



Site No. 7
Palm Dr. Vacant Commercial Property #2

Palm Drive
APN: 639-212-019, -020, -021, -022, -023



A. Permissible Use (HSC §34191.5(c)(2)):

Site No. 7 is the Palm Dr. Vacant Commercial Property #2 (the “Vacant Commercial Property #2”) and is proposed to be retained by the City of Desert Hot Springs for future development pursuant to HSC §34191.5(c)(2).

B. Acquisition of Property (HSC §34191.5 (c)(1)(A) and §34191.5(c)(1)(B)):

The Vacant Commercial Property #2 was acquired by the Agency for on July 31, 2009 for \$400,000, in order to meet the revitalization goals of the City and the Agency to alleviate the existence and spread of physical and economic blight by assembling land and preparing property for future development. The estimated current value (the “ECV”) of the Vacant Commercial Property #2 is approximately \$320,000.



C. Site Information (HSC §34191.5(c)(1)(C)):

The Vacant Commercial Property #2 consists of five (5) parcels (APNs: 639-212-019, -020, -021, -022, -023) totaling approximately 0.83 acres located on Palm Drive. The Vacant Commercial Property #2 is zoned General Commercial (CG) within the City's General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. For areas zoned CG, uses include a wide variety of smaller commercial centers, specialty retail shops, a broad range of clothing and apparel, jewelry stores and a variety of personal service businesses. Smaller, moderately priced department stores may also be appropriate under this designation. Development may range from free-standing retail buildings, offices and restaurants, to planned commercial centers. Typical sizes range between 2 to 8 acres with gross leasable square footage varying with uses. Hotels and motels may also be appropriate.

D. Estimated Current Value (HSC §34191.5 (c)(1)(D)):

To determine an ECV for the Vacant Commercial Property #2, in March 2014, a comparable sales analysis was conducted through the National Data Collective. The ECV was determined to be approximately \$320,000. Local factors were not taken into consideration in determining the ECV of the Vacant Commercial Property #2. Therefore, the actual value of the property may vary significantly from the ECV. The ECV is only a planning number and should not be relied upon as a basis for actual value. The ECV is only a rough estimate that was obtained from an on-line source where only comparable sales data are available. It is not possible to include environmental issues or any other special or unique factors into simple ECV calculations, as such data are not available from the source. As noted in the LRPMP, the real value of the property cannot be determined without an appraisal. The Successor Agency notes that in the environment of AB 1484, it may not be possible to achieve appraised values. The Successor Agency will be in charge of the process seeking to achieve successful marketing of properties, and will act with reasonable diligence. However, the constraints and environment of AB 1484 militate against maximizing prices. The actual sales prices to be realized will be a function of what a willing buyer is willing to pay under circumstances where there will be no seller financing and dispositions will be subject to Oversight Board approval. There is no reason to think that book values will be realized.

E. Site Revenues (HSC §34191.5(c)(1)(E)):

There are no site revenues generated from the Vacant Commercial Property #2.

F. History of Environmental Contamination (HSC §34191.5 (c)(1)(F)):

There is no history of environmental contamination.

G. Potential for Transit Oriented Development (TOD) and the Advancement of Planning Objectives of the Successor Agency (HSC §34191.5 (c)(1)(G)):

There is no potential for a TOD in conjunction with Vacant Commercial Property #2. The retention of the Vacant Commercial Property #2 for future development advances the planning objectives of the Successor Agency and the City in order to maximize development opportunities to (i) encourage lot consolidation and integrated development planning along the Palm Drive and Pierson Boulevard corridors to reduce fragmentation and encourage in-fill development in accordance with the VSP; (ii) capture appropriate demand that meets the community's needs and takes full advantage of emerging development and economic opportunities; (iii) create jobs; (iv) reduce blight through new construction and infrastructure; (v) increase the City's tax base; (vi) provide opportunities for private investment in the City; (vii) prevent land from being held solely for speculation; (viii) assure the development and implementation of the VSP maximizes the efficient use of vacant commercial



lands; and (ix) establish of a mix of complimentary land uses for the redevelopment of Pierson Boulevard and Palm Drive.

H. History of Previous Development Proposals and Activity (HSC §34191.5 (c)(1)(H)):

Google Earth® indicates that the Vacant Commercial Property #2 has been vacant since at least 1995. There are no previous or current development proposals or activity.

I. Sale of Property:

It is proposed than an RFP will be issued in accordance with the Successor Agency's policies and procedures for property disposition located in Exhibit "A" Section II.

The ECV of the Vacant Commercial Property #2 is approximately \$320,000.

The following process was used in determining the ECV of the Property:

Date of estimated current value – March 2014

Value Basis – The ECV was determined by a comparable sales analysis using the National Data Collective subscription service. The ECV is approximately \$320,000. Local factors that may affect land value were not taken into consideration. Therefore, the actual value of the property may vary greatly from the ECV. The ECV is only a planning number and should not be relied upon as a basis for actual value.

Proposed sale date – TBD and subject to the Successor Agency's implementation of its policies and procedures for property disposition as shown in Exhibit "A."

Proposed sale value – TDB and subject to a fair market appraisal conducted by a licensed appraiser. Any proceeds of the sale would be used for enforceable obligations or distributed as property tax to the taxing entities. The Successor Agency notes that in the environment of AB 1484, it may not be possible to achieve appraised values. The Successor Agency will be in charge of the process seeking to achieve successful marketing of properties, and will act with reasonable diligence. However, the constraints and environment of AB 1484 weighs against maximizing prices. The actual sales prices to be realized will be a function of what a willing buyer is willing to pay under circumstances where there will be no seller financing and dispositions will be subject to Oversight Board approval. There is no reason to think that book values will be realized. The transfer of the Vacant Commercial Property #2 to the City will be brought back to the Oversight Board for approval. In the event the City were to determine that it will not retain the Vacant Commercial Property #2 for future development, any sale would be brought back to the Oversight Board for approval.

J. Implementation of the Long-Range Property Management Plan:

Following the approval of the LRPMP by the DOF, the Successor Agency will implement the LRPMP.

1. For properties to be retained for future development, implementation will include securing an HSC §34180(f)(1) compensation agreement (the "Compensation Agreement") with the affected taxing entities. The City will seek a Compensation Agreement with the affected taxing



- entities after the LRPMP is approved by DOF. Waiting until DOF's approval is received will ensure that the legal and staff time committed to preparing for and processing a Compensation Agreement is not wasted in the event that DOF decides not to approve the LRPMP. The City is concerned that it will not be fruitful to attempt to engage numerous taxing agencies in discussions about proceeds from the sale of properties when the timing of sale is not known and the price has not been determined. Further, this approach will also ensure that the affected taxing entities do not waste their legal and staff time reviewing a Compensation Agreement that would otherwise become mute in the event of a DOF denial. However, if DOF approves the LRPMP, then the City will prepare a Compensation Agreement and diligently seek the approval of the affected taxing entities. If the Compensation Agreement is approved, then the transfer of the property to the City will occur consistent with the provisions of the Compensation Agreement. If for any reason the Compensation Agreement is not approved by all affected taxing entities, then at City's sole discretion: (i) the property's value may be established by an independent appraiser approved by the Oversight Board and the property will be transferred to the City on that basis; or (ii) or if the City for any reason determines not to retain the Property for future development, then the property will be sold, thus completely eliminating the need for a Compensation Agreement. If the second option is selected, then the procedure described in Section 2, immediately below, will be followed.
2. For properties to be sold, implementation will include distribution of any land sales proceeds for enforceable obligations and/or distributed as property tax to the taxing entities. Due to the vagaries associated with the sale of land, such as uncertainties concerning the timing of sale and the price that would be realized, it is not feasible to precisely state in the LRPMP how the funds will be used. In that regard, once an agreement is reached with respect to the purchase and sale of a property, the agreement will be presented to the Oversight Board for concurrence. The Oversight Board's approval will be evidenced by a resolution that will be submitted to DOF and, per the HSC, is subject to DOF's review. That resolution will include or refer to a staff report which describes with greater particularity, once more facts are known, how the proceeds of sale will be distributed. As noted in Section I – Introduction of the LRPMP, the LRPMP provides that proceeds of the sale may be used for enforceable obligations and/or distributed as property tax to the taxing entities through the County Auditor-Controller. The need to retain some or all of the proceeds of sale for enforceable obligations will depend on whether there is a short-fall in RPTTF in the ROPS cycle during which the escrow is anticipated to close. If a short-fall were to occur in the RPTTF at that time, then all or a portion of the sale proceeds should be used to fulfill an enforceable obligation with any remaining sale proceeds then distributed as property tax to the taxing entities through the County Auditor-Controller. If there is not a short-fall in RPTTF at the time of close of escrow, then land sale proceeds would be distributed as property tax to the taxing entities through the County Auditor-Controller in a manner described at the time of Oversight Board approval as to a particular property sale. Since it is impossible to foresee when and if a short-fall in the RPTTF may occur, or when the property will be sold, the use of the sale proceeds cannot be specifically determined at this time and, therefore, cannot be stated with greater particularity in the LRPMP. However, it is clear that at the time a sale takes place, the sale will be brought back to the Oversight Board and will be subject to review.