Stricken language would be deleted from and underlined language would be added to the law as it existed prior to this session of the General Assembly.

1	State of Arkansas As Engrossed: H3/21/01	
2	83rd General Assembly A B111	
3	Regular Session, 2001 HOUSE BILE	L 2305
4		
5	By: Representative Minton	
6		
7		
8	For An Act To Be Entitled	
9	AN ACT TO AMEND ARKANSAS CODE TITLE 18, CHAPTER	
10	11 TO ADD A SUBCHAPTER 6 TO ESTABLISH A PRIVATE	
11	PROPERTY PROTECTION ACT TO REQUIRE THE STATE AND	
12	ITS POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS TO COMPENSATE OWNERS	
13	OF REAL PROPERTY FOR REGULATORY PROGRAMS WHICH	
14	REDUCE PROPERTY VALUES; TO DECLARE AN EMERGENCY;	
15	AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.	
16		
17	Subtitle	
18	TO ESTABLISH A PRIVATE PROPERTY	
19	PROTECTION ACT TO REQUIRE THE STATE AND	
20	ITS POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS TO COMPENSATE	
21	OWNERS OF REAL PROPERTY FOR EXCESSIVE	
22	REGULATI ONS.	
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24		
25	BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:	
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27	SECTION 1. Arkansas Code Title 18, Chapter 11, is amended to add a	λU
28	additional subchapter to read as follows:	
29	SUBCHAPTER 6 PRI VATE PROPERTY PROTECTION ACT	
30	<u>18-11-601. Title.</u>	
31	This subchapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Private Pr	<u>roperty</u>
32	<u>Protection Act".</u>	
33	40. 44. 400 — Levi al alive. Circlines and deal and inclines	
34	18-11-602. Legislative findings and declarations.	
35	The Arkansas General Assembly finds and declares that: (1) From time to time state and lead regulatory programs have the	•
36	(1) From time to time state and local regulatory programs have the	<u>ie</u>

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1 effect of reducing the market value of private property.

2 (2) When state and local regulatory programs reduce the market value of 3 private property and do not through their implementation abate a public nuisance affecting the public health, safety, morals or general welfare, it is 4 5 fair and appropriate that the state or the locality compensate the property 6

owner for the loss in market value of the property caused by the

7 implementation of the regulatory program.

- (3) Compensation to the property owner is also fair and appropriate in cases involving regulatory programs which abate a public nuisance when the property owner neither contributed to the public nuisance nor acquired the property knowing of the public nuisance, nor acquired the property in circumstances where the property owner should have known about the nuisance based upon prevailing community standards.
- (4) In order to establish a fair and equitable compensation system to address these stated public policy concerns and findings, there is hereby established a compensation system in this subchapter.

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- 18-11-603. Definitions.
- As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise requires: 19
- 20 (1) "Real property" means real property, the use of which is directly 21 controlled or regulated by a regulatory program;
 - (2)(A) "Regulatory program" means any rule, regulation, law or ordinance that affects the fair market value of real property. Regulatory programs include, but are not limited to, no growth moratoriums, estheticscenic, environmental, overlay districts, green space, or landscape and tree ordi nances;
 - (B) However, no program of the State Highway Commission nor of the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department shall be considered or construed to be a regulatory program if such program is necessary for the receipt of federal aid funds from the United States Department of Transportation.

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- 33 18-11-604. Inverse condemnation.
- (a) If implementation by the state or any of its political subdivisions 35 of any regulatory program operates to reduce by at least twenty percent (20%) 36 the fair market value of real property for the uses permitted at the time the

1	owner acquired the title, or on the effective date of this subchapter,
2	whichever is later, the property shall be deemed to have been taken for the
3	use of the public.
4	(b)(1)(A) The owner of the property which suffered the regulatory
5	taking shall have the right to require condemnation by and just compensation
6	from the governmental unit, or units, when more than one governmental unit is
7	involved, imposing the regulation resulting in decreased value, or to receive
8	compensation for the reduction in value caused by government action, and in
9	either case to have such compensation determined by a jury.
10	(B) When more than one governmental unit is involved, the
11	court shall determine the proportion each unit shall be required to contribute
12	to the compensation.
13	(2) Compensation is required under this section only in instances
14	where the fair market value of the property is reduced by at least twenty
15	percent (20%).
16	(c)(1) Governmental units subject to the provisions of this subchapter
17	shall not make waiver of the provisions of this subchapter a condition for
18	approval of the use of real property or the issuance of any permit or other
19	entitlement.
20	(2) Owners may accept an approval of use, permit, or other
21	entitlement granted by the governmental unit without compromising their rights
22	under this subchapter if:
23	(A) A written reservation of rights is made at the time of
24	acceptance of the authorization, permit, or other entitlement;
25	(B) By oral statement made before the governmental unit
26	granting the authorization, permit, or other entitlement at a public meeting
27	at which the governmental unit renders its decision;
28	(C) The owner or user may make a reservation in either or
29	both forms.
30	(d) If any regulatory program resulting from a zoning ordinance
31	operates to change a permitted use and the fair market value of the affected
32	real property is the same or greater than before the effective date of the
33	implementation of the regulatory program, no compensation shall be paid under
34	this subchapter.
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18-11-605. Exercise of police powers - Law not applicable.

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(a) Compensation shall not be required by virtue of this subchapter if the regulatory program is an exercise of the police power to prevent uses noxious in fact or demonstrable harm to the health and safety of the public. A use shall be deemed a noxious use if, and only if, it amounts to a public nuisance in fact. Determination by the governmental unit or units involved that a use is a noxious use or poses a demonstrable harm to public health and safety shall not be binding upon the court. Review of the governmental unit or units' determination shall be de novo.

(b) (1) The provisions of this subchapter shall not apply to laws or

- 9 <u>(b)(1) The provisions of this subchapter shall not apply to laws or</u>
 10 <u>rules within the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health.</u>
 - (2) The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality and the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission shall be exempt from the provisions of this subchapter while in performance of their statutory duty to protect the environment and the health and general welfare of the people of the State of Arkansas.

- 18-11-606. Statute of Limitations.
 - (a) The statute of limitations for actions brought pursuant to this subchapter shall be that prescribed by § 16-56-115. The statute of limitations shall begin to run upon the final administrative decision implementing the regulatory program affecting plaintiffs' property.
 - (b) A program is implemented with respect to an owner's or user's property when actually applied to that property.

- 18-11-607. Regulatory rollback.
- (a) If the governmental unit of which inverse condemnation is successfully required under this subchapter is unwilling or unable to pay the costs awarded, it may instead relax the land use planning, zoning, or other regulatory program as it affects the plaintiff's land and all similarly situated land in the jurisdiction in which the regulatory program is in effect to the level of regulation in place as of the time the owner acquired title or on the effective date of this subchapter, whichever is later. In such event, the governmental unit shall be liable to the plaintiff landowner or user for the reasonable and necessary costs of the inverse condemnation action, plus any actual and demonstrable economic losses caused the plaintiff by regulation during the period in which it was in effect.

1	(b) This section shall not be deemed to affect any remedy, which is
2	constitutionally required.
3	(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the governmental unit or
4	units subject to an award of compensation under this subchapter may elect to
5	relax the land use planning, zoning, or other regulatory program without
6	further public hearings, proceedings, or environmental review. If the
7	governmental unit or units elect to relax the affected regulatory program, the
8	previously effective program shall automatically be in effect.
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10	18-11-608. Legal challenges.
11	Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to preclude property
12	owners from bringing legal challenges to regulatory programs affected by this
13	subchapter in instances where the regulation caused diminution in value of the
14	property for the uses permitted at the time the owner acquired title, or the
15	effective date of this subchapter, whichever is later, nor shall it be
16	construed to preclude property owners from bringing legal challenges to
17	regulatory programs affected by this subchapter based on other provisions of
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20	SECTION 2. <u>Emergency Clause</u> . It is found and determined by the Eighty-
21	third General Assembly of the State of Arkansas that some actions by the state
22	and its political subdivisions reduce the value of real property; that the
23	property owners are not now being compensated for that reduction in value; and
24	that this act so provides and should go into effect immediately in order to
25	eliminate the inequity as soon as possible. Therefore an emergency is
26	declared to exist and this act being immediately necessary for the
27	preservation of the public peace, health and safety shall become effective on
28	the date of its approval by the Governor. If the bill is neither approved nor
29	vetoed by the Governor, it shall become effective on the expiration of the
30	period of time during which the Governor may veto the bill. If the bill is
31	vetoed by the Governor and the veto is overridden, it shall become effective
32	on the date the last house overrides the veto.
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