Condemnation Summit XXVII

May 20, 2022 | Arizona Biltmore





Welcome & Program Introduction

Jennifer Cranston, Gallagher & Kennedy Danielle Constant, Jennings Strouss





Agenda

Easements in Arizona 9 AM

Morning Networking Break 10:30 AM

Eminent Domain & the Arizona Corporation Commission 10:45 AM

Lunch 11:45 AM

Featured Session: Interview with Arizona Supreme Court Justice Kathryn King 1 PM

Afternoon Networking Break 2 PM

Statewide Transportation Project Update 2:15 PM

Cookie Break 3:45 PM

Condemnation Quiz Show 4 PM

Q&A and Final Remarks 5 PM





EASEMENTS IN ARIZONA

Damian Fellows, City of Tucson
Jeffrey Gross, Berry Riddell, LLC
Beverly Weissenborn, Weissenborn Appraisal
Steven Cole, Southwest Appraisal Associates (SWAA)









Easements in Arizona

- "Easement" Defined
- Compared to Fee Simple
- Compared to Licenses in Land
- Distinguished from Leases



Easements Classified

- Appurtenant vs. In Gross
 - Servient and Dominant Estates
- Exclusive vs. Non-Exclusive
- Perpetual vs. Term



Creation of Easements

- By Express Grant
- By Express Dedication
 - Acceptance by Grantee Required
- By Common Law Dedication
- By Implication
- By Prescription



Location & Dimension of Easements

- Location and/or Dimension Must Be Adequately Described
- "Floating" Easements
- Set and Adjusted by Prescriptive Use or Implication



Easements & Their Valuation

- What is an easement?
- Real Property Versus Real Estate
- Types of Easements
- Valuing Easements





Steven Cole



Traffic Enforcement Photo - Speeding



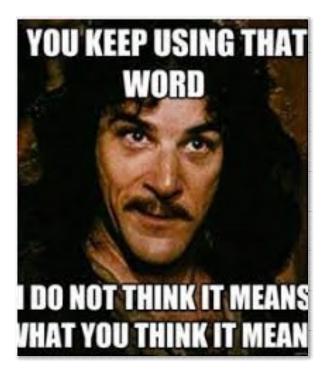


Easement

Beverly Weissenborn & Steven Cole

The conveyance of certain property rights, but not ownership to a parcel of

real estate.







What's the Difference?

Beverly Weissenborn & Steven Cole

Real Property versus Real Estate





Real Estate

Beverly Weissenborn & Steven Cole

▶ The physical land and appurtenances affixed to the land.





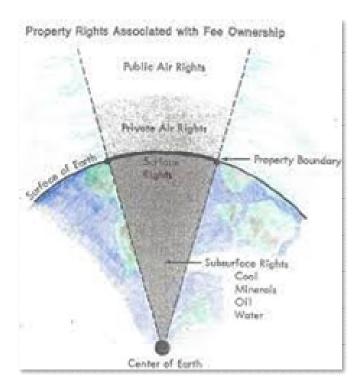


Real Property

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Includes the interests, benefits, and right inherent in the ownership of real

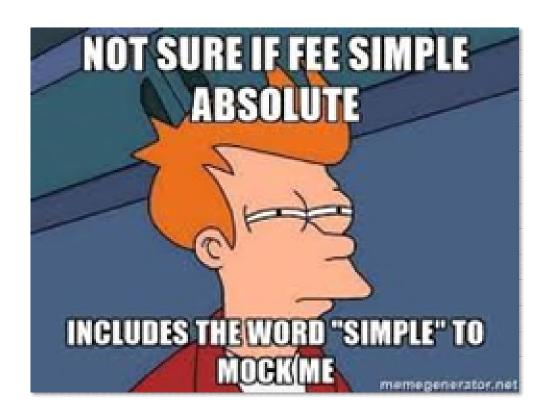
estate.







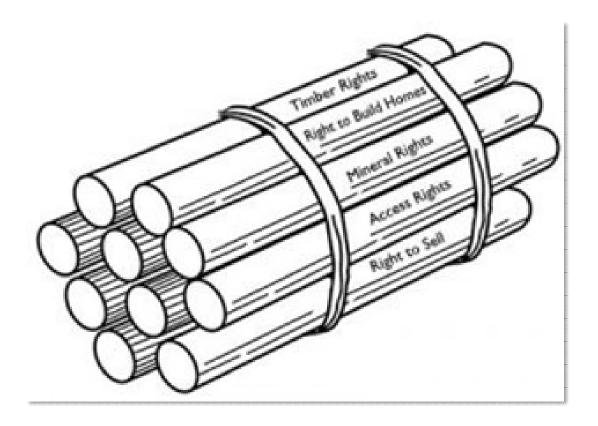
Speaking of Rights





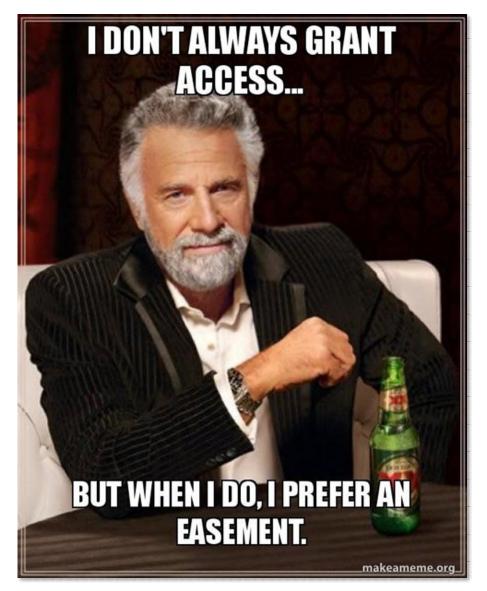


Rights = Bundle of Sticks





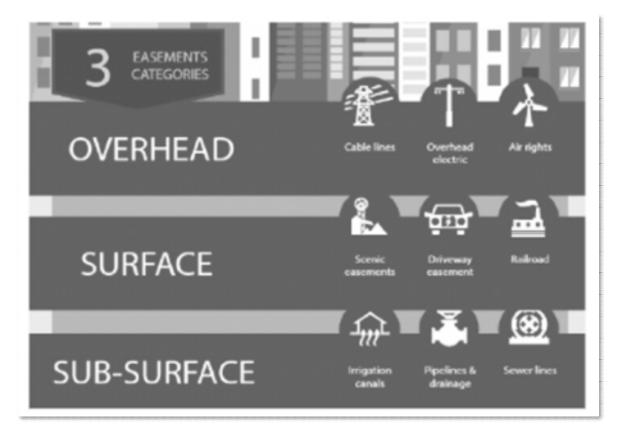








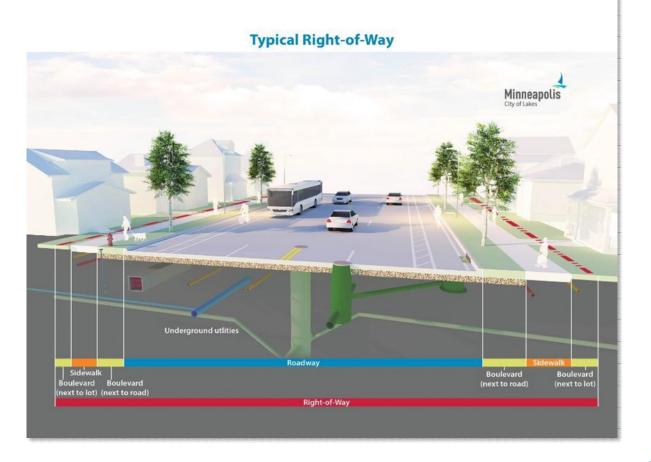
Types of Easements: Physical







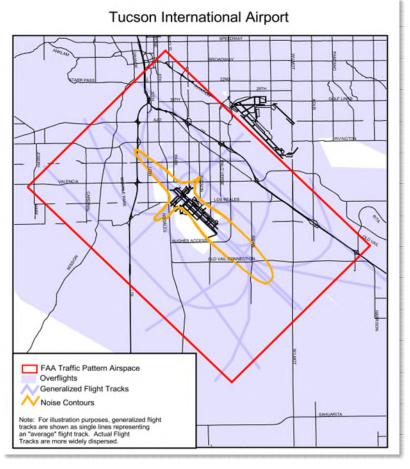
Surface & Subsurface Easements







Avigation Easements







Avigation Definition

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An avigation easement is a property right acquired from a land owner for the use of airspace above a specified height.





Avigation Deeper Definition

- An avigation easement, also called an aviation easement, is an agreement that compels property owners to cede air rights over their property to the government.
- This agreement restricts owners from building above a specific height and waives their rights to file a suit against owners and pilots of low-flying aircraft and limits the <u>liability</u> of aircraft operators for causing a nuisance.





Complaints Are Against the Law in Some Areas

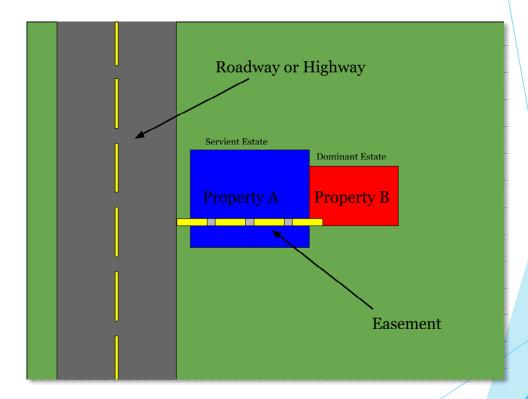
- According To Some C C & R'S
 - "Any airport operation noise complaint filed by an owner, tenant, resident or other user of the (property) shall be denied as in violation of this provision."





Types of Easements: Legal

- Dominant:
 - Property benefits from an easement.
- Servient:
 - Property burdened by an easement.







Easements Appurtenant

- Created for the beneficial use of a particular parcel of real property, which is referred to as a "dominant estate" or the "dominant tenement."
- The real property that is burdened by the easement is commonly referred to as the "servient estate" or "servient tenement."







Easement in Gross

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An easement in gross is an easement that has no benefited parcel of land.

Instead, there is only a parcel that it burdened by the easement and it's usually a person or a party that holds the benefit of the easement. An easement in gross is personal to the party that receives the benefit of easement. An example of an easement in gross is an easement to a utility company to run a power line across a burdened piece of property. The utility company is the benefited party and there isn't necessarily a benefited parcel of land.







Types of Easements: Economic

- "Positive"
 - Contributes to the Value of the Property.
- "Negative"
 - Diminishes Value of the Property
- No Impact on Value





Easements Impact on Value?







Easement by Prescription







Identify Easement Characteristics

- Recognize and specify the rights conveyed by the easement.
- How does easement affect the use of the land?
- Where is it?
- Can it be removed?
- How long does it last?





Measurement of Value

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"The impact on value of an easement is the loss in value to the remainder property after the imposition of the easement."





Easement Valuation: "Before" & "After" Method

- "Before" = Value of Property Without Easement
- "After" = Value of Property With Easement
- Matched Pairs





Yea, Right!

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"It is very difficult to measure the value of the easement due to imperfections on the real estate market and due to the fact that easement represents only one of many factors affecting the buyer's decision."

From "Easement Valuation" by D. Sherwood. IROW May/June 2006.



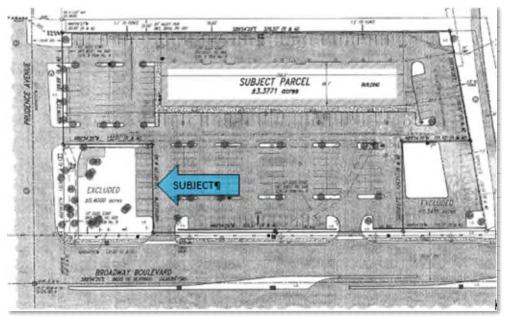


"Highest and Best Use"

- The most important principle in estimating market value is highest and best use.
- ▶ How does the imposition of the easement impact highest and best use?
- Different uses, different impacts on value.







Before

After







Impacts on Value

- ▶ 1" no access easement.
- Impact on retail pad?
- Impact IF for office use?





Fish and Wildlife Opinion Tossed

Arizona Daily Star 4/6/2022

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- In Collins' April 6th ruling, he said the most recent biological opinion had overestimated how much groundwater pumping the fort would save by buying a conservation easement on former farmland near Hereford. The purchase of the easement is aimed at ensuring that irrigation and groundwater pumping would never resume on that parcel.
- While the Fort has over the years dramatically reduced its on-post pumping, environmentalists have targeted groundwater pumping people who live off-post as well as businesses operating in the area that are doing so only because the Fort exists. The center hopes to force Fort Huachuca to downsize its activities and employment to reduce its environmental impact.







Donald Sherwood's Easement Valuation Matrix

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Percentage of Fee	Comments	Potential Types of Easements
90% - 100%	Severe impact on surface use Conveyance of future uses	Overhead electric Flowage easements Railroad ROW Irrigation canals Access roads
75% - 89%	Major impact on surface use Conveyance of future uses	Pipelines Drainage easements Flowage easements
51% - 74%	Some impact on surface use Conveyance of ingress/egress rights	Pipelines Scenic easements
50%	Balanced use by both owner and easement holder	Water or sewer lines Cable line Telecommunications
26% - 49%	Location along a property line, location across non usable land area	Water or sewer line Cable lines
11% - 25%	Subsurface or air rights that have minimal effect on use and utility Location with a setback	Air rights Water or sewer line
0% - 10%	Nominal effect on use and utility	Small subsurface easement





USPAP (The Law)

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"The content of an appraisal report must be appropriate for the intended use of the appraisal and, at a minimum... summarize the information analyzed and the reasoning that supports the analyses, opinions, and conclusions...."

Pages 20-21.





Reasoning

Beverly Weissenborn & Steven Cole







Interactive Scenarios

Scenario #1

Big City is widening Main Street. Big City's road widening project requires acquisition of a right-of-way in fee as well as additional water and irrigation easements from a parcel located on the corner of Main Street and Commerce Avenue.

The corner parcel is owned by Mr. Fast Food and is part of a larger shopping center.











Scenario #1 continued

► The driveway on Mr. Fast Food's parcel, which provides access to Main Street, is subject to a cross-access easement with the owner of the shopping center.











Scenario #1 continued

- The fee acquisition will take some of the driveway.
- The Shopping Plaza will not have any fee acquisition along Main because that area needed for the widened Main Street was acquired by Big City at some point in the past.





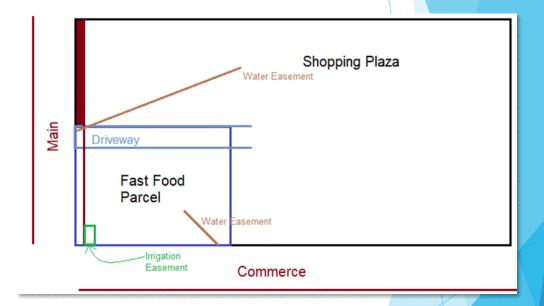






Scenario #1 continued

- Big City is also acquiring water and irrigation easements as part of the Project.
- These easements include legal descriptions, but do not include language defining the scope or limitations imposed by the easement.











Scenario #1 Questions

- What impact, if any, does the existing cross-access easement have on the valuation of the right-of-way acquisition?
- What are the legal and valuation implications of the cross-access easement?
- What are the legal and valuation implications created by the utility easements?
- Do your answers differ based on whether you are Big City or Mr. Fast Food?



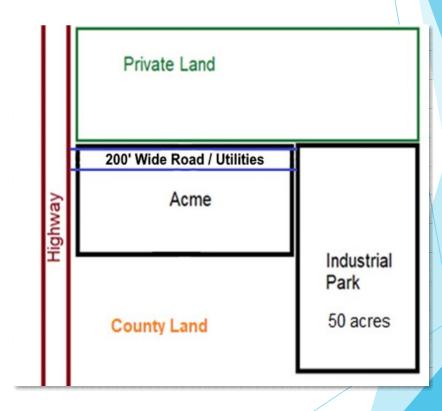






Scenario #2

- County owns 65 acres of industrial zoned land. There is a 50-acre industrial park adjacent east and 200 acres of privately-owned industrial land to the north.
- In 1955, the County acquired an easement from Acme and built a public road and installed utilities along the north property boundary across a 200' wide strip of land totaling 24 acres.
- At some point, long ago, the Acme parcel was conveyed away and eventually acquired by the County.





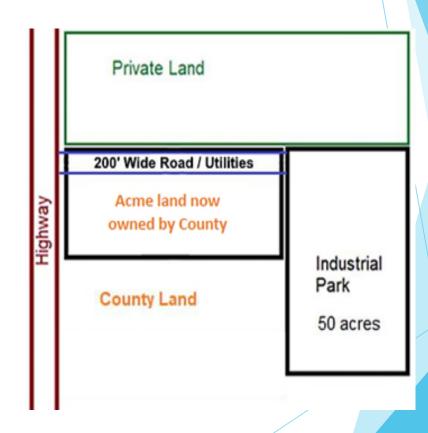






Scenario #2 continued

- In 2020, the County, together with other public entities, agreed to improve the County-owned property with an Indisputable Public Project.
- In conjunction with the Project, the County was required to close the original Road and dig it up to make way for the Project.
- To maintain access to the public and to an existing 50-acre industrial park, a new road was constructed along the south boundary.
- The existing utilities will remain in place.





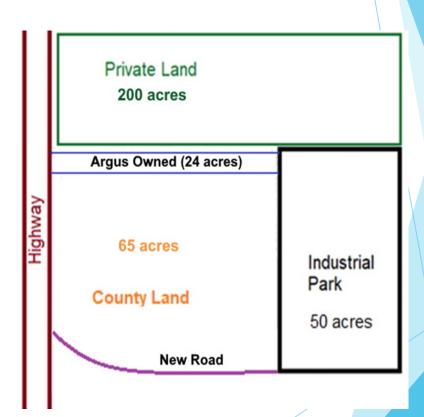






Scenario #2 continued

- During the initial planning Project, a title report was prepared. In the title report, it was discovered that the underlying fee title to the 24-acre Road and Utility corridor was still listed as owned by Acme.
- For its Indisputable Public Project, the County needs to fully acquire and perfect its title to the Road and Utility corridor. Acme no longer exists, but Argus Company is its successor in interest. Argus has been unresponsive to the County's attempt to purchase the Road and Utility corridor in fee, so the County anticipates filing a condemnation case to acquire the corridor title from Argus Company.







Scenario #2 Questions

- Is the Acme/Argus Road and Utility easement still valid?
- What is the highest and best use of the Argus-owned property?
- What is the Larger Parcel?
- How do you go about valuing the Argus-owned property?
- How do you value the divided interest held by Argus?



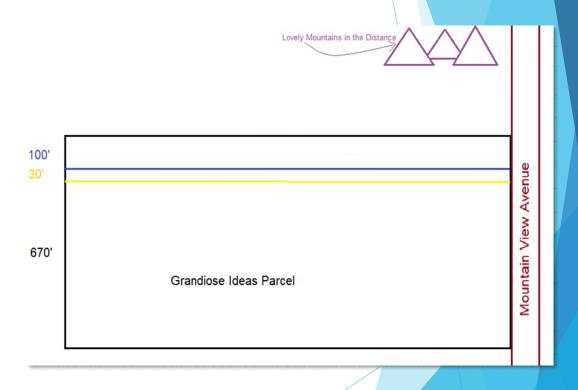






Scenario #3

- Large Utility is putting in a new 230kv high voltage power line. It needs a 100-foot permanent easement from Grandiose Ideas, LLC, which owns a vacant 10-acre parcel along Mountain View Avenue. 230kv lines are expected to be no less than 175 feet tall.
- Large Utility also needs a 30-foot temporary construction easement adjacent to the 100-foot easement. The easements will run along the northern boundary of the property.







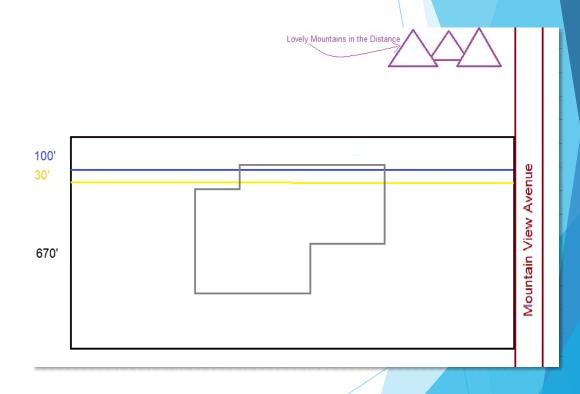




Scenario #3 continued

- Large Utility has the power of immediate possession.
- Franctions of the lease.

 Grandiose has an approved development plan for a three-story luxury multi-family project. But, currently it has a 3-year lease with a farmer for the entire property with 2 years remaining on the lease.





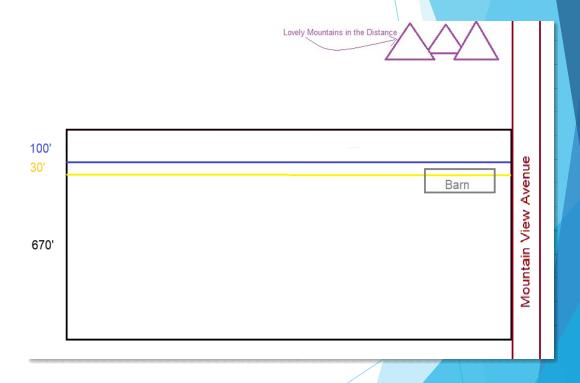






Scenario #3 continued

- As a result of the easement, Grandiose claims the property is no longer suitable for luxury multi-family because (a) luxury apartment dwellers do not want to live next to large power lines, and (b) the easement reduces the amount of developable land so that the plan is no longer economically viable.
- As a result of the TCE, Grandiose will have to redo the farming lease to reduce the leased area as the farming equipment was stored in an area covered by the TCE.











Scenario #3 Questions

- Can Grandiose recover damages for the impact of the TCE on the farming operations?
- What valuation evidence or facts would prove or disprove severance damages for the taking of the permanent easement?
- Are there any differences in compensation if Large Utility takes fee title instead of an easement?









MORNING NETWORKING BREAK

We'll resume at 10:45 a.m.





EMINENT DOMAIN & THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

Patrick Black, Fennemore
Meghan H. Grabel, Osborn Maledon





Use of Eminent Domain by Public Service Corporations

- Public Service Corporation ("PSC")
 - "All corporations other than municipal engaged in furnishing gas, oil, or electricity for light, fuel or power; or in furnishing water for irrigation, fire protection, or other public purposes; or in furnishing, for profit, hot or cold air or stream for hearing or cooling purposes; or engaged in collecting, transporting, treating, purifying and disposing of sewage through a system, for profit; or in transmitting messages or furnishing telegraph or telephone service, and all corporations other than municipal, operating as common carriers, shall be deemed public service corporations."
 - ▶ Article 15, Section 2 of the Arizona Constitution.





Use of Eminent Domain by Public Service Corporations

- The authority of the government to take or damage privately owned property is referred to as the power of eminent domain, or condemnation.
- ► The Arizona Constitution (Article 2 Section 17) authorizes the exercise of eminent domain authority if the taking is for a public use and the property owner is paid just compensation.
- Statutory Authority A.R.S. § 12-1111 et. seq.
 - ▶ A.R.S. § 12-1112 provides that the taking of private property must be for a public use and that the taking is necessary to such public use.





Use of Eminent Domain by Public Service Corporations

- The State may also delegate the power of eminent domain to governmental entities which then act as agents of the State.
- PSC may use condemnation for a use designated by A.R.S. § 12-1111. Examples include:
 - All public uses authorized by the government of the United States;
 - Buildings or grounds for any public use of the state and all other public uses authorized by the legislature;
 - ▶ Electric light and power transmission lines, pipelines used for supplying gas, and all transportation, transmission and intercommunication facilities of public service agencies.





Prerequisites for Taking Property by Condemnation

- Under A.R.S. § 12-1112, before property may be taken, it shall appear that:
 - 1. The use to which the property is to be applied is a use authorized by law.
 - The taking is necessary to such use.
 - If the property is already appropriated to some public use, the public use to which it is to be applied is a more necessary public use.
 - Bailey v. City of Mesa, 206 Ariz. 224, 227 (Ct. App. 2003)
- Examples of eminent domain:
 - Siting of electric transmission and distribution lines.
 - Corridor for natural gas pipelines.
 - Installation of water distribution and sewer collection mains.





Procedures for Condemnation by PSC

- ▶ A.R.S. §§ 12-1111 through 12-1129 establish the general procedures for a direct condemnation in Arizona.
 - These procedures include: delivery to the property owner a written offer to purchase A.R.S. § 12-1116(1); an estimate of the just compensation to be paid A.R.S. § 12-1116(1); and one or more appraisals supporting the offered compensation A.R.S. §12-1116(2).
 - Additionally, a survey of the property and an accurate legal description of the property to be taken must be completed. A.R.S. §12-1115.
- No right of immediate possession only at conclusion of jury trial.
 - State or political subdivision may accelerate obtaining possession (SRP).





Use of Eminent Domain by PSCs

- Need for Eminent Domain is a Very Rare Occurrence
 - Property owners generally want utility service to develop property.
- Siting of Transmission or Distribution Lines
 - Can be controversial.
- Small Water and Wastewater Companies
 - Disputes with landowners.





Private Developers & Energy Infrastructure

- Merchant power plants and transmission lines:
 - SunZia Transmission
 - Southline Transmission
- Regulatory-driven projects
 - ► Ten West chosen by CAISO to build line deemed necessary in California; will be a utility in California.
- An entity cannot build (some) projects or transmission lines without receiving a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility (CEC) from the ACC.
 - Example: Solar facility is not subject to CEC and ACC jurisdiction, but the generation tie line may be within jurisdiction.





Private Developers & Energy Infrastructure continued

- Arguments in Favor of Developers Having Authority
 - If line were built by existing utility, instead of third-party developer, condemnation authority is clear.
 - Standing in the shoes of a utility.
 - Line siting statutes define a utility as anyone building a project pursuant to an ACC authorized CEC but the statutes were established in 1971 before merchant transmission lines existed.





Private Developers & Energy Infrastructure continued

- Arguments Against Developers Having Authority
 - ▶ Not a "public service corporation" as defined in A.R.S. § 12-1111.
 - Statute uses the phrase "public service agencies."
 - Arizona Private Property Rights Protection Act A.R.S. § 12-1131 et seq.
 - Restricts broad interpretation of "public use."
 - Public use includes "the use of land for the creation or functioning of utilities."
 - "Utilities," in the traditional sense, have a legal responsibility to plan for future growth and install infrastructure to serve their authorized and state-regulated service territories.
 - A private transmission developer arguably does not dedicate its infrastructure to a public use in that same manner. Rather, the driving motivation is private profit. See, e.g., Bailey v. Myers, 206 Ariz. 224 (2003).





Private Developers & Energy Infrastructure continued

- Distinction for Projects Specifically Commissioned and Funded by a Government Agency
 - Arizona Attorney General Opinion No. I19-005 (R19-002)
 - Whether a private developer may use Arizona's public works eminent domain statutes?
 - Yes. A private developer can use Arizona's public works eminent domain statutes, A.R.S. §§ 12-1141 to -1162, if it is necessary to build a transmission line that connects an Arizona substation with a California substation, as long as (1) the private developer qualifies as an "authorized corporation" and (2) the project qualifies as a "public works project."
 - Authorized Corporation: (1) a corporation or association, (2) engaged or about to engage in a public works project, (3) for a public use, and (4) the project's construction and conduct thereafter must be subject to regulation or supervision by a federal agency or a state public body.
 - ▶ Public Works Project: a work or undertaking which is financed in whole or in part by a federal agency ... or by a state public body.





ACC's Role in the Condemnation of PSCs

- Article 15, Sections 2 and 3 of the Arizona Constitution exclude municipal corporations from the ACC's regulatory authority.
- Municipal statutes regarding condemnation (Title 9)
 - ▶ A.R.S. § § 9-511, -514 empower municipal corporations to own, operate, and condemn utilities.
 - A.R.S. § 9-515 enables a municipal corporation to acquire the property and plant of a public utility upon payment of just compensation.
 - ▶ A.R.S. § § 9-515, -518 allow just compensation to be determined by agreement between the municipal corporation and the utility.
 - ▶ A.R.S. § 9-516 prevents ACC from issuing a new CCN to a PSC in the condemned area unless the condemning municipality refuses to serve it.
- ACC has broad authority under A.R.S. § 40-285(A) to approve the sale or disposition of a PSC's assets.
 - However, such authority must give way to condemnation by municipal corporations any other result would create an ACC veto over municipal acquisitions.





ACC's Role in the Condemnation of PSCs

- Is analysis different for friendly condemnations (in which price is negotiated)?
- ► City of Surprise v. Arizona Corp. Comm'n, 246 Ariz. 206 (2019)
 - No, even a so-called "friendly" condemnation is ultimately not voluntary because utility has no choice but to accede to the taking of its assets pursuant to court order.
 - ▶ ACC has no implied powers and its powers do not exceed those to be derived from a strict construction of the Constitution and implementing statutes.
 - ACC has no authority to regulate a municipal corporation's utilities.
 - ▶ ACC's statutory authority to approve the sale or disposition of a public service corporation's assets did not give the ACC power to require a utility to apply for ACC approval of a municipal corporation's proposed condemnation of utility's assets.
 - Statutes did not expressly include transfers through condemnation proceedings, condemnations were not included by the statutory phrase "or otherwise dispose of."





LUNCH

We'll resume at 1:00 p.m.





INTERVIEW WITH ARIZONA SUPREME COURT JUSTICE KATHRYN KING





AFTERNOON NETWORKING BREAK

We'll resume at 2:15 p.m.





STATEWIDE TRANSPORTATION PROJECT UPDATE

Mack Dickerson, Tierra ROW

John Bullen, Maricopa Association of Governments

Markus Coleman, City of Phoenix Light Rail







Arizona Project Roundup!



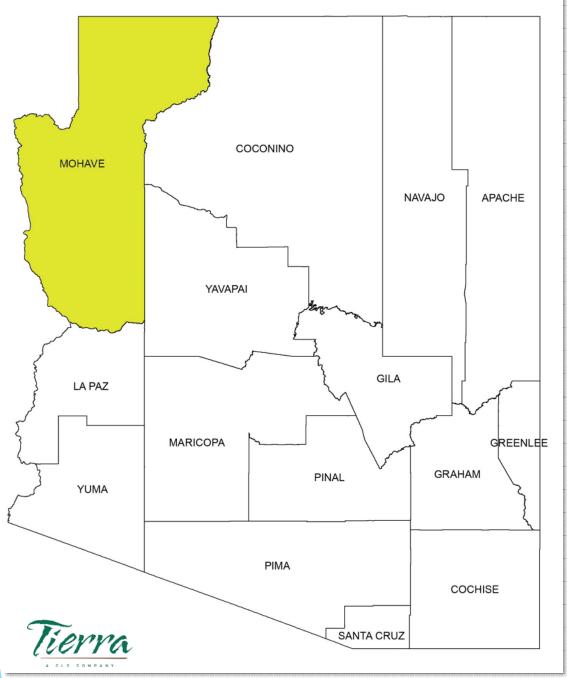


Trivia: How many counties are in Arizona?



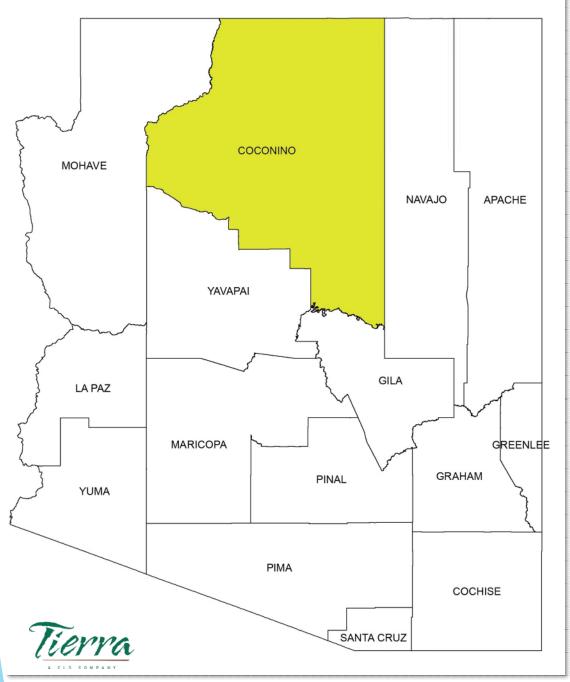






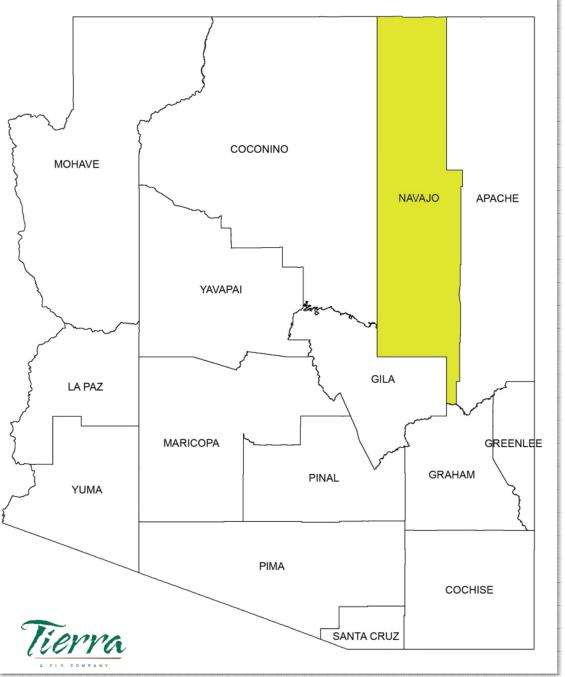
Projects: Mohave County

- 2022/2023
 - \$6.3M: Mostly pavement preservation and soil stabilization but includes two new roads totaling ¾ of a mile. (County)
- 2021/2022
 - \$54M for the I-11 East Kingman Connector.
 - \$30M for Dross Cleanup. (City)



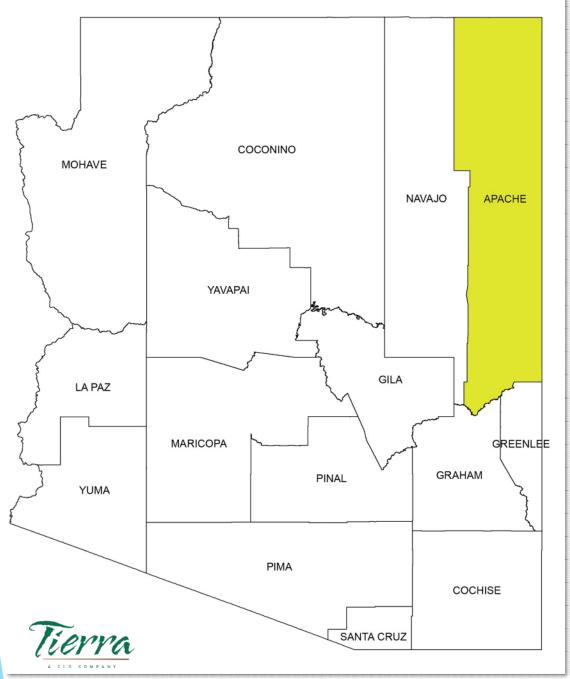
Projects: Coconino County

- 2021/2022
 - \$3.0M Mostly pavement preservation and soil stabilization projects. (County)
 - No information available for City.



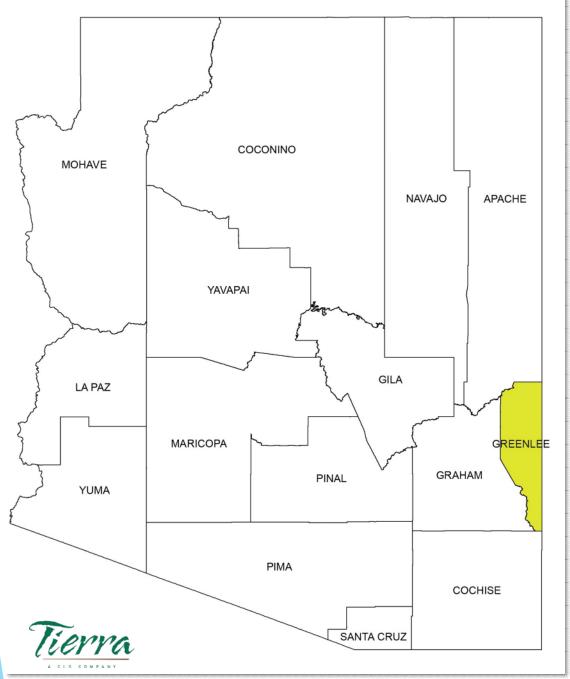
Projects: Navajo County

- 2022
 - > \$1.0M New Health Building in Show Low. (County)
 - No information available for City.



Projects: Apache County

- 2022
 - No budget for Capital Improvements approved. (County)
 - No budget for Capital Improvements approved. (City)



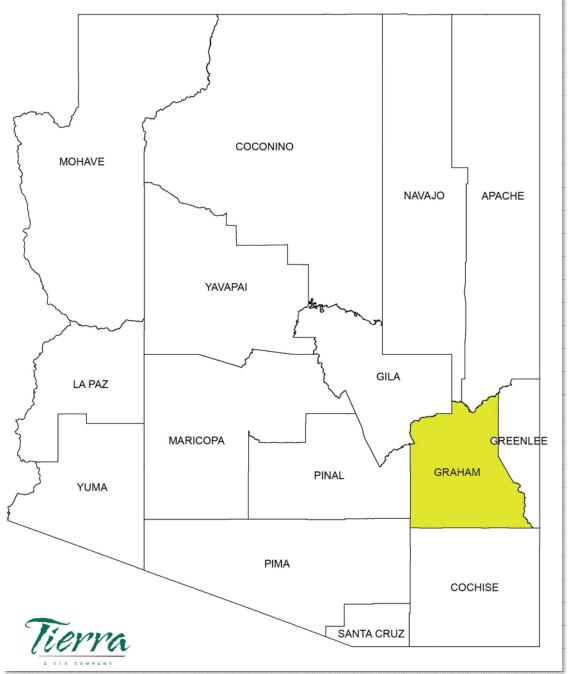
Projects: Greenlee County

- 2022
 - > \$1.5M Pavement Preservation. (County)
 - > \$3.4M for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade. (City)

Trivia: What is the largest county in Arizona by area?

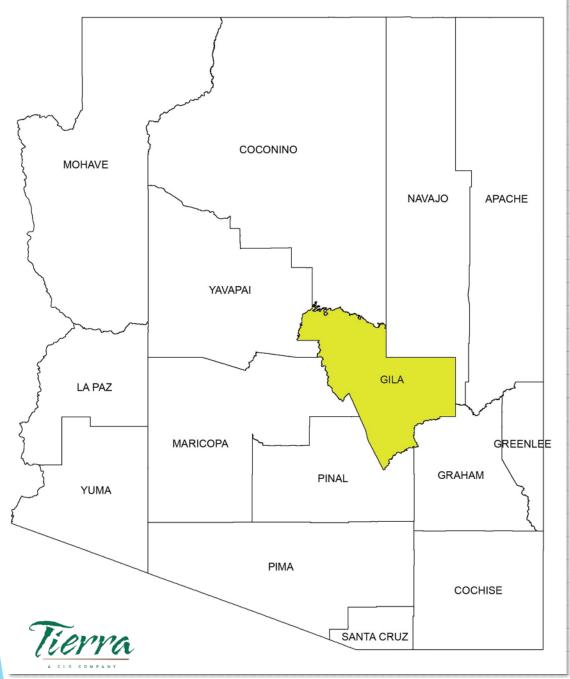






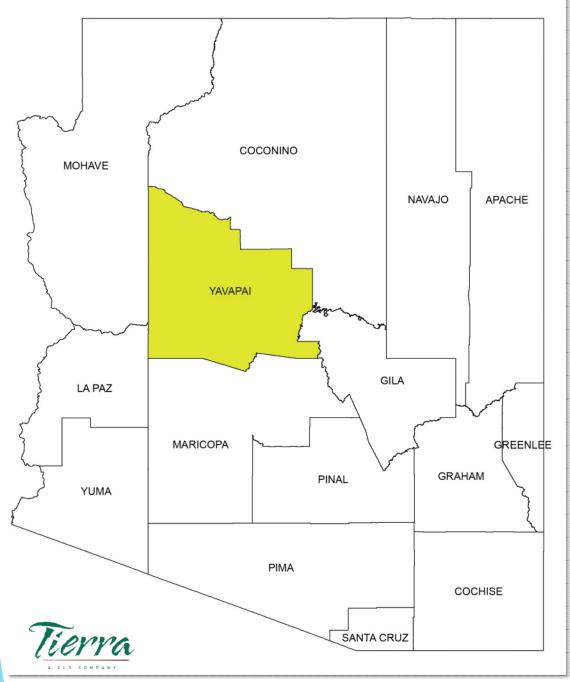
Projects: Graham County

- **>** 2022
 - > \$14M Culvert project being the largest at \$1.1M. (County)
 - > \$24M for pavement preservation, water and wastewater line extensions and water storage. (City)



Projects: Gila County

- **>** 2022
 - \$5.4M Public building improvements/bridge replacement and repairs. (County)
 - \$2.4M for pavement preservation, wastewater treatment plant upgrade. (City)



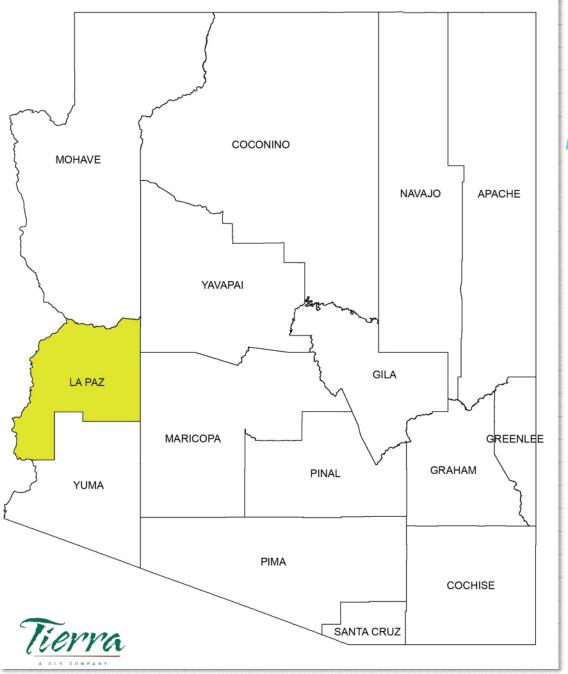
Projects: Yavapai County

- **>** 2022
 - \$5.4M Public building improvements/additions. (County)
 - > \$35.8M for Water and Wastewater Line Extensions, a new water well (\$16.9M), pavement preservation (\$9.1M). (City)

Trivia: Where did Arizona Supreme Court Chief Justice Robert Brutinel graduate law school?

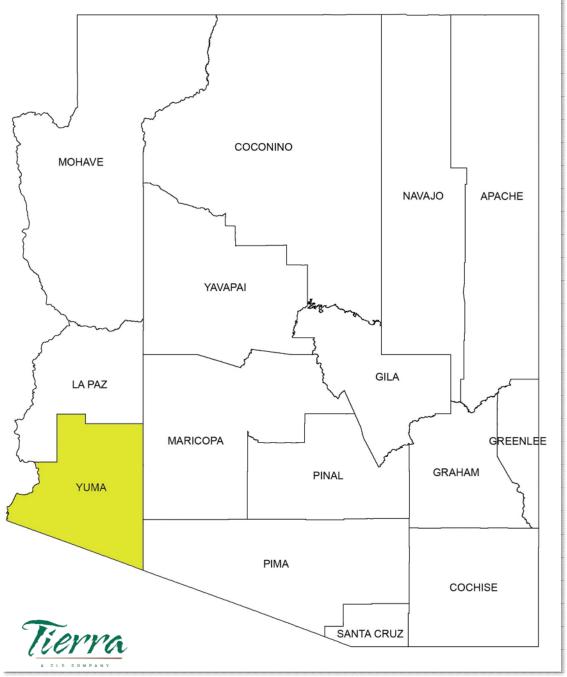






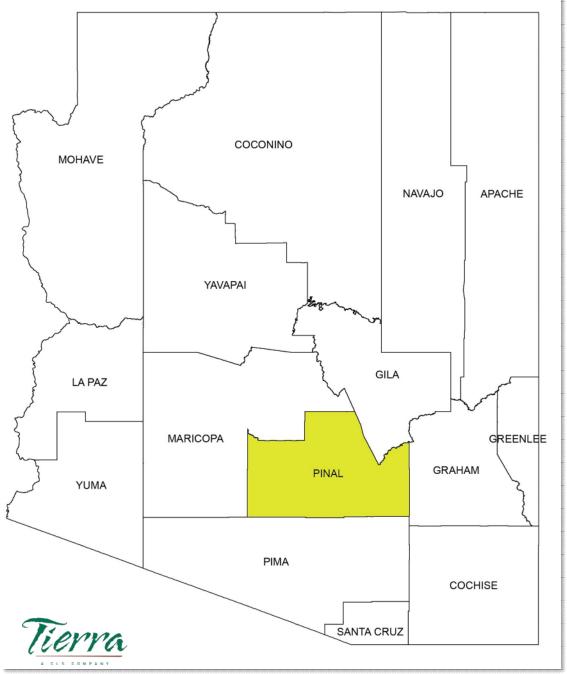
Projects: La Paz County

- 2022
 - > \$5.0M Road maintenance and preservation. (County)
 - No posting of projects or budgets on website since 2014.



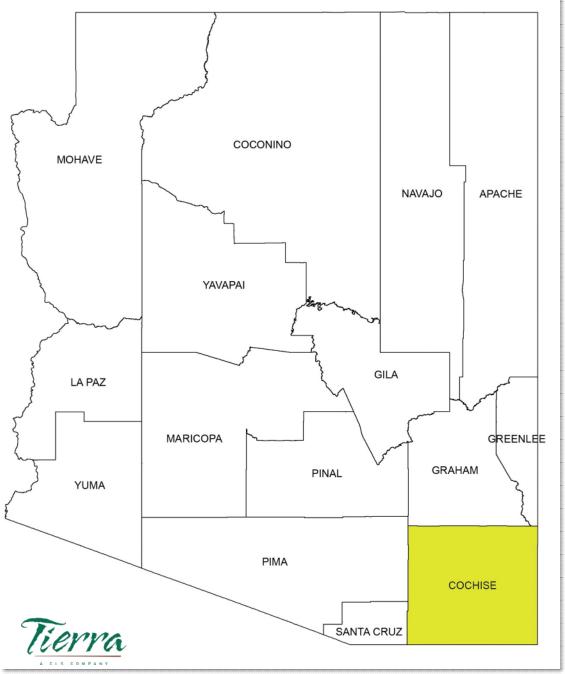
Projects: Yuma County

- **>** 2022
 - \$100M with approximately \$25M to road improvement projects including road extensions and widenings plus \$20M for broadband project. (County)
 - > \$158.3M for Desert Dunes Water Reclamation Plant expansion and 76 other projects including bike lanes and fiber network, one road extension. (City)



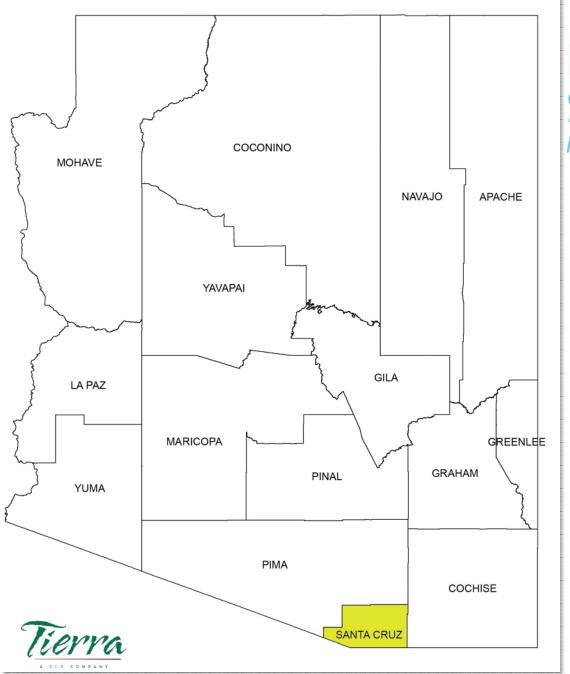
Projects: Pinal County

- 2022
 - \$21M for road maintenance/preservation and culvert replacements includes 3 road improvement projects with budget of \$10M total. (County)
 - No budgets found but the CIP shows pavement preservation and water system upgrades. (City)



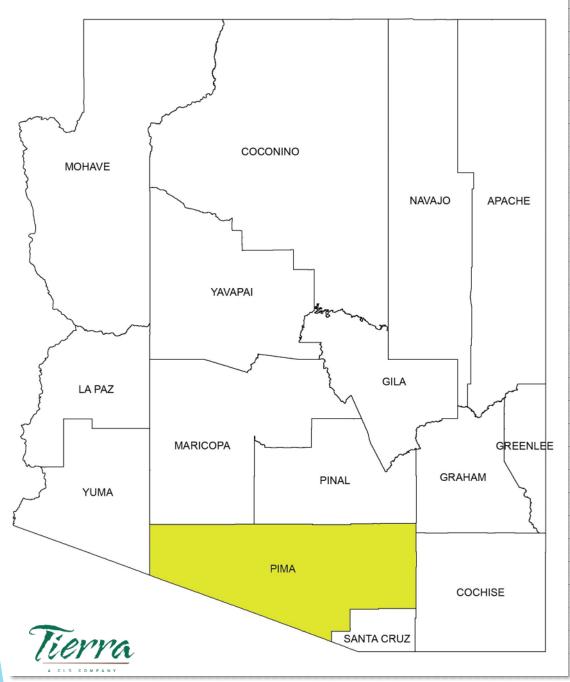
Projects: Cochise County

- 2022
 - \$15.9M Mostly pavement and building/ facility preservation. (County)
 - \$2.1M for pavement preservation, minor road improvements and water system upgrades. (City)



Projects: Santa Cruz County

- 2022
 - No budget online but there have been two facility upgrade RFP's issued. (County)
 - >\$1M for facility upgrades. (City)



Projects: Pima County

- 2022
 - \$26M Transportation, \$8M for flood control projects, \$29M for wastewater. (County)
- 2022
 - \$No Value, 23 projects, 6 in predesign, 17 in construction. Mostly pavement preservation, bike lanes and HAWKS. (City)
- 2022-2026
 - 19 major projects left to start and complete with budgets totaling \$819,589,070. (RTA)

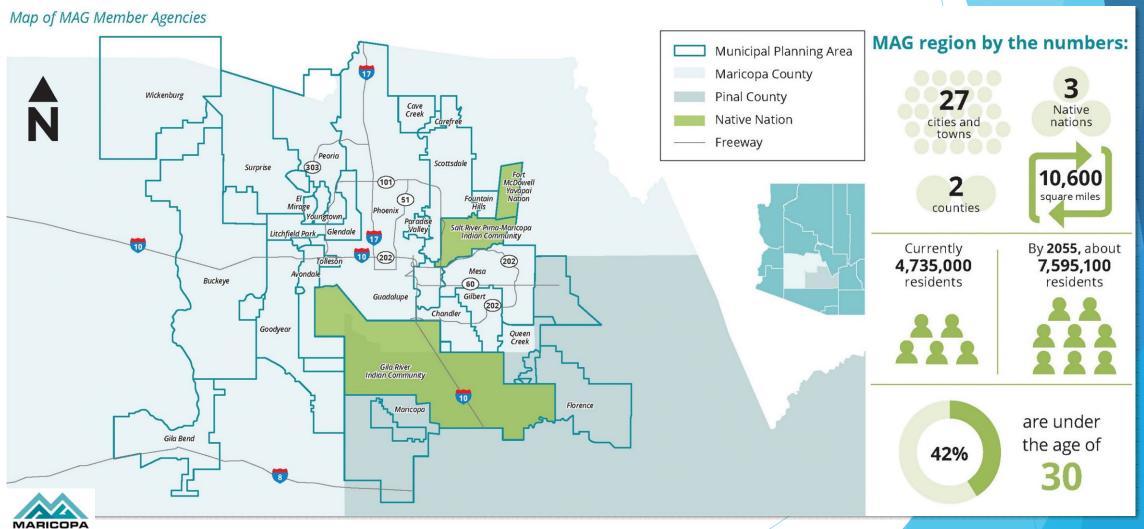
Trivia: What Arizona County was not discussed in this presentation?





Maricopa Association of Governments

John Bullen



Propositions 300 and 400

John Bullen

Voters passed Prop 300 in 1985 & Prop 400 in 2004, which have played a large part in shaping the region.

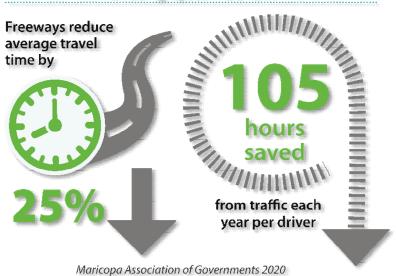




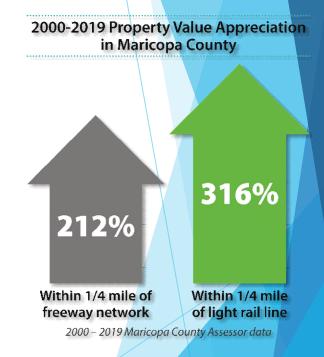
Why it Matters

John Bullen

Maricopa County Transportation Existing System Benefit









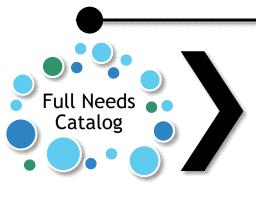
Proposition 400 Extension Investment Plan Development



John Bullen

Performance-Based Evaluation Process

John Bullen



- System Needs
- Regionally Studied Investments
- Deferred Projects
- · Call for Projects

Possible regionally significant *program*? Examples:

Step 1:

Regional

Project

Screening

No

No

Yes Project

Yes

- Safety
- ITS
- · Air Quality Mitigation
- Technology/Innovation
- Pavement Preservation

Step 2:

Project-level Evaluation

- Guided by RTP goals/outcomes, apply performance Measures
- Conduct project prioritization
- Project scoring
 Top scoring
 Lower scoring

Step 3:

Project/Program Review and Validation

- Fine-tune thresholds
- Review for discretionary project advancement
- Balance project types and composition

Step 4:

Scenario Planning & Tradeoff Analysis

- Create scenarios
 Package A
 Package B
 Package C
- Package D
 Assess packages against different policy, funding,

what-if scenarios

Project & Program Portfolio

- Fiscally constrained plan
- Programmatic set-asides
- Fiscally unconstrained vision



Local/Other Funded

96

Regional Transportation Plan Goals

John Bullen

SAFETY



Provide for the safety and security of pedestrians, bicyclists, riders and drivers.

MOBILITY



for people and goods throughout the region, providing equitable and appropriate access to essential services and destinations.

RESPONSIVENESS



Expand travel choices that accommodate future growth and are flexible in adapting to changing needs and innovations.

LIVABILITY



Invest in a transportation system that supports health and well-being, and sustains the environment.

PRESERVATION



Maintain our region's transportation infrastructure to protect existing investments for the future.

PROSPERITY



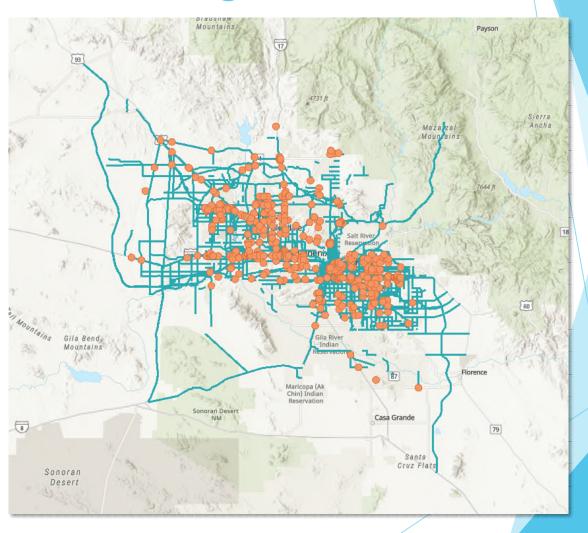
Support economic competitiveness and growth through strategic transportation investments



Starting Point: Needs Catalog

John Bullen

Over \$90 billion of needs exist region-wide.

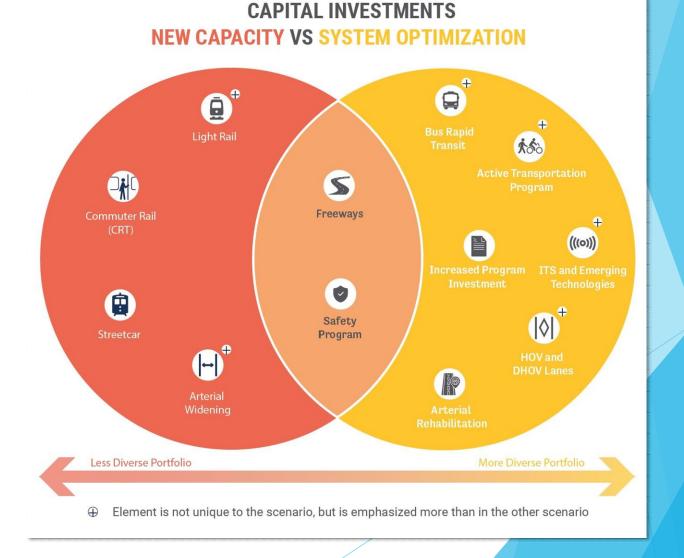




Scenario Planning & Tradeoff Analysis

John Bullen

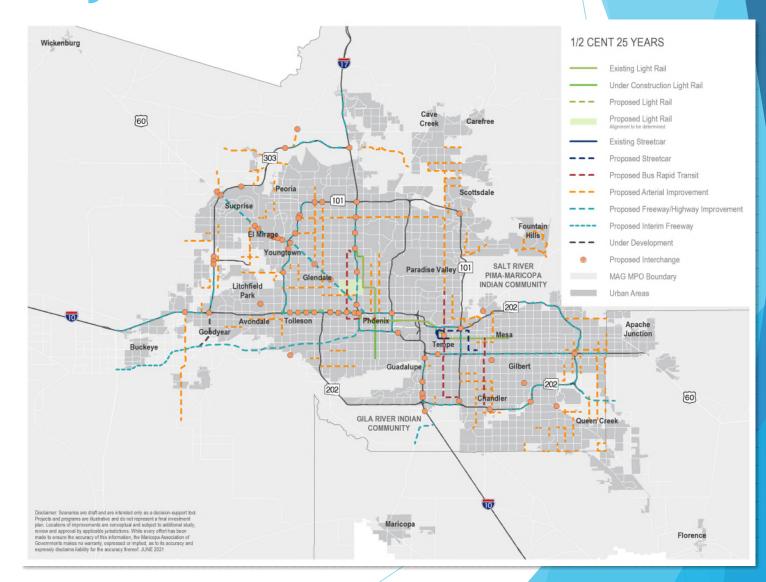
- Two Different Concepts
- Two Different Funding Levels





Investment Plan Projects

John Bullen





Proposed Investment Plan: By the Numbers

John Bullen

367 new freeway/ highway lane miles

186 new HOV lane miles

1,300 new or improved arterial lane miles



1 new or improved traffic interchanges



new DHOV or system interchange DHOV ramps



4 new or improved system interchanges



miles of new light rail

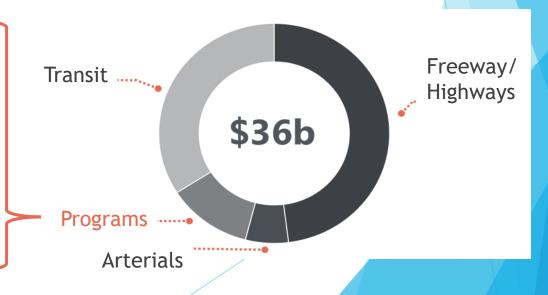


miles of BRT (bus rapid transit)



miles of new streetcar

Program Investments	
Active Transportation	\$1,000,000,000
Air Quality	\$200,000,000
Arterial Intersection	\$500,000,000
Arterial Rehabilitation	\$625,000,000
Arterial Widening	\$375,000,000
Emerging Tech	\$312,500,000
ITS	\$750,000,000
Safety	\$250,000,000
TDM Expansion	\$312,500,000





Enabling Legislation Introduced

John Bullen

- Senate Bill 1356 (Pace, R-Mesa)
- House Bill 2598 (Carroll, R-Sun City West)

(transportation tax; election; Maricopa County)

REFERENCE TITLE: transportation tax; election; Maricoba county

State of Arizona Senate Hifty fifth Legislature Second Regular Session 2022

SB 1356

Introduced by Senator Pace: Representative Carrol

AN ACT

AMUNCING SLCTIONS 28 304, 28 5301, 28 6302, 28 5303, 28 5304, 28 6305, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEATING SECTION 28-6306, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEATING SECTION 28-6308, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEATING SECTIONS 28 6309, 28 6310, 26 6311 AND 28 6312, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTIONS 28-63313 AND 28-6351, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTIONS 28-63634 AND 28-6355, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING SECTIONS 28-63634 AND 28-6365, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 28, CHAPTER 17, ARICOLE 2, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, RY ACCING A NEW SECTION 28-6363, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, RY ACCING SECTION 49-6105.01; AMENDING SECTIONS 48-6102 AND 48-6103, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEATING SECTIONS 48-6102 AND 48-6103, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEATING SECTIONS 48-6102 AND 48-6103, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEATING SECTIONS 48-6104 AND 48-6103, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEATING SECTIONS 48-6104 AND 48-6104, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEATING SECTIONS 48-6104 AND 48-6104, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEATING SECTIONS 48-6104 AND 48-6104

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

RENCE TITLE: transportation tax; election; Manicopa county

entatives (islature Session

HB 2598

Introduced by Representative Carroll

AN AC

AS 28 304, 28 6301, 28 6302, 26 6303, 28 6304, 26 6305 AND MA REVISED STATUTES; REPLATING SICTION 26 6307, ARZONA FS; AMFNOTAG SFCTION 28-6306, ARTONA REVISED STATUTES; CNS 26 6309, 26 6310, 28 6311 AND 26 6312, ARTZONA REVISED STATUTES; CNS 26-6362, 28-6351, ARZONA REVISED STATUTES; CNS 26-6362, 28-6352, ARZONA REVISED STATUTES; CNS 26-6362, 28-6352, ARZONA REVISED DING TITLE 28, CHAPTER 17, ARTICLE 2, ARTZONA REVISED HOURG TITLE 28, CHAPTER 17, ARTICLE 2, ARTZONA REVISED BOTHS A NUM SECTION 28 6382; AMENDING SECTIONS 26 6393, 82 28-7671, 28-7691, 28-7696 AND 42-6105, ARTZONA REVISED DING TITLE 42, CHAPTER 6, ARTICLE 3, ARZONA REVISED BOTHS SECTION 42 6105,01; AMENDING SECTIONS 48 5102 AND A REVISED STATUTES; REPFALING SECTIONS 48-6106 AND 48-5121, STATUTES; REPFALING SECTIONS 48-6106 AND 48-5121, STATUTES; REPFALING OF THANNERS AND FIRANCE.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

- i



Proposition 400: Freeway Projects John Bullen



INTERSTATE 10 (PAPAGO FREEWAY): SR 85 TO VERRADO WAY









- Construction started summer 2021 and will take approximately two years to complete.
- Expands the freeway from two to three general purpose lanes in each direction.
- Reconstructs traffic interchanges at Miller and Watson roads to a diverging diamond interchange (DDI) design.

SCHEDULE

2017

PREDESIGN CURRENT STEP

BUDGET (\$2021) \$2,400,000





2019-2020

DESIGN

\$9,816,278

RIGHT OF WAY

\$6,100,000

CONSTRUCTION

\$117,404,570

APR-JUN 2023

OPEN TO TRAFFIC



McDowell Rd

Yuma Rd

Lower Buckeye Rd

Broadway Rd

INTERSTATE 10 (MARICOPA FREEWAY): SR 202 (SANTAN) TO SR 387









- Draft Design Concept Report/Environmental Assessment underway and is expected to be finalized by early 2023.
- Includes the addition of one general purpose lane in each direction throughout the entirety of the corridor, and one high occupancy vehicle lane (HOV) between Loop 202 (Santan Freeway) and Riggs Road.
- Includes traffic interchange improvements, including reconstruction at SR 347/Queen Creek Road, SR 587, and SR 387.
- Significant coordination with Gila River Indian Community, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).
- Project is only partially funded.

SCHEDULE 2019-2022

CURRENT STEP

BUDGET (\$2021) \$6,830,000

2022-2023

DESIGN

\$52,116,600

RIGHT OF WAY

2023

\$21,928,200

2025-2027

CONSTRUCTION

\$733,371,500

JAN-MAR 2027

OPEN TO TRAFFIC





LOOP 101 (AGUA FRIA FREEWAY): 75TH AVE. TO I-17 (BLACK CANYON FREEWAY)









- Expands the freeway from three to four general purpose lanes in each direction.
- Improves the interchange at 75th Avenue, providing three eastbound turn lanes.
- Project is scheduled to start construction summer 2023; MAG is identifying opportunities to advance construction to summer 2022.





2020-2021 **SCHEDULE**

PREDESIGN CURRENT STEP

BUDGET (\$2021) \$3,233,968

2021-2022

DESIGN

\$16,673,361

2022

RIGHT OF WAY

\$1,599,000

2024-2026

CONSTRUCTION

\$112,929,900

OCT-DEC 2026

OPEN TO TRAFFIC



LOOP 303 (ESTRELLA FREEWAY) AT 43RD AND 51ST AVENUES









- Project constructs new traffic interchanges at 51st and 43rd avenues.
- Extends the Loop 303 through the new traffic interchanges.
- Construction is expected to begin fall 2022 and be completed summer 2023.
- Project will support the new development, including the Taiwanese Semiconductor _

turing Company facility **PREDESIGN**

CURRENT STEP







2021-2022 **DESIGN**

2022 **RIGHT OF WAY**

2022-2023

SEPT 2023

\$55,854,700

CONSTRUCTION OPEN TO TRAFFIC

BUDGET (\$2021)

\$6,000,000

\$2,000,000

107

LOOP 303 (ESTRELLA FREEWAY): MC 85 TO VAN BUREN ST.









- Constructs an extension of the Loop 303 from its current terminus at Van Buren south to MC 85.
- Project will construct at least three lanes in each direction and provide room for the ultimate freeway conditions.
- Will provide a connection to the future SR
 30 center segment facility.
- Project is scheduled to start construction
 in 2026; MAG is identifying opportunities
 to advance construction
 2021-2023

BUDGET (\$2021)



McDowell Rd Van Buren St Yuma Rd Lower Buckeye Rd **Broadway Rd** MC 85 GOODYEAR 2026-2030 **JAN-MAR 2030**

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CURRENT STEP PREDESIGN

\$240,000

DESIGN \$15,798,000

RIGHT OF WAY

2026

CONSTRUCTION

OPEN TO TRAFFIC

\$46,988,900 \$225,121,200

STATE ROUTE 30 (TRES RIOS FREEWAY): LOOP 202 (SOUTH MOUNTAIN FREEWAY) TO

TYPE:







- Construction of a new freeway between Loop 303 and Loop 202.
- Significant funding (more than \$500 million) has been allocated to advance right of way acquisition and utility work as part of Proposition 400.
- Construction is funded as part of Phase I of the Proposition 400 extension investment plan.

CURRENT STEP



2017-2019 **SCHEDULE**

BUDGET (\$2021)

PREDESIGN

\$4,746,037

DESIGN

\$320,000

2018-2025

RIGHT OF WAY

\$526,886,712

Phase '

CONSTRUCTION

\$4,000,000

OPEN TO TRAFFIC

Proposition 400 Extension: Freeway Projects

John Bullen



I-10 (PAPAGO FREEWAY) AT JACKRABBIT TRAIL









- Construct interchange improvements at the existing Jackrabbit Trail traffic interchange.
- Previous engineering work led by Maricopa County Department of Transportation identified the diverging diamond interchange as the preferred design alternative.
- ADOT has initiated design efforts.
- MAG wi constru

il	l assess the o	pportunity to a	dvance				
JC 1	ction with a su	accessful Noven	nber 		Phase I		
	CURRENT STEP	PREDESIGN	DESIGN	RIGHT OF WAY	CONSTRUCTION	OPEN TO TRAFFIC	
A of rs	BUDGET (\$2021)	\$5,000,000			\$33,000,000		

Jackrabbit

McDowell Rd

Van Buren St

I-10 (PAPAGO FREEWAY): LOOP 101 (AGUA FRIA FREEWAY) TO I-17 (BLACK CANYON FREEWAY)









PROGRAM:
Proposition 400
Extension

- Improve I-10 between Loop 101 and I-17.
- Improve the interchanges along I-10, including significant investment at 83rd and 91st avenues to support freight movement.



	SCHEDULE				Phase I	
	CURRENT STEP	PREDESIGN	DESIGN	RIGHT OF WAY	CONSTRUCTION Rights Reserved	OPEN TO TRAFFIC
MARICOPA ASSOCIATION of GOVERNMENTS	BUDGET (\$2021)				\$211,000,000	

I-10 (MARICOPA FREEWAY): I-10 TUNNEL TO I-17 (MARICOPA FREEWAY) SPLIT









PROGRAM: Proposition 400 Extension

- Project will make improvements between the I-10 tunnel and the I-10/I-17 "Split" system interchange.
- Improvements include the I-10/SR 51/Loop 202 (Red Mountain) "ministack" system interchange and reconfiguration of the western Sky Harbor International Airport freeway access.
- A MAG study to identify potential improvements was started in March 2022 and is expected to take 18 months.
- Improvements to the western Sky Harbor International Airport freeway access are funded as part of the

Proposition 400 program (construction in 2025).

CURRENT STEP PREDESIGN DESIGN RIGHT OF WAY

Phase II

WAY

CONSTRUCTION

\$540,000,000

CTION OPEN TO TRAFFIC

BUDGET (\$2021) -- -- --



I-17: I-10 (SPLIT) TO LOOP 101 (AGUA FRIA FREEWAY)









PROGRAM: **Proposition 400** Extension

- Reconstruct I-17 from I-10 (Split) to the Loop 101, including rebuilding the I-17 (Maricopa Freeway) section.
- Rebuild I-17 between I-10 (Split) and 19th Avenue to add a high occupancy vehicle lane and auxiliary lanes.
- Add an additional managed lane between 19th Avenue and the Loop 101.
- The future I-17 and SR 30 interchange will be designed as part of this project.
- Improve interchanges at Glendale, Peoria, Thunderbird, sand Bell.

101 Union Hills Dr Bell Rd Greenway Rd Thunderbird Rd Cactus Rd Peoria Ave **Dunlap Ave** PHOENIX Northern Ave Glendale Ave **Bethany Home Rd** Camelback Rd Indian School Rd Thomas Rd McDowell Rd Van Buren St **Buckeye Rd**

Phase II - IV

CURRENT STEP

PREDESIGN

DESIGN

RIGHT OF WAY

CONSTRUCTION

OPEN TO TRAFFIC

\$ 2,753,773,600

BUDGET (\$2021)

LOOP 101 (PRICE FREEWAY): LOOP 202 (RED MOUNTAIN FREEWAY) TO US 60 (SUPERSTITION FREEWAY)











- Intended to address operational issues on between Loop 202 (Red Mountain Freeway) and US 60 (Superstition Freeway).
- Funding has also been identified for a direct high occupancy vehicle ramp to and from the south between Loop 101 (Price Freeway) and Loop 202 (Red Mountain Freeway).
- MAG will initiate a planning study to identify potential improvements.





LOOP 303 (ESTRELLA FREEWAY): LAKE PLEASANT PARKWAY TO I-17









PROGRAM:
Proposition 400
Extension

- Project to construct new traffic interchanges at 51st and 43rd Avenues and extend the Loop 303 through the new traffic interchange areas scheduled for summer 2022.
- Completion of the mainline and the Loop 303 (Estrella Freeway)/ I-17 system interchange planned as two separate projects.
- Final design of the Loop 303 (Estrella Freeway)/ I-17 system interchange anticipated to start in 2023.
- Improvements are needed to support the new development in the area, including the Tiawanese Semiconductor Manufacturing Company facility.



	SCHEDULE				Phase I	
	CURRENT STEP	PREDESIGN	DESIGN	RIGHT OF WAY	CONSTRUCTION	OPEN TO TRAFFIC
MARICOPA ASSOCIATION of GOVERNMENTS	BUDGET (\$2021)				\$334,525,000	

US 60 (GRAND AVE): LOOP 303 (ESTRELLA FREEWAY) TO I-10 (PAPAGO FREEWAY)

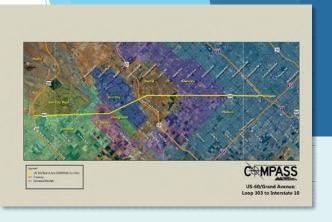








PROGRAM: Proposition 400 Extension



- A number of improvements have been identified as part of the Proposition 400 extension plan.
- Additional grade separations planned at 51st Avenue/Bethany Home Road and Northern Avenue;
 35th Avenue/Indian School Road improvements funded as part of Proposition 400.
- Improves access management, where feasible.
- Adds a direct high occupancy vehicle (DHOV) ramp at I-17.
- Constructs the ultimate US 60 (Grand Ave)/Loop 303 interchange. SCHEDULE -- --



CURRENT STEP PREDESIGN

MARICOPA
ASSOCIATION of GOVERNMENTS

BUDGET (\$2021) -- --

RIGHT OF WAY CONSTRUCTION OF \$833,703,700

Phase II - IV

OPEN TO TRAFFIC

SR 24 (GATEWAY FREEWAY): LOOP 202 (SANTAN FREEWAY) TO IRONWOOD RD









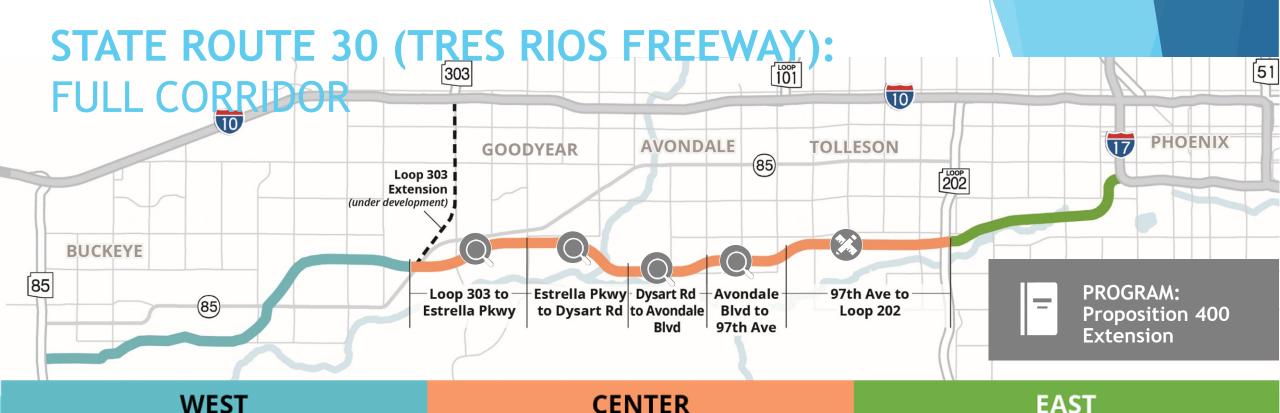
- Completes the freeway as a limited access facility with three general purpose lanes in each direction.
- A fourth general purpose lane as part of a separate project (Phase V).
- is needed for the rapid growth in the southeast valley.







	SCHEDULE				Phase I/Phase V	
	CURRENT STEP	PREDESIGN	DESIGN	RIGHT OF WAY	CONSTRUCTION	OPEN TO TRAFFIC
MARICOPA ASSOCIATION of GOVERNMENTS	BUDGET (\$2021)				\$148,400,000	



Construction of:

- New interim freeway facility between SR 85 to SR 303L ("west segment").
- One general purpose lane in each direction between SR 85 to east of MC 85 with at-grade arterial intersections.

Planned

Phase V

\$878,256,000

- Two general purpose lanes east of MC 85 in each direction with a new interchange at Jackrabbit Trail.
- Three general purpose lanes from the Loop 303 interchange ramps to Cotton Lane.

Construction of:

- between Loop 202 to Loop 303 with three general purpose lanes in
- 5 Segments New freeway facility \$2,665,163,749 Phase I each direction.
- o Ramp connections to Loop 202 and Loop 303.
- · Implementation planned through five segments.
- Right of way acquisition and scoping will be completed under Proposition 400.

EAST

Corridor Recommendation Report completed in September 2021.



Planned

\$2,100,000,000



Phase IV

Construction of a new freeway facility between Loop 202 and I-17 ("eastern segment") with three general purpose lanes in each direction.

City of Phoenix Current Light Rail Projects

Markus Coleman, City of Phoenix Lightrail





South Central Extension Light Rail/

Downtown Hub

Markus Coleman







Northwest Extension Phase II Light Rail

Markus Coleman

2 TPSS and 1 Signal Building





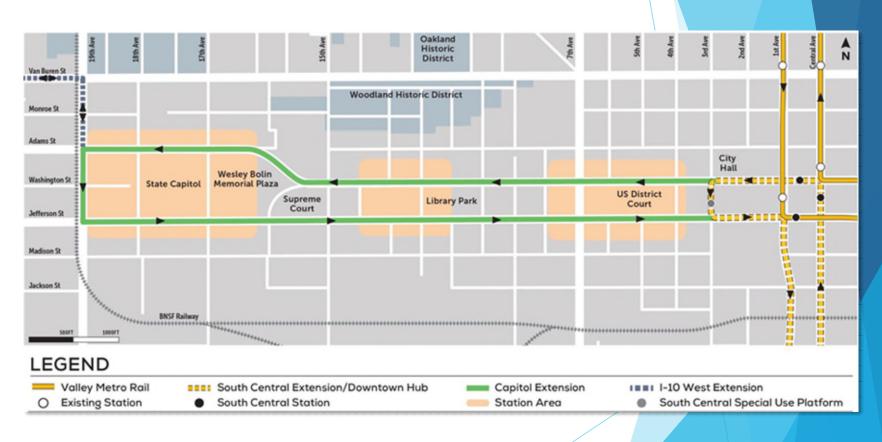


Capitol Extension Light Rail

Markus Coleman









I-10 West Extension Light Rail

Markus Coleman





PARK-AND-RIDES

Pinal County Update

Vail Cloar

COOKIE BREAK Sponsored by Integra Realty Resources



We'll resume at 4:00 p.m.





Condemnation Summit Quiz Show

Vail Cloar, Dickinson Wright

