

## **Edmonton Composite Assessment Review Board**

**Citation: CVG v The City of Edmonton, 2012 ECARB 1227**

**Assessment Roll Number:** 8141319

**Municipal Address:** 10011 89 AVENUE NW

**Assessment Year:** 2012

**Assessment Type:** Annual New

Between:

**CVG**

Complainant

and

**The City of Edmonton, Assessment and Taxation Branch**

Respondent

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**DECISION OF**  
**John Noonan, Presiding Officer**  
**Jack Jones, Board Member**  
**Pam Gill, Board Member**

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### **Preliminary Matters**

[1] When asked by the Presiding Officer, the parties indicated no objection to the composition of the Board. The Board members indicated they had no bias in the matter before them.

### **Background**

[2] The subject is an 18-unit low rise apartment building in average condition built in 1980. It is located in the Strathcona neighbourhood in market area 3 and has been assessed using the income approach.

### **Issue(s)**

[3] Is the 2012 assessment of the subject property excessive?

### **Legislation**

[4] The Municipal Government Act reads:

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

s 1(1)(n) “market value” means the amount that a property, as defined in section 284(1)(r), might be expected to realize if it is sold on the open market by a willing seller to a willing buyer;

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.

### ***Matters Relating to Assessment and Taxation Regulation AR 220/2004***

s 2(c) An assessment of property based on market value must reflect typical market conditions for properties similar to that property.

### **Position of the Complainant**

[5] The Complainant presented evidence in a 16-page brief (C-1) and argument for the Board's review and consideration.

[6] The Complainant argued that the subject should be assessed using actual income rather than a computer generated typical income.

[7] The Complainant argued that buyers look at actual income and expenses generated by a property, and as such, that is what should be considered for assessment not the amount generated by the City of Edmonton model.

[8] Five comparables were produced (C-1, page 2) with an average Gross Income Multiplier (GIM) of 10.25 (rounded) and an overall capitalization rate of 6.50% (rounded). The Complainant used third party documentation from The Network to ascertain these values. The most weight was placed on comparables 2, 3 and 4 as they were most similar to the subject property.

[9] Applying a GIM of 10.25 to the actual 2010 revenue resulted in a value of \$1,807,000. Capitalizing the net operating income by 6.50% and deducting the excessive expenses resulted in a value of \$1,633,000. Both values are significantly less than the assessed value of \$2,202,500.

[10] In summary, the Complainant requested the 2012 assessment be reduced from \$2,205,500 to \$1,700,000.

### **Position of the Respondent**

[11] The Respondent presented evidence (R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4) and argument for the Board's review and consideration.

[12] The Respondent explained that the income approach was used to assess Low-Rise apartments. The income approach is the preferred method of valuation when there is sufficient data available to ascertain value. The City of Edmonton receives a large amount of data from their request for information packages that are sent out annually, and therefore, they are able to

generate two models that calculate the market typical Potential Gross Income (PGI) and the market typical Gross Income Multiplier (GIM). All the GIM values were determined using market typical rents and vacancy in calculating an effective potential gross income.

[13] To support its use of typical market factors, the Respondent noted that “The regulation requires standard procedures and the use of typical market factors in creating an assessment. Therefore, a typical level of income and typical adjustments must be used to prepare the property assessment” (R-3, page 38).

[14] The Respondent produced five sale comparables (R-1, page 30) that had time adjusted sale price per suite values of \$122,900-\$176,571. The GIM range for the five comparables is 12.31-14.03. The subject is valued at \$122,361 with a GIM of 11.82.

[15] The Respondent also submitted an equity chart (R-1, page 36) of similar aged properties in market area #3. The equity comparables ranged in value per suite from \$107,600 to \$132,366, the subject is valued at \$122,361 per suite.

[16] The Respondent argued that using actual income overlooked market conditions, the methodology is unreliable and it resulted in inequity in assessment. Further support for this argument was offered at R-1 pages 39-45, an excerpt from the Basics of Real Estate Appraising, which shows the proper method of establishing and stabilizing expenses.

[17] The Respondent also provided a previous Board decision from 2010 to further support the use of the Income Approach (R-1 pages 46-50).

[18] The Respondent referred to an August 2012 Board decision that stated that typical income should be used in assessment and not actual (R-1, pages 61-66).

[19] The Respondent addressed the Complainant’s sales and criticized two of them as being non-arms length sales, one property as being much older than the subject, one sale did not include income as a factor in the sale and one was a high end sale which sold for \$176,751 per unit.

[20] The Respondent also addressed the Complainant’s reliance on The Network documents for the GIM. They argued that third party information could not be verified. A detailed list of reasons was enumerated in R-2, page 4.

[21] The Respondent further illustrated their point by providing data sheets for one property from three different sources (R-2, pages 19-21) The GIM for the one property was calculated at 16.68, 10.67 and 13.77. The Respondent argued that unless the third party was present to account for the way information was used and calculated, the information could not be relied upon.

[22] The Respondent referred to a Board decision from August 2012 to support their argument that third party information should not be relied upon and that averaging and mixing GIMs is not an acceptable method of valuation (R-4, page 5, paragraphs 25 and 26).

[23] In summary, the Respondent requested that the 2012 assessment of the subject property at \$2,202,500 be confirmed.

## **Decision**

[24] The Board confirms the 2012 assessment of the subject property at \$2,202,500.

## **Reasons for the Decision**

[25] After review and consideration of the evidence and argument presented by both parties, the Board determined that the 2012 assessment of the subject property at \$2,202,500 is appropriate.

[26] The Board looked at the valuation method used and the argument of using typical income values as opposed to actual. The Board accepted the Respondent's position on this matter. An assessment is required by legislation to reflect typical market conditions. The Respondent has derived and applied models based on rent surveys (PGI model) and sales (GIM model). Included in the Respondent's presentation was a chart showing the results of these models. The subject property was arrayed with other apartment buildings of similar age, location and condition. The chart showed suite mixes and average sizes of all the similar properties, their modeled potential gross income, assessments and an assessment per suite. The subject was shown to be within the range of values calculated for all similar properties. The Board is satisfied that the subject is equitably assessed in comparison to a good-sized sample of similar properties.

[27] In reviewing the Complainant's methodology the Board recognizes the inconsistency that may be generated in not applying GIMs and Cap Rates in the same fashion they were derived. Also, if GIM's and Cap Rates are to be averaged, the properties should be highly similar to each other. Simply averaging GIM's and Cap Rates can result in an inequity in valuation.

[28] The Board looked at the third party data provided by the Complainant and finds that while this type of information can be a useful tool, there can be inaccuracies and inconsistencies depending on how the information is derived. The Board exercised caution when reviewing the third party documentation and relied on the Respondent's valuation as being the most accurate when considering the data sources and how they are applied.

[29] The Board finds that the 2012 assessment of the subject property at \$2,202,500 is fair.

## **Dissenting Opinion**

[30] There was no dissenting opinion.

Heard commencing September 24, 2012.

Dated this 16<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2012, at the City of Edmonton, Alberta.

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John Noonan, Presiding Officer

### **Appearances:**

Peter Smith  
for the Complainant

Devon Chew  
Steve Lutes  
for the Respondent