



**Am. Sub. S.B. 7**

127th General Assembly  
(As Passed by the General Assembly)

**Sens. Grendell, Harris, Faber, Schaffer, Amstutz, Coughlin, Gardner, Padgett, Schuring, Clancy, Mumper, Carey, Niehaus, Austria, Buehrer, Goodman, Jacobson, Schuler, Spada, Stivers, R. Miller, Wilson, Cates**

**Reps. Blessing, Wagoner, Coley, Bacon, Seitz, Batchelder, Adams, Aslanides, Bubb, Carmichael, Collier, Combs, Core, Daniels, Dolan, Domenick, Evans, Flowers, Gibbs, Goodwin, J. Hagan, Hite, Hottinger, Hughes, Jones, Oelslager, Peterson, Reinhard, Schindel, Setzer, Stebelton, Uecker, Wachtmann, Wagner, White, Zehringer**

**Effective date: \***

---

**ACT SUMMARY**

- Defines "blighted area," "slum," and "blighted parcel" and, except with regard to urban renewal projects, applies the new definitions uniformly throughout the Revised Code to replace definitions of "blighted area," "slum," "slum area" and related terms.
- Prohibits any person from considering whether property could be put to a comparatively better use or could generate more tax revenue when determining whether the property is a blighted area or a blighted parcel.
- Exempts agricultural land from being classified as blighted if its condition is consistent with conditions normally incident to generally accepted agricultural practices and the land is used for agricultural purposes or if the land is devoted exclusively to agricultural use.
- Requires that before a public agency appropriates property for a private use based on a finding that the area is a blighted area or a slum, the agency adopt a comprehensive development plan describing and

---

\* The Legislative Service Commission had not received formal notification of the effective date at the time this analysis was prepared. Additionally, the analysis may not reflect action taken by the Governor.

documenting the public need for the property and, if the agency is governed by a legislative body, obtain a resolution from that body affirming the public need for the property.

- Prohibits an agency from appropriating property based on a finding that the parcel is a blighted parcel or that the area is a blighted area or slum by making that finding in, or in conjunction with, an emergency ordinance or resolution.
- Prohibits appropriations of real property except as necessary and for a public use, lists uses that are presumed to be public, and specifies certain uses that are not public.
- Authorizes the elected officials or elected individual who appointed an unelected public agency that seeks to appropriate property to veto the appropriation.
- Requires an agency to provide the owner with a notice of intent to appropriate property and a good faith offer to purchase the property at least 30 days before filing an appropriation petition and sets forth a statutory form of the notice that includes a summary of the owner's legal rights.
- Requires that an agency obtain an appraisal or summary appraisal of property to be appropriated and provide a copy of the appraisal or summary appraisal to the owner at or before making its first offer for the property.
- Requires an agency that is appropriating property for a project, other than a project initiated under R.C. Title 55 (Roads, Highways, and Bridges), that will disrupt traffic flow or impede access to property to make reasonable efforts to plan the project in a way that limits those effects.
- Requires a park authority to obtain the approval of the county legislative authority in order to appropriate land in the county if the park authority is not located in that county.
- Requires an agency to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that it has the right to make the appropriation, the parties were unable to agree, and the appropriation was necessary or for a public use.

- Authorizes either party to an appropriation proceeding to request mediation as to the value of the property.
- Modifies the evidentiary treatment of a resolution or ordinance declaring an appropriation to be necessary by providing that it creates a rebuttable presumption of necessity for non-blight takings rather than being prima facie evidence of necessity for all takings in the absence of proof that the agency abused its discretion, provides that a public utility's or common carrier's presentation of evidence of necessity creates a rebuttable presumption of necessity, and creates an irrebuttable presumption of necessity based on the approval by a state or federal regulatory authority of a taking by a public utility or common carrier.
- Provides that when a trial is had as to the value of appropriated property, neither party has the burden of proof.
- Requires the jury to award up to \$10,000 in compensation for any lost goodwill if the entire business property is appropriated and the owner cannot reasonably prevent the loss of goodwill by relocation or other measures.
- Authorizes an agency, upon approval, to pay the actual reasonable expenses involved in moving or relocating an owner, commercial tenant, or a residential tenant of whom the owner has informed the court, and that person's business or farm operation, including up to \$10,000 to reestablish a farm, nonprofit corporation, or small business at a new site and up to \$2,500 to search for a replacement business or farm, and authorizes a trial on those payments if the agency does not approve.
- Permits a business owner to recover damages for actual economic loss resulting from an appropriation that forces the owner to relocate the business.
- Requires the court to award the owner reasonable attorney's fees, expenses, and costs if the court decides for the owner on the matter of necessity or public use in a final, unappealable order.
- Requires that when a trial is had as to the value of appropriated property, an agency must pay costs and expenses, including attorney's and appraisal fees, in most non-quick-take cases if the owner provided the agency with an appraisal, summary appraisal, or sworn statement of

value at least 50 days before trial, the final award of compensation is greater than 125% of the agency's good faith or revised offer for the property or 150% in certain cases involving agricultural land, places a cap on awards of attorney's fees and other costs and expenses, generally, with exceptions for most road and rail projects and public health exigencies and certain cases in which the parties exchange appraisals.

- Authorizes a court to stay appropriation proceedings during an appeal if the owner posts a supersedeas bond and authorizes the owner to take an immediate appeal from an adverse order regarding the right to appropriate or the necessity of an appropriation, with exceptions for quick-takes and exigencies.
- Encourages the Supreme Court to adopt rules requiring expedited appeals in appropriation actions.
- Grants the owner of property appropriated by an agency the right to repurchase the property if the agency decides not to use the property for the purpose stated in the appropriation petition unless the right is extinguished for specified reasons.

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction .....	5
Eminent domain.....	5
Task force.....	6
Moratorium .....	6
City of Norwood v. Horney .....	6
Blight.....	7
Definitions.....	7
Limitations .....	10
General .....	11
Definitions .....	11
Agency.....	11
Public use .....	11
Public utility.....	12
Electric cooperative .....	12
Municipal power agency .....	12
Goodwill.....	13
Good faith offer .....	13
Port authority transportation facility.....	13
Condemnation.....	13

Purpose of appropriations of property .....	13
Applicable procedure .....	13
Prerequisites to appropriation .....	14
County approval for takings by park authority.....	14
Veto authority .....	14
Notice of intent .....	15
Good faith offer .....	15
Appraisals.....	15
Failure to agree .....	16
Traffic flow and access to property.....	16
Procedure in appropriation proceedings .....	16
Petition.....	16
Mediation.....	17
Burden of proof .....	17
Appeals .....	18
Instrument of acquisition.....	19
Awards of compensation, costs, and fees.....	19
Compensation .....	19
Costs and fees .....	20
Attorney's fees .....	20
Relocation assistance .....	21
Right to repurchase.....	23
Declarations of intent .....	23
What is a quick-take appropriation?.....	23

---

## CONTENT AND OPERATION

### Introduction

#### Eminent domain

Both the United States and Ohio constitutions limit the government's power of eminent domain to situations where the property is being taken for a public use and the owner is compensated (United States Const., Amend. 5; Ohio Const., Art. I, sec. 19). In *Kelo v. City of New London* (2005), 125 S.Ct. 2655, the United States Supreme Court held that economic development was a legitimate public use and authorized the taking of private property in an area that was economically depressed, but not blighted, in order to give it to another private entity for purposes of economic development. *Kelo* noted, however, that individual states were free to enact legislation to further restrict the exercise of eminent domain.

### *Task force*

In response to *Kelo*, the 126th General Assembly created the Legislative Task Force to Study Eminent Domain and its Use and Application in the State (hereinafter "task force"). The task force was instructed to study the use of eminent domain and its impact on the state, how the decision in *Kelo* affects state law governing the use of eminent domain, and the overall impact of laws governing the use of eminent domain on economic development, residents, and local governments. The task force included members of the House and Senate, representatives from executive branch agencies, local government representatives, and advocates for developers and property owners. (Sections 3 and 4 of Am. Sub. S.B. 167 of the 126th General Assembly.) The task force issued its final report on August 1, 2006.

### *Moratorium*

In addition to creating the task force, Am. Sub. S.B. 167 placed a moratorium on any public body using eminent domain to take private property that is not in a blighted area, without the consent of the owner, when the primary purpose for the taking is economic development that will result in ownership of the property being vested in another private person. This moratorium did not apply if the property was to be used for streets, roads, walkways, paths, or other ways open to public use, public utilities, common carriers, public parks or recreation areas, or government buildings or grounds. If an agency violated the moratorium, it could lose state funding for the project. The moratorium expired on December 31, 2006. (Section 2 of Am. Sub. S.B. 167.)

### *City of Norwood v. Horney*

Shortly before the task force issued its final report, the Ohio Supreme Court issued an opinion in *City of Norwood v. Horney* (2006), 110 Ohio St.3d 353, that interpreted the Ohio Constitution to provide greater protections for property rights than under the *Kelo* decision. In *Norwood*, the court held that an economic benefit to the community is not enough on its own, absent any other public benefit, to satisfy the public-use requirement. The court also struck down the City of Norwood's definition of blight as unconstitutionally vague because it included "deteriorating" areas, a classification that the court found improperly relies on speculation as to the future condition of the property. Although the task force was unable fully to evaluate the implications of the *Norwood* decision, its final recommendations incorporate the major holdings of that decision.

## **Blight**

### **Definitions**

**Prior law.** Prior law contained multiple definitions of blighted areas and slums that were similar to, but not necessarily consistent with, each other.

The laws authorizing counties to conduct renewal projects (R.C. 303.26 to 303.59) contained nearly identical definitions of blight and slum. "Blighted area" was defined as an area that substantially impaired or arrested sound growth, retarded the provision of housing accommodations, or constituted an economic or social liability and was a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use because of the presence of a substantial number of slum, deteriorated, or deteriorating structures, predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness, unsanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site or other improvements, diversity of ownership, tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land, defective or unusual conditions to title, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors. "Blighted area" also included a disaster area in need of redevelopment or rehabilitation as certified by the county commissioners and the governor. "Slum area" was defined as an area that was conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, or crime, and was detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare because it contained a predominance of buildings or improvements, whether residential or nonresidential, that suffered from dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provisions for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property, by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors. (R.C. 303.26(D) and (E); 303.36--not in the act.) A county that was conducting a renewal project to address blight or slum conditions was specifically authorized to exercise eminent domain (R.C. 303.37(C), 303.38--not in the act).

The laws authorizing the creation of community urban redevelopment corporations defined "blighted area" as an area containing a majority of structures that have been extensively damaged or destroyed by a major disaster, or that, by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open spaces, unsafe and unsanitary conditions or the existence of conditions which endanger lives or properties by fire or other hazards and causes, or that, by reason of location in an area with inadequate street layout, incompatible land uses or land use relationships, overcrowding of buildings on the land, excessive dwelling unit density, or other identified hazards to health and safety, are conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, juvenile delinquency and crime and are detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, and

general welfare (R.C. 1728.01(E)). A project undertaken by a community urban redevelopment corporation could include the acquisition of blighted property "by purchase or otherwise" (R.C. 1728.01(F)(2)).

The laws authorizing metropolitan housing authorities to operate housing projects defined "slum area" as any area where dwellings predominate which, by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement or design, lack of ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health, or morals (R.C. 3735.40(B)). Metropolitan housing authorities are authorized to use eminent domain to conduct housing projects in slum areas (R.C. 3735.31(B)--not in the act).

Prior law authorized municipal corporations to appropriate and rehabilitate buildings or structures that they found to be a threat to the public health, safety, or welfare, that had been declared to be a public nuisance, and that either had been found to be insecure, unsafe, structurally defective, unhealthful, or unsanitary or violated a building code or ordinance (R.C. 719.012). Continuing law also authorizes "impacted cities" to use eminent domain for purposes of economic development (R.C. 719.011--not in the act). "Impacted cities" are cities that have been extensively damaged by a major disaster and declared to be a major disaster area under federal law, or cities that have attempted to cope with the problems of urbanization, and that provide for economic development by either authorizing the construction of housing by a metropolitan housing authority or adopting a program to combat blight and slums that has been certified as workable by the director of development (R.C. 1728.01(C)).

**Operation of the act.** The act replaces all of these definitions with a single set of definitions that are applicable throughout the Revised Code except for Chapter 725. (municipal urban renewal).

The act defines "blighted area" or "slum," as used in the Revised Code, as an area in which at least 70% of the parcels are blighted parcels and those blighted parcels substantially impair or arrest the sound growth of the state or a political subdivision of the state, retard the provision of housing accommodations, constitute an economic or social liability, or are a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in their present condition and use (R.C. 1.08(A)).

Under the act, "blighted parcel," as used throughout the Revised Code except Chapter 725. means either of the following (R.C. 1.08(B)):

(1) A parcel that has one or more of the following conditions:

(a) A structure that is dilapidated, unsanitary, unsafe, or vermin infested, and because of its condition an agency that is responsible

for the enforcement of housing, building, or fire codes has designated it unfit for human habitation or use;

(b) The property poses a direct threat to public health or safety in its present condition by reason of environmentally hazardous conditions, solid waste pollution, or contamination;

(c) Tax or special assessment delinquencies exceeding the fair value of the land that remain unpaid 35 days after notice to pay has been mailed.

(2) A parcel that has two or more of the following conditions that collectively considered adversely affect surrounding or community property values or entail land use relationships that cannot reasonably be corrected through existing zoning codes or other land use regulations:

(a) Dilapidation and deterioration;

(b) Age and obsolescence;

(c) Inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open spaces;

(d) Unsafe and unsanitary conditions;

(e) Hazards that endanger lives or properties by fire or other causes;

(f) Noncompliance with building, housing, or other codes;

(g) Nonworking or disconnected utilities;

(h) Is vacant or contains an abandoned structure;

(i) Excessive dwelling unit density;

(j) Is located in an area of defective or inadequate street layout;

(k) Overcrowding of buildings on the land;

(l) Faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness;

(m) Vermin infestation;



- (n) Extensive damage or destruction caused by a major disaster when the damage has not been remediated within a reasonable time;
- (o) Identified hazards to health and safety that are conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, juvenile delinquency, or crime;
- (p) Ownership or multiple ownership of a single parcel when the owner, or a majority of the owners of a parcel in the case of multiple ownership, cannot be located.

Absent any environmental or public health hazard that cannot be corrected under its current use or ownership, a property is not a blighted parcel because of any of the conditions listed in the above definition if (1) the condition is consistent with conditions that are normally incident to generally accepted agricultural practices and the land is used for agricultural purposes (as defined in R.C. 303.01 or 519.01) or (2) the county auditor has determined that the land is devoted exclusively to agricultural use (as defined in R.C. 5713.30). A property that under this provision is not blighted may not be included in a blighted area or slum. (R.C. 1.08(D).)

The act inserts by cross reference into the provision authorizing municipal corporations to appropriate and rehabilitate nuisance structures an incorrect reference to this definition. The act modifies this authority so that it can only be exercised if the municipal corporation finds the buildings or structures to be "blighted property as defined in section 1.08 of the Revised Code." However, the act only defines "blighted area" and "blighted parcel." (R.C. 719.012.) The new definition also modifies the law authorizing "impacted cities" to use eminent domain to address blight and slums by changing the operative definition of "blighted area" (R.C. 719.011--not in the act and 1728.01(E)).

When determining whether a property is a blighted parcel or whether an area is a blighted area or slum for purposes of these definitions, the act prohibits persons from considering whether there is a comparatively better use for the property, premises, structure, area, or portion of an area, or whether the property could generate more tax revenue if put to another use (R.C. 1.08(C)).

### **Limitations**

The act provides that before an agency appropriates property based on a finding that the property is a blighted area or slum, the agency must adopt a comprehensive development plan describing the public need for the property. The plan must include at least one study documenting the public need for the property. All of the costs of developing the plan must be publicly financed. Additionally, if

the agency is governed by a legislative body, it must obtain a resolution from that body affirming the public need for the property. (R.C. 163.021(B).)

The act prohibits an agency from appropriating property based on a finding that the parcel is a blighted parcel or that the area is a blighted area or slum by making that finding in, or in conjunction with, an emergency ordinance or resolution (R.C. 163.021(D)).

### **General**

R.C. 163.01 through 163.22 contain the general provisions that govern appropriations of real property, whether the property is taken because of blight or otherwise. R.C. 163.51 through 163.62 include additional provisions that apply to takings for state highway projects or projects that receive federal funding and that displace persons from their homes or businesses. With a couple of exceptions noted below, the act does not modify the latter group of Revised Code sections.

### **Definitions**

In addition to defining "blighted area" (and slum) and "blighted parcel," the act adds or amends definitions related to eminent domain generally. Except as otherwise noted, the following definitions apply to R.C. 163.01 through 163.22.

#### **Agency**

The Revised Code authorizes "agencies" to appropriate property under the eminent domain power. There are two types of agencies, public and private. Under prior law, "public agency" meant any governmental corporation, unit, organization, or officer authorized by law to appropriate property in the courts of Ohio. The act adds governmental instrumentality to this list. Prior law defined "private agency" as any other corporation, firm, partnership, voluntary association, joint-stock association, or company authorized by law to appropriate property in the courts of Ohio. The act rewords the definition to read "any corporation, firm, partnership, voluntary association, joint-stock association, or company *that is not a public agency and that is authorized by law to appropriate property in the courts of Ohio.*" (R.C. 163.01(A), (B), and (C).)

#### **Public use**

Prior statutory law did not define "public use" for eminent domain purposes. The act establishes a presumption that utility facilities, roads, sewers, water lines, public schools, public institutions of higher education, private institutions of higher education that are authorized to appropriate property under R.C. 3333.08, public parks, government buildings, port authority transportation facilities, projects by an agency that is a public utility, and similar facilities and

uses of land are public uses. The act specifies that "public use" does not include any taking that is for conveyance to a private commercial enterprise, economic development, or solely for the purpose of increasing public revenue, unless the property is conveyed or leased to (1) a public utility, common carrier, or municipal power agency, (2) a private entity that occupies a port authority transportation facility or an incidental area within a publicly owned and occupied project, or (3) a private entity when the agency that takes the property establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the property is a blighted parcel or is included in a blighted area. (R.C. 163.01(H).)

### **Public utility**

Under the act, "public utility" has the same meaning as in R.C. 4905.02 and also includes a public utility owned or operated by one or more municipal corporations, an electric cooperative, and an agency holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity granted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (R.C. 163.01(G)). R.C. 4905.02 defines "public utility" to include every corporation, company, copartnership, person, or association, their lessees, trustees, or receivers, defined in R.C. 4905.03, including all public utilities that operate their utilities not for profit, except electric light companies that operate their utilities not-for-profit; public utilities, other than telephone companies, that are owned and operated exclusively by and solely for the utilities' customers, including any consumer or group of consumers purchasing, delivering, storing, or transporting, or seeking to purchase, deliver, store, or transport, natural gas exclusively by and solely for the consumer's or consumers' own intended use as the end user or end users and not-for-profit; public utilities that are owned or operated by any municipal corporation; and railroads as defined in R.C. 4907.02 and 4907.03. R.C. 4905.03 defines the following entities: telegraph, telephone, motor transportation, electric light, gas, natural gas, pipe-line, water-works, heating or cooling, messenger, street railway, suburban railroad, interurban railroad, and sewage companies.

### **Electric cooperative**

Under the act, "electric cooperative" has the same meaning as in R.C. 4928.01 (a not-for-profit electric light company that both is or has been financed in whole or in part under the federal Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and owns or operates facilities in Ohio to generate, transmit, or distribute electricity, or a not-for-profit successor of such company) (R.C. 163.01(I)).

### **Municipal power agency**

Under the act, "municipal power agency" has the same meaning as in R.C. 3734.058 (any Ohio nonprofit corporation, the members of which are municipal

corporations that own and operate electric utility systems, that sells electricity to its members for resale) (R.C. 163.01(L)).

### **Goodwill**

The act defines "goodwill" as the calculable benefits that accrue to a business as a result of its location, reputation for dependability, skill or quality, and any other circumstances that result in probable retention of old, or acquisition of new, patronage.

### **Good faith offer**

The act defines "good faith offer" as the written offer that an agency that is appropriating property must make to the owner of the property pursuant to R.C. 163.04(B) before commencing an appropriation proceeding.

### **Port authority transportation facility**

The act defines "port authority transportation facility" as any facility developed, controlled, or operated by a port authority for the purpose of providing passenger, cargo, or freight transportation services, such as airports, maritime ports, rail facilities, transit facilities, and support facilities directly related to any airport, maritime port, rail facility, or transit facility.

### **Condemnation**

The act stipulates that any reference in the Revised Code to an authority to acquire real property by "condemnation" or to take real property pursuant to a power of eminent domain is deemed to be an appropriation of real property pursuant to R.C. Chapter 163. and that such taking or acquisition must be made pursuant to Chapter 163. (R.C. 163.63).

### **Purpose of appropriations of property**

The act prohibits any taking of real property by an agency except as necessary and for a public use. In any appropriation, the taking agency must show by a preponderance of the evidence that the taking is necessary and for a public use. (R.C. 163.021(A).)

### **Applicable procedure**

Prior law required that all appropriations of real property be made pursuant to R.C. 163.01 through 163.22, except that the Director of Transportation could also appropriate real property as otherwise provided by law, a conservancy district could appropriate real property pursuant to R.C. Chapter 6101., and a sanitary



district could appropriate real property pursuant to R.C. Chapter 6115. In each of these exceptional cases, the proceeding remained subject to R.C. 163.21(B) (fees and costs; see below). In addition, prior law authorized a county, township that had adopted a limited home rule government, conservancy district, sanitary district, county sewer district, or a regional water and sewer district to appropriate real property in the manner prescribed in R.C. 307.08(B), 504.19(D), 6101.181(B), 6115.221(B), 6117.39(B), or 6119.11(B), as applicable. These provisions all permitted quick-takes to deal with public health exigencies. The act consolidates these provisions into two divisions, R.C. 163.02(A) and (B), but makes no substantive change in the statute by specifying that all appropriations of real property must be made pursuant to R.C. sections 163.01 to 163.22, except as otherwise provided in R.C. 163.06, as otherwise provided to abate a health nuisance or because of a public exigency as provided in R.C. 307.08(B), 504.19(D), 6101.181(B), 6115.221(B), 6117.39(B), or 6119.11(B), or as otherwise provided to abate a health nuisance or because of a public exigency as provided in a municipal charter or ordinance. (R.C. 163.02(A), (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F).)

The act states that nothing in R.C. Chapter 163. precludes any person from voluntarily conveying a property to an agency that is considering appropriating the property or that offers to purchase the property under threat of appropriation. Any such voluntary conveyance of a property to an agency is deemed for all purposes to be a sale under the threat of appropriation for a public use. This provision applies to a voluntary conveyance to an agency regardless of whether the property is a blighted property or is located in a blighted area or the property subsequently could be found for any reason not to qualify for appropriation by the agency. (R.C. 163.02(E).)

### **Prerequisites to appropriation**

#### **County approval for takings by park authority**

The act requires any park board, park district, board of directors of a conservancy district, incorporated association with a purpose of establishing or preserving public parks and memorial sites, or similar park authority that wishes to appropriate real property outside the county or counties in which the park authority is located to first obtain the written approval of the legislative authority of each county in which the property is located, other than the county or counties in which the park authority is located (R.C. 163.021(C)).

#### **Veto authority**

The act provides that if an appropriation is by a public agency that is not elected and the owner has provided the public agency with a written objection to the appropriation, the elected officials of the public agency or elected individual

that appointed the unelected agency may veto the appropriation. If the unelected public agency was appointed by more than one public agency or elected individual, a majority vote of the elected officials of the appointing public agencies or elected individuals is required to veto the appropriation. If the public agency that is not elected is a state agency or a state instrumentality such as a university, the Governor has veto authority. The Governor may delegate that authority but may not delegate that authority to the unelected agency that seeks the appropriation. (R.C. 163.021(E).)

### **Notice of intent**

The act requires an agency that intends to appropriate property to notify the owner of its intent at least 30 days before filing an appropriation petition by delivering a written notice personally or by certified mail to the owner or the owner's designated representative. The notice must be substantially in the form set out in the act. That statutory form requires a general description of the property interest to be acquired by the agency and includes a summary of the owner's legal rights. (R.C. 163.04(A) and 163.041.)

### **Good faith offer**

Together with the notice of intent, or after providing that notice but not less than 30 days before filing an appropriation petition, an agency that intends to appropriate property must make a good faith offer (see "**Definitions**," above) to the owner to purchase the property. The agency may revise the offer if before commencing an appropriation proceeding it becomes aware of conditions indigenous to the property that could not reasonably have been discovered at the time of the good faith offer or if before the agency files the petition the agency and the owner exchange appraisals. (R.C. 163.04(B).)

### **Appraisals**

The act requires that before an agency appropriates property it must obtain an appraisal of the property and provide a copy of the appraisal to the owner or, if there is more than one owner, to each owner, or to a guardian or trustee of each owner, at or before the time of the first offer, unless the appraisal indicates that the value of the property is less than \$10,000, in which case the agency need only provide an owner, guardian, or trustee with a summary of the appraisal. The agency need not provide an owner with a copy of the appraisal if the owner is incapable of contracting in person or by agent to convey the property and has no guardian or trustee, is unknown, or the owner's residence cannot be ascertained with reasonable diligence. A public utility or the head of a public agency may prescribe a procedure to waive an appraisal of property acquired by sale or

donation if the property has a fair market value of \$10,000 or less. (R.C. 163.04(C).)

### **Failure to agree**

Under the act as under prior law, an agency may appropriate real property only if the agency cannot reach an agreement with any owner or the guardian or trustee of any owner of the property, unless each owner is incapable of contracting in person or by agent and has no guardian or trustee, each owner is unknown or is not a resident of Ohio, or the residence of no owner can with reasonable diligence be ascertained. The act rewords prior law and adds that the failure to agree must be on a conveyance or the terms of a conveyance. (R.C. 163.04(D).)

### **Traffic flow and access to property**

The act permits an agency to appropriate real property for a project that will disrupt the flow of traffic or impede access to property only after the agency makes reasonable efforts to plan the project in a way that will limit those effects. This requirement does not apply to an agency if the agency initiated the project for which it appropriates the property under R.C. Title 55 (Roads, Highways, and Bridges). (R.C. 163.04(E).)

### **Procedure in appropriation proceedings**

#### **Petition**

Continuing law sets forth the items that a petition for appropriation must include, such as a description of the property to be taken and the names and addresses of the owners. Continuing law specifies that if the petitioner is a private agency the petition must contain a statement that the appropriation is necessary. The act extends the latter requirement to all agencies and further mandates a statement that the taking is for a public use. If the property being appropriated is a blighted parcel being appropriated pursuant to a redevelopment plan, the petition must contain a statement that shows the basis for the finding of blight and that supports that the parcel is part of a blighted area.

Under prior law, if the agency required less than the whole of a parcel containing a residence structure and the needed portion would remove a garage and sufficient land that a replacement garage could not be lawfully or practically attached, the agency had to appropriate the whole parcel and all structures. The act removes the requirement for an appropriation of the whole parcel and all structures unless, at the discretion of the owner, the owner waives this requirement, in which case the agency must appropriate only the portion it

requires as well as the entirety of any structure that is in whole or in part on the required portion. (R.C. 163.05.)

### **Mediation**

The act authorizes either party to an appropriation action, within ten business days after the owner's answer is filed, to request non-binding mediation as to the value of the property being appropriated and requires the agency to pay the cost of mediation. The court must appoint a mediator. The mediation must be concluded within 50 days after the answer is filed, unless the judge extends the time because of an inability to obtain an appraisal. (R.C. 163.051.)

### **Burden of proof**

Under prior law, before holding a jury trial to determine the compensation that was due to a property owner, the judge had to determine whether the agency could take the property by determining whether the agency had the right to make the appropriation, whether the parties were unable to agree on a sale or other transfer, and/or whether the appropriation was necessary if the owner denied any of those matters in the answer. The owner bore the burden of proving that the agency had not met those qualifications. Furthermore, in regard to the necessity for the appropriation, a resolution or ordinance from the agency's governing or controlling body, council, or board declaring that the appropriation was necessary constituted prima facie evidence of necessity in the absence of proof from the owner showing that the agency abused its discretion in making that determination.

The act changes this process by placing the burden of proving the preliminary issues on the agency and specifying that the agency must prove those matters by a preponderance of the evidence, subject to three presumptions. First, the act states that a resolution or ordinance of the governing or controlling body, council, or board of the agency declaring the necessity for the appropriation creates a rebuttable presumption of the necessity rather than prima facie evidence of that necessity if the agency is not appropriating the property because it is a blighted parcel or part of a blighted area or slum, and it eliminates the reference to the need to show an abuse of discretion by the agency in determining necessity. Second, the act provides that a public utility's or common carrier's presentation of evidence of necessity creates a rebuttable presumption of necessity for the appropriation. Third, the act creates an irrebuttable presumption of necessity based on the approval by a state or federal regulatory authority of an appropriation by a public utility or common carrier. The act expressly declares that subject to the irrebuttable presumption only the judge may determine the necessity for an appropriation. (R.C. 163.09(B)(1) and (2).)

The act also declares in a separate provision that in any appropriation proceeding the taking agency has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the taking is necessary and for a public use (R.C. 163.021(A)).

Under prior law, once the court determined the right of the agency to make the appropriation and the necessity for the taking, the court had to set a time within 20 days after journalization of the determination for the jury to assess compensation. The act changes the time for assessment to not less than 60 days after journalization and makes that time subject to the parties' right to request mediation (see "Mediation," above) and to the owner's right to an immediate appeal (see "Appeals," below). Under prior law, if the owner filed an answer with respect to the value of property appropriated under Revised Code sections that allow political subdivisions to take property to repair or construct sewers as a result of a public exigency, the agency had the burden of proof as to value. The act specifies that the trier of fact will determine the value based on the evidence presented, with neither party having the burden of proof, and it extends the rule to all types of takings. (R.C. 163.09(B)(2) and (F).)

### Appeals

Under prior law, a property owner could not appeal from an adverse order relating to the right to make the appropriation, the inability of the parties to agree, the necessity for the appropriation, or the right to a quick-take pursuant to the Constitution until the jury made its award of compensation. However, a ruling against the agency on any of these matters was a final order from which the agency could appeal without waiting for the jury's decision. The act gives the owner a right to an immediate appeal from an order in favor of the agency on any of these matters that the owner denied in the answer, unless the agency is appropriating the property (1) in time of war or other public exigency imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, (2) for the purpose of making or repairing roads that will be open to the public without charge, (3) for the purpose of implementing rail service under R.C. Chapter 4981., or (4) under R.C. 307.08, 504.19, 6101.181, 6115.221, 6117.39, or 6119.11 or by a public utility owned and operated by a municipal corporation as the result of a public exigency. (R.C. 163.09(B)(3) and 2505.02(B)(7).)

Prior law authorized the trial court to stay the execution of any order pending appeal, but provided that if the agency paid or deposited the amount of the award assessed and gave adequate security for any further compensation and costs, as required by the court, appellate review would not affect the agency's right to take and use the property. The Supreme Court declared this provision unconstitutional in *Norwood v. Horney*, and the act eliminates it. The act authorizes the owner to request and the court to grant a stay on appeal, provided

the owner posts a supersedeas bond in an amount determined by the court. (R.C. 163.19.)

The act states that the General Assembly finds that in order to adequately protect property rights and ensure that vital public improvements are completed in a timely manner it is necessary to provide prompt appeals from adverse judgments in appropriation actions. It further states that the General Assembly encourages the Supreme Court to adopt a procedural rule requiring expedited appeals in appropriation cases. (Section 3.)

### **Instrument of acquisition**

Continuing law requires that the instrument by which the state or a state agency acquires real property by eminent domain identify the state agency that has the use and benefit of the real property. The act requires that the instrument include the name of that agency, a statement of the purpose of the appropriation as provided with the appropriation petition, and a statement that the prior owner has a right to repurchase the property, as provided in R.C. 163.211 if the agency decides not to use the property for the stated purpose and the owner provides timely notice of a desire to repurchase (see "**Right to repurchase**," below). The act provides that nothing in R.C. 163.02 affects the authority of the Director of Transportation to convey unneeded property pursuant to R.C. 5501.43 (sale of property previously acquired for highway purposes and no longer needed). (R.C. 163.02(D)(3).)

### **Awards of compensation, costs, and fees**

#### **Compensation**

Under continuing law, the jury assesses compensation for the property appropriated and for damage to the residue. The act directs the jury, when the property appropriated was used for a business, to assess compensation also for loss of goodwill up to \$10,000 if the entire business property is appropriated and if the owner proves that the loss is caused by the appropriation and cannot reasonably be prevented by relocating the business or by taking steps and adopting procedures that a reasonably prudent person would take and adopt to preserve the goodwill. Compensation for loss of goodwill may not be included in payments made under R.C. 163.53 (relocation assistance), duplicated in any other compensation awarded to the owner, or awarded in appropriations of less than the entirety of the business property. (R.C. 163.14(C).)

Under continuing law, if a structure straddles the dividing line between unappropriated land and land being appropriated for road construction or repair or for rail service by an agency using a quick-take procedure, and if the structure



cannot be divided without manifest injury, the agency may remove the structure, and the jury must award compensation to the owner. Prior law required the owner or occupant to vacate the structure "at no cost to the appropriating agency." The act eliminates the quoted language. (R.C. 163.06(B).)

### *Costs and fees*

Under continuing law, the court, if it finds that the agency was not entitled to appropriate the property in question, must enter judgment for the owner for costs (including jury fees) and, in amounts the court considers just, witness fees, attorney's fees, and other actual expenses that the owner incurred in connection with the proceedings. Under prior law, these provisions did not apply to agencies that took property in condemnation proceedings under R.C. 163.62. The act adds that the fees awarded must cover the owner's reasonable disbursements and expenses, including appraisal and engineering fees. It eliminates the exception for agencies subject to R.C. 163.62 and specifies that the award is to be paid by the head of the agency for whose benefit the appropriation proceedings were initiated. (R.C. 163.21(A) and (B).)

The act further instructs the court to award reasonable attorney's fees, expenses, and costs to the owner if the court determines the matter of necessity or public use in the owner's favor in a final, unappealable order. These awards are not subject to the conditions and limitations that apply to trials over compensation for appropriated property. The act does not define "final, unappealable order." Presumably, it is a final order against the agency after all appeals have been exhausted or from which the agency did not take a timely appeal. (R.C. 163.09(G) and 163.21(C)(5)(a).)

### *Attorney's fees*

The act authorizes an award of attorney's fees and other costs and expenses to the owner under the circumstances described below. To be eligible for such an award, the owner, at least 50 days before the date initially set by the court for trial, must provide the agency with an appraisal or summary appraisal of the property being appropriated or with the owner's sworn statement setting forth the value of the property and an explanation of how the owner arrived at that value (R.C. 163.21(C)(5)(b)).

The act states that awards of costs and attorney's fees and other expenses in condemnation proceedings brought by state agencies (defined in existing law with regard to highway and federally assisted projects as any persons having the right of eminent domain under state law--R.C. 163.51(A), not in the act) are governed by R.C. 163.09(G) and 163.21(A) and (C), discussed below.

In addition to the provisions for attorney's fees discussed under "Costs and fees," above, the act requires a judgment for attorney's fees based on the amounts of the agency's offer and the final award of compensation, except in the situations noted below. Under the act, with the exceptions noted below, if the award exceeds 125% of the agency's good faith offer or, if before commencing the appropriation proceeding the agency made a revised offer based on conditions indigenous to the property that could not reasonably have been discovered at time of good faith offer, 125% of the revised offer, the court must enter judgment for the owner in amounts the court considers just for all costs and expenses actually incurred by owner, including attorney's and appraisal fees. (R.C. 163.21(C)(1).)

The provisions described in the preceding paragraph do not apply if the agency is appropriating the property (1) in time of war or other public exigency imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, (2) for the purpose of making or repairing roads that will be open to the public without charge, (3) for the purpose of implementing rail service under R.C. Chapter 4981., (4) under R.C. 307.08, 504.19, 6101.181, 6115.221, 6117.39, or 6119.11 as the result of a public exigency, or (5) if the agency is a municipal corporation that is appropriating the property as a result of a public exigency unless the property being appropriated is land used for agricultural purposes or devoted exclusively to agricultural use and the final award of compensation exceeds 150% of the agency's good faith offer or revised offer. The provisions described in the preceding paragraphs do not apply if the owner and the agency exchanged appraisals prior to the filing of the petition and the final award of compensation was not more than 125% of the agency's first offer made after the exchange of appraisals and at least 30 days before the filing of the petition. (R.C. 163.21(C)(2) and (3).)

The act sets a cap on the awards of costs and expenses described above. An award may not exceed the lesser of 25% of the amount by which the award of compensation exceeds the agency's initial good faith offer or revised offer or 25% of the amount by which the award of compensation exceeds the agency's last written offer made not less than 45 days from the date initially designated by the court for trial (R.C. 163.21(C)(4)).

### Relocation assistance

In continuing law dealing with appropriations for federally assisted or state highway projects that result in the displacement of persons, the Revised Code requires the displacing agency to pay a displaced person, upon proper application approved by the agency, for all of the following (R.C. 163.53(A)):

(1) Actual reasonable expenses in moving the person, the person's family, business, farm operation, or other personal property;

(2) Actual direct losses of tangible personal property as a result of moving or discontinuing a business or farm operation, but not to exceed an amount equal to the reasonable expenses that would have been required to relocate such property, as determined by the head of the displacing agency;

(3) Actual reasonable expenses in searching for a replacement business or farm;

(4) Actual and reasonable expenses necessary to reestablish a displaced farm, nonprofit organization, or small business at its new site, but not more than \$10,000.

The act caps the payment for searching for a replacement business or farm at \$2,500 (R.C. 163.53(A)(3)).

The act requires any agency to make the same payments that are made under R.C. 163.53(A)(3) as described above and amended by the act to an owner, a commercial tenant, or a residential tenant identified by the owner in a notice filed with the court who is forced by a taking to move or relocate. If the agency does not approve a payment, the trier of fact, upon presentation of proof, determines whether and how much to award for the relocation expenses listed above. The owner has the burden of proof regarding those expenses. (R.C. 163.15(B)(1) and (2).)

In addition to relocation expenses, an owner of a business who is required by an appropriation to relocate the business may recover damages for the owner's actual economic loss resulting from the appropriation, as proven by the owner by a preponderance of the evidence. Compensation for actual economic loss may not include attorney's fees and may not duplicate any amount awarded as compensation under R.C. Chapter 163. The amount of the compensation may not exceed 12 months' net profit of the business on an annualized basis. In most quick-take cases, the period for which the net profit of the business is calculated is 12 months minus the period from the date the agency gives the notice of intent to take under R.C. 163.04 to the date the agency deposits the value of the property with the court or pays that amount to the owner. In no event, though, may the compensation time period be less than 15 days. If the period is reduced to 15 days and the relocation is unusually complex, the owner may request the agency to add up to 15 more days of compensation. In an exception to the general rule, the act provides that in case of an act of God or other public exigency that requires an immediate taking of property to protect public health or safety or in the case of a voluntary conveyance, the amount of compensation awarded for economic loss may not exceed 15 days' net profit of the business on an annualized basis unless the agency grants the owner's request for up to 15 days' additional compensation. If the agency fails to pay any compensation for economic loss as required by the

act or denies a request for 15 days' additional compensation, the owner may seek an award of the compensation in court. (R.C. 163.15(B)(3).)

### **Right to repurchase**

Under the act, if an agency decides not to use appropriated property for the purpose stated in the petition appropriation, the former owner from whom the property was appropriated may repurchase the property for its fair market value as determined by an independent appraisal. The former owner must give timely notice of the desire to repurchase. The right to repurchase is extinguished if the former owner declines to repurchase the property; fails to repurchase it within 60 days after the agency offers it for repurchase; a plan, contract, or arrangement is authorized that commences an urban renewal project that includes the property; the agency grants or transfers the property to another person or agency; five years have passed since the appropriation; or the appropriated property was a blighted parcel before the appropriation petition was filed, and the former owner had contributed to the blight. (R.C. 163.211.)

### **Declarations of intent**

Citing the Supreme Court's holding in *City of Norwood v. Horney* that the right of property is a fundamental constitutional right, the act states the General Assembly's finding that the exercise of eminent domain at any level of government is a matter of statewide importance and declares its intention that the act be construed to apply generally throughout the state. The act also provides that it does not apply to appropriation proceedings pending on the act's effective date, but that this provision is not intended to indicate that such proceedings do not have to comply with the constitutional requirements set forth in *City of Norwood v. Horney*. (Sections 4 and 5.)

---

## **COMMENT**

### **What is a quick-take appropriation?**

"Quick-take" refers to a class of takings that are given special treatment by the Ohio Constitution. Generally, an agency must wait until the jury has assessed value and awarded compensation before it can pay the award to the owner or deposit it into the court and take possession of the property. However, in certain cases, the agency may take possession of the property immediately upon filing the petition for appropriation and paying or depositing the amount that the agency determines that the owner is entitled to, without first waiting for a jury determination. Those cases are referred to as "quick-takes," and they include takings in time of war or other public exigency imperatively requiring an immediate seizure, and for the purpose of making or repairing roads open to the

public free of charge, implementing rail service under Chapter 4981. of the Revised Code, and addressing sewage emergencies under R.C. 307.08, 504.19, 6101.181, 6115.221, 6117.39, or 6119.11. (Ohio Const., Art. I, sec. 19; R.C. 163.06.)

---

## HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	02-20-07
Reported, S. State & Local Gov't & Veterans Affairs	05-31-07
Passed Senate (29-3)	05-31-07
Reported, H. Judiciary	06-26-07
Passed House (71-27)	06-27-07
Senate concurred in House amendments (29-3)	06-27-07

07-sb7-127.doc/jc

