HB2194 FULLPCS1 Scooter Park-JBH 2/17/2017 2:25:48 pm

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
State of Oklahoma

SPEAKER:			
CHAIR:			
I move to amend	d <u>HB2194</u>		
Dago	Coation	Lines	Of the printed Bill
Page			Of the Engrossed Bill
	e Title, the Enacti	ng Clause, the enti lowing language:	re bill, and by
AMEND TITLE TO CO	NFORM TO AMENDMENTS		
Adopted:		Amendment subm	itted by: Scooter Park ————————————————————————————————————

Reading Clerk

1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA 2 1st Session of the 56th Legislature (2017) 3 PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 4 FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 2194 By: Park 5 6 7 8 PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 9 An Act relating to condemnation and eminent domain; amending 27 O.S. 2011, Section 11, which relates to 10 real property not acquired property; allowing for the 11 for property; adding certain considerations to 12 calculating fair market value; amending Section 1, 1.3 14

recovery of attorney fees and costs; amending 27 O.S. 2011, Section 16, which relates to just compensation Chapter 160, O.S.L. 2012 (27 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 18), which relates to the Landowner's Bill of Rights; allowing condemnee to demand jury trial; amending 66 O.S. 2011, Section 53, which relates to eminent domain; adding certain considerations to calculating fair market value; amending 66 O.S. 2011, Section 55, which relates to condemnation procedure; directing no bond to be posted by condemnee; requiring original offer to be minimum considered by jury; requiring condemnor to prove just compensation; requiring certain costs and fees to be paid by condemnor upon appeal; specifying punishment for condemnor for not negotiating in good faith; establishing burden of proof for legitimate business purpose claims; requiring annual report from agencies with condemnation powers; and providing an effective date.

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23 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

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SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 27 O.S. 2011, Section 11, is

2 amended to read as follows:

Section 11. Where a condemnation proceeding is instituted by any person, agency or other entity to acquire real property for use as provided in Section 9 of this title and:

- 1. The final judgment is that the real property cannot be acquired by condemnation;
 - 2. The proceeding is abandoned; or
- 3. If the The award of the jury exceeds the award of the courtappointed commissioners by at least ten percent (10%) any amount, the owner of any right, title or interest in such real property may shall be paid such sum as in the opinion of the court will reimburse such owner for his reasonable attorney, appraisal and engineering fees, actually incurred because of the condemnation proceedings. Such determination by the court shall be appealable to the Supreme Court in the same manner as any other final order. The final award of such sums will be paid by the person, agency or other entity which sought to condemn the property.
- SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 27 O.S. 2011, Section 16, is amended to read as follows:
- Section 16. A. In every case wherein private property is taken or damaged for public use, the person whose property is taken or damaged shall be entitled to just compensation.

B. "Just compensation", as used in subsection A of this section, shall mean the value of the property taken, and in addition, any injury to any part of the property not taken. Any special and direct benefits to the part of the property not taken may be offset only against any injury to the property not taken. If only a part of a tract is taken, just compensation shall be ascertained by determining the difference between the fair market value of the whole tract immediately before the taking and the fair market value of that portion left remaining immediately after the taking. The fair market value calculation may include comparable sales used to value the interest taken and may include the actual amount paid for other tracts of the same or similar use in close proximity to the subject property.

SECTION 3. AMENDATORY Section 1, Chapter 160, O.S.L. 2012 (27 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 18), is amended to read as follows:

Section 18. A. The Attorney General shall prepare a written statement that includes a "Landowner's Bill of Rights" for a property owner whose real property may be acquired by a person, acquiring agency, or other entity through the use of the entity's eminent domain authority under Title 27 or this title, Title 66 or Title 69 of the Oklahoma Statutes. The statement shall be made available to the public and written in plain language designed to be easily understood by the average property owner.

B. The Landowner's Bill of Rights shall notify each property owner of the right to:

- 1. Notice of the proposed acquisition of the owner's property;
- 2. A bona fide good-faith effort to negotiate by the entity proposing to acquire the property;
- 3. An assessment of damages to the owner that will result from the taking of the property;
- 4. A hearing under Title 27 of the Oklahoma Statutes this title, including a hearing on the assessment of damages; and
- 5. An appeal of a judgment in a condemnation proceeding, including an appeal of an assessment of damages; and
- 6. Demand a jury trial to appeal an assessment of damages in a condemnation proceeding as long as the property owner holds any right, title or interest in the real property subject to condemnation.
 - C. The statement shall include:
 - 1. The title "Landowner's Bill of Rights"; and
 - 2. A description of:

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- a. the condemnation procedures provided by $\frac{\text{Title 27 of}}{\text{the Oklahoma Statutes}}$ this title,
- b. the condemning entity's obligations to the property owner, and

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c. the property owner's options during a condemnation, including the property owner's right to object to and appeal an amount of damages awarded.

SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 66 O.S. 2011, Section 53, is amended to read as follows:

Section 53. A. If the owner of any real property or interest therein, over which any railroad corporation, incorporated under the laws of this state, may desire to locate its road, shall refuse to grant the right-of-way through and over his premises, the district judge of the county in which said real property may be situated shall, upon the application or petition of either party, and after ten (10) days' notice to the opposite party, direct the sheriff of said county to summon three disinterested freeholders, to be selected by said judge as commissioners, and who shall not be interested in a like question.

B. The condemnor shall give notice to a condemnee by personal service or by leaving a copy of the notice at the condemnee's place of residence with some member of his family over fifteen (15) years of age, or by publication in the case of a condemnee who resides out of this state or a resident of this state who has departed herefrom with intent to avoid service of notice, or whose whereabouts or identity the condemnor, or his attorney, upon diligent inquiry is unable to ascertain, or an unknown heir, successor or assign of one in whom some right, title or interest in the property concerned was

possessed, by publishing such notice once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks in a newspaper authorized by law to publish legal notices in the county where the petition is filed, the ten-day period provided in subsection A of this section to begin with the first publication. A copy of such notice and a copy of the petition shall be mailed to such opposite party's last-known mailing address within five (5) days of the first publication thereof. The procedure for service by publication as authorized herein shall in all other respects be as provided by law for service by publication in civil actions, except summons need not first be issued.

C. The commissioners shall be sworn to perform:

- 1. Perform their duties impartially and justly; and they shall inspect said
 - 2. Inspect the real property and consider the injury which said the owner may sustain by reason of the condemnation and they shall assess:
 - 3. Assess the just compensation to which said the owner is entitled; and they shall forthwith make
 - 4. Make a report in writing to the clerk of the court, setting forth the quantity, boundaries, and just compensation for the property taken, and amount of injury done to the property, either directly or indirectly, which they assess to the owner; which. The report must be filed and recorded by the clerk. A certified copy of the report may be transmitted to the county clerk of the county

where the land lies, to be by him filed and recorded by him or her, without further acknowledgment or proof, in the manner and with like force and effect as is provided for the recording of deeds. And if said If the corporation shall, at any time before it enters upon said the real property for the purpose of constructing said the road, shall pay to said the clerk for the use of said the owner the sum so assessed and reported to him the owner as aforesaid, it shall thereby be authorized to construct and maintain its road over and across said the premises.

D. "Just compensation", as used in subsection C of this section, shall mean the value of the property taken, and, in addition, any injury to any part of the property not taken. Any special and direct benefits to the part of the property not taken may be offset only against any injury to the property not taken. If only a part of a tract is taken, just compensation shall be ascertained by determining the difference between the fair market value of the whole tract immediately before the taking and the fair market value of that portion left remaining immediately after the taking. The fair market value calculation may include comparable sales used to value the interest taken and may include the actual amount paid for other tracts of the same or similar use in close proximity to the subject property.

SECTION 5. AMENDATORY 66 O.S. 2011, Section 55, is amended to read as follows:

Section 55. $\frac{A}{A}$ A. The report of the commissioners may be reviewed by the district court, on written exceptions filed by either party, in the clerk's office within thirty (30) days after the filing of such report; and the court shall make such order therein as right and justice may require, either by confirmation, rejection or by ordering a new appraisement on good cause shown; or either party may within sixty (60) days after the filing of such report file with the clerk a written demand for a trial by jury, in which case the amount of damages shall be assessed by a jury, and the trial shall be conducted and judgment entered in the same manner as civil actions in the district court. If the party demanding such trial does not recover a verdict more favorable to him than the assessment of the commissioners, all costs in the district court may be taxed against him The condemnee shall never be required to post bond. The condemnor shall have the burden of proof in proving damages at trial to establish just compensation. The amount of the original offer given by the condemnor and described in subsection D of this section shall be the minimum amount presented to and considered by the jury in determining damages. Regardless of the outcome of the case, if the condemnor appeals, all incurred costs and attorney fees shall be paid by the condemnor. Upon settlement or judgment, the condemnor has ten (10) business days to render payment to condemnee.

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(B) B. Within ten (10) days after the report of commissioners is filed, the court clerk shall forward to the attorney of record for the condemnor, the attorney of record for each condemnee, and to all unrepresented condemnees, a copy of the commissioners' report and a notice stating the time limits for filing an exception or demand for jury trial as specified in paragraph (A) subsection A of this section. This notice shall be on a form prepared by the Court Administrator, which shall be approved by the Supreme Court, and shall be distributed to all clerks of the district court by said Court Administrator. If a party has been served by publication, the clerk shall forward a copy of the report of commissioners and notice of time limits for filing an exception or demand for jury trial to the last-known mailing address, if any, and shall cause a copy of the notice of time limits to be published in one (1) issue of a newspaper qualified to publish legal notices, as defined in Section 106 of Title 25. After issuing the notices provided herein, the court clerk shall endorse on the notice form filed in the case, the date and that a copy of the report together with the notice was mailed to each party or his attorney of record, or the date the notice was published in compliance with the provisions hereof. The time limits for filing an exception and demand for

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jury trial, as prescribed in paragraph (A) subsection A of this section, shall be calculated from the date the report of the commissioners is filed in the case. On failure of the court clerk

to give notice within the time prescribed in paragraph (B)

subsection B of this section, the court, on application of any

party, may extend the time for filing an exception to the report or

a demand for trial by jury for a period not to exceed twenty (20)

days from the date the application is heard.

- (D) D. Where the party instituting a condemnation proceeding abandons such proceeding, or where the final judgment is that the real property cannot be acquired by condemnation or if the award of the jury exceeds the award of the court-appointed commissioners by at least ten percent (10%) any amount, then the owner of any right, title or interest in the property involved may shall be paid such sum as in the opinion of the court will reimburse such owner for his reasonable attorney, appraisal, engineering, and expert witness fees actually incurred because of the condemnation proceeding. The sum awarded shall be paid by the party instituting the condemnation proceeding.
- E. If the court finds the condemner willfully and wantonly failed to negotiate in good faith with the condemnee, the court may award attorney fees and other sanctions to the condemnee. If it is discovered that the condemnor or agent of the condemnor threatened the condemnee, the condemnor or agent may be subject to the loss of license or a felony.
- F. If a question of damages at trial is related to a foregone legitimate business purpose planned for the subject land:

1 1. There is presumption for an award damages for the condemnee 2 if condemnee developed the business purpose prior to notification of 3 condemnation. The burden of proof to disprove damages shall lie 4 with the condemnor; or 5 2. The burden of proof to establish damages shall lie with the 6 condemnee. 7 G. Any state agency with condemnation powers shall provide an 8 annual report to the Legislature and Office of the Attorney General disclosing the number of condemnation cases that resulted in a jury 9 10 or nonjury trial, whether the award was more or less than the report 11 of commissioners, how attorney fees were awarded, how much the 12 agency spent in attorney fees and other expenses, what cases were 13 appealed and other information related to condemnation as requested 14 by the Legislature or Attorney General. 15 SECTION 6. This act shall become effective November 1, 2017. 16 17 56-1-6864 JBH 02/15/17 18 19 20 2.1 22 23 24