



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 Act).

Between:

***Melcor REIT GP Inc.,
(as represented by: MNP LLP.),***

COMPLAINANT

and

***The City of Calgary,
RESPONDENT***

before:

<i>W. Krynski,</i>	<i>PRESIDING OFFICER</i>
<i>P. McKenna,</i>	<i>BOARD MEMBER</i>
<i>R. Deschaine,</i>	<i>BOARD MEMBER</i>

This is a complaint to the Calgary Assessment Review Board in respect of a property assessment prepared by the Assessor of The City of Calgary and entered in the 2014 Assessment Roll as follows:

ROLL NUMBER:	1750369290
LOCATION ADDRESS:	400 Crowfoot Crescent NW
FILE NUMBER:	74867
ASSESSMENT:	28,510,000

This complaint was heard on 16th day of July, 2014 at the office of the Assessment Review Board located at Floor Number 3, 1212 – 31 Avenue NE, Calgary, Alberta, Boardroom #10.

Appeared on behalf of the Complainant:

- *W. Vanbruggen - Agent MNPLLP*

Appeared on behalf of the Respondent:

- *T. Neal – Assessor, City of Calgary*
- *S. Bazin - 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 outset of the Hearing.

[2] At the outset of the Hearing, both parties requested that the Capitalization Rate issue, which is germane to the subject Complaint, be cross-referenced with Complaint #74887.

Property Description:

[3] The Subject Property known as Crowfoot Business Centre, consists of a 2.82 acre parcel of land zoned "Direct Control District", located in the Community of Arbour Lake. The parcel is improved with a 63,035 square foot (sf.) suburban office building, and a 4,640 sf. pad retail building. Both buildings were constructed in 2001, and are classified as being "A+" quality.

Issues:

[4] The Complainant addressed the following issues:

- 1) The subject property is assessed on the Income Valuation Approach. The Complainant contends that the Capitalization Rate (cap. rate) applied by the Assessor is incorrect, thereby resulting in an erroneous assessment.
- 2) The Complainant contends that the assessed A+ quality class is incorrect. The correct quality rating should be A class.

Complainant's Requested Value: 23,760,000 or 25,340,000

Board's Decision:

[5] For the reasons outlined herein, the Board confirms the assessment at 28,510,000.

Legislative Authority, Requirements and Considerations:

[6] The Calgary Composite Assessment Review Board takes authority from the Act and associated Regulations.

Issue 1: Capitalization Rate**Complainant's Position:**

[7] The Complainant's evidence and disclosure document was presented and labelled Exhibit C1 (483 pgs.). For the purposes of the cap. rate issue, the document references (including page numbers) relate to those submitted by both parties for the lead file (#74887) respecting this issue. In respect of the cap. rate that is applied in the Income Approach valuation, the Complainant contends that the correct cap. rate should not be 6%, but rather 6.75%, while all other income coefficients are deemed to be correct.

[8] Various maps, aerials and photographs were provided, to offer a visualization of the location and building characteristics of the subject Property.

[9] The Complainant referenced "MNP's Suburban Capitalization Rate Study" [C1; Pg.21], consisting of six office property transactions that occurred between July 2012 and May 2013. The Study revealed derived cap. rates ranging from 6.23% to 7.27%, with average and median values of 6.74% and 6.78% respectively. The Complainant argued that based on the foregoing results, a cap. rate of 6.75% is in order.

[10] The Complainant further noted that 4 of the 6 sales in the MNP study are also utilized by the City in their analysis. The main reason for the differing results is that the MNP analysis utilized a \$14.00 typical rent in calculating the typical net operating incomes (NOI's) in the sale analysis, whereas the City employed a \$13.00 typical rental rate in determining their NOI's.

[11] The Complainant further explained that, within the cap. rate analysis process, the City's methodology of determining typical NOI's is to employ income parameters from the previous calendar year (January to December). The MNP methodology differs in that, for the same sale, MNP employs data from the previous assessment period (July to July). The Complainant argued that the MNP methodology uses more current data, thereby producing a more accurate result.

[12] Finally, in Rebuttal Document [C2; 39 Pgs.), the Complainant references a number of Assessment to Sale Ratio (ASR) charts, wherein various scenarios are provided utilizing variations of MNP and City sales, both with and without time adjustments to the sales.

Respondent's Position:

[13] The Respondent submitted evidentiary documentation, which was labelled Exhibit R1 (380 pgs.). Various maps, aerials and photographs were provided, to offer a visualization of the location and building characteristics of the subject Property.

[14] The Respondent provided a detailed explanation of the subject assessment [R1; p. 9].

[15] In support of the applied 6% cap. rate, the Respondent referenced the City's "2014 Suburban Office Capitalization Rate Study - A Quality" [R1; pg.27]. Five Suburban office sales were analysed with sale dates ranging from July 2012 to May 2013, and typical cap. rates ranging from 5.70% to 6.20%. The Respondent argued that the results readily supported the assessed 6% cap. rate.

[16] Four of the five sales were included in the MNP Study. The sale at 14505 Bannister Rd. SE was not included in the MNP Study, as it was deemed by MNP to be a portfolio transaction. The Respondent explained that the sale was included in the City Analyses, as discussions with

the purchaser (Dundee REIT) confirmed that the sale price was negotiated on individual property merits exclusive of the portfolio nature of the sale, and was therefore considered an arms-length transaction.

[17] The Respondent provided a Response to the Complainant's Capitalization Rate Study [R1; Pgs. 29-31], which presents a number of contended errors in the MNP study. Of particular mention was a capital expense of \$1,200,000 for roof replacement that the Respondent argued should have been factored into the sale price for sale #1 (1020 68 Ave. NE). Additionally, Sale #5 (808 55 Ave. NE), should, in the Respondent's opinion, be excluded from the MNP Study, as it involved a vesting order which translated into a Vendor Take-back mortgage two months following the sale, rendering the sale a non arms-length transaction.

[18] Additionally, the Respondent referenced an ASR analysis and Sale Price Trend Line provided to test the City's cap. rate accuracy [R1; Pg. 32-33]. Testing the ASR results for the five sales, without time adjustments to the sale prices, yielded mean and median ASR's of 1.04. With time adjustment to the sale prices (+1.5% per Month), mean and median ASR's were shown to be 0.96. Either way, the Respondent notes, the 6.0% cap. rate applied, produces an accurate assessment.

[19] In further support of the assessed 6% cap. rate, the Respondent referenced the Colliers Q3, 2013 Suburban Office Capitalization Rate Report [R1; Pg.192], indicating cap. rates for A class suburban office properties in Calgary, ranging from 5.50% to 5.75%. A similar report from CBRE [R1; Pg. 189], reports a cap. rate range of 5.75% to 6.25% for the same time period. The Respondent reasoned that this data, although third party information, provides an industry perspective that supports the assessed rate.

Board's Reasons for Decision:

[20] There was insufficient market evidence from the Complainant to convince the Board that a variance to the capitalization rate is justified.

[21] Considerable evidence and argument was provided by both parties, as to each other's perceptions regarding correct methodology for calculating capitalization rates. While the cap. rate is an integral component of the income approach valuation process, it is, nevertheless, a single component among the various employed in the income capitalization function.

[22] Whether a Complainant disputes the accuracy of a single component of a valuation process (ie. Cap. Rate within the Income Approach), or the entire process itself for that matter, the onus is on the Complainant to prove that their request results in a value that is a) more equitable, and/or b) reflective of a more accurate market value, than the original assessment.

[23] The Board gave consideration to the various Assessment to Sales Ratio studies provided by both parties. ASR studies can provide a valuable insight into the "value to market" relationships for groups of properties, but the Board was confounded by the vastly differing time adjustment results advanced by either party. The MNP study suggests negative time adjustments (ie. Declining market) to adjust sale prices to the valuation date of July 1, 2013, while the City study contemplates positive time adjustments (increasing market) for the same time frame. The Board finds little credibility in the time adjustment analyses from either party, perhaps due to the limited size of data sets used.

[24] The test of assessment accuracy for income producing properties, comes not in the testing of individual components, but rather through the relationship between the final assessed value, (resulting from the composite interaction of all the components), and the market place, ie.

sales.

[25] The test for accuracy in support of the Complainant's requested value, were various versions of ASR analyses, which, based on questionable time adjustments, renders them to be of limited value.

[26] The Board found some merit in the Respondent's critique of the MNP Capitalization Rate Study, wherein a number of perceived errors in the data and analysis was revealed.

[27] The Board gave consideration to the two most current sales, each indicating cap. rates of 6.09%, and providing support for the 6% assessed rate.

[28] Having considered the evidence and argument as presented by both parties, the Board does not find the Complainant's evidence sufficiently compelling to warrant a variance in the capitalization rate.

Issue 2: Quality Class: A+ vs. A

Complainant's Position:

[29] In support of their position that the subject property has been incorrectly classed as A+ quality, the Complainant references a summary chart "A Class Office Buildings" [C1; Pg. 19], of properties that are thought to be similar to the subject, yet classified by the City as A quality.

[30] The Complainant focused on two property characteristics: year of construction (YOC) and rentable area. The summary chart contains eight office properties with YOC,s ranging from 1979 to 2008, and areas ranging from 55,089 sf. to 90,123 sf. The Complainant reasons that the subject, with a YOC of 2001 and area of 67,674 sf., is reflective of these comparable properties, and should therefore, be re-classified as A quality.

[31] Photos and Property Detail Reports were provided in support of the 8 comparable property assessments [C1; Pgs. 20-32].

Respondent's Position:

[32] The Respondent referenced their evidence package labelled Exhibit R1 (399 Pgs.).

[33] In support of the A+ classification of the subject property, and associated \$24.00 psf. rental rate, the Respondent presented a chart "2014 Suburban Office rental Analysis: A+ Quality NW" [R1; Pg. 38], followed by photos and location map of the four comparable properties.

[34] The Respondent emphasized the point that quality classification reflects a number of characteristics beyond the Complainant's focus. (year of construction and total building area). Consideration is also given to construction quality, available parking, amount and quality of main floor retail, and location.

[35] A locational comparison was made between the Respondent comparables, which are all west of Deerfoot Trail and similar to the subject property, and the Complainant comparables, most of which are located east of Deerfoot Trail, in the City's north-east.

[36] The north-west, it was argued by the Respondent, is a superior location as evidenced by the higher typical suburban office rents for office properties in the northwest versus the remainder of the City.

Board Reasons for Decision:

[37] The Board reviewed the evidence and noted the physical characteristics of the subject office property. Particular notice was made of the construction style and quality of the subject building's construction, with floor to ceiling windows on all floors and superior architectural style. The property includes quality commercial/retail main floor tenants, with an abundant amount of parking available. From a locational perspective, the Board finds the Respondent comparables are more similar to the subject property than are the Complainant comparables; The Respondent comparables are also located in the north-west, whereas the Complainant comparables are located in the north-east.

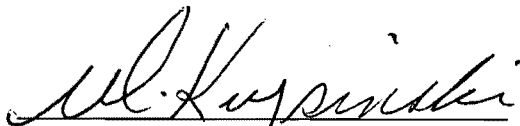
[38] The Board did not find the Complainant's evidence to be sufficiently compelling to change the quality class from A+ to A.

[39] On review and consideration of the evidence before it in these issues, the Board finds with respect to:

- **Issue 1: Capitalization Rate:** There was insufficient evidence to vary the assessment.
- **Issue 2: Quality Class:** There was insufficient evidence to vary the assessment.

[40] The assessment is confirmed at 28,510,000.

DATED AT THE CITY OF CALGARY THIS 28 DAY OF August 2014.



Walter F. Krynski

Presiding Officer

APPENDIX "A"**DOCUMENTS PRESENTED AT THE HEARING
AND CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD:**

NO.	ITEM
1. C1	Complainant Disclosure
2. C2	Complainant Rebuttal
3. R1	Respondent Disclosure

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

Appeal Type	Property Type	Property Sub-Type	Issue	Sub-Issue
CARB	Commercial	Suburban Office	Capitalization Rate / Quality Class	