Acquisitions of Public Utilities and Other High-Value Property

51ST ANNUAL SOCAL LITIGATION CONFERENCE

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Introduction

- What's the biggest appraisal spread you've ever seen?
- My record is:
 - Plaintiff =
 - Defendant =

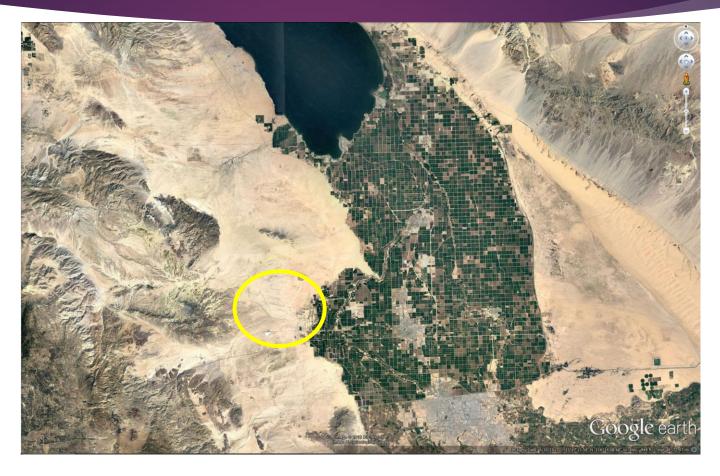
\$330,000

Top scenario - \$1.2 billion

Causes of Disparity

- What causes large value differences for high-value properties?
 - Truly unique properties
 - Larger parcel determination
 - Highest and best use conclusions
 - Application of the project influence rule (what's the "before condition" and what's "the project"?)
 - Other reasons (entitlements, property rights appraised, data selection and analysis)

- The USA condemned about 2,500 acres it had leased for years for a bombing range
- The HBU was uncertain (no utilities and little growth and development)
- I valued it as a long-term hold
- The owner valued it based on mining a "valuable" mineral

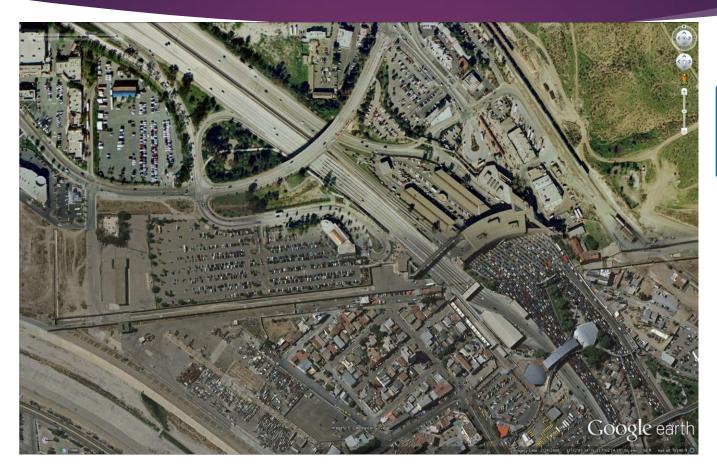


- There had been historic mining at low quantities
- DOJ's mineral expert said
 - The mineral wasn't actually the right one
 - It didn't occur in a marketable quantity
 - There was no provable demand
- The expert's opinion was critical to successful resolution of the case

- The subject was a border-adjacent duty free shop with parking.
- It was the only property in the area with direct southbound vehicle access to the border
- Land sales in the area are not really indicative of the value of this unique site



2017 Aerial



2008 Aerial

- While loss of goodwill isn't compensable in federal acquisitions, the benefits of the unique location are
- There was lots of provable demand in this case
- We likened it to a "beachfront" property, and looked for other unique locations. (Other port properties, airports, etc.)

Larger Parcel Determination

- The determination of the larger parcel is a critical first step in the valuation
- Tests are the "three unities" (ownership, use, contiguity)
- Determination can impact the value of the part taken and the magnitude of damages and/or benefits

Larger Parcel Determination

- US v. 17.69 acres a partial acquisition for a border fence project
- ► I said LP was 100 acres; value of impact was \$270,000
- Owner's appraiser said LP was 500 acres; value of impact was \$95,000,000 due to loss of a planned NASCAR track

Larger Parcel Determination



Highest and Best Use

- HBU is the foundation of every appraisal
 - Physically possible
 - Legally permissible
 - Financially feasible
 - Maximally productive
- Legal permissibility and financial feasibility seem to be responsible for the greatest differences

Highest and Best Use

"When necessary for credible assignment results in developing a market value opinion, an appraiser must . . . Identify and analyze the effect on use and value of existing land use regulations, reasonably probable modifications of such land use regulations, economic supply and demand, the physical adaptability of the real estate, and market area trends . . ." – USPAP, SR 1-3 (a)

Highest and Best Use

"Elements affecting value that depend upon events or combinations of occurrences which, while within the realm of possibility, are not fairly shown to be reasonably probable, should **be excluded from consideration**, for that would be to allow mere speculation and conjecture to become a guide for the ascertainment of value—a thing to be condemned in business transactions as well as in judicial ascertainment of truth." - Olson v. United States 292 U.S. 246, 257 (1934)

- "The fair market value of the property taken shall not include any increase or decrease in the value of the property that is attributable to any of the following:
 - a) The **project** for which the property is taken.
 - b) The **eminent domain proceeding** in which the property is taken.
 - c) Any preliminary actions of the plaintiff relating to the taking of the property." CA CCP 1263.330

"Any increase or decrease in the market value of real property prior to the date of valuation caused by the government project for which the property is being acquired must be disregarded in developing the appraisal. Under federal law, valuations for just compensation purposes must disregard any government project influence on a property's market value once it is within the scope of the government's project." – UASFLA1.2.7.3.3.

- There are a number of California cases on point, including:
 - Merced Irrigation Dist. v. Woolstenhulme
 - San Diego v. Rancho Peñasquitos Properties
 - San Diego v. Barratt American



- I concluded that the property was legitimately limited to street use – value: \$10,000
- Owner's appraiser concluded the street restrictions were project-influenced, and valued it as developable – value: ±\$40 million
- There would have been demand for development if available and developable
- ► The entire issue what's "the project" and when was the property within the scope?

Other Causes

- Entitlements
 - can have huge value impacts, especially in coastal areas
 - Project influence rule? (Jefferson St. Ventures v. Indio)
- Property rights appraised
 - Fee simple or leased fee?
 - People v. Lynbar issue?
- Data selection and analysis)

Other Thoughts

- The common theme is that these are complex matters
- Legal and appraisal issues often intertwine, requiring attorneys and appraisers to interact
- Other experts are typically needed
 - Engineers (civil, geotech, traffic, structural, acoustics)
 - Land planners/entitlement experts
 - Construction/cost experts
 - Other (biologist, forensic accountants, etc.)

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