Answer all questions a	County Clinton	ructions on back before completing form. essary. r complaints should use DTE Form 2 er complaint
	Name	Street address, City, State, ZIP code
1. Owner of property	RCHP - Wilmington LLC	680 S. 4th St., Louisville, KY 40202
2. Complainant if not owner		
3. Complainant's agent		
4. Telephone number and email a	ddress of contact person 502-645-6505/JC	DHN.WRIGHT2@SCIONHEALTH.COM
5. Complainant's relationship to p	roperty, if not owner	

If more than one parcel is included, see "Multiple Parcels" Instruction.

Address of property
12459 US-22, Sabina, OH 45169

# 7. Principal use of property Medical Office Buildings

8. The increase or decrease in market value sought. Counter-complaints supporting auditor's value may have -0- in Column C.

Parcel number	Column A Complainant's Opinion of Value (Full Market Value)	Column B Current Value (Full Market Value)	Column C Change in Value
250-06-02-32-0000-00	480,314	628,100	147,786

9. The requested change in value is justified for the following reasons:

The 2023 Revaluation on the above mentioned parcel appears to be over assessed. See attached analysis for further explanation.

10. Was property sold within the last three years? 🗌 Yes 🗹 No 📋 Unknown If yes, show date of sale\_

and sale price \$ \_\_\_\_\_\_; and attach information explained in "Instructions for Line 10" on back.

11. If property was not sold but was listed for sale in the last three years, attach a copy of listing agreement or other available evidence.

12. If any improvements were completed in the last three years, show date \_\_\_\_

and total cost \$

13. Do you intend to present the testimony or report of a professional appraiser? 
Yes INO Unknown

#### DTE 1 Rev. 12/22

14. If you have filed a prior complaint on this parcel since the last reappraisal or update of property values in the county, the reason for the valuation change requested must be one of those below. Please check all that apply and explain on attached sheet. See R.C. section 5715.19(A)(2) for a complete explanation.

The property was sold in an arm's length transaction.

The property lost value due to a casualty.

A substantial improvement was added to the property.

Occupancy change of at least 15% had a substantial economic impact on my property.

15. If the complainant is a legislative authority and the complaint is an original complaint with respect to property not owned by the complainant, R.C. 5715.19(A)(8) requires this section to be completed.

The complainant has complied with the requirements of R.C. section 5715.19(A)(6)(b) and (7) and provided notice prior to the adoption of the resolution required by division (A)(6)(b) of that section as required by division (A)(7) of that section.

I declare under penalties of perjury that this complaint (including any attachments) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is true, correct and complete.

03/26/2024 Date Complainant o	agent (printed) John Wrig	htSr. Ta	ax Director
Complainant or agent (signature)	han		
Sworn to and signed in my presence, this _	24th day of	March	2024
Notary Kobin & Hows	(Date)	(Month)	(Year)
KYNP 3-1458 Exp: 9123/202	- -		
02F. 9123/202			
Company and States			

# **East Clinton Services Building**

12459 US-22, Sabina, OH Clinton County

Analyzed for Real Estate Tax Assessment Purposes

> As of January 1, 2023

John Thomas Wright, CPA Senior Director, Property Tax ScionHealth (502)645-6505

March 2024

# **Narrative of Valuation Analysis**

 Owner:
 RCHP – Wilmington LLC

 Account:
 250-06-02-32-0000-00

 Address:
 12459 US-22, Sabina, OH 45169

### Background:

The subject property is a Medical Office Building (MOB) comprising 5,668 square feet of floor space on a 92,478 SF parcel of land, constructed in 1998.

The Clinton County Auditor's office has determined the market value of the land to be \$58,500, a figure seemingly aligned with surrounding parcels. However, they have valued the improvements at \$569,600, a valuation we respectfully contest, proposing instead a value of \$421,814. Furthermore, the auditor's office has appraised the entire parcel at \$628,100; however, we believe it should be valued at \$480,314.

### Cost Approach:

The estimated value for the improvements was derived using the reproduction cost approach with Marshall & Swift Commercial Cost Estimator software (M&S) for costs as of January 1, 2023. The occupancy designation is Medical Office (341) (refer to Attachment #1). Constructed in 1998, the structure is 25 years old, featuring wood-framed exterior walls with forced air for HVAC. Utilizing M&S, we computed a total unit cost of \$184.81 per square foot, reflecting a 10% increase over 2022 construction costs, resulting in a reproduction cost of \$1,047,503 (refer to Attachment #2).

Considering the useful life of similar medical facilities, noted at 25 years by the American Hospital Association (refer to Attachment #3), we determined a 40-year life span with a 20% residual value to be appropriate for these properties. This accounts for a 2.5% obsolescence per year, remaining within a 20% residual value limit. This estimation considers the absence of renovations and the presence of mostly original mechanicals, attributing 62.5% physical obsolescence, amounting to \$654,689. Consequently, the value of the structure after all forms of obsolescence is \$392,814. Additionally, the auditor's valuation includes paving valued at \$29,000, which we have incorporated into the requested value below.

### **Conclusion:**

We respectfully request that the 2023 assessment be adjusted to \$480,314, comprising \$421,814 for the structure and \$58,500 for the land.

# **Occupancy Reference**

Rank	Exterior Walls	<b>Interior Finish</b>	Mechanicals	HVAC
Average	Sandwich panels, some trim	Few partitions, acoustic, vinyl tile	Adequate lighting & plumbing	Package A.C.
Good	Insulated sandwich panels, pre-engineered frame, good front	Plaster, acoustic tile, rubber or vinyl composition, terrazzo	Good lighting, plumbing for butchers, snack bar, etc.	Warm and cool air (zoned)

# 341 Medical Office

These are buildings designed for medical and/or dental services with examination and outpatient treatment. They include a reception/lobby area as well as individual rooms.

Floor finishes are carpet or resilient flooring. Ceilings are acoustic tile and may be on a suspended system. Most utilize high-intensity fluorescent lighting with the better qualities also having x-ray capabilities and built-in cabinetry.

Individual treatment rooms may have plumbing and sinks. Restrooms are adequate to service the amount of personnel working in the building.

The following are not included in the costs: X-ray equipment, autoclaves, office equipment, permanent examination lights and other medical equipment.

For small dental offices or clinics, use occupancy 444 (Dental Office/Clinic).

Availability of Elevators by Area for this occupancy: Yes

Marshall Valuation Service sections: 15 and 45.

Occupancy Availability: Commercial Estimator only.

**Typical Lives** 

••					Class				
Rank	Α	В	С	D	H	Μ	Р	S	W
Low	45	45	40	35			35	35	
Average	45	45	40	35			35	35	
Good	50	50	45	40			40	40	
Excellent	50	50	45	40			40	40	

### **Rank Selection Guide**

# Class A (Fireproof Structural Steel Frame)

Rank	Exterior Walls	<b>Interior Finish</b>	Mechanicals	HVAC
Low	Brick, concrete block, very plain, small lobby	Low-cost finishes and partitions, acoustic tile, asphalt tile	Minimum lighting & plumbing, few extras	Package A.C.
Average	Metal and glass, brick or concrete panels	Plaster or dry wall, acoustic tile, vinyl composition floors	Adequate lighting, power, and plumbing, X-ray rooms	Warm and cool air (zoned)
Good	Good metal and solar glass, face brick, concrete and glass	Good plaster or drywall, acoustic tile, carpeting, vinyl composition	High-intensity lighting, X-ray outlets, good plumbing, lab	Hot and chilled water (zoned)
Excellent	Best metal, brick or block backup, solar glass	Acoustic plaster, good veneers, vinyl wall coverings, carpet, vinyl	Luminous ceilings, power and X-ray outlets, best plumbing	Hot and chilled water (zoned)

# **Class B (Reinforced Concrete Frame)**

Rank	Exterior Walls	Interior Finish	Mechanicals	HVAC
Low	Brick, concrete block, lift slab, very plain, small lobby	Low-cost finishes and partitions, acoustic tile, asphalt tile	Minimum lighting & plumbing, few extras	Package A.C.
Average	Metal and glass, brick or concrete panels	Drywall or plaster, acoustic tile, vinyl composition floors	Adequate lighting, power, and plumbing, X-ray rooms	Warm and cool air (zoned)
Good	Good metal and glass, good brick, concrete panels	Good plaster or drywall, acoustic tile, carpeting and vinyl composition	High-intensity lighting, X-ray outlets, good plumbing, lab	Hot and chilled water (zoned)
Excellent	Best metal, brick or block backup, solar glass	Acoustic plaster, good veneers, vinyl wall coverings, carpet, vinyl	Luminous ceilings, power and X-ray outlets, best plumbing	Hot and chilled water (zoned)

# **Occupancy Reference**

Rank	Exterior Walls	<b>Interior Finish</b>	Mechanicals	HVAC
Low	Masonry bearing walls, light rafters, very plain	Paint, cheap partitions, acoustic tile, asphalt tile	Minimum lighting and outlets, adequate plumbing	Forced air
Average	Steel or concrete frame or bearing walls, some trim	Plaster, drywall partitions, acoustic tile, vinyl composition	Adequate lighting and outlets, adequate plumbing, lab	Package A.C.
Good	Steel frame, masonry, best concrete panels, ornamentation	Plaster or drywall, good partitions, acoustic tile, carpet and vinyl	Good fluorescent lighting, X-ray rooms, good plumbing, lab	Warm and cool air (zoned)
Excellent	Steel frame, masonry and glass, ornamentation, top quality	Acoustic plaster, paneling, carpet and vinyl tile, many soundproof rooms	Fluorescent panels, air piping, X-ray rooms, good plumbing	Hot and chilled water (zoned)

Class C (Masonry Bearing Walls)

# Class D (Wood or Steel Framed Exterior Walls)

Rank	Exterior Walls	<b>Interior Finish</b>	Mechanicals	HVAC
Low	Light stucco or siding on wood or steel studs, very plain	Drywall, cheap partitions, acoustic tile, asphalt tile	Minimum lighting and outlets, adequate plumbing	Forced air
Average	Stucco or wood siding on wood or steel studs, some trim	Drywall, acoustic tile, low-cost carpet or vinyl composition	Adequate lighting and outlets, adequate plumbing	Package A.C.
Good	Best stucco on good frame, good brick or stone trim	Plaster or drywall, good partitions, acoustic tile, carpet and vinyl	Good fluorescent lighting, X-ray rooms, good plumbing, lab	Warm and cool air (zoned)
Excellent	Studs or steel columns, bar or web joists, brick or stone veneer, EIFS	Best plaster, paneling, carpet and vinyl tile, many soundproof rooms	Fluorescent panels, air piping, X-ray rooms, good plumbing	Warm and cool air (zoned)

### Class P (Pole Frame)

Rank	Exterior Walls	<b>Interior Finish</b>	Mechanicals	HVAC
Rank	Exterior Walls	<b>Interior Finish</b>	Mechanicals	HVAC

		T. t. Tiniah	Mechanicals	HVAC
Rank	Exterior Walls	Interior Finish		HVAC
Rank	<b>Exterior Walls</b>	Interior i mien	Mechanicals	
Low	metal panels, finished	Low-cost finishes and partitions, acoustic tile, asphalt tile	Minimum lighting & plumbing, few extras	Forced air

# Class S (Metal Frame and Walls)

Rank	Exterior Walls	<b>Interior Finish</b>	Mechanicals	HVAC
Low	Steel or aluminum on light frame, finished interior, some insulation	Low-cost finishes and partitions, acoustic tile, asphalt tile	Minimum lighting & plumbing, few extras	Forced air
Average	Insulated wall or sandwich panels, adequate fenestration	Drywall or plaster, acoustic tile, vinyl composition floors	Adequate lighting, power, and plumbing, X-ray rooms	Package A.C.
Good	Good sandwich panels and fenestration, some brick or stone	Good plaster or drywall, acoustic tile, carpeting and vinyl	High-intensity lighting, X-ray outlets, good plumbing, lab	Warm and cool air (zoned)

# 342 Mortuary

These buildings include the chapel, stained glass windows and laboratories commensurate with the overall quality. Most have combined heating and cooling systems. Plaster and drywall are used on the interior with hardwood, carpet or resilient flooring. Adequate plumbing and lighting is used throughout. Generally, the better funeral homes may include some living area. Vehicular garages should be priced separately.

The following are not included in the costs: Mortuary or kitchen equipment.

Availability of Elevators by Area for this occupancy: No

Marshall Valuation Service sections: 11 and 41.

Occupancy Availability: Commercial Estimator only.

# **Marshall & Swift Summary Valuation**

Property Name:	East Clinton Services Building
Property Address:	
Parcel Number (s):	

Section 1 Occupancy Construction Class Story Height Building Rank Total Area (SF) Number of Stories Perimeter Year Built Effective Age Land Area	Medical Office Building Wood Framed Ext. Walls 10 Feet 2.0 5,668 1 Story 510 LF 1998 25 92,478		
<u>Main Structure</u> Base Cost Exterior Walls Heating & Cooling	Unit Cost           140.68           28.35           15.78           Totals         184.81	<u></u>	<u>ktended</u> 797,374 160,688 89,441 1,047,503
<b>Less: Obsolescence</b> Physical Functional Economic	Percentage 62.5%	\$	654,689
Depreciated Cost Main Structur	Total Obsolescence e	\$ \$	654,689 392,814
Land Paving	Unit Price \$	\$ \$	58,500 29,000
Total C	Cost as of:	\$	480,314

Attachment #3

Annex-Salvpical@quipmentimetimes

# **ANNEX 3: TYPICAL EQUIPMENT LIFETIMES**

Different organizations have tried to estimate typical equipment lifetimes for healthcare technology. This annex contains the results from two different sources – the American Hospital Association, and the GTZ (German Government Technical Aid Agency).

### LIST 1: The American Hospital Association (AHA)

Source: American Hospital Asso.ciation, 1998, 'Estimated Useful Lives of Depreciable Hospital Association, American Hospital Association, Chicago, USA

The AHA's extensive list reflects how equipment lasts within the United States' healthcare system, whether it was manufactured in the US or abroad.

Their list was compiled following:

- · discussions with manufacturers of healthcare equipment
- + discussions with various hospital department managers
- · analysis of actual retirement practices for actual hospital assets.

Their list is made up of a series of tables of different categories of equipment determined by the equipment's role in the health facility.

### Part One: Estimated Useful Lives of Land Improvements, Buildings, and Fixed Equipment

#### Table 1: Land Improvements

Land improvements are assets of an above-ground or below-ground nature, found in the land area contiguous to and designed for serving a health care facility. The asset cost would include a proportionate share of architectural, consulting, and interest expense for newly constructed or renovated facilities.

Item	Years	ltem	
Bumpers	5		Years
Culverts	-	Paving (including roadways, walks,	
	18	and parking) (continued)	
Fencing		Brick	20
Brick or stone	25	Concrete	15
Chain-link	15	Gravel	5
Wire	5	Retaining wall	20
bcoW	8	Shrubs and Jawns	
Flagpole			5
Guard rails	20	Signs, metal or electric	10
	15	Snow-melting system	5
Heated pavement	10	Trees	
Landscaping	10	Turf, artificial	20
Lawn sprinkler system			5
	15	Underground utilities	
Parking lot, open-wall	20	Sewer lines	25
Parking lot gate/s	3	Water lines	25
Parking lot striping	Z	Waste water treatment system	20
Paving (including roadways, walks, and parking)		Water wells	25
Asphalt			
	8	Yard lighting	15

#### Table 2: Buildings

¥

Buildings are structures consisting of building shell, exterior walls, interior framings, walls, floors, and ceilings. The asset cost would include a proportionate share of architectural, consulting, and interest expense for newly constructed or renovated facilities. In assigning the estimated useful lives in this table, the following factors were considered: the type of construction, the functional utility of the structure, recent regulatory or environmental changes, and the general volatility of the health care field.

ltem	Years	item	Years
Boiler house	30	Metal-clad building	20
Garage		Multilevel parking structure	25
Masonry	25	Reinforced concrete building,	
Wood frame	15	common design	40
Guardhouse	15	Residence	
Masonry building, reinforced		Masonry	25
concrete frame	40 .	Wood frame	25
Masonry building, steel frame		Storage building	
Fireproofed	40	Masonry	25
Nonfireproofed	30	Metal garden-type	10
Masonry building, wood/metal frame	25	Wood frame	20

#### Table 3: Building Components

Building components are assets that are a part of the building shell or interior construction. The asset cost would include a proportionate share of architectural, consulting, and interest expense.

Item	Years	Item	Years
Canopies	15	Floor finishes (continued)	Icars
Carpentry work	15	Quarry	20
Czulking	5	Sealer Terrazzo	5
Scalants	5	Vinyl	15
Ceiling finishes Acoustical	δ	Folding partitions	10 10
Gypsum	10	Loading dock bumpers and levelers	10
Plaster	12	Magnetic/MRI shielding	10
Computer flooring	10	Millwork	15
Comer guards	10	Overhead doors	10
Cubicle tracks	10	Partitions, interior	15
Designation signs	5	Partitions, toiler	15
Doors and frames		Railings	
Automatic Hollow metal	10 20	Freestanding (exterior) Handrails (interior)	15 15
Wood	15	Roof covering	10
Drapery tracks	10	Skylights	20
Drilled piers	40	Storefront construction	20
Floor finishes		Wall covering	
Carper	5	Paint	5
Ceramic	20	Wallpaper	5
Concrete Hardwood	20 10	X-ray protection	10

