Bill No. HB 1383 (2019)

Amendment No. 1

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# COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Commerce Committee Representative Grant, J. offered the following:

# Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 99-248 and insert: subject to paragraph (d).

7 (d)1. When a governmental entity enters into a settlement 8 agreement under this section which would have the effect of a 9 modification, variance, or a special exception to the 10 application of a rule, regulation, or ordinance as it would 11 otherwise apply to the subject real property, the relief granted 12 shall protect the public interest served by the regulations at issue and be the appropriate relief necessary to prevent the 13 governmental regulatory effort from inordinately burdening the 14 real property. Settlement offers made pursuant to paragraph (c) 15 shall be presumed to protect the public interest. 16

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17 When a governmental entity enters into a settlement 2. agreement under this section which would have the effect of 18 19 contravening the application of a statute as it would otherwise 20 apply to the subject real property, the governmental entity and 21 the property owner shall jointly file an action in the circuit 22 court where the real property is located for approval of the settlement agreement by the court to ensure that the relief 23 24 granted protects the public interest served by the statute at issue and is the appropriate relief necessary to prevent the 25 26 governmental regulatory effort from inordinately burdening the 27 real property.

28 3. When a residential property owner submits a claim under 29 this section which is based on a governmental entity's application of a regulation or ordinance to more than one 30 31 residential parcel, and the governmental entity reaches a 32 settlement of such claim or the property owner secures a 33 judgment declaring an inordinate burden under paragraph (6)(a), 34 there shall be a presumption, rebuttable only by clear and 35 convincing evidence, that similarly situated residential 36 properties, as evaluated on a parcel-by-parcel basis, have been 37 inordinately burdened and are entitled to equivalent terms of settlement or a judicial determination of an inordinate burden. 38 In such cases, the similarly situated residential property 39 40 owners must submit the appraisal specified in paragraph (a) not 41 less than 120 days before a trial on the merits of the damages 890459 - h1383-line 99.docx Published On: 4/3/2019 7:09:35 PM

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42 portion of the proceedings pursuant to paragraph (6)(b). During 43 the 90-day-notice period of such claims, the governmental entity 44 is encouraged to negotiate terms of settlement consistent with 45 settlement agreements for similarly situated residential 46 parcels. 47 48 This paragraph applies to any settlement reached between a 49 property owner and a governmental entity regardless of when the 50 settlement agreement was entered so long as the agreement fully resolves all claims asserted under this section. 51 (5) (a) During the 90-day-notice period or the 150-day-52 53 notice period, unless a settlement offer is accepted by the

54 property owner, each of the governmental entities provided 55 notice pursuant to subsection (4) paragraph (4) (a) shall issue a 56 written statement of allowable uses identifying the allowable 57 uses to which the subject property may be put. The failure of 58 the governmental entity to issue a statement of allowable uses during the applicable 90-day-notice period or 150-day-notice 59 60 period shall be deemed a denial for purposes of allowing a 61 property owner to file an action in the circuit court under this 62 section. If a written statement of allowable uses is issued, it constitutes the last prerequisite to judicial review for the 63 purposes of the judicial proceeding created by this section, 64 notwithstanding the availability of other administrative 65 remedies. 66

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67 (b) If the property owner rejects the settlement offer and the statement of allowable uses of the governmental entity or 68 69 entities, the property owner may file a claim for compensation 70 in the circuit court, a copy of which shall be served 71 contemporaneously on the head of each of the governmental entities that made a settlement offer and a statement of 72 73 allowable uses that was rejected by the property owner. Actions 74 under this section shall be brought only in the county where the 75 real property is located.

76 (6) (a) The circuit court shall determine whether an 77 existing use of the real property or a vested right to a 78 specific use of the real property existed and, if so, whether, 79 considering the settlement offer and statement of allowable 80 uses, the governmental entity or entities have inordinately 81 burdened the real property. If the actions of more than one 82 governmental entity, considering any settlement offers and 83 statement of allowable uses, are responsible for the action that imposed the inordinate burden on the real property of the 84 85 property owner, the court shall determine the percentage of 86 responsibility each such governmental entity bears with respect 87 to the inordinate burden. A governmental entity may take an interlocutory appeal of the court's determination that the 88 action of the governmental entity has resulted in an inordinate 89 burden. An interlocutory appeal does not automatically stay the 90 91 proceedings; however, the court may stay the proceedings during 890459 - h1383-line 99.docx

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92 the pendency of the interlocutory appeal. If the governmental 93 entity does not prevail in the interlocutory appeal, the court 94 shall award to the prevailing property owner the costs and a 95 reasonable attorney fee incurred by the property owner in the 96 interlocutory appeal.

97 Following its determination of the percentage of (b) 98 responsibility of each governmental entity, and following the resolution of any interlocutory appeal, the court shall impanel 99 a jury to determine the total amount of compensation to the 100 property owner for the loss in value due to the inordinate 101 burden to the real property. The property owner retains the 102 103 option to forego a jury and elect to have the court determine 104 the compensation. The award of compensation shall be determined 105 by calculating the difference in the fair market value of the 106 real property, as it existed at the time of the governmental 107 action at issue, as though the owner had the ability to attain 108 the reasonable investment-backed expectation or was not left with uses that are unreasonable, whichever the case may be, and 109 110 the fair market value of the real property, as it existed at the 111 time of the governmental action at issue, as inordinately 112 burdened, considering the settlement offer together with the 113 statement of allowable uses, of the governmental entity or entities. In determining the award of compensation, 114 consideration may not be given to business damages relative to 115 116 any development, activity, or use that the action of the 890459 - h1383-line 99.docx

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117 governmental entity or entities, considering the settlement 118 offer together with the statement of allowable uses has 119 restricted, limited, or prohibited. The award of compensation 120 shall include a reasonable award of prejudgment interest from 121 the date the claim was presented to the governmental entity or 122 entities as provided in subsection (4).

123 (c)1. In any action filed pursuant to this section, the property owner is entitled to recover reasonable costs and 124 125 attorney fees incurred by the property owner, from the 126 governmental entity or entities, according to their 127 proportionate share as determined by the court, from the date of 128 the claim with the governmental entity pursuant to paragraph 129 (4) (a) filing of the circuit court action, if the property owner 130 prevails in the action and the court determines that the 131 settlement offer, including the statement of allowable uses, of 132 the governmental entity or entities did not constitute a bona 133 fide offer to the property owner which reasonably would have resolved the claim, based upon the knowledge available to the 134 135 governmental entity or entities and the property owner during 136 the 90-day-notice period or the 150-day-notice period. 137 2. In any action filed pursuant to this section, the

137 and 2. In any decion filled pursuant to this section, the 138 governmental entity or entities are entitled to recover 139 reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred by the governmental 140 entity or entities from the date of the filing of the circuit 141 court action, if the governmental entity or entities prevail in 140 890459 - h1383-line 99.docx

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142 the action and the court determines that the property owner did 143 not accept a bona fide settlement offer, including the statement 144 of allowable uses, which reasonably would have resolved the 145 claim fairly to the property owner if the settlement offer had 146 been accepted by the property owner, based upon the knowledge 147 available to the governmental entity or entities and the 148 property owner during the 90-day-notice period or the 150-day-149 notice period.

2.3. The determination of total reasonable costs and 150 151 attorney fees pursuant to this paragraph shall be made by the 152 court and not by the jury. Any proposed settlement offer or any 153 proposed decision, except for the final written settlement offer 154 or the final written statement of allowable uses, and any 155 negotiations or rejections in regard to the formulation either 156 of the settlement offer or the statement of allowable uses, are 157 inadmissible in the subsequent proceeding established by this 158 section except for the purposes of the determination pursuant to 159 this paragraph.

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(d) Within 15 days after the execution of any

TITLE AMENDMENT

164 Remove line 6 and insert:

165 compensation; creating a presumption that certain 166 settlements of

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