



## ASSESSMENT REVIEW BOARD

Churchill Building  
10019 103 Avenue  
Edmonton AB T5J 0G9  
Phone: (780) 496-5026

### NOTICE OF DECISION NO. 0098 338/11

APTAS  
#397 52471 RR 223  
Sherwood Park, AB T8A 4P9

The City of Edmonton  
Assessment and Taxation Branch  
600 Chancery Hall  
3 Sir Winston Churchill Square  
Edmonton AB T5J 2C3

This is a decision of the Composite Assessment Review Board (CARB) from a hearing held on November 2, 2011, respecting a complaint for:

Roll Number	Municipal Address	Legal Description	Assessed Value	Assessment Type	Assessment Notice for:
4150223	17834 - 106A AVENUE NW	Plan: 9021894 Block: 1 Lot: 5	\$2,298,000	Annual New	2011

#### Before:

Robert Mowbrey, Presiding Officer  
Judy Shewchuk, Board Member  
Ron Funnell, Board Member

**Board Officer:** Segun Kaffo

#### Persons Appearing on behalf of Complainant:

Michele Warwa-Handel

#### Persons Appearing on behalf of Respondent:

Bonnie Lantz, Assessor, City of Edmonton  
Suzanne Magdiak, Assessor, City of Edmonton  
Tanya Smith, Law Branch, City of Edmonton

## **PRELIMINARY MATTERS**

Upon questioning by the Presiding Officer, the parties indicated no objection to the composition of the Board. In addition, the Board advised the parties that the Board had no bias on this file.

## **BACKGROUND**

The subject property is a multi tenant warehouse located in the North West quadrant of the City. The subject property was built in 1993 and has a total building area of 23,434 square feet with site coverage of 37%. The 2011 assessment for the subject property is \$2,298,000.

## **ISSUE(S)**

What is the market value of the subject property?

## **LEGISLATION**

### ***Municipal Government Act, RSA 2000, c M-26***

s 467(1) An assessment review board may, with respect to any matter referred to in section 460(5), make a change to an assessment roll or tax roll or decide that no change is required.

s 467(3) An assessment review board must not alter any assessment that is fair and equitable, taking into consideration

- a) the valuation and other standards set out in the regulations,
- b) the procedures set out in the regulations, and
- c) the assessments of similar property or businesses in the same municipality.

## **POSITION OF THE COMPLAINANT**

The Complainant provided the Board with an assessment brief (Exhibit C-1, 42 pages). In addition, the Complainant provided the Board a package that included sales, supporting documents, and third party information (Exhibit C-2, 101 pages).

The Complainant advised the Board the Complainant was utilizing the direct sales approach for valuation of the subject property. In addition, the Complainant used equity comparables to determine fairness and equity in relation to the subject property (Exhibit C-1, pages 24 -34).

The Complainant requested the Board to reduce the assessment in line with the average potential value of the direct sales and equitable to the properties similar in proximity to the subject property. The Complainant advised the Board that the Complainant had tested and fulfilled all the requirements by the regulations and the current assessment is unfair, inequitable, and not at market value. Therefore, the Complainant requested an assessment reduction from \$2,298,000 to \$2,100,500 based on comparable sales and equity.

The Complainant advised the Board the Complainant utilized a constant 3% time adjustment factor to the selling price, from the date of sale to the valuation assessment date.

The Complainant provided the Board with sales sheets of warehouse properties similar to the subject property in the northwest quadrant of Edmonton:

- Multi-Bay warehouses (Exhibit C-2, page 22) showed a time adjusted average sale price of \$92.36 per square foot;
- Warehouses (Exhibit C-2, page 1) showed a time adjusted average sale price of \$90.47 per square foot;
- Single tenant warehouses (Exhibit C-2, page 36) showed a time adjusted average sale price of \$77.58 per square foot.

The Complainant provided maps to the Board (C – 1, pages 9 -13) illustrating the location of the subject in relation to the four equity comparables chosen by the Complainant, each of which was in close proximity to the subject. The maps also showed the assessments per square foot of these equity comparables. The illustrations were meant to show the subject assessment to be considerably in excess of each of the four neighboring properties (Exhibit C-1, pages 38 & 39).

The Complainant provided a copy of the Respondent's six sales comparables (Exhibit C-1, page 11 - 14) used in a previous year's complaint hearing. These showed that the subject property is incorrectly assessed.

The Complainant presented third party documentation (Exhibit C-2, pages 45 – 67) to the Board detailing the Edmonton real estate investment market. This information came from The Network, Cushman & Wakefield, and Colliers International.

The Complainant provided the Board with a rebuttal package (Exhibit C-3, 6 pages) addressing the assessments of the Respondent's four sales comparables. The Complainant submitted that the evidence showed assessments ranging from \$88.39 to \$116.82 per square foot while the subject is assessed at \$98.06 per square foot.

In addition to the challenge of the subject 2011 assessment the Complainant criticized information made available from the City's web site sourced by password by the Complainant. The information on the City's web site was subject to change depending on the June 30 valuation date each year.

## **POSITION OF THE RESPONDENT**

The Respondent presented to the Board an assessment brief (Exhibit R-1, 93 pages). In addition the Respondent gave the Board a law & legislation brief (Exhibit R-2, 42 pages).

The Respondent explained that the methodology consistently used by them in the Mass Appraisal Process is the Sales Comparison Model:

*“Sales occurring from January 2007 through June 2010 were used in model development and testing. Through the review of sales the collective actions of buyers and sellers in the market place are analyzed to determine the contributory value of specific property characteristics that drive market value. Once these values have been determined through the mass appraisal process, they are applied to the inventory to derive the most probable*

*selling price. Value estimates were calculated using multiple regression analysis, which replicates the forces of supply and demand in the market place.”*

and

*“Factors found to affect value in the warehouse inventory were: the location of the property, the size of the lot, the age and condition of the buildings, the total area of the main floor, developed second floor and mezzanine area.” (Exhibit R-1, page 7)*

The Respondent further explained the Unit of Comparison and Site coverage:

*“The most common unit of comparison for industrial properties is value per square foot of building area. When comparing properties on this basis, it is imperative that the site coverage be a key factor in the comparison.*

*Site coverage expresses the relationship between the main floor area of the building and the amount of land associated with it. Properties with a larger amount of land in relation to the building footprint will see a higher value per square foot, as each square foot has to account for the additional value attributable to the larger land area.” (Exhibit R-1, page 8)*

The Respondent also stated that *“The City of Edmonton has met all governing legislation including regulations and quality standards.” (Exhibit R-1, page 8)*

The Respondent presented to the Board a chart with four sales comparables (Exhibit R-1, page 17) all in average condition. All comparables are situated in the northwest quadrant of the city.

- The sale dates ranged from August 2007 to January 2010.
- The effective years built ranged from 1974 to 1987.
- The site coverage ranged from 39% to 56%.
- The main floor and total building areas both ranged from 15,576 to 46,685 square feet.
- The time adjusted main floor sales prices ranged from \$101.65 to \$188.55 per square foot.
- The time adjusted total area sales prices ranged from \$101.65 to \$157.98 per square foot.

The Respondent stated that Exhibit R-1, pages 18 – 21 were The Network detail sheets verifying these sales. The Respondent submitted that these sales supported the assessment of the subject property at \$100.17 per square foot.

The Respondent presented to the Board a chart with eight equity comparables (Exhibit R-1, page 22) all in average condition and all situated in the northwest quadrant of the city. Comparables #1, #2 and #3 were situated in the Wilson Industrial area, as is the subject.

- The effective years built ranged from 1980 to 1984.
- The site coverages ranged from 35% to 50%.
- The main floor building areas ranged from 13,400 to 22,717 square feet.
- The total building areas ranged from 13,400 to 25,856 square feet.
- The main floor assessments ranged from \$101.16 to \$134.38 per square foot.
- The total building assessments ranged from \$99.30 to \$112.46 per square foot.

The Respondent stated that the comparables were in a tight and narrow range. The Respondent submitted that these equity comparables supported the assessment of the subject at \$100.17 per square foot.

The Respondent (Exhibit R-1, page 45) addressed the Complainant's sales comparables in Exhibit C-2, page 1, 22, and 36 and challenged most for a variety of reasons. The sales on Exhibit C-2, page 1 (warehouses) involved older buildings, had a broad range of site coverages, and #14 - #19 were post facto. The sales on Exhibit C-2, page 22 (multi-tenant warehouses) also involved older buildings, had a broad range of site coverages, and #9 - #11 were post facto. The sales on Exhibit C-2, page 36 (single tenant warehouses) all (except for #5) involved older buildings and had a broad range of site coverages. Other sales required renovations or repairs, involved motivated parties, or were non arms length sales. The Respondent concluded that the Complainant's sales comparables were unreliable and the use of averages equally unreliable.

The Respondent drew the Board's attention to the fact that the Complainant used gross building sizes in their calculations while the Respondent uses assessable area and that the two figures are often different. The assessments which the Complainant calculated, therefore, are different from the assessments calculated by the Respondent.

The Respondent stated that the Complainant's evidence at C-2, pages 45 – 67 might be relevant to the income approach method of valuation but was irrelevant to the direct sales comparison approach which was used to assess the subject property.

The Respondent criticized the Complainant's use of a constant 3% per year time adjustment as inappropriate to arrive at the Complainant's time adjusted sales figures.

The Respondent also criticized the Complainant's not adjusting the Complainant's calculations for site coverages over 30%.

The Respondent replied that the evidence which the Complainant provided at Exhibit C-1, page 11 was dated and not applicable to this complaint as it was evidence in the previous year's hearing.

In summary the Respondent submitted that the Complainant had not clearly shown how they arrived at the requested assessment of \$2,100,500. The Respondent stated that the Complainant's sales comparables ranged greatly in size, age, location, and site coverages and several were post facto.

The Respondent asked the Board to confirm the 2011 assessment at \$2,298,000 as the Complainant had failed to prove the current assessment was neither fair nor equitable.

## **DECISION**

The decision of the Board is to confirm the 2011 assessment of \$2,298,000 as fair and equitable.

## **REASONS FOR THE DECISION**

Both parties agreed that the direct sales approach was the best methodology to value the subject property.

The Board was persuaded by the Respondent's sales comparables (Exhibit R-1, page 17). The comparables were similar in size, location, site coverage and condition. The time adjusted selling price per total square foot ranged from \$101.65 to \$157.98, which supports the assessment. Upon questioning by the Board, the Respondent indicated that sale #4 was quite comparable to the subject property, in terms of condition, age size and site coverage.

The Board was persuaded by the Respondent's evidence regarding the eight equity comparables (Exhibit R-1 page 22). The equity comparables were similar to the subject property in terms of location, condition, site coverage, and total square foot floor area. The assessment per square foot for the total building area ranged from \$99.30 to \$112.46 which supports the assessment of \$100.17.

The Board notes the Complainant utilized a constant 3% per year time adjustment factor on the comparable sales put forth by the Complainant. The Board agrees with the Respondent that the constant 3% time adjustment per year is flawed. Time adjustments are not constant and are volatile from year to year.

The Board placed little weight on the three sales comparables that the Complainant used. The Respondent gave evidence to the Board that the first two comparables were non-arms length. The Complainant explained that the parties involved had ensured that fair market values were utilized in the transactions. Nevertheless non-arms length sales are fraught with risk and the City does not utilize non-arms length sales in the mass appraisal process. The third comparable warehouse building had a canopy that utilized up to 50% of the property, thus skewing the total square footage and making comparability difficult (Exhibit R-1, page 42).

The Board also placed little weight on the three batches of warehouse, single tenant, and multi bay warehouse sales presented by the Complainant as the ranges of size, site coverage, age, and locations were very varied. The Board noted that sales and equity data should be drawn from properties that are most similar to the subject in terms of age, location, size, condition, and site coverage. When significant differences exist for a comparable its indication should be afforded less weight.

The Board concluded that the Complainant is using inconsistent methodology to value the subject property.

The Board was persuaded by the Respondent's response to the Complainant's sales, detailing a number of shortcomings with the sales (Exhibit R-1, page 45).

The Board placed little weight on the Complainant's market evidence (Exhibit C-2, pages 45-67) as it appears to be more relevant to an income approach to assessment than to the direct sales approach utilized by both parties.

The Board placed little weight on the Complainant's evidence (Exhibit C-1, page 17) as the data was from a previous assessment year.

Although the Respondent advised the Board the City cannot utilize post-facto sales in their mass appraisal process, the Board notes that post-facto sales within the assessment year have been utilized for trending purposes.

### **DISSENTING OPINION AND REASONS**

There was no dissenting opinion.

Dated this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of November, 2011, at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta.

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Robert Mowbrey, Presiding Officer

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*This decision may be appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench on a question of law or jurisdiction, pursuant to Section 470(1) of the Municipal Government Act, RSA 2000, c M-26.*

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cc: IMPERIAL DELUXE APARTMENTS LTD