

1 machine was removed from the premises in November, 2003.

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June 30, 2002, - September 26, 2002

3 Under Arizona law, when a lease is for a certain period of time under a written agreement, 4 once that time period expires the tenant is to surrender possession of the premises. Arizona Revised 5 Statutes (A.R.S.) section 33-341(D). No one disputes that Accessible failed to surrender the 6 premises once the lease expired on June 30, 2002, by its terms and, therefore, Accessible became 7 a holdover tenant on a month to month basis starting July 1, 2002. If the holdover is consensual, 8 Arizona law provides that the contract rate should apply during this time period. In re Pima County 9 v. Testin, 173 Ariz. 117, 119 (App. 1992); Mosher v. Sabra, 34 Ariz. 536, 273 P. 534 (1929). BSSC 10 does not challenge the Trustee's assertion that the holdover was consensual. Therefore, based on 11 the state court's ruling that the rental rate under the contract was \$3,000 a year, that rate should 12 apply to determine the amount of rent owed by Accessible between July 1, 2002, and the date of BSSC's motion for stay relief on September 26, 2002 – the reasonable date upon which 13 14 Accessible's holdover became nonconsensual. Based on this, BSSC should be entitled to a rent 15 claim of \$750.00 for this period.

- BSSC's general argument that the \$3,000 a year rent was a sweetheart deal and should not be the rent amount used for this terms ignores the law. BSSC had an obligation to object to Debtor's continued holdover on the property during this time if it objected to Accessible's continued presence or the amount of the rent to be applied during this period under the law.
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2. September 27, 2002 - December 20, 2002

Once BSSC sought stay relief, Debtor's holdover became non-consensual. At this point, as explained by the Trustee, Debtor's rent obligation changed from the contractual terms to what is a reasonable rental value for the property. Everyone agrees that this is a rate different than that under the contract: As BSSC put it, the \$3,000 a year was a sweetheart deal. BSSC contends that reasonable rent on the premises is \$25.00 a square foot as set forth by Colleen McPherson, a commercial real estate leasing agent with CB Richard Ellis. The Trustee, however, contends the fair rental value is \$21.00 a square foot according to Trammell Crow, the Trustee's Court-approved

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1 leasing consultant.¹

2 While not seemingly materially different, the Court adopts the valuation of the Trustee's 3 consultant. Trammell Crow was expressly approved by the Court to value this property. In 4 reviewing the valuation prepared by BSSC's broker, the Court notes that Ms. McPherson priced the 5 property based on a total leasable space of 2,500 square feet as compared to the 1,500 square feet 6 Trammel Crow analyzed. This may or may not affect the price per square foot each quoted, but 7 Trammel Crow's square footage is more accurate, as the Court will explain below. Further, 8 Trammel Crow's analysis contained more detail about the medical office leasing market at the time 9 in question, and more specifically the economic atmosphere at the time overall in different parts of 10 the Phoenix metropolitan area. For these reasons, the Court accepts the Trustee's fair market 11 valuation of \$21 a square foot.

12 The question then becomes, how many square feet did Accessible occupy. According to 13 Trammel Crow, the entire property is approximately 5,000 square feet, but shared by Accessible, 14 Nelson Chiropractic, and Dr. Willard Hunter, with Accessible using only a total of 1,500 square feet. 15 The 1,500 square feet was further divided as follows. Approximately 750 square feet was used 16 solely by Accessible for its MRI room (500 square feet) and a storage room/technician's room (250 17 square feet). BSSC offers no real argument to the contrary, other than to say Ms. McPherson concluded Accessible occupied 2,500 square feet. She provides no explanation for this conclusion 18 19 and one can only infer that this number came from BSSC or one of its agents at the time she viewed 20 the property. Another 750 square feet was apparently shared space among Accessible, Nelson 21 Chiropractic, and Dr. Hunter and included a reception area, billing area, break area and laundry 22 room. Again, BSSC does not dispute that this area was shared, it simply argues that the Trustee is 23 attempting to "segregate and isolate an orphan common area" to its benefit while BSSC is left with 24 an area it could not otherwise rent out while Accessible remained on the premises. This argument

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 ²⁶ ¹Counsel for Ralph Felder, Deepak Narang and Rakesh Pahwa ("the Remaining Members) contends that a price of \$20 a square foot should be used, but provides no basis for this other than simply suggesting "that a lower amount should be used, but something less than \$21.00, suggesting \$20.00." The Court declines to adopt this figure.

rings hollow. Because the space was shared equally among the three tenants, Accessible should only
 pay for its proportionate use of it. Therefore, its liability is limited to \$21.00 a square foot for 1/3
 of 750 square feet in the common area. For the three

4 month period between BSSC's request for stay relief and its lockout of Debtor, BSSC is entitled
5 to \$5,250.00 in rent.

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3. December 20, 2002 - November, 2003

Last, the Trustee contends that once Debtor was locked out of the space, Accessible was 7 8 no longer liable for the 750 square feet it shared with Nelson Chiropractic and Dr. Hunter or the 9 250 square feet of storage/technician space, as BSSC prohibited Accessible from using the space 10 and it in fact did not use the space. Instead, the Trustee contends that Accessible was liable only 11 for the 500 square feet of space the MRI machine continued to occupy during the lockout, as that 12 truly represents the only space Accessible continued to "use." Under that analysis, the Trustee 13 contends that Accessible would owe \$21.00 x 500 square feet x 11 months for a total of \$14,437.50. 14 BSSC obviously disagrees, arguing that with Accessible's continued occupation of the 500

square feet MRI room, it could not reasonably lease the remaining space. Therefore, Accessible
should pay \$25.00 a square foot for the total 2,500 square feet for the entire post-lockout period.

In turn, the Remaining Members argue that Accessible should only be responsible for paying
the reasonable costs of storing the MRI machine for the 11 month post-lockout period, as it contends
BSSC delayed the entire sale and removal of the MRI machine and should not profit from its actions.
Under the Remaining Members analysis, the total rent owed for this 11 month period would be
\$1,650 (\$150 x 11). The Court declines to adopt this reasoning.

The Court finds that Accessible is liable on the 500 square feet of space being occupied by
the MRI machine from January, 2003, through November, 2003, at \$21.00 a square foot for a total
of \$14,437.50.

The total administrative rent claim, therefore, is \$20,437.50. This is further reduced,
however, by \$8,877.45 previously agreed to by the parties for a total administrative rent claim owing
to BSSC of \$11,560.05.

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Counsel for the Trustee is to lodge a form of order consistent with the Court's decision for

1	signature.
2	So ordered.
3	DATED: April 11, 2006
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5	CHARLES G. CASE II
6	United States Binkruptcy Judge
7	COPY of the foregoing served via facsimile this <u>11th</u> day of April 2006, to:
8	Richard Cuellar
9	Office of the U.S. Trustee P.O. Box 36170
10	Phoenix, Arizona 85067-6170
11	Diane Mann P.O. Box 12970
12	Scottsdale, Arizona 85012 Chapter 7 Trustee, Accessible MRI
13	Roger R. Foote
14	Jackson White Gardner Weech & Walker, P.C. 40 N. Central Avenue, Suite 200
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17	Edward K. Bernatavicius Allen & Sala, P.C.
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19	Attorneys for Diane Mann, Trustee
20	J. Lawrence Dunlavey
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22	Attorney for BSSC Enterprises Limited Partnership
23	
24	By: Shirley Dunbar, Judicial Assistant
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26	
27	
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