



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:

***17 Avenue Equities 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:

ROLL NUMBER:	080009608
LOCATION ADDRESS:	1029 17th Avenue SW Calgary, Alberta
FILE NUMBER:	72251
ASSESSMENT:	\$5,460,000

This complaint was heard on 17th 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. Lawrence Wong** **Assessor, City of Calgary**
- **Mr. Robert Ford** **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 is assessed as a "C" class, multi-tenanted low rise office building located at 1029 17th Avenue SW in zone BL6 of the city's Beltline commercial district. The parcel, land use designated as Commercial – Corridor 1, is improved with one building built circa 1973, comprising 14,091 square feet (sf) of space on 0.25 acres of land, with 20 surface parking stalls. The subject is currently assessed at \$5,460,000 using the income approach to value, with an applied office rental rate (uncontested) of \$14 per square foot (psf), an applied vacancy rate on the office space of 8%, and an applied cap rate of 5.75%.

Issues:

[7] The Complainant identified two matters on the Complaint Form as under complaint: the assessment amount and assessment class. During the hearing, the Complainant's agent indicated she would advance submissions on the first matter only, and also indicated she was requesting a different assessment amount (\$4,090,000) than originally noted on the Complaint Form (\$3,640,000). The Complainant then raised the following issues for consideration:

- 1) What is the correct vacancy rate to apply to the office space of the subject property: the assessed 8% or the requested 12%?
- 2) What is the correct cap rate to apply to the subject property: the assessed 5.75% or the requested 7.5%?
 - 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: \$4,090,000

Board's Decision: For the reasons outlined herein, the Board reduces the current assessment of the subject property from \$5,460,000 down to **\$4,870,000**.

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: What is the correct vacancy rate to apply to the office space of the subject property: the assessed 8% or the requested 12%?

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 \$2,760,000 dollars or 102%, which the Complainant argued is attributable to incorrect vacancy and cap rates applied by the City in this year's assessment.

[11] The Complainant submitted that the City erred in applying a single 8% vacancy rate for the office space of all Beltline properties regardless of quality class, arguing that "C" class buildings like the subject tend to experience higher vacancy rates than "A" class properties, generally speaking.

[12] The Complainant provided a vacancy study isolating only "C" class buildings across the Beltline (Exhibit C1, p.35), which examined 42 properties and yielded a vacancy rate of 12.14% for that class of properties.

[13] The Complainant also noted in rebuttal that 17 of the properties included in the City's vacancy rate study were actually condo properties which should not have been included in a vacancy rate study of office properties.

[14] During questioning, the Respondent asked the Complainant for rationale why "C" class properties should be treated any differently than other classes, to which the Complainant replied that they are already treated differently with respect to cap and rental rates, so why not vacancy as well? Further, the Complainant argued that the evidence submitted showed that for the current assessment year, "C" class properties were producing significantly higher vacancy rates than other classes (owing to factors like age, location, and development quality), and therefore ought to be distinguished with a different vacancy rate more reflective of this market reality.

Respondent's Position on Issue #1

[15] The Respondent defended the City's choice to include all classes of properties in its vacancy rate study, stating that overall the City saw no reason to differentiate between the classes for the current assessment year.

[16] The Respondent further noted that there is no manifest difference to the typical vacancy rate of Beltline properties by removing the "C" class properties: the remaining properties still produce a typical vacancy rate of 8%.

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

[17] The Board accepts the requested vacancy rate of 12% based on the Complainant's vacancy study isolating "C" class properties in the Beltline, which study was not refuted by the Respondent.

[18] The City's decision to analyse typical vacancy rates in the Beltline as one overall stratum irrespective of quality class appears not to have produced fair and equitable estimates of market value for some segments of that region. From the evidence before the Board, it is clear that "C" class properties reflect a higher vacancy rate at 12.14% than the rest of the properties in the Beltline at 8%.

[19] The Board finds the Complainant's vacancy rate sample set for "C" class properties to be sufficiently large, and similar in nature to the subject property, to be representative of typical vacancy rates for that class of properties in the current assessment year.

[20] Thus, given the data available to the Board, the Board finds the Complainant's requested vacancy rate of 12% to be reasonably supportable in the subject complaint.

Issue #2: What is the correct cap rate to apply to the subject property: the assessed 5.75% or the requested 7.5%?

- 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:

[21] The Complainant submitted that since there were no sales of "C" class properties in the Beltline for the current assessment year, the City derived a typical cap rate for the "C" properties by applying a 0.5% increase to the Beltline "B" class rate of 5.25%, resulting in a typical rate for "C" class Beltline properties of 5.75%.

[22] Thus, the Complainant requested that all cap rate arguments and evidence advanced in the lead file be applied to this complaint resulting in the requested 7% cap rate for "B" class properties, to which the Complainant applied the hierarchical 0.5% increase, resulting in the requested 7.5% for "C" class properties in the Beltline.

[23] With respect to the Beltline "B" class typical cap rate, 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.

[24] 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.

[25] 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 objected to this methodology on essentially two grounds:

- (1) Dated Lease Data: 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.
- (2) Inconsistency: the Complainant noted that the City's rental rate study (Exhibit R1, pp.15-18) is based on the standard "base valuation year" (July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012) – a common appraisal standard that should be applied consistently throughout the assessment process.

[26] 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.

[27] 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.

[28] 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.

[29] The Complainant also submitted excerpts from an Assessment Brief prepared by the City for another complaint in the current assessment year, 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).

[30] 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.

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

[32] The Complainant also submitted a cap rate study (Exhibit C2, p.22), 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.

[33] 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.

[34] Finally, the Complainant submitted a new pro-forma analysis (Exhibit C1, p.140) applying the requested 7.5% cap rate to generate a proposed assessment value of \$4,096,317 truncated to \$4,090,000.

Respondent's Position:

[35] The Respondent submitted that since there were no sales of "C" class Beltline properties in the current assessment year, they City added an hierarchical 0.5% increase to the "B" class cap rate of 5.25% to derive its 5.75% typical cap rate for "C" class of properties this year.

[36] The Respondent also requested that all arguments and evidence advanced in the lead file CARB 72324/P-2012 be applied to the subject complaint, as follows below.

[37] The Respondent submitted the City's cap rate study (Exhibit R1, p.21), 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.

[38] 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.

[39] 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.

[40] 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.

[41] 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.

[42] 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.

[43] 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.

[44] 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.

[45] 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:

[46] 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, in light of the evidence presented by both parties at the hearing.

[47] Given the lack of any "C" class sales in the Beltline this assessment year, the Board is more comfortable applying one common cap rate to both "B" and "C" classifications (as was done in 2011 and 2012), rather than applying an arbitrary hierarchy spread of 0.5% as requested by the Complainant. Notwithstanding the City applied this 0.5% spread in the current assessment year, the Board is relying on the market evidence produced by actual sales, rather than a value produced by an arbitrary spread.

[48] With respect to the arguments and evidence advanced for the "B" class typical cap rate, the Board reviewed the nine total sales comparables submitted by both parties (four from the Complainant and five from the Respondent), with three sales 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.

[49] 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.

[50] 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.

[51] 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 11th Avenue immediately west of 5th Street. The Board places the most weight, however, on the fact that the assessable space of this property is predominantly restaurant and not office.

[52] 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.

[53] 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.

[54] The Board examined the four portfolio sales and observed a large retail component to the entire package at 55% retail and 45% office (Exhibit C4, p.71). 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.

[55] 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.

[56] 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.

[57] 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:

[58] With respect to the sub-issue of valuation methodology, 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, including the subject property.

[59] 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.

[60] 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.

[61] 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.

[62] 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 C2, p.22), while the retrospective parameter results in cap rates of **5.68% and 6.53%** respectively (Exhibit R1, p.21) – for the same two sales.

[63] 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.

[64] The Board further notes in Exhibit R1 at pp.15-18, that the City itself used the standard "base valuation period" of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 to analyse typical rental rates for "B" class properties in the Beltline, but elected to rely **only upon the 2012 lease data** results to derive its typical rental rate of \$15 psf for that category of buildings.

[65] This typical rental rate, based on data gathered over the immediate **six months prior to** the 2012 valuation date, was applied to the subject; a typical cap rate of 5.25% was also applied to the subject, derived using the affected sales noted in paragraph 62 above – analysed from data gathered over a period commencing **24 months prior to** the valuation date.

[66] 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.

[67] 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].

[68] 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.

[69] 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].

[70] 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."

[71] 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.

[72] 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.

[73] The Board therefore accepts the Complainant's cap rate calculations, excluding the Duff sale, 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% for "B" class properties.

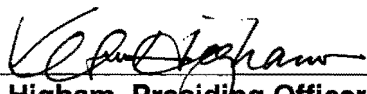
[74] As noted in paragraph 47, there was no market evidence for "C" class properties in the current assessment year, so the Board grouped "C" class properties together with the "B" class properties in the Beltline for cap rate purposes.

Board's Decision:

[75] Varying the subject's current applied office vacancy rate to 12% and the applied cap rate to 6.30% results in a revised assessed value of \$4,876,567 truncated to \$4,870,000.

[76] For the reasons outlined herein, the Board reduces the current assessment of the subject property from \$5,460,000 down to **\$4,870,000**.

DATED AT THE CITY OF CALGARY THIS 28th DAY OF November 2013.


V. Higham, Presiding Officer

APPENDIX "A"

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

NO.	ITEM
1. C1	Complainant's Disclosure
2. R1	Respondent's Disclosure
3. C2	Complainant's Disclosure (from lead file CARB 72324/P2013)
3. C3	Complainant's Disclosure (from lead file CARB 72324/P2013)
4. 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 080009608

Municipal Government Board Use Only: Decision Identifier Codes				
Municipality/Appeal Type	Property Type	Property Sub-Type	Issue	Sub-Issue
Calgary CARB	Office	Low Rise	Income Approach	Capitalization Rate Vacancy Rate