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150	(iii) actions for de novo review of an arbitration award or issue brought under the
151	authority of Subsection $13-43-204[(3)](4)(a)(i)$; or
152	(iv) advisory opinions provided for in Sections 13-43-205 and 13-43-206.
153	Section 3. Section 13-43-204 is amended to read:
154	13-43-204. Office of the Property Rights Ombudsman Arbitration or mediation
155	of disputes.
156	(1) If requested by the private property owner and if otherwise appropriate, the Office
157	of the Property Rights Ombudsman shall mediate, or conduct or arrange arbitration for, a
158	dispute between the owner and a government entity:
159	(a) involving taking or eminent domain issues;
160	(b) involved in an action for eminent domain under Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 5,
161	Eminent Domain; or
162	(c) involving relocation assistance under Title 57, Chapter 12, Utah Relocation
163	Assistance Act.
164	(2) If arbitration or mediation is requested by a private property owner under this
165	section, Section 57-12-14 or 78B-6-522, and arranged by the Office of the Property Rights
166	Ombudsman, the government entity or condemning entity shall participate in the mediation or
167	arbitration as if the matter were ordered to mediation or arbitration by a court.
168	$\hat{H} \rightarrow [(3) (a)$ If a request under this section involves an allegation of a taking by physical
169	occupation, a private property owner may request that the mediator or arbitrator authorize an
170	appraisal of the just compensation that would be due to the property owner if a taking has
171	occurred.
172	(b) If the mediator or arbitrator determines that an appraisal is reasonably necessary to
173	reach a resolution, the mediator or arbitrator may:
174	(i) have an appraisal prepared by an independent appraiser; and
175	(ii) require the entity that is alleged to have physically taken the property to pay the
176	<u>cost of the appraisal.</u>] ←Ĥ
177	[(3)] (4) (a) (i) In conducting or arranging for arbitration under Subsection (1), the
178	Office of the Property Rights Ombudsman shall follow the procedures and requirements of
179	Title 78B, Chapter 11, Utah Uniform Arbitration Act.
180	(ii) In applying Title 78B, Chapter 11, Utah Uniform Arbitration Act, the arbitrator and

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398 Section 78B-6-522, including the name and current telephone number of the property rights 399 ombudsman, established in Title 13, Chapter 43, Property Rights Ombudsman Act; [and] 400 (ii) provide the property owner a complete printed copy of the materials provided on 401 the Office of the Property Rights Ombudsman website in accordance with Section 13-43-203 402 regarding the acquisition of property for a public purpose and a property owner's right to just 403 compensation; and 404 [(iii) provide the property owner a written statement explaining that oral 405 representations or promises made during the negotiation process are not binding upon the 406 person seeking to acquire the property by eminent domain. 407 (2) A person, other than a political subdivision of the state, that seeks to acquire 408 property by eminent domain or that intends to use eminent domain to acquire property if the 409 property cannot be acquired in a voluntary transaction shall: 410 (a) before filing an eminent domain action, make a reasonable effort to negotiate with 411 the property owner for the purchase of the property; and 412 (b) except as provided in Subsection (3), as early in the negotiation process described 413 in Subsection (2)(a) as practicable, but no later than 14 days before the day on which the person 414 files an eminent domain action: 415 (i) advise the property owner of the owner's rights to mediation and arbitration under 416 Section 78B-6-522, including the name and current telephone number of the property rights 417 ombudsman, established in Title 13, Chapter 43, Property Rights Ombudsman Act; [and] 418 (ii) provide the property owner a complete printed copy of the materials provided on 419 the Office of the Property Rights Ombudsman website in accordance with Section 13-43-203 420 regarding the acquisition of property for a public purpose and a property owner's right to just 421 compensation; and 422 [(iii) provide the property owner a written statement explaining that oral 423 representations or promises made during the negotiation process are not binding upon the 424 person seeking to acquire the property by eminent domain. 425 (3) The court may, for good cause, shorten the 14-day period described in Subsection 426 (1)(b) or (2)(b). 427 $\hat{H} \rightarrow [(4)$ (a) If an entity seeks to acquire property by eminent domain or intends to use 428 eminent domain to acquire property if the entity cannot acquire the property in a voluntary $\leftarrow \hat{H}$

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429	Ĥ→ transaction, the entity shall prepare and provide to the property owner as early as practicable in
430	<u>the negotiation process an appraisal or written calculation of the amount to be offered by the</u>
431	<u>entity for the property.</u>
432	(b) The written calculation shall separately state the fair market value of the property to
433	<u>be acquired and any damages to the remaining real property in accordance with Section</u>
434	<u>78B-6-511.</u>
435	<u>(c) A person making the appraisal or written calculation shall:</u>
436	(i) inspect the property in the process of providing the appraisal or calculation; and
437	<u>(ii) notify the property owner or the owner's representative in advance that the property</u>
438	owner or property owner's representative may accompany the person making the appraisal or
439	<u>calculation during the inspection of the property.</u>
440	(d) An entity may not offer an amount that is less than the fair market value of the
441	property to be acquired together with any damages to the remaining real property determined in
442	a manner consistent with the requirements of this part.
443	(5) (a) If the acquisition of a part of a property would leave its owner with an
444	uneconomic remnant, the entity shall:
445	<u>(i) make an offer to acquire the entire property for the property's fair market value; or</u>
446	<u>(ii) offer compensation in an amount that equals or exceeds the fair market value of the</u>
447	entire property.
448	(b) If an entity compensates a property owner for an uneconomic remnant, but does not
449	take title of the uneconomic remnant, the property owner may keep the uneconomic remnant.
450	(c) An entity may not acquire an uneconomic remnant over the objection of the
451	property owner.] ←Ĥ