly belong in a cap rate study of *typical* market transactions, since the Board views this sale as an outlier.

[66] The Board, therefore, accepts the three sales common to both parties (Alberta Place, Dominion Place, and Connaught Centre) with a noted reservation relative to the Connaught sale. These three sales transacted at relatively the same time (within six weeks of each other), for essentially the same price (approximately \$30,000,000 dollars), notwithstanding the fact that the Connaught building is *significantly* smaller in size than the other two properties, nearly half the size of the Dominion building. The Board has insufficient evidence to comment on the precise reason for this, but is in any event not persuaded that this sale is a particularly strong

typical comparable, and thus places less weight on the Connaught transaction.

### Valuation Methodology:

[67] The Board finds that the City erred in using a dated valuation parameter to calculate the NOIs of the affected sales comparables, which produced an incorrect overall cap rate applied to all "B" class office buildings in the Beltline.

[68] The sales in question transacted between July 1 and December 31, 2011, and the issue before the Board is whether these sales should have been analysed using the forward-looking **July 1, 2012** valuation parameter advocated by the Complainant, or the retrospective **July 1, 2011** parameter used by the City.

[69] The Board is persuaded that the City erred in using the retrospective valuation parameter, analysing the affected sales using data gathered between **July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011**. This dated valuation analysis produced incorrect NOI values, and artificially low typical cap rates for those individual sales.

[70] This factor also contributed to the intuitively illogical outcome for Beltline office buildings this year wherein "B" class properties reflect a lower cap rate at 5.25% than "A" class buildings at 6%. Given that four of the City's five cap rate sales comparables transacted in the last six months of 2011 (Keg, Cooper Block, Alberta Place and Dominion Place), the City's use of the retrospective valuation parameter materially affected the outcome of its cap rate study.

[71] Since the Board excluded the Duff, Keg, and Cooper Block sales, of the remaining three sales accepted by the Board, two of these transacted in the last six months of 2011 (Alberta Place and Dominion Place). Examining the evidence submitted by both parties, the Board notes that applying the forward-looking parameter to these two sales produces cap rates of **6.29% and 7.39%** respectively (Exhibit C1-B, p.117), while the retrospective parameter results in cap rates of **5.68% and 6.53%** respectively (Exhibit R1, p.51) – for the same two sales.

[72] The Board is satisfied that the City's cap rates for these two sales are artificially low, owing to the retrospective valuation parameter. The difference lies in the City's use of **dated lease data** (going as far back as mid-2010 notwithstanding the legislated valuation date of July 1, 2012), which ultimately resulted in an unfair assessment of the subject property.

[73] Thus, the Board finds the City's use of different and dated valuation parameters for the typical inputs applied to the subject (in this case, rental and cap rates) to be inconsistent with the spirit and intent of the *Westcoast* decision, which stands firmly for the proposition that all valuation parameters and inputs used in the derivation of typical factors must be *consistently derived* and applied in like manner to the subject property.

[74] The Justice in *Westcoast* was eminently clear:

For this process to work, it is evident that the appraiser must make some choices about the concepts to be used, and then to use them consistently. ... I stated above that the concepts used, in developing capitalisation rates for application to the subject, **should be used consistently** [emphasis added].

[75] The City's methodology is also in direct conflict with three recent CARB decisions which support the Complainant's requested forward-looking methodology: CARB 71066/P-2013, CARB 70517/P-2013 and Revised CARB 71535P-2013.

[76] Quoting from CARB 71066/P-2013 (Exhibit C4, pp.7-8):

The basis of the income approach is that income producing real property is purchased for the right to receive future income flow. In the direct capitalization process, it is the net operating income for a one year period commencing on the valuation date that is capitalized. When an investor is deciding how much to pay for a property, **it is a forward looking exercise**. That investor, while cognizant of the recent past, is primarily concerned with the property's ability to produce income in the future [emphasis added].

[77] Quoting from Revised CARB Decision 71535P-2013 (Exhibit C4, p.38):

- 1) "A sale in November 2011 (being in the 2012 analysis period) should use typical NOI data for the 2012 analysis period;
- 2) A sale in August, 2011 (being in the 2012 analysis period) should use typical NOI data for the 2012 analysis period;
- 3) A sale in May 2011 (being in the 2011 analysis period) should use typical NOI data for the 2011 analysis period; and
- 4) A sale in November 2011 (being the 2012 analysis period) should **not** use typical NOI data for the 2011 analysis period, because the typical NOI data [for the 2011 analysis period] includes dated leases, in this case from 2010."

[78] The Board is persuaded that sales which transacted in the base valuation period (whether in 2011 or 2012) ought to be analysed using the same consistent valuation parameter: forward-looking, being *closest* to the legislated valuation date to better reflect typical market activity at that snapshot in time.

[79] There certainly may be exceptions to this practice where insufficient data exists, or where a Board finds reasonable grounds upon which to accept dated or post-facto data, but for the purpose of the subject complaint, the base valuation period should have been used in the City's cap rate analysis for those affected sales.

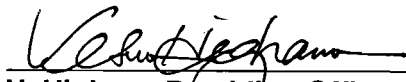
[80] Thus, the Board accepts the Complainant's cap rate calculations, excluding the Duff sale (Exhibit C1-B, p.117), which generated median/mean values of 6.29% and 6.10% respectively for Beltline office "B" class properties transacted in the base year. Given the identified limitations of the Connaught sale as a reliable indicator of *typical* market factors, the Board places less weight on the cap rate of that sale and accepts a reasonable rounding of the median 6.29% value to be 6.30%, applied to the subject property.

#### **Board's Decision:**

[81] Varying the subject's current assessed typical inputs for rental rate to \$15 psf and cap rate to 6.30%, results in a revised assessed value of \$10,699,286 truncated to \$10,690,000.

[82] For the reasons outlined herein, the Board reduces the current assessment of the subject property from \$13,980,000 down to **\$10,690,000**.

DATED AT THE CITY OF CALGARY THIS 28<sup>th</sup> DAY OF November 2013.

  
V. Higham, Presiding Officer

## APPENDIX "A"

**DOCUMENTS PRESENTED AT THE HEARING  
AND CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD:**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>ITEM</b>
1. C1-A	Complainant's Disclosure
2. C1-B	Complainant's Disclosure
3. R1	Respondent's Disclosure
4. C2	Complainant's Disclosure (from lead file CARB 72324/P2013)
5. C3	Complainant's Disclosure (from lead file CARB 72324/P2013)
6. C4	Complainant's Rebuttal (from lead file CARB 72324/P2013)

*An appeal may be made to the Court of Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction with respect to a decision of an assessment review board.*

*Any of the following may appeal the decision of an assessment review board:*

- (a) the complainant;*
- (b) an assessed person, other than the complainant, who is affected by the decision;*
- (c) the municipality, if the decision being appealed relates to property that is within the boundaries of that municipality;*
- (d) the assessor for a municipality referred to in clause (c).*

*An application for leave to appeal must be filed with the Court of Queen's Bench within 30 days after the persons notified of the hearing receive the decision, and notice of the application for leave to appeal must be given to*

- (a) the assessment review board, and*
- (b) any other persons as the judge directs.*

**For Administrative Use Only – Roll Number 068118702**

<b>Municipal Government Board Use Only: Decision Identifier Codes</b>				
<b>Municipality/Appeal Type</b>	<b>Property Type</b>	<b>Property Sub-Type</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Sub-Issue</b>
Calgary CARB	Office	Low Rise	Income Approach	Capitalization Rate Net Market Rent/Lease Rates