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WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)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:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

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

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agreement under this section which would have the effect of a modification, variance, or $\frac{1}{2}$ special exception to the application of a rule, regulation, or ordinance as it would

(d)1. When a governmental entity enters into a settlement

otherwise apply to the subject real property, the relief granted shall protect the public interest served by the regulations at

issue and be the appropriate relief necessary to prevent the

governmental regulatory effort from inordinately burdening the real property. Settlement offers made pursuant to paragraph (c)

shall be presumed to protect the public interest.

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- 2. When a governmental entity enters into a settlement agreement under this section which would have the effect of contravening the application of a statute as it would otherwise apply to the subject real property, the governmental entity and the property owner shall jointly file an action in the circuit court where the real property is located for approval of the settlement agreement by the court to ensure that the relief granted protects the public interest served by the statute at issue and is the appropriate relief necessary to prevent the governmental regulatory effort from inordinately burdening the real property.
- 3. When a residential property owner submits a claim under this section which is based on a governmental entity's application of a regulation or ordinance to more than one residential parcel, and the governmental entity reaches a settlement of such claim or the property owner secures a judgment declaring an inordinate burden under paragraph (6) (a), there shall be a presumption, rebuttable only by clear and convincing evidence, that similarly situated residential properties, as evaluated on a parcel-by-parcel basis, have been inordinately burdened and are entitled to equivalent terms of settlement or a judicial determination of an inordinate burden. In such cases, the similarly situated residential property owners must submit the appraisal specified in paragraph (a) not less than 120 days before a trial on the merits of the damages

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portion of the proceedings pursuant to paragraph (6) (b). During the 90-day-notice period of such claims, the governmental entity is encouraged to negotiate terms of settlement consistent with settlement agreements for similarly situated residential parcels.

This paragraph applies to any settlement reached between a property owner and a governmental entity regardless of when the settlement agreement was entered so long as the agreement fully resolves all claims asserted under this section.

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

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- (b) If the property owner rejects the settlement offer and the statement of allowable uses of the governmental entity or entities, the property owner may file a claim for compensation in the circuit court, a copy of which shall be served contemporaneously on the head of each of the governmental entities that made a settlement offer and a statement of allowable uses that was rejected by the property owner. Actions under this section shall be brought only in the county where the real property is located.
- (6)(a) The circuit court shall determine whether an existing use of the real property or a vested right to a specific use of the real property existed and, if so, whether, considering the settlement offer and statement of allowable uses, the governmental entity or entities have inordinately burdened the real property. If the actions of more than one governmental entity, considering any settlement offers and statement of allowable uses, are responsible for the action that imposed the inordinate burden on the real property of the property owner, the court shall determine the percentage of responsibility each such governmental entity bears with respect to the inordinate burden. A governmental entity may take an interlocutory appeal of the court's determination that the action of the governmental entity has resulted in an inordinate burden. An interlocutory appeal does not automatically stay the proceedings; however, the court may stay the proceedings during

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

Following its determination of the percentage of responsibility of each governmental entity, and following the resolution of any interlocutory appeal, the court shall impanel a jury to determine the total amount of compensation to the property owner for the loss in value due to the inordinate burden to the real property. The property owner retains the option to forego a jury and elect to have the court determine the compensation. The award of compensation shall be determined by calculating the difference in the fair market value of the real property, as it existed at the time of the governmental action at issue, as though the owner had the ability to attain the reasonable investment-backed expectation or was not left with uses that are unreasonable, whichever the case may be, and the fair market value of the real property, as it existed at the time of the governmental action at issue, as inordinately burdened, considering the settlement offer together with the statement of allowable uses, of the governmental entity or entities. In determining the award of compensation, consideration may not be given to business damages relative to any development, activity, or use that the action of the

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

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

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

- 2.3. The determination of total reasonable costs and attorney fees pursuant to this paragraph shall be made by the court and not by the jury. Any proposed settlement offer or any proposed decision, except for the final written settlement offer or the final written statement of allowable uses, and any negotiations or rejections in regard to the formulation either of the settlement offer or the statement of allowable uses, are inadmissible in the subsequent proceeding established by this section except for the purposes of the determination pursuant to this paragraph.
 - (d) Within 15 days after the execution of any

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove line 6 and insert:

compensation; creating a presumption that certain

settlements of

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