

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Board of Education of the)
Columbus City Schools)

Case No. 2007-1086

Appellee,)

vs.)

Franklin County Board of Revision,)
Franklin County Auditor, and)
Max E. Cougill,)

Appeal from the Ohio
Board of Tax Appeals

Appellees.)

BTA Case No. 2005-R-329

and)

BTA Case No. 2005-R-330

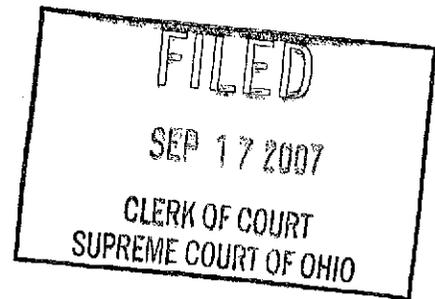
Board of Education of the)
South-Western City Schools,)

Appellant,)

vs.)

Franklin County Board of Revision,)
Franklin County Auditor, and)
Max E. Cougill,)

Appellees.)



APPENDIX TO THE APPELLANT'S MERIT BRIEF

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Commissioner of Ohio

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO JUN 18 PM 3:08

Board of Education of the
Columbus City Schools,

Appellee,

and

Board of Education of the
South-Western City Schools,

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vs.

Franklin County Board of Revision,
Franklin County Auditor, and the Tax
Commissioner of the State of Ohio,

Appellees,

and

Max E. Cougill,

Appellant.

Case No. **07-1086**

Appeal from the Ohio
Board of Tax Appeals

BTA Case Nos. 2005-R-329
2005-R-330

NOTICE OF APPEAL MAX E. COUGILL

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FILED
JUN 18 2007
MARCIA J MENGEL, CLERK
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

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Max E. Cougill,

Appellant.

Case No. _____

Appeal from the Ohio
Board of Tax Appeals

BTA Case Nos. 2005-R-329
 2005-R-330

NOTICE OF APPEAL OF MAX E. COUGILL

Appellant Max E. Cougill, the owner of the property in question, hereby gives notice of an appeal as of right, pursuant to R.C. 5717.04, to the Supreme Court of Ohio, from a Decision and Order of the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals, entered on May 18, 2007 and journalized in case numbers 2005-R-329 and 330.

A true copy of the Decision and Order of the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals being appealed is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit A.

The appellant complains of the following errors in the Decision and Order of the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals:

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 1:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because the acceptance of the sale price as the property's value is inconsistent with the Ohio Supreme Court's holding in *Higbee Co. v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* (2006), 107 Ohio St. 3d 325, wherein the Ohio Supreme Court rejected evidence of value inextricably intertwined with the non-real estate business value of the tenant which reflects the business success of the tenant rather than the value of the underlying real estate.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 2:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because the use of a sale price based upon non-real property factors results in exactly the type of inconsistent valuation of similarly-situated properties that the Ohio Supreme Court's *Higbee, supra*, decision states is unacceptable because the price is reflective of the business success of the tenant rather than the value of the underlying real estate.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 3:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because the acceptance of the sale price would be inconsistent with the Ohio Supreme Court's requirement that an assessment may not include elements of non-real estate business value.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 4:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because it discriminates against businesses that are more successful financially through increased real estate tax assessments when compared with less successful businesses in similarly situated properties because the sale price is reflective of the business success of the tenant rather than the value of the underlying real estate resulting in a lack of uniformity when assessing the real property.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 5:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because it results in the assessment of more than just the real property as defined by Ohio Revised Code section 5701.02 where the unrebutted evidence contradicts such determination and shows that the sale price reflects more than just the value of the real property.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 6:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because it results in an assessment in use.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 7:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because the Board of Tax Appeals erred in failing to find that the lease encumbering the subject property was a value-in-use lease resulting in a value-in-use sale.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 8:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because it is subjecting the property to taxation based upon the value of its leased fee interest, not the fee simple interest as required by Ohio law.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 9:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes violates Article XII, Section 2 of the Ohio Constitution which requires that property should be taxed by uniform rule according to value.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 10:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because it values the property at an amount far in excess of its replacement cost new, as determined by the appraiser, when such an assessment is not supportable based upon the fundamentals of real property valuation.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 11:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because, as shown by expert testimony, sales of properties in the net-lease market are not reflective of the fee simple value of the property but also, reflect other, non-real estate related elements such as the creditworthiness of the tenant and the relative business success of the tenant.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 12:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because the sale of a property with a successful tenant in place subject to a long-term lease does not capture the significant obsolescence inherent in the fee simple value of the real property, but also reflects the business success of the tenant subject to the long-term lease.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 13:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because the Appellants have established that the lease encumbering the property does not meet the requirements established under Ohio law and appraisal standards as an arm's length, market lease, and as a result, a subsequent transfer based upon this lease cannot meet the requirements of an arm's length, market transaction.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 14:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because the Board of Tax Appeals ignored the uncontroverted testimony that the buyer of the subject property was not typically motivated and therefore the transfer fails to meet the requirements of an arm's length, market transaction for purposes of both Ohio law and appraisal standards.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 15:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because the Board of Tax Appeals ignored the expert appraiser's testimony as to the conditions, facts and circumstances surrounding the transfer before the Board, when such experts are competent to testify as to such matter and when the Ohio Supreme Court has just recently in

Strongsville Bd. of Edn. v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision (2007), 112 Ohio St. 3d 309, stated that such inquiry is exactly what the Court envisioned as part of its *Berea, infra*, decision.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 16:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because the Board erroneously attempts to extrapolate the property owner's argument beyond the single transaction before it. Specifically, the property owner has not and does not argue that *all* build-to-suit transactions can *never* be considered qualifying sales; that *all* sales of successful retail locations should be disregarded; or, that a sale of a property encumbered with a long-term lease entered into by a developer and a user can *never* be considered an indication of fair market value. The evidence in this case demonstrates that the specific transaction before the Board does not reflect the value of the underlying real property. Attempting to hold the property owner to a standard to show that all such transactions in all cases are never reflective of fair market value is clearly erroneously.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 17:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because it erroneously rejects expert testimony and evidence regarding the nature and reliability of the sale because the

evidence was offered by expert testimony rather than by the testimony of a principal to the sale transaction.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 18:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because it is inconsistent with the rejection by the Ohio Supreme Court of similar sale and leaseback transactions where these transactions are non-arm's length financing transactions and not reflective of the value of the underlying real property

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 19:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because it erroneously relies upon the Ohio Supreme Court's decision in *Berea City Sch. Dist. Bd. of Edn. v. Cuyahoga County Bd. of Revision* (2005), 106 Ohio St.3d 269, when the facts and circumstances of *Berea* are not applicable, as the *Berea* case did not involve the sale of a single-tenant property sold in the net-lease market subject to a value-in-use lease influenced by the credit-worthiness and business success of the tenant and it was not shown that the sale price reflected a value in addition to the value of the real property as defined by Ohio Revised Code section 5701.02..

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 20:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is

unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because it failed to find that the owner had rebutted the presumption that the sale was the best indication of value.

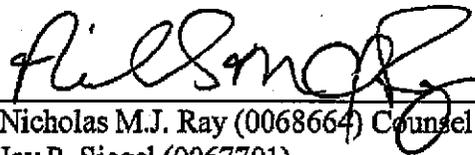
ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 21:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes is unreasonable, unlawful and arbitrary because it ignores the competent and probative evidence provided by the property owner's appraiser concerning the fee simple value of the subject property.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR NO. 22:

The Decision and Order of the Board of Tax Appeals adopting the sale price of the subject property as its true value in money for assessment purposes violates the right of equal protection under Article I, Section 2 and Article II, Section 26 of the Ohio Constitution and Amendment XIV, Section 1 of the United States Constitution in that it treats these property owners differently from other property owners for taxation purposes.

Respectfully submitted,



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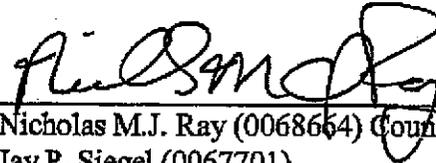
Fax: (614) 442-8880

COUNSEL FOR APPELLANT

MAX E. COUGILL

**PROOF OF SERVICE UPON
OHIO BOARD OF TAX APPEALS**

This is to certify that the Notice of Appeal of Max E. Cougill was filed with the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals, State Office Tower, 24th Floor, 30 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio as evidenced by its date stamp as set forth hereon.

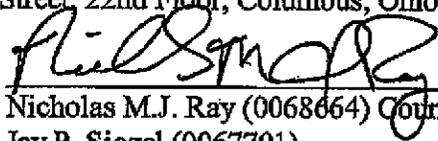


Nicholas M.J. Ray (0068664) Counsel of Record
Jay P. Siegel (0067701)

**COUNSEL FOR APPELLANTS
MAX E. COUGILL**

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that on this 18th day of June 2007, a copy of the Notice of Appeal and a copy of the Demand to Certify Transcript were sent via certified mail to Mark H. Gillis, Rich Crites & Dittmer, LLC 300 East Broad Street, Suite 300, Columbus, OH 43215, William Stehle, Franklin County Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, 373 South High Street, 20th Floor, Columbus, OH 43215, Marc Dann, Ohio Attorney General, 30 East Broad Street, 17th Floor, Columbus, OH 43215-3428, and Richard A Levin, Tax Commissioner of Ohio, 30 E. Broad Street, 22nd Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215.



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COUNSEL FOR APPELLANTS
MAX E. COUGILL

OHIO BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

Board of Education of the)
Columbus City Schools,)
)
Appellant,)
)
vs.)
)
Franklin County Board of Revision,)
Franklin County Auditor, and)
Max E. Cougill,)
)
Appellees.)

CASE NO. 2005-R-329
(REAL PROPERTY TAX)
DECISION AND ORDER

Board of Education of the)
South-Western City Schools,)
)
Appellant,)
)
vs.)
)
Franklin County Board of Revision,)
Franklin County Auditor, and)
Max E. Cougill,)
)
Appellees.)

CASE NO. 2005-R-330
(REAL PROPERTY TAX)
DECISION AND ORDER

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Entered May 18, 2007

Ms. Margulies, Mr. Eberhart, and Mr. Dunlap concur.

This matter comes to be considered by the Board of Tax Appeals upon two notices of appeal, one filed by the Board of Education of the Columbus City Schools and another filed by the Board of Education of the South-Western City Schools (collectively, "BOE"), on April 1, 2005 from decisions, mailed March 3, 2005, of the Franklin County Board of Revision ("BOR").

The subject property is located in the city of Columbus taxing district of Franklin County, Ohio, and further identified as parcel numbers 010-122746 (Columbus City School District) and 570-138815 (South-Western City School District). The Franklin County Auditor found the true and taxable values of the subject property for tax year 2003 to be as follows:

Parcel No. 010-122746

	True Value	Taxable Value
Land	\$ 345,300	\$ 120,860
Building	\$ 854,700	\$ 299,150
Total	\$1,200,000	\$ 420,010

Parcel No. 570-138815

	True Value	Taxable Value
Land	\$ 50,500	\$ 17,680
Building	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Total	\$ 50,500	\$ 17,680

Upon consideration of the complaints filed by the BOE, the BOR concluded that the auditor's values were correct and affirmed the values listed above.

The BOE asserts that the real property should be valued in accordance with a recent sale of the property and the following are the true and taxable values supported by that recent sale:

Parcel No. 010-122746

	True Value	Taxable Value
Land	\$ 345,300	\$ 120,860
Building	\$3,541,700	\$1,239,600
Total	\$3,887,000	\$1,360,460

Parcel No. 570-138815

	True Value	Taxable Value
Land	\$ 50,500	\$ 17,680
Building	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Total	\$ 50,500	\$ 17,680

The matter was submitted to the Board of Tax Appeals pursuant to R.C. 5717.01 upon the notice of appeal, the statutory transcripts received from the Franklin County Auditor, fulfilling his duties as secretary of the BOR, and the record of the

hearing held before this board. The board also has considered the written legal argument presented subsequent to the conclusion of the hearing.

The subject property is a 2.1405-acre parcel of land located in the city of Columbus at the corner of Demorest and Clime Roads.¹ The property is improved with a one-story retail building, constructed in 2002 and containing 14,490 square feet. As evidenced by documentation presented to the BOR and affirmed before this board, the subject property transferred to the current owner in September 2002 for a transfer price of \$3,937,500. The property is leased to the Walgreen Co. ("Walgreens"). See Appellee's Ex. 1. The lease required the original developer of the property to build the store to Walgreens' specifications. At the time of sale, the property was encumbered by this lease.

At the hearing before this board, the BOE directed attention to the statutory transcript. Contained in the statutory transcript is documentation supporting the transfer identified above, the conveyance fee statement and the deed.

Before the BOR, the property owner presented the testimony of Mr. Curtis P. Hannah, a certified general real estate appraiser. However, Mr. Hannah did not prepare an appraisal, but prepared a "retrospective market rent study," in which he opined that the market rent for the subject property as of January 1, 2003 was \$8.00 per square foot. This market rental rate contrasts with the lease rate of \$21.73 per square foot.²

¹ 1.729 acres are located in the Columbus City School District (010-122746), and .4015 acres is in the South-Western City School District (570-138815).

² The lease rate is found in the lease attached to Mr. Hannah's market-rent study and also in Appellee's Ex. 1.

That lease, entered into on November 15, 2001 by Columbus-Clime, LLC and Walgreen Co., also calls for additional rent based upon a percentage of sales. The term of the lease is seventy-five years.

Before this board, the property owner presented the testimony of Mr. John Murphy, the real estate assessment manager for Walgreens. Mr. Murphy, although he was not personally involved in negotiating this transaction, explained Walgreens' method of expansion and real estate leasing model. He also confirmed that his records indicated that the costs to build the improvements for the subject property were \$3,300,000. H.R. at 39.

At the hearing before this board, the property owner also presented the testimony and appraisal report of Mr. Robin Lorms, an MAI appraiser. It was Mr. Lorms' opinion that the subject property should be valued at \$1,300,000 as of tax lien date. To support his opinion that the subject property should be valued at far less than its original construction costs plus land purchase, the appraiser opined that when a property encumbered by a long-term lease to a successful retail establishment is valued, it is valued taking into consideration the economics of that lease, the value derived is related to the use of the property as opposed to the value of the realty itself. To prove that the value of an encumbered property is more than an unencumbered property, Mr. Lorms researched the state of Ohio and found other properties that were sold after some retail establishment no longer occupied the specific location. Mr. Lorms' retrospective supported his opinion that the property without a tenant was worth far less than a

tenanted property. Mr. Lorms testified that major retailers that enter into build-to-suit arrangements do not purchase locations no longer in use by other major retailers. H.R. at 69-70. Mr. Lorms believes that this is because the design in use by each major retailer is different from the design of the others. H.R. at 70.

As to the retailer for which the property was originally developed, Mr. Lorms opines that the leases in such transactions are not transferring an interest in real property, but rather are financing instruments. Appellee's Ex. 1, at 53. Mr. Lorms' theory underpins the appellee property owner's claim that the sale of the leasehold interest should not be found to be an arm's-length sale. The property owner then turns to other evidence of value in the record. The other evidence relied upon is Mr. Lorms' appraisal testimony and report.

On the other hand, the BOE argues that *Berea City School Dist. Bd. of Edn. v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision*, 106 Ohio St.3d 269, 2005-Ohio-4979 requires this board to find that the sale price controls the outcome of this appeal. The BOE argues that the only "evidence" in the record that would support a finding that the sale was not arm's length is Mr. Murphy's testimony, which the BOE argues is not probative since Mr. Murphy has no personal knowledge of the sale transaction at issue here, and Mr. Lorms' testimony, which the BOE argues is not evidence at all, but a theory upon which to disregard a market sale.

We begin our review of this matter by noting that a party who asserts a right to an increase or decrease in the value of real property has the burden to prove the

right to the value asserted. *Cleveland Bd. of Edn. v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1994), 68 Ohio St.3d 336; *Crow v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1990), 50 Ohio St.3d 55; *Mentor Exempted Village Bd. of Edn. v. Lake Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1988), 37 Ohio St.3d 318. Consequently, it is incumbent upon an appellant challenging the decision of a board of revision to come forward and offer evidence which demonstrates his right to the value sought. *Cleveland Bd. of Edn.*, supra; *Springfield Local Bd. of Edn. v. Summit Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1994), 68 Ohio St.3d 493. Once an appellant has presented competent and probative evidence of true value, other parties asserting a different value then have a corresponding burden of providing sufficient evidence to rebut the appellant's evidence. *Springfield Local Bd. of Edn.*, supra; *Mentor Exempted Village Bd. of Edn.*, supra.

Having noted the appropriate standard of review, we now proceed to determine the taxable value of the subject property. We first turn to the Ohio Revised Code for guidance. R.C. 5713.01 provides, in part:

"The auditor shall assess all the real estate situated in the county *** at its true value in money ***."

It has long been established that the best evidence of "true value in money" of real property is an actual recent sale of property in an arm's-length transaction. *Conalco v. Bd. of Revision* (1977), 50 Ohio St.2d 129; *State ex rel. Park Investment Co. v. Bd. of Tax Appeals* (1964), 175 Ohio St. 410. Further, R.C. 5713.03 provides:

"In determining the true value of any tract, lot, or parcel of real estate under this section, if such tract, lot, or parcel has been the subject of an arm's length sale between a willing seller and a willing buyer within a reasonable length of time,

either before or after the tax lien date, the auditor shall consider the sale price *** to be the true value for taxation purposes.”

Thus, where there is an actual sale of real property which is both recent and arm’s length, the county auditor, as well as this board, must consider such a sale as evidence of the property’s true value. *Conalco and Park Investment, supra*.

There is no argument that a sale taking place in September 2002 is recent to the tax lien date of January 1, 2003. Thus, the issue which this board must consider is whether the sale of the property in issue in this appeal meets the legal definition of arm’s length. That definition is characterized in *Walters v. Knox County Board of Revision* (1989), 47 Ohio St.3d 23, as being “voluntary, i.e., without compulsion or duress; it generally takes place in an open market; and the parties act in their own self interest.” *Id.* at 25.

In making a determination regarding the arm’s-length nature of the sale, this board is guided by recent Ohio Supreme Court decisions. In *Berea City School Dist. Bd. of Edn.*, *supra*, the court reaffirmed the provisions of R.C. 5713.03, holding that “when the property has been the subject of a recent arm’s-length sale between a willing seller and a willing buyer, the sale price of the property shall be ‘the true value for taxation purposes.’” *Id.* at 13. See, also, *Lakota Local School Dist. Bd. of Edn. v. Butler Cty. Bd. of Revision*, 108 Ohio St.3d 310, 2006-Ohio-1059.

In *Strongsville Bd. of Edn. v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision*, 112 Ohio St.3d 309, 2007-Ohio-6, the court held, “[i]f no arm’s-length sale occurred, the [sales]

price does not necessarily represent the property's true value, and reliance on appraisal evidence for valuation is appropriate." Id. at 311. This finding was made after reviewing the circumstances surrounding a sale-leaseback transaction. In that appeal, a representative of the property owner testified as to the dire circumstances surrounding the need to refinance his business as well as the fact that the owner had been forced to reject a different offer because the terms could not be met quickly enough for the property owner to meet other financial obligations.

Thus, the board must look to the evidence and determine whether the sale meets the definition of "arm's length," sufficient for it to be used as an indicator of value. In the present appeal, there has been no direct testimony from a principal to the sale transaction. The property owner's appraiser did not confirm in his testimony that he spoke with an employee of the seller or buyer. Rather, his conclusions seemed to be based upon his personal opinion of what happened in this transaction to reach the conclusion that the buyer and the seller were not typically motivated. No reliable testimony was elicited that special considerations were involved in motivating the buyer and the seller and establishing the sales price. Such speculation is not sufficient for this board to conclude that the parties were not acting in their own self-interests.

There is a rebuttable presumption that the price for which a property sells reflects the true value of a property. *Cincinnati School District Bd. of Edn. v. Hamilton Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1997), 78 Ohio St.3d 325. The presumption extends to all the elements which characterize true value. Id. at 327. Having no evidence regarding the sale

itself sufficient to conclude that the circumstances surrounding this particular sale removed it from qualifying as a market transaction, this board cannot conclude that the sale was not market driven.

The property owner argues that the build-to-suit nature of the original lease is sufficient in and of itself to remove the sale of the leased fee interest from consideration. In essence, the property owner seeks a finding that all sales following build-to-suit transactions can never be considered qualifying sales.

The valuation of real property is fact intensive and rarely are there theories that fit every situation. The only case cited to support the property owner's claim that a sale following a build-to-suit lease is not indicative of value is *Dayton School Dist. Bd. of Edn. v. Montgomery Cty. Bd. of Revision* (Sept. 2, 2005), BTA No. 2004-V-76, unreported. However, that case was decided prior to *Berea, supra*. After *Berea*, this board has had occasion to review the valuation of four freestanding drugstores. On three occasions, the board has concluded that the sale price of the leased fee interest controls value for ad valorem tax purposes. The board has made this determination, despite testimony contained in each record from Mr. Lorms that the sale price is predicated upon the manner in which the property is used. *Hon. Dusty Rhodes v. Hamilton County Bd. of Revision* (Mar. 9, 2007), BTA No. 2005-M-1098, unreported; *Bd. of Edn. of the Columbus City Schools v. Franklin Cty. Bd. of Revision* (June 30, 2006), BTA No. 2005-A-381, unreported, appeal pending Sup. Ct. No. 06-1429; *Dayton School Dist. Bd. of*

Edn. v. Montgomery Cty. Bd. of Revision (Jan. 6, 2006), BTA No. 2004-V-73, unreported.

The value of a fourth freestanding drugstore was considered in *RX Bedford Investors, LLC vs. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* (Feb. 3, 2006), BTA No. 2002-R-2509, unreported, settled upon appeal, Sup. Ct. No. 06-448. In that case, the record contained testimony from persons related to the parties involved in a sale of a drugstore location. This board, after fully reviewing the record, including the circumstances surrounding the sale, concluded that the costs of construction, as found by the board of revision, indicated the best evidence of the property's value. It is the testimony of persons knowledgeable of the transaction involved that allowed this board to determine that the sale was not the best evidence of value, and not an appraiser's hypothesis that all sales of successful retail locations should be disregarded.

Given the earlier decisions of this board, we are unable to conclude, as a matter of law, that a sale of a property encumbered with a long-term lease entered into by a developer and a user can never be considered indication of the fair market value of a property. Properties encumbered by leases are purchased and sold regularly in the real estate market. The record does not contain evidence regarding the unique nature of the building itself or the special costs involved in construction of the property. Some build-to-suit properties may require the developer to add unique features to a property which would not be valued in the general marketplace; others may not. See discussion regarding build-to-suit properties in *Camelot Distribution Co. v. Stark Cty. Bd. of*

Revision (Nov. 12, 2004), BTA No. 2003-M-24, unreported. As stated above, the specifics regarding the subject have not been disclosed.

In the present matter, the property owner did not come forth with evidence rebutting the presumption that the sale of the subject meets the indices of an arm's-length transaction. Therefore, the board finds that the record supports a valuation finding as of January 1, 2003 as follows:

Parcel No. 010-122746

	True Value	Taxable Value
Land	\$ 345,300	\$ 120,860
Building	\$3,541,700	\$1,239,600
Total	\$3,887,000	\$1,360,460

Parcel No. 570-138815

	True Value	Taxable Value
Land	\$ 50,500	\$ 17,680
Building	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Total	\$ 50,500	\$ 17,680

It is the order of the Board of Tax Appeals that the Auditor of Hamilton County list and assess the subject real property in conformity with this decision and order. It is further ordered that these values be carried forward in accordance with the law.

ohiosearchkeybta

Board of Revision

10506-A-03

Franklin County • Ohio

March 3, 2005

Max E. Cougill
2225 Reynolds Dr.
Charleston, IL 61920

Complaint No: BOR 03-901439
Parcel: 010-122746
Hearing Date: March 2, 2005

After consideration of the above Complaint, it is the decision of the Board of Revision the valuation will remain unchanged for tax lien date January 1, 2003 and carried forward.

The property's fair market value will remain \$1,200,000.
The new taxable value is 35% or \$420,010.

You may appeal this decision by filing the proper notice of appeal with either the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals, (O.R.C. 5717.01), or with the Court of Common Pleas, (O.R.C. 5717.05). Such appeals must be filed within 30 days after the mailing of this notice.

Please call (614) 462-3913 if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Victoria K. Anthony, Clerk
Franklin County Board of Revision

VKA:bn

Cc: Jeffrey A. Rich, Esq.
Annrita S. Johnson, Esq.
Erin Rooney, Esq.

Arlene Shoemaker
Commissioner

Richard Cordray
Treasurer

Joseph W. Testa
Auditor

Victoria K. Anthony
Clerk

Board of Revision

10506-B-03

Franklin County • Ohio

March 3, 2005

Max E. Cougill
2225 Reynolds Dr.
Charleston, IL 61920

Complaint No: BOR 03-901438
Parcel: 570-138815
Hearing Date: March 2, 2005

After consideration of the above Complaint, it is the decision of the Board of Revision the valuation will remain unchanged for tax lien date January 1, 2003 and carried forward.

The property's fair market value will remain \$50,500.
The new taxable value is 35% or \$17,680.

You may appeal this decision by filing the proper notice of appeal with either the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals, (O.R.C. 5717.01), or with the Court of Common Pleas, (O.R.C. 5717.05). Such appeals must be filed within 30 days after the mailing of this notice.

Please call (614) 462-3913 if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Victoria K. Anthony, Clerk
Franklin County Board of Revision

VKA:bn

Cc: Jeffrey A. Rich, Esq.
Annrita S. Johnson, Esq.
Erin Rooney, Esq.

Arlene Shoemaker
Commissioner

Richard Cordray
Treasurer

Joseph W. Testa
Auditor

Victoria K. Anthony
Clerk

OHIO BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

Board of Education of the	)	CASE NO. 2005-R-329
Columbus City Schools,)	
	)	(REAL PROPERTY TAX)
Appellant,)	
	)	DECISION AND ORDER
vs.)	
)	
Franklin County Board of Revision,)	
Franklin County Auditor, and	)	Appeal Filed June 18, 2007
Max E. Cougill,	)	Ohio Supreme Court
)	
Appellees.)	

Board of Education of the	)	CASE NO. 2005-R-330
South-Western City Schools,)	
	)	(REAL PROPERTY TAX)
Appellant,)	
	)	DECISION AND ORDER
vs.)	
)	
Franklin County Board of Revision,)	
Franklin County Auditor, and)	
Max E. Cougill,)	
)	
Appellees.)	

APPEARANCES:

For the
Boards of Education

- Rich, Crites & Dittmer, LLC
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For the County
Appellees

- Ron O'Brien
Franklin County Prosecuting Attorney
William J. Stehle
Assistant Prosecuting Attorney
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Columbus, OH 43215-6310

For the
Property Owner

- Siegel, Siegel, Johnson & Jennings Co., LPA
Nicholas M. J. Ray
3001 Bethel Road, Suite 208
Columbus, Ohio 43220

Entered May 18, 2007

Ms. Margulies, Mr. Eberhart, and Mr. Dunlap concur.

This matter comes to be considered by the Board of Tax Appeals upon two notices of appeal, one filed by the Board of Education of the Columbus City Schools and another filed by the Board of Education of the South-Western City Schools (collectively, "BOE"), on April 1, 2005 from decisions, mailed March 3, 2005, of the Franklin County Board of Revision ("BOR").

The subject property is located in the city of Columbus taxing district of Franklin County, Ohio, and further identified as parcel numbers 010-122746 (Columbus City School District) and 570-138815 (South-Western City School District). The Franklin County Auditor found the true and taxable values of the subject property for tax year 2003 to be as follows:

Parcel No. 010-122746

	True Value	Taxable Value
Land	\$ 345,300	\$ 120,860
Building	\$ 854,700	\$ 299,150
Total	\$1,200,000	\$ 420,010

Parcel No. 570-138815

	True Value	Taxable Value
Land	\$ 50,500	\$ 17,680
Building	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Total	\$ 50,500	\$ 17,680

Upon consideration of the complaints filed by the BOE, the BOR concluded that the auditor's values were correct and affirmed the values listed above.

The BOE asserts that the real property should be valued in accordance with a recent sale of the property and the following are the true and taxable values supported by that recent sale:

Parcel No. 010-122746

	True Value	Taxable Value
Land	\$ 345,300	\$ 120,860
Building	\$3,541,700	\$1,239,600
Total	\$3,887,000	\$1,360,460

Parcel No. 570-138815

	True Value	Taxable Value
Land	\$ 50,500	\$ 17,680
Building	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Total	\$ 50,500	\$ 17,680

The matter was submitted to the Board of Tax Appeals pursuant to R.C. 5717.01 upon the notice of appeal, the statutory transcripts received from the Franklin County Auditor, fulfilling his duties as secretary of the BOR, and the record of the

hearing held before this board. The board also has considered the written legal argument presented subsequent to the conclusion of the hearing.

The subject property is a 2.1405-acre parcel of land located in the city of Columbus at the corner of Demorest and Clime Roads.¹ The property is improved with a one-story retail building, constructed in 2002 and containing 14,490 square feet. As evidenced by documentation presented to the BOR and affirmed before this board, the subject property transferred to the current owner in September 2002 for a transfer price of \$3,937,500. The property is leased to the Walgreen Co. ("Walgreens"). See Appellee's Ex. 1. The lease required the original developer of the property to build the store to Walgreens' specifications. At the time of sale, the property was encumbered by this lease.

At the hearing before this board, the BOE directed attention to the statutory transcript. Contained in the statutory transcript is documentation supporting the transfer identified above, the conveyance fee statement and the deed.

Before the BOR, the property owner presented the testimony of Mr. Curtis P. Hannah, a certified general real estate appraiser. However, Mr. Hannah did not prepare an appraisal, but prepared a "retrospective market rent study," in which he opined that the market rent for the subject property as of January 1, 2003 was \$8.00 per square foot. This market rental rate contrasts with the lease rate of \$21.73 per square foot.²

¹ 1.729 acres are located in the Columbus City School District (010-122746), and .4015 acres is in the South-Western City School District (570-138815).

² The lease rate is found in the lease attached to Mr. Hannah's market-rent study and also in Appellee's Ex. 1.

That lease, entered into on November 15, 2001 by Columbus-Clime, LLC and Walgreen Co., also calls for additional rent based upon a percentage of sales. The term of the lease is seventy-five years.

Before this board, the property owner presented the testimony of Mr. John Murphy, the real estate assessment manager for Walgreens. Mr. Murphy, although he was not personally involved in negotiating this transaction, explained Walgreens' method of expansion and real estate leasing model. He also confirmed that his records indicated that the costs to build the improvements for the subject property were \$3,300,000. H.R. at 39.

At the hearing before this board, the property owner also presented the testimony and appraisal report of Mr. Robin Lorms, an MAI appraiser. It was Mr. Lorms' opinion that the subject property should be valued at \$1,300,000 as of tax lien date. To support his opinion that the subject property should be valued at far less than its original construction costs plus land purchase, the appraiser opined that when a property encumbered by a long-term lease to a successful retail establishment is valued, it is valued taking into consideration the economics of that lease, the value derived is related to the use of the property as opposed to the value of the realty itself. To prove that the value of an encumbered property is more than an unencumbered property, Mr. Lorms researched the state of Ohio and found other properties that were sold after some retail establishment no longer occupied the specific location. Mr. Lorms' retrospective supported his opinion that the property without a tenant was worth far less than a

tenanted property. Mr. Lorms testified that major retailers that enter into build-to-suit arrangements do not purchase locations no longer in use by other major retailers. H.R. at 69-70. Mr. Lorms believes that this is because the design in use by each major retailer is different from the design of the others. H.R. at 70.

As to the retailer for which the property was originally developed, Mr. Lorms opines that the leases in such transactions are not transferring an interest in real property, but rather are financing instruments. Appellee's Ex. 1, at 53. Mr. Lorms' theory underpins the appellee property owner's claim that the sale of the leasehold interest should not be found to be an arm's-length sale. The property owner then turns to other evidence of value in the record. The other evidence relied upon is Mr. Lorms' appraisal testimony and report.

On the other hand, the BOE argues that *Berea City School Dist. Bd. of Edn. v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision*, 106 Ohio St.3d 269, 2005-Ohio-4979 requires this board to find that the sale price controls the outcome of this appeal. The BOE argues that the only "evidence" in the record that would support a finding that the sale was not arm's length is Mr. Murphy's testimony, which the BOE argues is not probative since Mr. Murphy has no personal knowledge of the sale transaction at issue here, and Mr. Lorms' testimony, which the BOE argues is not evidence at all, but a theory upon which to disregard a market sale.

We begin our review of this matter by noting that a party who asserts a right to an increase or decrease in the value of real property has the burden to prove the

right to the value asserted. *Cleveland Bd. of Edn. v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1994), 68 Ohio St.3d 336; *Crow v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1990), 50 Ohio St.3d 55; *Mentor Exempted Village Bd. of Edn. v. Lake Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1988), 37 Ohio St.3d 318. Consequently, it is incumbent upon an appellant challenging the decision of a board of revision to come forward and offer evidence which demonstrates his right to the value sought. *Cleveland Bd. of Edn.*, supra; *Springfield Local Bd. of Edn. v. Summit Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1994), 68 Ohio St.3d 493. Once an appellant has presented competent and probative evidence of true value, other parties asserting a different value then have a corresponding burden of providing sufficient evidence to rebut the appellant's evidence. *Springfield Local Bd. of Edn.*, supra; *Mentor Exempted Village Bd. of Edn.*, supra.

Having noted the appropriate standard of review, we now proceed to determine the taxable value of the subject property. We first turn to the Ohio Revised Code for guidance. R.C. 5713.01 provides, in part:

“The auditor shall assess all the real estate situated in the county *** at its true value in money ***.”

It has long been established that the best evidence of “true value in money” of real property is an actual recent sale of property in an arm's-length transaction. *Conalco v. Bd. of Revision* (1977), 50 Ohio St.2d 129; *State ex rel. Park Investment Co. v. Bd. of Tax Appeals* (1964), 175 Ohio St. 410. Further, R.C. 5713.03 provides:

“In determining the true value of any tract, lot, or parcel of real estate under this section, if such tract, lot, or parcel has been the subject of an arm's length sale between a willing seller and a willing buyer within a reasonable length of time,

either before or after the tax lien date, the auditor shall consider the sale price *** to be the true value for taxation purposes.”

Thus, where there is an actual sale of real property which is both recent and arm’s length, the county auditor, as well as this board, must consider such a sale as evidence of the property’s true value. *Conalco and Park Investment, supra*.

There is no argument that a sale taking place in September 2002 is recent to the tax lien date of January 1, 2003. Thus, the issue which this board must consider is whether the sale of the property in issue in this appeal meets the legal definition of arm’s length. That definition is characterized in *Walters v. Knox County Board of Revision* (1989), 47 Ohio St.3d 23, as being “voluntary, i.e., without compulsion or duress; it generally takes place in an open market; and the parties act in their own self interest.” *Id.* at 25.

In making a determination regarding the arm’s-length nature of the sale, this board is guided by recent Ohio Supreme Court decisions. In *Berea City School Dist. Bd. of Edn.*, *supra*, the court reaffirmed the provisions of R.C. 5713.03, holding that “when the property has been the subject of a recent arm’s-length sale between a willing seller and a willing buyer, the sale price of the property shall be ‘the true value for taxation purposes.’” *Id.* at 13. See, also, *Lakota Local School Dist. Bd. of Edn. v. Butler Cty. Bd. of Revision*, 108 Ohio St.3d 310, 2006-Ohio-1059.

In *Strongsville Bd. of Edn. v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision*, 112 Ohio St.3d 309, 2007-Ohio-6, the court held, “[i]f no arm’s-length sale occurred, the [sales]

price does not necessarily represent the property's true value, and reliance on appraisal evidence for valuation is appropriate." Id. at 311. This finding was made after reviewing the circumstances surrounding a sale-leaseback transaction. In that appeal, a representative of the property owner testified as to the dire circumstances surrounding the need to refinance his business as well as the fact that the owner had been forced to reject a different offer because the terms could not be met quickly enough for the property owner to meet other financial obligations.

Thus, the board must look to the evidence and determine whether the sale meets the definition of "arm's length," sufficient for it to be used as an indicator of value. In the present appeal, there has been no direct testimony from a principal to the sale transaction. The property owner's appraiser did not confirm in his testimony that he spoke with an employee of the seller or buyer. Rather, his conclusions seemed to be based upon his personal opinion of what happened in this transaction to reach the conclusion that the buyer and the seller were not typically motivated. No reliable testimony was elicited that special considerations were involved in motivating the buyer and the seller and establishing the sales price. Such speculation is not sufficient for this board to conclude that the parties were not acting in their own self-interests.

There is a rebuttable presumption that the price for which a property sells reflects the true value of a property. *Cincinnati School District Bd. of Edn. v. Hamilton Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1997), 78 Ohio St.3d 325. The presumption extends to all the elements which characterize true value. Id. at 327. Having no evidence regarding the sale

itself sufficient to conclude that the circumstances surrounding this particular sale removed it from qualifying as a market transaction, this board cannot conclude that the sale was not market driven.

The property owner argues that the build-to-suit nature of the original lease is sufficient in and of itself to remove the sale of the leased fee interest from consideration. In essence, the property owner seeks a finding that all sales following build-to-suit transactions can never be considered qualifying sales.

The valuation of real property is fact intensive and rarely are there theories that fit every situation. The only case cited to support the property owner's claim that a sale following a build-to-suit lease is not indicative of value is *Dayton School Dist. Bd. of Edn. v. Montgomery Cty. Bd. of Revision* (Sept. 2, 2005), BTA No. 2004-V-76, unreported. However, that case was decided prior to *Berea*, supra. After *Berea*, this board has had occasion to review the valuation of four freestanding drugstores. On three occasions, the board has concluded that the sale price of the leased fee interest controls value for ad valorem tax purposes. The board has made this determination, despite testimony contained in each record from Mr. Lorms that the sale price is predicated upon the manner in which the property is used. *Hon. Dusty Rhodes v. Hamilton County Bd. of Revision* (Mar. 9, 2007), BTA No. 2005-M-1098, unreported; *Bd. of Edn. of the Columbus City Schools v. Franklin Cty. Bd. of Revision* (June 30, 2006), BTA No. 2005-A-381, unreported, appeal pending Sup. Ct. No. 06-1429; *Dayton School Dist. Bd. of*

Edn. v. Montgomery Cty. Bd. of Revision (Jan. 6, 2006), BTA No. 2004-V-73, unreported.

The value of a fourth freestanding drugstore was considered in *RX Bedford Investors, LLC vs. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* (Feb. 3, 2006), BTA No. 2002-R-2509, unreported, settled upon appeal, Sup. Ct. No. 06-448. In that case, the record contained testimony from persons related to the parties involved in a sale of a drugstore location. This board, after fully reviewing the record, including the circumstances surrounding the sale, concluded that the costs of construction, as found by the board of revision, indicated the best evidence of the property's value. It is the testimony of persons knowledgeable of the transaction involved that allowed this board to determine that the sale was not the best evidence of value, and not an appraiser's hypothesis that all sales of successful retail locations should be disregarded.

Given the earlier decisions of this board, we are unable to conclude, as a matter of law, that a sale of a property encumbered with a long-term lease entered into by a developer and a user can never be considered indication of the fair market value of a property. Properties encumbered by leases are purchased and sold regularly in the real estate market. The record does not contain evidence regarding the unique nature of the building itself or the special costs involved in construction of the property. Some build-to-suit properties may require the developer to add unique features to a property which would not be valued in the general marketplace; others may not. See discussion regarding build-to-suit properties in *Camelot Distribution Co. v. Stark Cty. Bd. of*

Revision (Nov. 12, 2004), BTA No. 2003-M-24, unreported. As stated above, the specifics regarding the subject have not been disclosed.

In the present matter, the property owner did not come forth with evidence rebutting the presumption that the sale of the subject meets the indices of an arm's-length transaction. Therefore, the board finds that the record supports a valuation finding as of January 1, 2003 as follows:

Parcel No. 010-122746

	True Value	Taxable Value
Land	\$ 345,300	\$ 120,860
Building	\$3,541,700	\$1,239,600
Total	\$3,887,000	\$1,360,460

Parcel No. 570-138815

	True Value	Taxable Value
Land	\$ 50,500	\$ 17,680
Building	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Total	\$ 50,500	\$ 17,680

It is the order of the Board of Tax Appeals that the Auditor of Hamilton County list and assess the subject real property in conformity with this decision and order. It is further ordered that these values be carried forward in accordance with the law.

ohiosearchkeybta

OHIO BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

Dayton School District Board of Education,)	
	)	CASE NO. 2004-V-76
Appellant,)	
	)	(REAL PROPERTY TAX)
vs.)	
	)	DECISION AND ORDER
Montgomery County Board of Revision, the)	
Montgomery County Auditor, and)	
Dayton Rite Aid, LLC,)	
)	
Appellees.)	Dismissed on Appeal 1/24/06 Ohio Supreme Ct.

APPEARANCES:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| For Appellant
BOE | - | David C. DiMuzio, Inc.
David C. DiMuzio
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| For the County
Appellees | - | Mathias H. Heck, Jr.
Montgomery County Prosecuting Attorney
Laura G. Mariani
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| For the Appellee
Dayton Rite Aid, LLC | - | Siegel, Siegel, Johnson
& Jennings Co., LPA
Annrita Johnson
3001 Bethel Road, Suite 208
Columbus, OH 43220 |

Entered September 2, 2005

Ms. Margulies, Mr. Eberhart, and Mr. Dunlap concur.

This cause and matter came on to be considered by the Board of Tax Appeals upon a notice of appeal filed herein by the Dayton School District Board of Education ("BOE") from a decision of the Montgomery County Board of Revision ("BOR") regarding the subject property owned by Dayton Rite Aid, LLC ("Rite Aid"). In said decision, the BOR determined the true and taxable values of the subject

property for tax year 2002 originally established by the Montgomery County Auditor

("auditor") should remain as follows:

Parcel R72-27-8-11	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$ 16,490	\$ 5,770
BLDG	<u>\$696,950</u>	<u>\$243,930</u>
TOTAL	\$713,440	\$249,700
Parcel R72-27-8-12	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$16,490	\$5,770
BLDG	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	\$16,490	\$5,770
Parcel R72-27-8-14	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$18,560	\$6,500
BLDG	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	\$18,560	\$6,500
Parcel R72-27-8-15	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$12,470	\$4,360
BLDG	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	\$12,470	\$4,360
Parcel R72-27-8-16	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$35,560	\$12,450
BLDG	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	\$35,560	\$12,450
Parcel R72-27-8-18	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$15,050	\$5,270
BLDG	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	\$15,050	\$5,270
Parcel R72-27-8-30	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$12,470	\$4,360
BLDG	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	\$12,470	\$4,360
Parcel R72-27-8-40	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$240	\$80
BLDG	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	\$240	\$80

Parcel R72-27-8-44	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$1,460	\$510
BLDG	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	\$1,460	\$510
 Parcel R72-27-8-45	 <u>TRUE VALUE</u>	 <u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$130	\$50
BLDG	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	\$130	\$50
 Parcel R72-27-7-56	 <u>TRUE VALUE</u>	 <u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$68,190	\$23,870
BLDG	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	\$68,190	\$23,870
 Parcel R72-27-7-73	 <u>TRUE VALUE</u>	 <u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$220	\$80
BLDG	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	\$220	\$80
 TOTALS	 \$894,280	 \$313,000

The BOE requests that the combined total of the subject property's twelve parcels be increased to a true value of \$2,570,000 based upon appraisal evidence presented to this board. We now consider this matter upon the notice of appeal, the statutory transcript ("S.T.") certified by the auditor, and the evidence presented at this board's evidentiary hearing ("H.R."), and the briefs submitted by the BOE and Rite Aid.

The subject property is located in Montgomery County, Ohio and is a combination of the twelve parcels listed above that form one economic unit, a free-standing retail drugstore constructed in 1999. The building has 11,180 square feet of space and is situated upon 7.467 acres of land. S.T., Ex.7. The subject was originally

built to suit for Rite Aid as a long-term tenant. On September 17, 2001, Rite Aid purchased the property for \$3,035,000.

The BOE had originally filed a complaint before the BOR arguing that the 2001 sales price of the subject was the best evidence of value. Before the BOR, counsel for Rite Aid advocated that the sale was not the best evidence of value, because the sale price represented a leased fee value, as Rite Aid was the former tenant, subject to a long-term lease at an above-market rate. In support of its position, Rite Aid presented the testimony of appraiser Robin Lorms. Mr. Lorms did not provide an analysis of the subject; rather, he provided a list of comparable rental rates and comparable sales that suggested that the long-term rental rate paid by Rite Aid (\$30.40 per square foot) was well above the market rate supported by his comparables of \$8.00 to \$9.00 per square foot. S.T. at A. Ultimately, the BOR decided not to adopt the sale price as the best evidence of value and to leave the 2002 values of the subject property unchanged.

Before this board the BOE appears to have abandoned its theory regarding the sales price and presented the appraisal and testimony of Mr. Eric Gardner, MAI and state-certified appraiser.

As a preliminary matter, Rite Aid challenges the jurisdiction of the appeal before us and alternatively argues that the decision of the BOR is in error. Rite Aid asks this board for an order to vacate the decision of the BOR for lack of jurisdiction, arguing that the original complaint filed by the BOE is insufficient to establish jurisdiction before the BOR because it was not brought in the proper name of

the Dayton School District Board of Education, but instead it was brought in the name of "Dayton Board of Education." S.T., Exhibit A.

Rite Aid argues that the misnomer of the BOE's proper legal name in the complaint fails to vest jurisdiction before the BOR, relying on the decision of the Fairfield County Court of Appeals in *Pennington v. Fairfield Cty. Bd. of Revision* (Dec. 21, 1992), Fairfield App. No. 24-CA-92, unreported, holding that a complaint with a similar misnomer in the name of a board of education was properly dismissed.

In the past we have not looked favorably upon arguments based upon a mere misnomer of a proper party. *Whitehall City Schools Bd. of Edn. v. Franklin Cty. Bd. of Revision* (Feb. 5, 1999), BTA No. 1996-N-519, unreported. *Pennington*, supra, the case which appellant cites as controlling, has been addressed by this board and accorded limited persuasive authority. See *MRSLV Alliance LLC v. Stark Cty. Bd. of Revision* (Interim Order, Dec. 18, 1998), BTA No. 1998-N-510, unreported, and *Bd. of Edn. of the Vandalia-Butler City Schools v. Montgomery Cty. Bd. of Revision* (Interim Order, Aug. 1, 1997), BTA No. 1996-P-1220, where this board declined to follow *Pennington* in jurisdictions other than that in which it was decided.

Further, the facts before us are distinguishable from *Buckeye Foods v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1997), 78 Ohio St.3d 459, where the Supreme Court affirmed the dismissal of a complaint for failure of the complainant to properly identify itself. In *Buckeye Foods* a "fictitious name" was used in violation of R.C. 1329.10(B), which requires one to register with the Secretary of State before commencing or maintaining an action in a fictitious name. Additionally, in *Buckeye*

Foods, there were at least five other entities that used the “Buckeye Foods” name as a part of their name. Thus, it was unclear as to which entity the fictitious name made reference. In its decision, the court stated that the complainant must “be better identified than occurred here” and that one must have “the ability to discern who is complaining about the value of real property.” *Id.* at 462. In the case before us there can be little doubt that all parties were aware that the Dayton School District Board of Education was the complaining party.

Furthermore, we distinguish the facts before us from the circumstances in *Bd. of Edn. of the Delaware City Schools v. Delaware Cty. Bd. of Revision* (June 21, 1996), BTA 1995-A-1093, 1202, unreported, where we held that a complaint brought in the name of another school district is jurisdictionally defective. See, also, *Bd. of Edn. for the Washington Local Schools v. Lucas Cty. Bd. of Revision* (Nov. 3, 2000), BTA Nos. 1997-V-1066, et seq., unreported.

Therefore, appellant’s motion to dismiss for failure to name a proper party is denied.

We begin our review of the evidence by noting that a party who asserts a right to an increase or decrease in the value of real property has the burden to prove its right to the value asserted. *Cleveland Bd. of Edn. v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1994), 68 Ohio St.3d 336; *Crow v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1990), 50 Ohio St.3d 55; *Mentor Exempted Village Bd. of Edn. v. Lake Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1988), 37 Ohio St.3d 318. Consequently, it is incumbent upon an appellant challenging the decision of the board of revision to come forward and offer evidence that demonstrates

its right to the value sought. *Cleveland Bd. of Edn.*, supra; *Springfield Local Bd. of Edn. v. Summit Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1994), 68 Ohio St.3d 493.

It is not enough, however, to simply come forward with some evidence of value. Neither is it sufficient to grant the requested increase or decrease merely because no evidence is adduced in contradiction to the claim. *Western Industries, Inc. v. Hamilton Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1960), 170 Ohio St. 340. In short, there is a burden of persuasion that rests with the appellant to convince this board that the appellant is entitled to the value which it seeks. *Cincinnati School Bd. of Edn. v. Hamilton Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1997), 78 Ohio St.3d 325. Once the appellant presents competent and probative evidence of value, other parties asserting a different value then have the corresponding burden of providing evidence that rebuts appellant's evidence of value. *Springfield Local Bd. of Edn. v. Summit Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1994), 68 Ohio St.3d 493. Accordingly, this board must proceed to examine the available record and to determine value based upon the evidence before it. *Coventry Towers, Inc. v. Strongsville* (1985), 18 Ohio St.3d 120; *Clark v. Glander* (1949), 151 Ohio St. 229. In so doing, we will determine the weight and credibility to be accorded to the evidence presented. *Cardinal Fed. S. & L. Assn. v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1975), 44 Ohio St.2d 13. We proceed by examining the evidence of the subject's true value as presented by the parties.

When determining value, the Ohio Supreme Court has long held that "the best evidence of 'true value in money' of real property is an actual, recent sale of the property in an arm's-length transaction." *Conalco v. Bd. of Revision* (1977), 50

Ohio St.2d 129; *State ex rel. Park Investment Co. v. Bd. of Tax Appeals* (1964), 175 Ohio St. 410. Absent a recent sale, as in the instant matter, true value in money can be calculated by applying any of three alternative methods provided for in Ohio Adm. Code 5703-25-07: 1) the market data approach, which compares recent sales of comparable properties, 2) the income approach, which capitalizes the net income attributable to the property, and 3) the cost approach, which depreciates the improvements to the land and then adds them to the land value.

In support of its contention of value, the BOE offered at this board's evidentiary hearing the testimony and written appraisal report of Mr. Gardner. Ex. A. Mr. Gardner developed two approaches to value, the income and sales comparison approaches, to arrive at an opinion of value for the subject property. Rite Aid rested upon the record below and its cross-examination of Mr. Gardner. The county appellees did not appear at hearing before this board.

Mr. Gardner's appraisal report was prepared with an "as of" date of January 1, 2002. Mr. Gardner ultimately arrived at an opinion of value of \$2,570,000 for the subject property. *Id.*, H.R. at 42.

Mr. Gardner used sixteen comparables to arrive at his opinion of value under both the sales comparison and income approaches. Ex. A at 31. All sixteen comparables¹ are newly constructed "built-to-suit" drugstores, all subject to leases. H.R. at 26, 29, 52, 63. Four of the comparables are in Ohio; the remaining

¹ Of the sixteen comparables, four are Rite Aid drugstores; seven are CVS drugstores; and five are Walgreens drugstores. Ex. A at 31.

comparables include properties in North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, Minnesota, Colorado, and California.

In what is titled as a "Sales Comparison Approach Leased Fee Conclusion," Mr. Gardner used each comparables' actual rental rate and deducted .20 cents per square foot to account for operating expenses, and arrived at an effective gross income (EGI) figure for each property. By dividing the EGI into the sales prices of the comparable properties, Mr. Gardner calculated an Effective Gross Income Multiplier (EGIM) for each of the sixteen properties ranging from 11.19 to 12.86. Ex. A at 31. Utilizing what he estimates to be "market rent" for the subject property (derived from his income approach to value), Mr. Gardner applies EGIM of 11.20 and 12.00 to his own estimate of market rent for the subject and estimates a low value of \$2,500,000 and a high value of \$2,680,000 for the subject. Mr. Gardner elects to draw a value conclusion of \$2,590,000 for the subject (with a corresponding EGIM of 11.58) utilizing the gross income multipliers he extracted from the sixteen comparables.

Utilizing the 11,180 square feet of space on the subject property, Mr. Gardner then proceeds to adopt a price per square foot analysis from his comparables, estimating a low value of \$225 per square foot (\$2,520,000) and a high value of \$250 per square foot (\$2,800,000) for the subject. *Id.* Mr. Gardner concluded to a value somewhere between the high and low figures: \$2,660,000 for the subject at \$237.92 per square foot. After considering the value conclusion from his EGIM and sale price

per square foot analysis, Mr. Gardner arrived at a final value conclusion of \$2,600,000 under his sales comparison approach to value. Ex. A at 32.

In developing an income approach to value, Mr. Gardner again utilized the same sixteen comparable properties, which established a rental range between \$16.62 to \$29.84 per square foot. Id. at 35. Mr. Gardner determined that \$20.00 per square foot would be an appropriate rental rate for the subject. Mr. Gardner elected not to make any reduction in the subject's pro forma operating statement for replacements for reserves or for vacancy and credit loss. Instead, Mr. Gardner made a deduction of .20 cents per square foot for operating expenses as he did for the comparable properties, estimating a net operating income of \$221,364 for the subject. Id. at 36. After evaluating the capitalization rates derived from his comparables, national and regional surveys, and utilizing the band-of-investment technique, Mr. Gardner estimated a capitalization rate of 8.61% for the subject. Id. at 41. Applying the rate to the subject's net operating income, Mr. Gardner estimated a value of \$2,570,000 utilizing his income approach to value. Id.

Although the subject property was only three years old on tax lien date, Mr. Gardner refrained from conducting a cost approach on the subject property, because of "the subjective nature of estimating the total depreciation associated with the improvements." Id. at 29, H.R. at 25, 50.

In his final reconciliation of value, Mr. Gardner describes that the sales comparison approach is given secondary consideration. Id. at 42. Mr. Gardner relies

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primarily upon his income approach, and arrives at a final value of \$2,570,000 for the subject. Id.

The case before us today is different than the issues presented to the BOR. The BOR was faced with the issue of whether the September 2001 sales price of \$3,035,000 was the best evidence of value. Rite Aid successfully challenged the sale price after establishing that the purchaser (Rite Aid) was subject to a long-term lease of the subject for over \$30.41 per square foot. Rite Aid established that the rental rate was well above the market rates of other similar buildings through the testimony of Mr. Lorms. Mr. Lorms offered comparables rental data, primarily of former CVS and Rite Aid drugstores, which established actual rates² between \$5.25 to \$9.00 per square foot. S.T. at A. Before this board, no party has advocated that the September 2001 sales price of the subject is the best evidence of value, nor do we find it representative of the property's value for tax purposes.³

In reviewing Mr. Gardner's analysis, we are concerned that the comparables, and hence, his opinion, amount to a value in use. We have previously held that real estate must be valued separately, without regard to the particular business or business activities conducted within the premises. "**** Without significant 'adjustment,' there is a real risk of violating the mandate of *Dinner Bell Meats, Inc. v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* [(1984), 12 Ohio St.3d 270], that 'value in exchange,' not 'value in use,' be determined." *Chippewa Place Dev. Co. v.*

² We have excluded those comparables characterized as "asking rates."

Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision (Sept. 24, 1993), BTA No. 1991-P-245, unreported, at 13, appeal dismissed, (June 15, 1994) Cuyahoga App. No. 66341, unreported. See, also, *Dublin Senior Community L.P. v. Franklin Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1977), 80 Ohio St.3d 455 (business income must remain separate from income produced by the real estate).

Mr. Gardner refrains from relying upon the subject's 2001 sales price and former rental rate, concluding that both were above market. Specifically, Mr. Gardner testified that the following factors would explain why the subject's sale price and rental rate were above market: (1) Rite Aid is a "credit tenant," (2) the lease was for a long term at a flat rate, (3) there is a strong demand for triple net investments such as is the case with the subject, (4) record low interest rates, and (5) the lack of alternative investments with similar risks and rewards. H.R. at 43, Ex. A at 43.

Nevertheless, Mr. Gardner's opinion of value is borne from his exclusive reliance on the sixteen similar build-to-suit comparables, all of which present the same issues concerning the occupants' creditworthiness and the like. The data gleaned from the comparables appear to be tied (as is in the case of the subject) to the creditworthiness of their tenants. The difficulty in relying upon income derived from a business activity, or value in use, is that the value ultimately derived may not be the market value of the subject property. As *The Appraisal of Real Estate* cautions:

"An important distinction is made between market value and investment value. Investment value is the value of a certain property use to a particular investor. Investment value may

³ The BOE's expert (Mr. Gardner) testified before this board that the sale price as well as the underlying rental rate in place at the time of the sale was above market. H.R. at 24,43,52-53.

coincide with market value * * *, if the client's investment criteria are typical of investors in the market. In this case, the two opinions of value may be the same number, but the two types of value and their concepts are not interchangeable.

“Market value is objective, impersonal, and detached; investment value is based on subjective personal parameters. To develop an opinion of market value with the income capitalization approach, the appraiser must be certain that all the data and forecasts used are market-oriented and reflect the motivations of a typical investor who would be willing to purchase the property at the time of the appraisal. A particular investor may be willing to pay a price different from market value, if necessary, to acquire a property that satisfies other investment objectives unique to that investor.” *Id.* at 476.

As we review the evidence of value of the subject before us, we are mindful that “certain types of transactions, albeit arm's-length transactions, call into question whether the sale price reflects the true value of the property. Among the types * * * prompting an investigation of the sale, is a sale-lease arrangement.” *S. Euclid/Lyndhurst Bd. of Edn. v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1996), 74 Ohio St.3d 314, 317. See, also, *Kroger Co. v. Hamilton Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1993), 67 Ohio St.3d 145; *Cleveland Hts./Univ. Hts. Bd. of Edn. v. Cuyahoga Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1995), 72 Ohio St.3d 189; *Pingue v. Franklin Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1999), 87 Ohio St. 3d 62. This board has previously held:

“[T]he details of the sale/leaseback must be reflective of market rates and terms for the sale price to be equally reflective of market value.” *Corpline v. Hamilton Cty. Bd. of Revision* (May 17, 2002), BTA No. 2001-A-422, unreported, appealed to the Supreme Court of Ohio and remanded for implementation of settlement, 97 Ohio St.3d 1212, 2002-Ohio-5805.

The appraisal report and opinion of Mr. Gardner attempts to define and narrow the market in the context of “first generation” rental rates to the exclusion of secondary uses.

When asked to define a “first-generation tenant” versus a “second-generation tenant,” Mr. Gardner testified:

“First generation tenant has to do with the tenant, or user, that maybe had the property built for a build-to-suit. Maybe they incorporated some specific branding within the architecture of the real estate.

“One of the best examples would be a McDonald’s restaurant. When you look at their roofing, when you look at their design of the building, whether they’re here in Ohio or if you travel to California, the branding of McDonald’s is built into that architecture of the building.

“Second-generation would be the – just refers to the second user. And the example I just gave of a McDonald’s, if McDonald’s were to move out, and if a Chinese restaurant were to move in, there would be some renovation to kind of de-brand that building to another user and another use.” H.R. at 47-48.

When asked whether he viewed the subject property as a first- or second-generation user, Mr. Gardner responded that “the property was being occupied by Rite Aid Corporation, thus, the first-generation user.” Id. at 49.

As promulgated by R.C. 5713.01, Ohio Adm. Code 5703-3-03 charges the county auditor with the duty of appraising property according to true value as it existed on tax lien date of the year in which the property is appraised. Pursuant to Ohio Adm. Code 5703-25-05, the auditor is to determine “the price at which the property should change hands on the open market between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or to sell and both having

knowledge of all the relevant facts.” Mr. Gardner’s national comparables narrowly detailing what Rite Aid, Walgreen’s, and CVS are leasing (and subsequently purchasing) as built-to-suit properties amounts to a value in use. By Mr. Gardner’s own admissions, the initial rental rates and prices paid for these comparables were driven by a build-to-suit scenario and the existence of a quality long-term tenant.⁴ Therefore, we are not persuaded that these so-called “first generation” comparables bear any demonstrated relevance to what the subject should sell for in the open market on January 1, 2001. Mr. Gardner’s analysis would only be relevant if we were seeking to value the property subject to a long-term, creditworthy tenant (such as Rite Aid).

The issue before this board is what would the fee simple interest in the subject property sell for on tax lien date based on market conditions. *Dublin Senior Comm. Ltd. Partnership v. Franklin Cty. Bd. of Revision* (1997), 80 Ohio St.3d 455. Mr. Gardner’s attempt to utilize other build-to-suit lease transactions, and the like, does not adequately reflect the market forces that would be in place had the subject been offered for sale on January 1, 2001, without any regard to the creditworthiness of Rite Aid.

In order to establish an estimate of what the property would actually sell for on the open market, we must look to the market for sale prices and rental rates.

⁴ Just as Mr. Gardner and the BOR reasoned that the September 2001 sales price as well as the initial rental rate established between Rite Aid and the subject’s developer is not reflective of market value for the subject property, we question Mr. Gardner’s reliance upon sixteen other sales and rental rates of similarly built-to-suit drugstores. During cross examination, Mr. Gardner was asked about the comparable properties:

“Q: If I may, in other words, that a prospective investor is more interested in the income stream and the creditworthiness of the user than the actual attributes of the property?

“A: Both are strongly considered.” H.R., at 70-71

That market may include purchasers and tenants of high creditworthiness, such as a Walgreen's or a CVS, and/or it may include a local business venture. Ultimately, said market analysis needs to demonstrate what value should have been achieved for the subject had it sold on tax lien date.

Even assuming that his sixteen comparables were viewed as competent probative evidence of value, Mr. Gardner fails to make any adjustments to account for differences between the subject and his comparables in his sales comparison approach. In his income approach, Mr. Gardner fails to take a reduction in the subject's pro forma for any potential vacancy loss or any reserve for replacement. Furthermore, Mr. Gardner fails to provide any support or explanation as to how he arrived at values and rates between the "highs" and "lows" found throughout his report.

The Board of Tax Appeals is given great discretion in what weight to give the evidence presented before it. *Cardinal Fed. S. & L. Assn.*, supra. The board may accept or reject any and all evidence presented. Therefore, for the above-mentioned reasons, this board finds that the opinion of Mr. Gardner fails to accurately reflect the value of the subject property.

We further find that neither Rite Aid nor the county appellees have responded with any evidence of value. Therefore, we find the value of the subject as of January 1, 2002 to be:

Parcel R72-27-8-11	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$ 16,490	\$ 5,770
BLDG	<u>\$696,950</u>	<u>\$243,930</u>
TOTAL	\$713,440	\$249,700

Parcel R72-27-8-12	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$16,490	\$5,770
BLDG	\$ 0	\$ 0
TOTAL	\$16,490	\$5,770
Parcel R72-27-8-14	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$18,560	\$6,500
BLDG	\$ 0	\$ 0
TOTAL	\$18,560	\$6,500
Parcel R72-27-8-15	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$12,470	\$4,360
BLDG	\$ 0	\$ 0
TOTAL	\$12,470	\$4,360
Parcel R72-27-8-16	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$35,560	\$12,450
BLDG	\$ 0	\$ 0
TOTAL	\$35,560	\$12,450
Parcel R72-27-8-18	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$15,050	\$5,270
BLDG	\$ 0	\$ 0
TOTAL	\$15,050	\$5,270
Parcel R72-27-8-30	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$12,470	\$4,360
BLDG	\$ 0	\$ 0
TOTAL	\$12,470	\$4,360
Parcel R72-27-8-40	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$240	\$80
BLDG	\$ 0	\$ 0
TOTAL	\$240	\$80
Parcel R72-27-8-44	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$1,460	\$510
BLDG	\$ 0	\$ 0
TOTAL	\$1,460	\$510
Parcel R72-27-8-45	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$130	\$50
BLDG	\$ 0	\$ 0
TOTAL	\$130	\$50

Parcel R72-27-7-56	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$68,190	\$23,870
BLDG	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	\$68,190	\$23,870
 Parcel R72-27-7-73	<u>TRUE VALUE</u>	<u>TAXABLE VALUE</u>
LAND	\$220	\$80
BLDG	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
TOTAL	\$220	\$80
 TOTALS	 \$894,280	 \$313,000

It is the decision and order of the Board of Tax Appeals that the Montgomery County Auditor shall list and assess the subject property in conformity with this decision. It is further ordered that these values be carried forward in accordance to law.

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Not Reported in N.E.2d, 1977 WL 200712 (Ohio App. 10 Dist.)
(Cite as: Not Reported in N.E.2d)

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Schottenstein v. Board of Revision of Franklin County.

Ohio App. 10 Dist., 1977.

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.
CHECK OHIO SUPREME COURT RULES FOR REPORTING OF OPINIONS AND WEIGHT OF LEGAL AUTHORITY.

Court of Appeals of Ohio, Tenth District, Franklin County.

Jerome Schottenstein, c/o Joseph F. Frasch, Jr.,
Appellant-Appellant,

v.

Board of Revision of Franklin County, et al.,
Appellees-Appellees.

Nos. 77AP-713 and 77AP-714.

December 29, 1977.

BESSEY, FRASCH & LAWSON, MR. JOSEPH F. FRASCH, JR., 330 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio, For Appellant-Appellant.

MR. GEORGE C. SMITH, Prosecuting Attorney, MR. WILLIAM R. HAMELBERG, MR. FRANK A. RAY and MR. RICHARD SIEHL, Assistants, MR. FREDERICK W. RICE, Legal Intern, Franklin County Hall of Justice, 369 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio, For Appellees-Appellees.

DECISION

McCORMAC, J.

*1 Appellant is the owner of two parcels of real estate leased for use as parking lots. One parcel is located at the northwest corner of Mound and High Streets in Columbus, Ohio, and the second parcel is located at the northeast corner of Mound and Front Streets in Columbus, Ohio. Both parcels are leased to Mid-state's Parking Corporation for use as parking lots, one lease to expire in 1979 and the other lease to expire in 1991.

Pursuant to statute, these parcels of real estate were appraised in 1975 to determine their values for

purposes of real estate taxation. Appellant appealed the values established for his properties by the Franklin County Board of Revision to the Board of Tax Appeals, who held that parcel F-200, the property located on the northwest corner of Mound and High Streets, had a taxable value of \$469,000, and that parcel F-202, the property located on the northeast corner of Mound and Front Streets, had a taxable value of \$440,000, as of the valuation date of January 1, 1975.

From the order of the Board of Tax Appeals, the property owner has appealed, setting forth the following assignments of error:

"1. The Board of Tax Appeals erred in not considering the appraisal report of Robert D. Morrison, since the oral testimony clearly showed that the difference in appraisal dates was immaterial, and that the value determined for December 31, 1975, was in his expert opinion, the same as it would have been on January 1, 1975.

"2. The Board of Tax Appeals erred in relying on the appraisal report of Thomas Schirack in that his appraisal were based on fee simple title only, and did not consider as a factor of market value, the fact that both properties were encumbered by long-term leases.

"3. The Board of Tax Appeals further erred in considering the appraisal report of Thomas Schirack in that the transaction cited as being most comparable in value to the property in question, were between parties with the same interest or predicated on an unfeasible land use.

"4. The decision of the Board of Tax Appeals was contrary to the manifest weight of the evidence when the oral testimony is combined with the appraisal reports."

The property was reappraised as of January 1, 1975, to establish the value of the property for tax purposes pursuant to R. C. 5713.03, which, as pertinent, provides as follows:

"The county auditor, from the best sources of

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information available, shall determine, as nearly as practicable, the true value of each separate tract, lot, or parcel of real property * * *."

True value is the amount at which property could be sold to a willing buyer by a willing seller on the open market. *State, ex rel. Park Investment Co., v. Board of Tax Appeals* (1964), 175 Ohio St. 410; *McVeigh v. Bd. of Revision* (1976), 48 Ohio St. 2d 57.

*2 There are three basic methods of appraisal used by experts to ascertain the true value of real estate. These methods are the cost approach, the income approach, and the comparative sales approach. In the instant cases, the appraiser for the county utilized the comparative sales approach. He rejected the cost approach as the properties were not improved other than by a blacktop surface. He also rejected the income approach as he felt that the use of the properties for surface parking were not their highest and best use and that the income derived from the leases on the properties did not represent the best test of the current market value of the properties. The county's expert further stated that he felt that the highest and best use of the property for which a willing buyer would pay the highest price was for development for office facilities. He stated that he evaluated the properties without reference to the leases based upon an analysis of comparable sales in the vicinity, thus, arriving at the values which he established for the properties for the applicable date of January 1, 1975.

The owner's appraiser also rejected the cost approach method for establishing value. He used the income approach, evaluating the value of the property during the respective periods of the leases on the property, adding thereto the reversionary value of the fee; thus, arriving at somewhat lower values than established by the county's appraiser. The owner's appraiser rejected the comparable sales approach, claiming that there were not enough bonafide sales in the vicinity. He had also stated that a lease affects the sales price of a property and must be taken into account in evaluating comparable sales.

The first issue is whether it is proper to ignore an unfavorable lease upon a property in order to establish the true value of the property so far as a willing buyer and a willing seller is concerned. This issue is properly answered in the affirmative. If the real estate will bring a higher market value for use for construction of an office building than for use for surface parking, a willing buyer interested in such development will offer an amount based upon his ability to use the property for that purpose. It may be that the offer will be contingent upon a cancellation of the unfavorable lease so that the property can be utilized at a time favorable to the buyer for other legal purposes than surface parking. However, that does not mean that the value of the property, pursuant to R.C. 5713.03, is tied to the use set forth in lease agreements. The lessee may be entitled to part of the total purchase price which reflects the true value of the property for its highest and best use, which may pose a problem to the owner but not to the buyer who bases his offer upon conveyance of an unencumbered fee simple title. Thus, an unfavorable lease agreement does not have to be taken into account in establishing the true value of property, as it only affects the distribution of sale proceeds rather than the value of the property.

*3 Assignment of error number two is overruled.

Appellant's other assignments of error will be combined for discussion as pertinent to such is the standard of review of a Board of Tax Appeals decision by the Court of Appeals:

R. C. 5717.04 provides as follows:

"If upon hearing and consideration of such record and evidence the court decides that the decision of the board appealed from is reasonable and lawful it shall affirm the same, but if the court decides that such decision of the board is unreasonable or unlawful, the court shall reverse and vacate the decision or modify it and enter final judgment in accordance with such modification."

The Ohio Supreme Court has recently stated that the board is vested with wide discretion in determining the weight to be given to evidence and

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the credibility of witnesses which come before the board. *Cardinal Federal S.&L. Assn. v. Bd. of Revision* (1975), 44 Ohio St. 2d 13. As pointed out by the Supreme Court, the board is not required to adopt the evaluation fixed by any expert or witness and its determination will not be disturbed unless a patent abuse of discretion is shown.

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Appellant questions the validity of the county's appraiser in using comparable sales claiming that the two sales most relied upon were questionable in that one was between parties not dealing at arm's length and that the other was predicated on an unfeasible land use. That contention is not well taken. This evidence was before the board. The county's appraiser stated that he was aware of these situations and that his investigation disclosed the sales to be a reasonable indication of the market value of the subject properties. The Board of Tax Appeals did not abuse its discretion in adopting the values established by the county's appraiser through use of the comparable sales approach.

Appellant also protests the rejection of the board of the appraisal report of the owner's appraiser as immaterial because it was based on an evaluation date of December 31, 1975, instead of the proper date of January 1, 1975. Once again, this determination was within the discretion of the board even though, when this error was called to the attention of the appraiser, he testified that the values he established would be about the same on January 1, 1975. Obviously, the board felt that the approach utilized by the county's appraiser better established the true value to be assigned to each property on January 1, 1975. It was within their discretion to so find.

Appellant's assignments of error one, three and four are overruled.

Appellant's assignments of error are overruled, and the decision of the Board of Tax Appeals is affirmed.

HOLMES and REILLY, JJ., concur.

Ohio App. 10 Dist., 1977.

Schottenstein v. Board of Revision of Franklin County

Not Reported in N.E.2d, 1986 WL 9522 (Ohio App. 10 Dist.)
(Cite as: Not Reported in N.E.2d)

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Zell v. Franklin County Bd. of Revision
Ohio App., 1986.

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.
CHECK OHIO SUPREME COURT RULES FOR
REPORTING OF OPINIONS AND WEIGHT OF
LEGAL AUTHORITY.

Court of Appeals of Ohio, Tenth District, Franklin
County.

Samuel ZELL, Trustee, Appellant-Appellee,
v.

FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF REVISION,
(Palmer McNeal, Franklin County Auditor),
Appellees-Appellants,

WESTERVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT,
Appellee-Appellee.

No. 86AP-153.

Aug. 26, 1986.

APPEAL from the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals.

Mr. Ronald B. Noga, for appellee.
Mr. Michael Miller, Prosecuting Attorney, and Mr.
James R. Gorry, for appellants.
Messrs. Means, Bichimer & Burkholder, and Mr.
James P. Burnes, for appellee.

OPINION

McCORMAC, Judge.

*1 Samuel Zell, trustee, appellee herein, purchased the property in question in an arm's-length transaction for \$2,628,700 in October 1979. This property was part of the Westerville Square Shopping Mall. The portion that was purchased consists of an enclosed shopping mall with 73,165 square feet of space, a theater building attached to the west end of the mall with an additional 20,021 square feet of space, a parking lot with about 250,000 square feet of blacktop parking, and land consisting of 10.138 acres. The tenant of the theater building, the American Multi-Cinema, leased the theater in 1975 for a period of

twenty-five years with an option to renew for another five years. The lease provides that the rent for the property is about \$1.30 per square foot, plus one percent of the gross sales over and above \$1,000,000. Experience has been that the overage part of the lease represented a nominal amount of additional rent. An appraiser for the auditor considered the leasehold interest to be valuable because the square foot rent was substantially less than the market value for rental of this type property. Thus, the Franklin County Auditor valued the land at the purchase price, plus the value of the tenant's leasehold for a total value of \$3,381,330.

Samuel Zell filed a complaint with the Franklin County Board of Revision contesting the appraised value of the property for the tax year 1981. Westerville School District filed a counter-complaint supporting the value of the auditor. The Board of Revision heard the complaint on August 4, 1982 and refused to reduce the value of the property to the sale price.

Zell filed an appeal with the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals, which conducted a hearing after which it reduced the true value of the property to the sale price of \$2,628,700.

The Franklin County Auditor has appealed, asserting the following assignments of error:

"(1) The Ohio Board of Tax Appeals erred in holding that the sale price of the real property, which was \$2,645,320, was the true value of such property for tax purposes for tax year 1981:

"(2) The Ohio Board of Tax Appeals erred in that it failed to value the theater building located on the property for tax purposes for tax year 1981;

"(3) The Ohio Board of Tax Appeals erred in holding that the sale price of the property included any value attributable to the right to use and occupy

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the theater building;

“(4) The Ohio Board of Tax Appeals erred in holding that the sale, itself, included the right to use and occupy the theater building;

“(5) The Ohio Board of Tax Appeals erred in refusing to hold that the true value of the subject property, including the value of the right to use and occupy the theater building, for tax year 1981 was \$3,381,550;

“(6) The decision of the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals was against or contrary to the weight of the evidence.”

The assignments of error are combined for discussion as they are interrelated.

The issue in this case is whether an arm's-length sale price recently paid for real estate accurately reflects the true value in money of the property for tax purposes when the property is subject to a valuable leasehold interest in a tenant.

*2 R.C. 5709.01 provides that all real property in this state is subject to taxation. R.C. 5701.02 defines real property and land to include land and all buildings on the land and all rights and privileges belonging or appertaining thereto. The fee owner of the property is taxed based upon the value of all of the interest in the property, including leasehold interest, as only one tax bill is submitted. There is no doubt that a favorable long-term lease constitutes a recognizable value in favor of the leaseholder and that it also diminishes the price that a buyer will pay for the property which is subject to the lease which is unfavorable considering the standpoint of the owner. For example, a lot located in downtown Columbus might be highly valued unencumbered by a lease. If, however, it is subject to a twenty-year lease as a parking lot at a very low cost per year, a bona fide purchaser may be willing to pay a much lower price for the land since, to use the land for what it is really worth as development, it would be necessary to buy out the leasehold interest. If that property were acquired by eminent domain under that hypothesis, the land owner would recover only the present market value of his fee

subject to the lease, and the leaseholder would recover the value of the leasehold interest. Similarly, in the case at hand, the purchaser of the theater would pay substantially more for the property if the long-term lease were at the current market rate of about \$4.50 per square foot than would be paid when the property was subject to the very low \$1.30 per square foot provision.

Appellee recognizes that only one tax bill is submitted but argues that the taxing authority simply loses the tax on the valuable leasehold interest and can only tax the owner of the fee for the purchase price of the property made at a recent arm's-length transaction. We disagree with that analysis. The recent sale price of a property at an arm's-length transaction is the best evidence of its value for taxing purposes if it reflects the true value of all of the rights and interest in the property. When there is a valuable leasehold interest to which the property is subject, the sale price does not truly reflect the value of the land, the buildings, and all rights and privileges belonging or appertaining thereto due to the fact that a valuable interest was not purchased, *i.e.*, the leasehold interest. Although R.C. 5713.03 provides that the county auditor shall consider the sale price to be the true value for taxation purposes, reliance on the sale price as the sole factor is not justified where it is shown that the sale price is not reflective of true value. *Columbus Board of Education v. Fountain Square* (1984), 9 Ohio St.3d 218. Rule 5705-3-03(D)(2) of the Ohio Administrative Code, a rule of the tax commissioner which governs the determination of “true value,” provides that “the value should consider both the value of the lease fee and the leasehold.”

The Board of Tax Appeals did not consider or determine whether the leasehold interest had value above and beyond the recent sale price which should be added to the sale price to determine the total taxable value. Apparently, the Board of Tax Appeals did not understand appellants' argument and evidence concerning the leasehold value, as the Board of Tax Appeals labeled appellants' contention as the fact that the sale did not include the theater. Appellants make no contention to that effect but, instead, assert that the sale price was not

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the entire value of the real estate land and rights and privileges pertaining thereto because it did not reflect the value of the leasehold interest.

*3 The evidence before the board was undisputed that the leasehold interest had substantial value being for long-term and at a much lower rate than the current market value. Thus, the board's decision, basing the taxable value solely upon the recent sale price, is unreasonable and unlawful. The order of the Board of Tax Appeals is reversed and the case is remanded to the board with instructions to determine the value, if any, of the leasehold interest if the leasehold is determined to have a value above and beyond the sales price of the property. The board is ordered to include that value in determining the true value of the property for tax purposes.

Judgment reversed and case remanded with instructions.

HANDWORK, J., concurs.

STRAUSBAUGH, J., dissents.

HANDWORK, J., of the Sixth Appellate District, sitting by assignment in the Tenth Appellate District.

STRAUSBAUGH, J., dissenting.

I regret being unable to concur with the majority. The Supreme Court has held, in a *per curiam* decision, that:

"We have consistently adhered to the rule that '[t]he best evidence of the "true value in money" of real property is an actual, recent sale of the property in an arm's-length transaction. * * * ' *Conalco v. Bd. of Revision* (1977), 50 Ohio St.2d 129 [4 O.O.3d 309], paragraph one of the syllabus. See, also, *Consolidated Aluminum Corp. v. Bd. of Revision* (1981), 66 Ohio St.2d 410, 414 [20 O.O.3d 357]; *Meyer v. Bd. of Revision* (1979), 58 Ohio St.2d 328, 333 [12 O.O.3d 305].

"Appraisals based upon factors other than sales price are appropriate for use in determining value only when no arm's-length sale has taken place (*id.* at 333), or where it is shown that the sales price is not reflective of true value (*Consolidated Aluminum Corp. v. Bd. of Revision, supra*, at 414)."

Columbus Bd. of Edn. v. Fountain Square Assoc., Ltd. (1984), 9 Ohio St.3d 218.

It is conceded that, in the instant case, "appellee herein, purchased the property in question in an arm's-length transaction * * *." Therefore, the initial consideration enunciated by the Supreme Court has been satisfied and it is not necessary to consider whether the sale price is not reflective of true value.

I concede that in some cases, even where the parties deal at arm's-length, there might be a situation where the sale price, and thus "true value" for tax purposes, is grossly distorted. However, here that is not the case. Rather, the court attempts to tax a speculative value where there is no allegation of distortion.

I am troubled not only by the majority's application of *Columbus Bd. of Edn., supra*, but, also, by the troublesome and unpredictable implications of taxing a speculative value. Accordingly, I must respectfully dissent, and would affirm the order of the Board of Tax Appeals.

Ohio App., 1986.

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END OF DOCUMENT

U.S. CONSTITUTION: AMENDMENT XIV

Passed by Congress June 13, 1866. Ratified July 9, 1868.

Note: Article I, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of the 14th amendment.

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age,* and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5.

The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

**Changed by section 1 of the 26th amendment.*

000065

ARTICLE XII: FINANCE AND TAXATION

Notwithstanding any provision of this constitution or any law regarding the residence of senators and representatives, a plan of apportionment made pursuant to this section shall allow thirty days for persons to change residence in order to be eligible for election.

The governor shall give the persons responsible for apportionment two weeks advance written notice of the date, time, and place of any meeting held pursuant to this section.

(1967)

CONTINUATION OF PRESENT DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

§14 The boundaries of House of Representatives districts and Senate districts from which representatives and senators were elected to the 107th General Assembly shall be the boundaries of House of Representatives and Senate districts until January 1, 1973, and representatives and senators elected in the general election in 1966 shall hold office for the terms to which they were elected. In the event all or any part of this apportionment plan is held invalid prior to the general election in the year 1970, the persons responsible for apportionment by a majority of their number shall ascertain and determine a plan of apportionment to be effective until January 1, 1973, in accordance with section 13 of this Article.

(1967)

SEVERABILITY PROVISION.

§15 The various provisions of this Article XI are intended to be severable, and the invalidity of one or more of such provisions shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.

(1967)

ARTICLE XII: FINANCE AND TAXATION

POLL TAXES PROHIBITED.

§1 No poll tax shall ever be levied in this state, or service required, which may be commuted in money or other thing of value.

(1851, am. 1912)

LIMITATION ON TAX RATE; EXEMPTION.

§2 No property, taxed according to value, shall be so taxed in excess of one per cent of its true value in money for all state and local purposes, but laws may

be passed authorizing additional taxes to be levied outside of such limitation, either when approved by at least a majority of the electors of the taxing district voting on such proposition, or when provided for by the charter of a municipal corporation. Land and improvements thereon shall be taxed by uniform rule according to value, except that laws may be passed to reduce taxes by providing for a reduction in value of the homestead of permanently and totally disabled residents, residents sixty-five years of age and older, and residents sixty years of age or older who are surviving spouses of deceased residents who were sixty-five years of age or older or permanently and totally disabled and receiving a reduction in the value of their homestead at the time of death, provided the surviving spouse continues to reside in a qualifying homestead, and providing for income and other qualifications to obtain such reduction. Without limiting the general power, subject to the provisions of Article I of this constitution, to determine the subjects and methods of taxation or exemptions therefrom, general laws may be passed to exempt burying grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions used exclusively for charitable purposes, and public property used exclusively for any public purpose, but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

(1851, am. 1906, 1912, 1918,
1929, 1933, 1970, 1974, 1990)

**AUTHORITY TO CLASSIFY REAL ESTATE FOR TAXATION;
PROCEDURES.**

§2a (A) Except as expressly authorized in this section, land and improvements thereon shall, in all other respects, be taxed as provided in Section 36, of Article II and Section 2 of this article

(B) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Taxes levied at whatever rate is required to produce a specified amount of tax money or an amount to pay debt charges;

(2) Taxes levied within the one per cent limitation imposed by Section 2 of this article;

(3) Taxes provided for by the charter of a municipal corporation.

ARTICLE XII: FINANCE AND TAXATION

(C) Notwithstanding Section 2 of this article, laws may be passed that provide all of the following:

(1) Land and improvements thereon in each taxing district shall be placed into one of two classes solely for the purpose of separately reducing the taxes charged against all land and improvements in each of the two classes as provided in division (C)(2) of this section. The classes shall be:

- (a) Residential and agricultural land and improvements;
- (b) All other land and improvements.

(2) With respect to each voted tax authorized to be levied by each taxing district, the amount of taxes imposed by such tax against all land and improvements thereon in each class shall be reduced in order that the amount charged for collection against all land and improvements in that class in the current year, exclusive of land and improvements not taxed by the district in both the preceding year and in the current year and those not taxed in that class in the preceding year, equals the amount charged for collection against such land and improvements in the preceding year.

(D) Laws may be passed to provide that the reductions made under this section in the amounts of taxes charged for the current expenses of cities, townships, school districts, counties, or other taxing districts are subject to the limitation that the sum of the amounts of all taxes charged for current expenses against the land and improvements thereon in each of the two classes of property subject to taxation in cities, townships, school districts, counties, or other types of taxing districts, shall not be less than a uniform per cent of the taxable value of the property in the districts to which the limitation applies. Different but uniform percentage limitations may be established for cities, townships, school districts, counties, and other types of taxing districts.

(1980)

IMPOSITION OF TAXES.

§3 Laws may be passed providing for:

(A) The taxation of decedents' estates or of the right to receive or succeed to such estates, and the rates of such taxation may be uniform or may be graduated based on the value of the estate, inheritance, or succession. Such tax may also be levied at different rates upon collateral and direct inheritances, and a portion of each estate may be exempt from such taxation as provided by law.

(B) The taxation of incomes, and the rates of such taxation may be either uniform or graduated, and may be applied to such incomes and with such exemptions as may be provided by law.

(C) Excise and franchise taxes and for the imposition of taxes upon the production of coal, oil, gas, and other minerals; except that no excise tax shall be levied or collected upon the sale or purchase of food for human consumption off the premises where sold.

(1976)

REVENUE TO PAY EXPENSES AND RETIRE DEBTS.

§4 The General Assembly shall provide for raising revenue, sufficient to defray the expenses of the state, for each year, and also a sufficient sum to pay principal and interest as they become due on the state debt.

(1851, am. 1976)

LEVYING OF TAXES.

§5 No tax shall be levied, except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax shall state, distinctly, the object of the same, to which only, it shall be applied.

(1851)

USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE AND FUEL TAXES RESTRICTED.

§5a No moneys derived from fees, excises, or license taxes relating to registration, operation, or use of vehicles on public highways, or to fuels used for propelling such vehicles, shall be expended for other than costs of administering such laws, statutory refunds and adjustments provided therein, payment of highway obligations, costs for construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of public highways and bridges and other statutory highway purposes, expense of state enforcement of traffic laws, and expenditures authorized for hospitalization of indigent persons injured in motor vehicle accidents on the public highways.

(1947)

NO DEBT FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

§6 Except as otherwise provided in this constitution the state shall never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvement.

(1851, am. 1912)

Appraisal Institute Definition

In 1993 the Appraisal Institute adopted the following definition of market value, which was developed by the Appraisal Institute Special Task Force on Value Definitions to clarify distinctions among market value, disposition value, and liquidation value:

The most probable price which a specified interest in real property is likely to bring under all the following conditions:

1. Consummation of a sale occurs as of a specified date.
2. An open and competitive market exists for the property interest appraised.
3. The buyer and seller are each acting prudently and knowledgeably.
4. The price is not affected by undue stimulus.
5. The buyer and seller are typically motivated.
6. Both parties are acting in what they consider their best interest.
7. Marketing efforts were adequate and a reasonable time was allowed for exposure in the open market.
8. Payment was made in cash in U.S. dollars or in terms of financial arrangements comparable thereto.
9. The price represents the normal consideration for the property sold, unaffected by special or creative financing or sales concessions granted by anyone associated with the sale.

This definition can be modified to provide for valuation with specified financing terms.

Other Definitions of Market Value

Market value definitions can be found in a variety of sources, including appraisal texts, real estate dictionaries, and court decisions. The Uniform Standards caution appraisers to use the exact definition of market value that applies in the jurisdiction in which the services are being performed. International standards further emphasize that appraisers should recognize the jurisdiction in which the appraisal will be used. Government and regulatory agencies redefine or reinterpret market value from time to time, so individuals performing appraisal services for these agencies or for institutions under their control must be sure to use the applicable definition.

Use Value

The realities of current real estate practice frequently require appraisers to consider other types of value in addition to market value. One of these, use value, is a concept based on the productivity of an economic good. Use value is the value a specific property has for a specific use. In estimating use value, the appraiser focuses on the value the real estate contributes to the enterprise of which it is a part, without regard to the highest and best use of the property or

the monetary amount that might be realized from its sale. Use value may vary depending on the management of the property and external conditions such as changes in business operations. For example, a manufacturing plant designed around a particular assembly process may have one use value before a major change in assembly technology and another use value afterward.

Real property may have a use value and a market value. An older factory that is still used by the original firm may have considerable use value to that firm but only a nominal market value for another use.

Use value appraisal assignments may be performed to value assets (including real property) for mergers, acquisitions, or security issues. This type of assignment is sometimes encountered in appraising industrial real estate when the existing business enterprises include real property.

Court decisions and specific statutes may also create the need for use value appraisals. For instance, many states require agricultural use appraisals of farmland for property tax purposes rather than opinions of value based on highest and best use. The current IRS regulation on estate taxes allows land under an interim agricultural use to be valued according to this alternative use even though the land has development potential.⁴

Limited-Market and Special-Purpose Properties

When appraising a type of property that is not commonly exchanged or rented, it may be difficult to determine whether an opinion of market value can be reasonably supported. Such limited-market properties can cause special problems for appraisers. A limited-market property is a property that has relatively few potential buyers at a particular time, sometimes because of unique design features or changing market conditions. Large manufacturing plants, railroad sidings, and research and development properties are examples of limited-market properties that typically appeal to relatively few potential purchasers.

Many limited-market properties include structures with unique designs, special construction materials, or layouts that restrict their utility to the use for which they were originally built. These properties usually have limited conversion potential and, consequently, are often called *special-purpose* or *special-design*

use value: The value of a property as it is currently used, not its value considering alternative uses that may be used where legislation has been enacted to preserve land and timberland or other open space land on which changes in ownership are value in use.

limited-market property: A property that has relative few potential buyers at a particular time.

special-purpose property: A limited-market property with unique physical design, special construction materials, or a layout that restricts its utility to the use for which it was built also called *special-design property*.

4. The section on special use valuation in United States Estate (and Generation-Skipping Transfer) Tax Return (IRS Instructions for Form 706) states: "Under section 2032A, you may elect to value certain farm and closely held business real property at its farm or business use value rather than its fair market value. You may elect both special use valuation and alternate valuation."

Competition

Competition between buyers or tenants represents the interactive efforts of two or more potential buyers or tenants to make a purchase or secure a lease. Between sellers or landlords, competition represents the interactive efforts of two or more potential sellers or landlords to effect a sale or lease. Competition is fundamental to the dynamics of supply and demand in a free enterprise, profit-maximizing economic system.

Buyers and sellers of real property operate in a competitive market setting. In essence, each property competes with all other properties suitable for the same use in a particular market segment and often with properties from other market segments. For example:

- A profitable motel faces competition from newer motels nearby.
- Existing residential subdivisions compete with new subdivisions.
- Downtown retail properties compete with suburban shopping centers.

Over time, competitive market forces tend to reduce unusually high profits. Profit encourages competition, but excess profits tend to breed ruinous competition. For example, the first retail store to open in a new and expanding area may generate more profit than is considered typical for that type of enterprise. If no barriers to entry exist, owners of similar retail enterprises will likely gravitate to the area to compete for the surplus profits. Eventually there may not be enough business to support all the retailers. A few stores may profit, but others will fail. The effects of competition and

market trends on profit levels are especially evident to appraisers making income projections as part of the income capitalization approach to value.

Substitution

The principle of substitution states that when several similar or commensurate commodities, goods, or services are available, the one with the lowest price attracts the greatest demand and widest distribution. This principle assumes rational, prudent market behavior with no undue cost due to delay. According to the principle of substitution, a buyer will not pay more for one property than for another that is equally desirable.

Property values tend to be set by the price of acquiring an equally desirable substitute property. The principle of substitution recognizes that buyers and

competition: Between purchasers or tenants, the interactive efforts of two or more potential purchasers or tenants to make a purchase or secure a lease; between sellers or landlords, the interactive efforts of two or more potential sellers or landlords to complete a sale or lease; among comparable properties, the level of productivity and amenities or benefits characteristic of each property, considering the advantageous or disadvantageous position of the property relative to the competitors.

substitution: The appraisal principle that states that when several similar or commensurate commodities, goods, or services are available, the one with the lowest price will attract the greatest demand and widest distribution. This is the primary principle upon which the cost and sales comparison approaches are based.

sellers of real property have options, i.e., other properties are available for similar uses. The substitution of one property for another may be considered in terms of use, structural design, or earnings. The cost of acquisition may be the cost to purchase a similar site and construct a building of equivalent utility, assuming no undue cost due to delay; this is the basis of the cost approach. On the other hand, the cost of acquisition may be the price of acquiring an existing property of equal utility, again assuming no undue cost due to delay; this is the basis of the sales comparison approach.

The principle of substitution is equally applicable to properties such as houses, which are purchased for their amenity-producing attributes, and properties purchased for their income-producing capabilities. The amenity-producing attributes of residential properties may include excellence of design, quality of workmanship, or superior construction materials. For an income-producing property, an equally desirable substitute might be an alternative investment property that produces equivalent investment returns with equivalent risk. The limits of property prices, rents, and rates tend to be set by the prevailing prices, rents, and rates of equally desirable substitutes. The principle of substitution is fundamental to all three traditional approaches to value—sales comparison, cost, and income capitalization.

Although the principle of substitution applies in most situations, sometimes the characteristics of a product are perceived by the market to be unique. The demand generated for such products may result in unique pricing.²

Balance

The principle of balance holds that real property value is created and sustained when contrasting, opposing, or interacting elements are in a state of equilibrium. This principle applies to relationships among various property components as well as the relationship between the costs of production and the property's productivity. Land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship are the agents of production, but for most real property the critical combination is the land and improvements. Economic balance is achieved when the combination of land and improvements is optimal—i.e., when no marginal benefit or utility is achieved by adding another unit of capital. The law of diminishing returns holds that increments in the agents of production added to a parcel of property produce greater net income up to a certain point. At this point, the point of decreasing or diminishing returns, maximum value is achieved. Any additional expenditures will not produce a return commensurate with the additional

The principles of balance, increasing and decreasing returns, contribution surplus, productivity, and conformity explain how the integration of property components affects property value.

2. The specific issues involved in the valuation of unique properties are addressed in Frank E. Harrison, *Appraising the Tough Ones: Creative Ways to Value Complex Residential Properties* (Chicago: Appraisal Institute, 1996).

Since all partial and fractional interests are “cut out” of the fee simple interest, the appraiser must have an understanding of the fee simple interest in a property prior to appraising a fractional or partial interest.

Economic Interests

The most common type of economic interests is created when the fee simple interest is divided by a lease. In such a circumstance, the lessor and the lessee each obtain partial interests, which are stipulated in contract form and are subject to contract law. The divided interests resulting from a lease represent two distinct but related interests—the leased fee interest and the leasehold interest. Additional economic interests, including sub-leasehold (or sandwich) interests, can be created under special circumstances.

Leased Fee Interests

A leased fee interest is the lessor’s, or landlord’s, interest. A landlord holds specified rights that include the right of use and occupancy conveyed by lease to others. The rights of the lessor (the leased fee owner) and the lessee (leaseholder) are specified by contract terms contained within the lease. Although the specific details of leases vary, a leased fee generally provides the lessor with the following:

- Rent to be paid by the lessee under stipulated terms
- The right of repossession at the termination of the lease
- Default provisions
- The right of disposition, including the rights to sell, mortgage, or bequeath the property, subject to the lessee’s rights, during the lease period

When a lease is legally delivered, the lessor must surrender possession of the property to the tenant for the lease period and abide by the lease provisions.

The lessor’s interest in a property is considered a leased fee interest regardless of the duration of the lease, the specified rent, the parties to the lease, or any of the terms in the lease contract. A leased property, even one with rent that is consistent with market rent, is appraised as a leased fee interest, not as a fee simple interest. Even if the rent or the lease terms are not consistent with market terms, the leased fee interest must be given special consideration and is appraised as a leased fee interest.

The valuation of a leased fee interest is best accomplished using the income capitalization approach. Regardless of the

Leases specify the **rights of the lessor** (e.g., to collect rent, to repossess the property upon lease expiration, to dispose of the property through sale or transfer) and the **rights of the lessee** (e.g., to use, occupy, improve, and sublease the property).

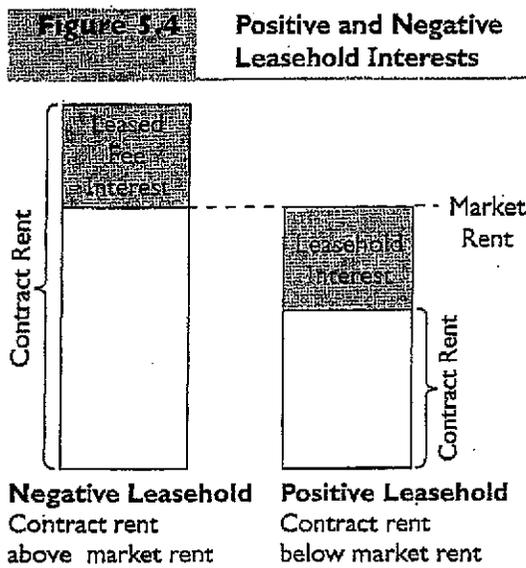
lessee: One who has the right to use or occupy a property under a lease agreement; the leaseholder or tenant.
lessor: One who holds property title and conveys the right to use and occupy the property under a lease agreement; the leased fee owner or landlord.

capitalization method selected, the value of the leased fee interest represents the owner's interest in the property. The benefits that accrue to an owner of a leased fee estate generally consist of income throughout the lease and the reversion at the end of the lease. The sales comparison approach can be used to value leased fee interests, but this analysis is only really meaningful when the sales being used as comparables are similar leased fee interests. If not, adjustments for real property rights conveyed must be considered. The cost approach is more suited to valuing a fee simple interest than a leased fee interest. If contract rent and terms are different than market rent and terms, the cost approach must also be adjusted to reflect the differences.

When an assignment involves the valuation of a leased fee interest, the appraiser often must also appraise the fee simple interest. If the rent and/or terms of the lease are favorable to the landlord (lessor), the value of the leased fee interest will usually be greater than the value of the fee simple interest, resulting in a negative leasehold interest. If the rent and/or terms of the lease are favorable to the tenant (or lessee), the value of the leased fee interest will usually be less than the value of the fee simple interest, resulting in a positive leasehold interest (see Figure 5.4). The negative or positive leasehold interests will cease if contract rent and/or terms equal market rent and/or terms any time during the lease or when the lease expires.

When analyzing a leased fee interest, it is essential that the appraiser analyze all of the economic benefits or disadvantages created by the lease. An appraiser should ask the following questions:

- What is the term of the lease?
- What is the likelihood that the tenant will be able to meet all of the rental payments on time?
- Are the various clauses and stipulations in the lease typical of the market, or do they create special advantages or disadvantages for either party?



- Is either the leased fee interest or the leasehold interest transferable, or does the lease prohibit transfers?
- Is the lease written in a manner that will accommodate reasonable change over time, or will it eventually become cumbersome to the parties?

An appraiser cannot simply assume that each of the interests created by the lease has a market value. Many leases create no separate value for the tenant. For example, when the tenant cannot or will not pay the rent, the market value of the leased fee interest may be reduced to an

- Reproduction cost
- Replacement cost

The market and physical condition of the appraised property usually suggest whether an exact replica of the subject property (reproduction cost) or a substitute property with similar utility (replacement cost) would be a more suitable comparison.

The appraiser estimates the cost to construct the existing structure and site improvements (including direct costs, indirect costs, and an appropriate entrepreneurial profit or incentive) using one of three traditional techniques:

1. Comparative-unit method
2. Unit-in-place method
3. Quantity survey method

The appraiser then deducts all depreciation in the property improvements from the cost of the new structure as of the effective appraisal date. The amount of depreciation present is determined using one or more of the three fundamental methods:

1. Market extraction method
2. Age-life method
3. Breakdown method

When the value of the land is added to the cost of the improvements less depreciation, the result is an indication of the value of the fee simple interest in the real estate component of the property, assuming stabilization.

This chapter provides an outline of the cost approach and explains the fundamental appraisal concepts that support this approach to value. Chapters 15 and 16 discuss the specifics of cost and depreciation estimates—i.e., the essential techniques applied to render a convincing opinion of value using the cost approach.

Relation to Appraisal Principles

Substitution

The principle of substitution is basic to the cost approach. This principle affirms that a prudent buyer would pay no more for a property than the cost to acquire a similar site and construct improvements of equivalent desirability and utility without undue delay. Older properties can be substituted for the property being appraised, and their value is also measured relative to the value of a new, optimal property. In short, the cost of property improvements on the effective date of the appraisal plus the accompanying land value provides a measure against which prices for similar improved properties may be judged.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

Board of Education of the Columbus City Schools	)	Case No. 2007-1086
Appellee,)	
vs.)	
Franklin County Board of Revision, Franklin County Auditor, and Max E. Cougill,	)	Appeal from the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals
Appellees.	)	BTA Case No. 2005-R-329 BTA Case No. 2005-R-330
and)	
Board of Education of the South-Western City Schools,)	
Appellant,)	
vs.)	
Franklin County Board of Revision, Franklin County Auditor, and Max E. Cougill,)	
Appellees.)	

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