# The Calculation of Disturbance Damages Arising from Partial Takings

Presented by:

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## Disturbance Damages

".. as economic loss suffered by an owner by reason of having to vacate expropriated property."

#### Todd

"... the seller cannot put in his pocket more than the net market value".

Lord Justice Scott

## Damages Include

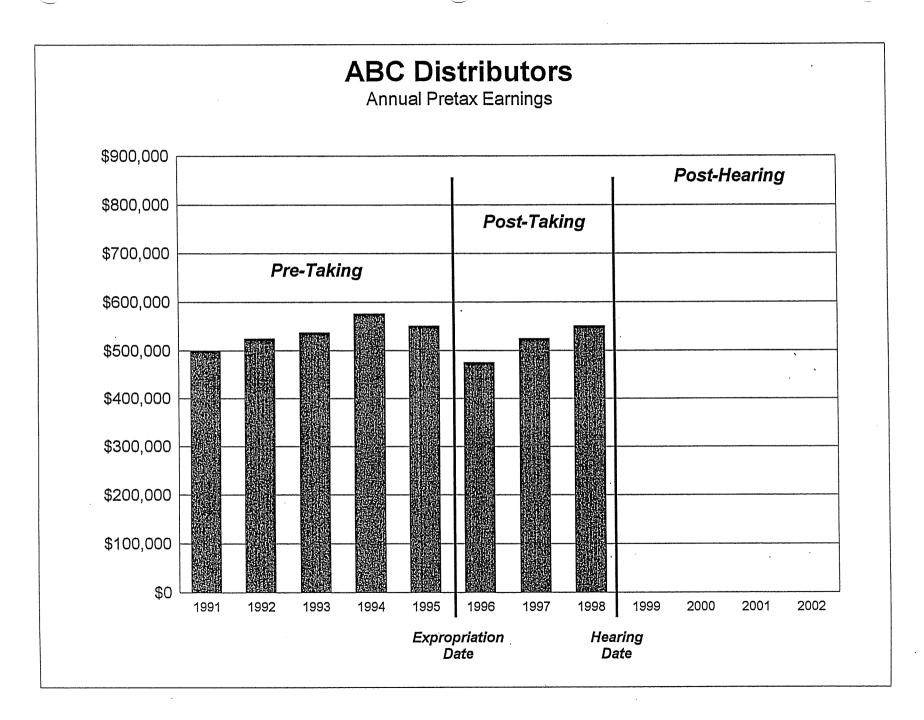
- Payment for land taken
- Consideration of land improvements
- Loss of earning suffered
- Loss of future earning power damages . .
  - ...or goodwill.

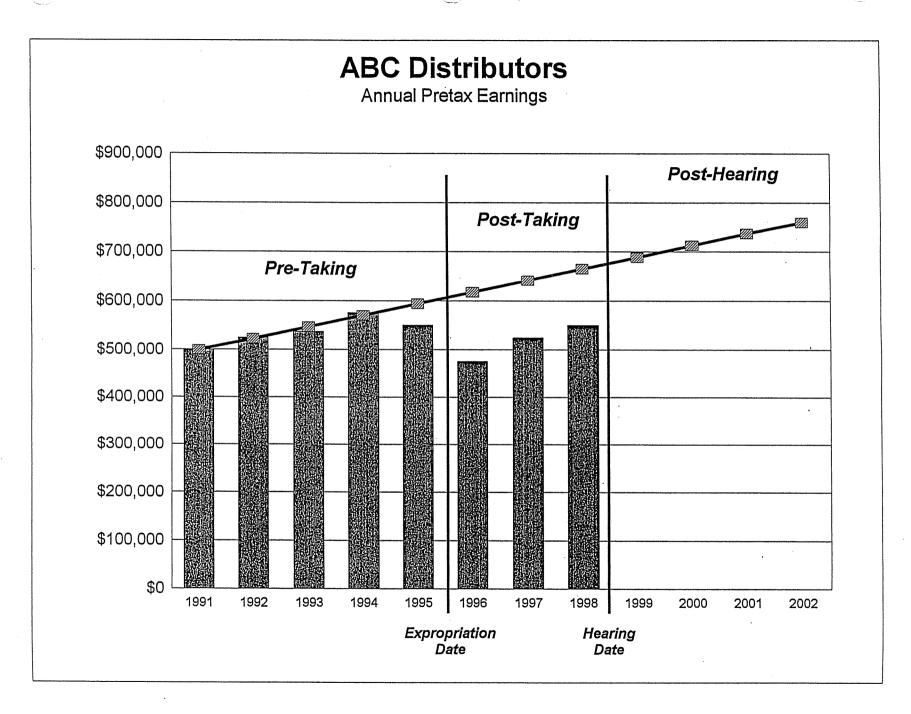
## Three Stages of Disturbance Damages

1. Pre-expropriation damages

2. Damages from expropriation to hearing

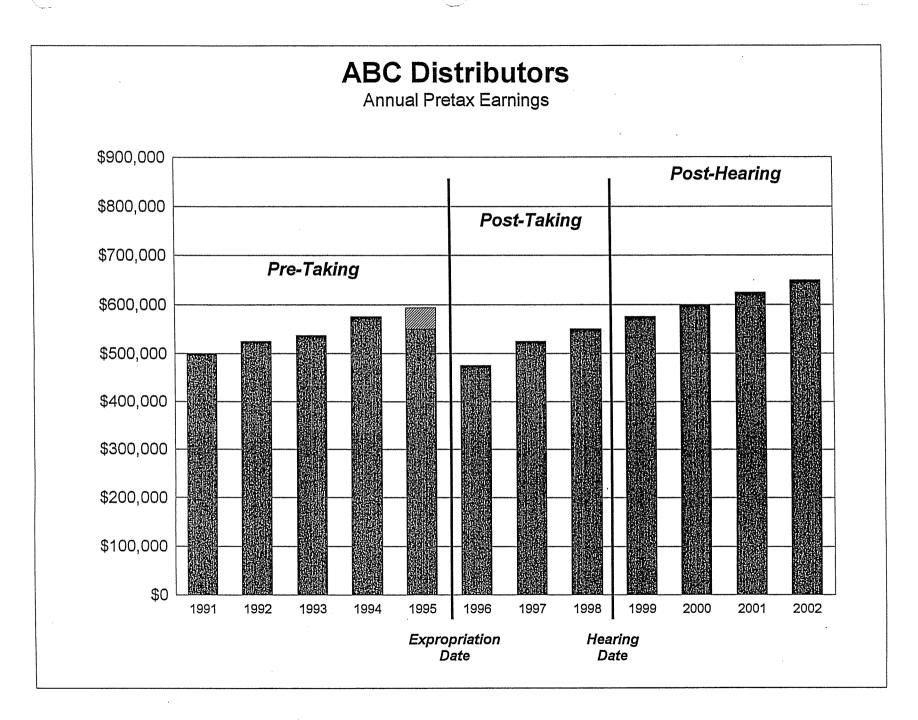
3. Damages subsequent to hearing





## Pre-Expropriation Damages

- Damages must relate to the upcoming expropriation
- Mitigation required



## Loss of Income

	(\$000's)		
	<u>Actual</u>	Normal	<u>Difference</u>
Sales	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$1,000
Cost of Sales	<u>2,250</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>750</u>
Gross Profit	750	1,000	250
Variable Costs	<u>75</u>	_100	_25
Marginal Contribution	675	900	225
Fixed Costs	100	_100	
Pre-Tax Earnings	<u>\$575</u>	<u>\$800</u>	<u>\$225</u>

## Damages from Taking to Hearing

#### **™** Objective

 to replace loss of earnings and reduction in values resulting from the partial taking

## Damages from Taking to Hearing

#### **Considerations:**

- changes in remaining land values
- changes in business results
- could include one or both;
  - 1. Loss of cash flow
  - 2. Goodwill reduction partial loss of capital asset

Includes both short-term temporary cash losses and longer term permanent cash losses

## Damages from Taking to Hearing

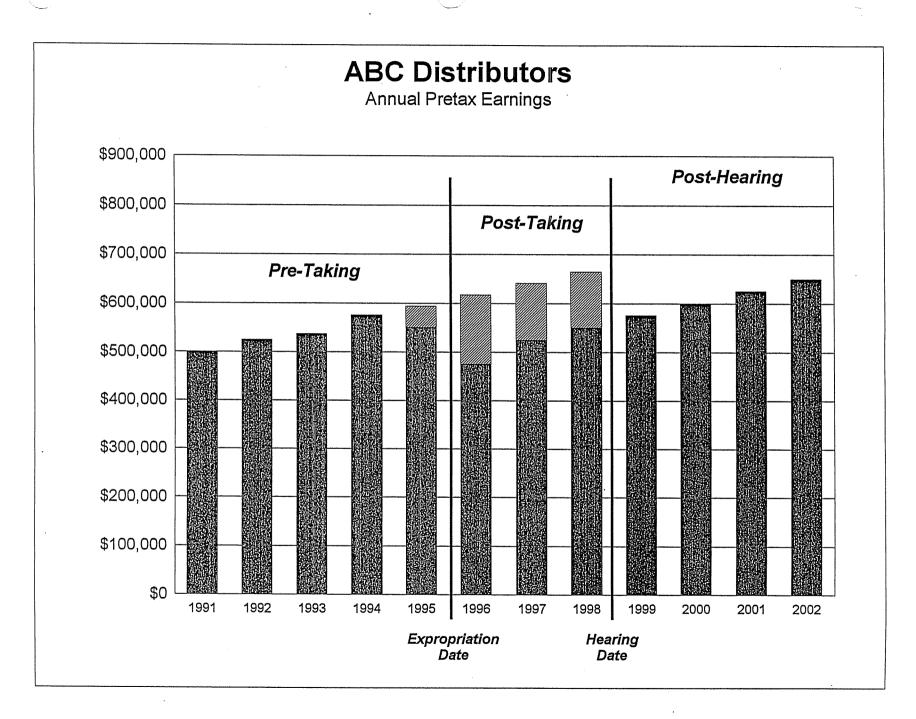
Should increases in value be considered?

#### **Possibilities:**

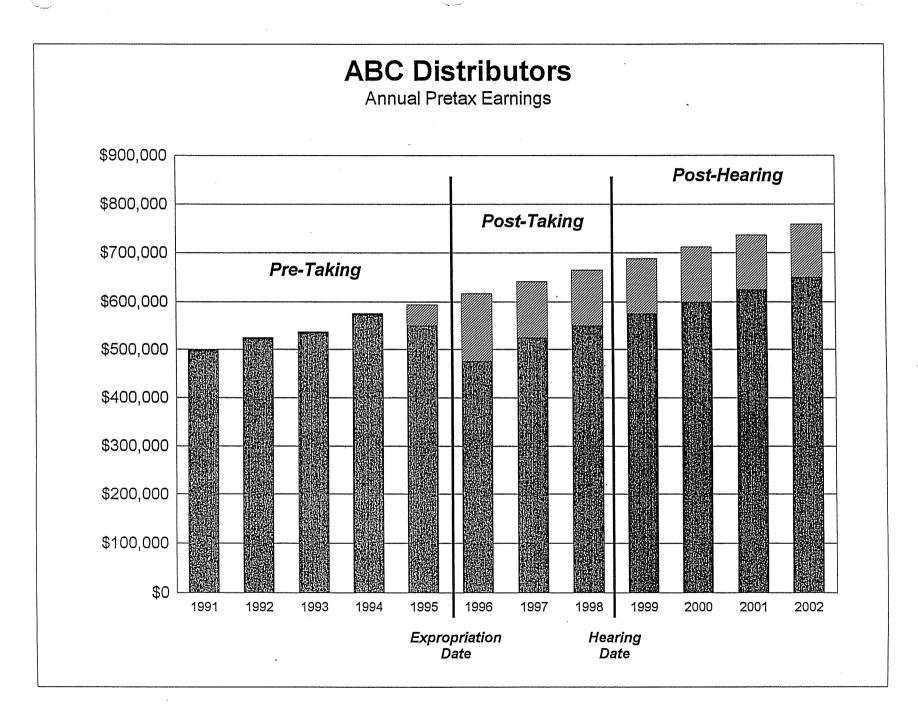
- 1. Ignore Increases?
- 2. Offset against property taken?
- 3. Offset only against damages on remaining land

#### **B.C.** Expropriation Act - Section 44

" ... there must be deducted from the amount of compensation payable to that owner the estimated amount of the benefit."



- could include future damages and/or loss of goodwill
- difficulty of qualifying future events
- What is the best method?
  - Loss of earnings
  - Loss of goodwill
  - ► Both



## Differences Between Loss of Income and Goodwill in a Partial Taking

#### Loss of Income

The net marginal cash losses suffered as a direct result of the taking.

#### **Goodwill Lost**

The permanent reduction in goodwill, a capital asset, as a direct result of the taking.

#### Goodwill vs. Loss of Income

#### **GOODWILL:**

- Goodwill tends to market-driven
- Goodwill comparables may be available
- Some business don't have goodwill
- Loss of goodwill occurs only if there is a permanent decline of earning power

### Goodwill vs. Loss of Earnings

#### LOSS OF INCOME

- Loss of earnings directly attempts to make owner whole
- Loss of earnings relates to a specific time period
- Loss of earnings is usually more speculative, thus more difficult to do
- Loss of earnings method is generally more imprecise

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## Loss of Goodwill

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Earnings	\$400	\$600	\$200
Price Earnings Multiple	<u>x 4.0</u>	<u>x 3.5</u>	
	1600	2100	500
Tangible Assets	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	
Goodwill	<u>\$600</u>	<u>\$1,100</u>	<u>\$500</u>

#### Other Issues

- Compensation of management/owners time
  - should be paid in most instances
- Could damages from a partial taking exceed the cost of a total take?

Could happen ... but although generally used, goodwill may not fairly compensate for damages