1	HOUSE BILL 159
2	48TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2007
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	Thomas A. Anderson
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY; ENACTING THE PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS
12	PROTECTION ACT; CLARIFYING THE USE OF THE POWER OF EMINENT
13	DOMAIN; PROVIDING FOR JUST COMPENSATION; ESTABLISHING A BURDEN
14	OF PROOF; PROVIDING FOR ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS.
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16	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
17	Section 1. SHORT TITLEThis act may be cited as the
18	"Private Property Rights Protection Act".
19	Section 2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Private Property
20	Rights Protection Act:
21	A. "comparable replacement dwelling" means a
22	dwelling that is:
23	(1) decent, safe and sanitary;
24	(2) adequate in size to accommodate the
25	occupants;
	.164957.1

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1 (3) within the financial means of the person 2 whose dwelling has been taken; 3 functionally equivalent to the dwelling (4) 4 that was taken; 5 in an area not subject to unreasonable (5) 6 adverse environmental conditions; and 7 in a location generally not less desirable (6) 8 than the location of the taken dwelling with respect to public 9 utilities, facilities, services and the place of employment of 10 the person whose dwelling has been taken; "owner" means the holder of fee simple title to 11 Β. 12 real property; 13 "public use" means: C. 14 the possession, occupation or enjoyment of (1)15 real property by the general public or by a public entity but 16 does not include the public benefit of economic development, 17 increased tax base or taxes, employment or general economic 18 health: 19 (2)the use of real property for the creation 20 or functioning of utilities, common carriers or public 21 infrastructure; 22 (3) the acquisition of real property to 23 eliminate a direct threat to public health or safety caused by 24 the property in its current condition, including the removal of 25 a structure that is beyond repair or unfit for human habitation .164957.1 - 2 -

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or use; or

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(4) the acquisition of abandoned real property;

4 "slum" means an area in which numerous D. buildings, improvements and structures, whether residential or nonresidential, that, by reason of its dilapidation, 7 deterioration, age, obsolescence or inadequate provision for 8 ventilation, light, air, sanitation or open spaces, high 9 density of population, overcrowding or the existence of 10 conditions that endanger life or property by fire or other 11 causes, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, 12 infant mortality or crime and is detrimental to public health 13 and safety; and

Ε. "taken" or "taking" means the transfer of ownership or use from a private property owner to the state or, a political subdivision of the state or to a person by the exercise of the power of eminent domain.

Section 3. EMINENT DOMAIN POWER LIMITED--CONTROLLING LAW.--

The power of eminent domain may be exercised Α. only if its use is authorized by the state and for a public use.

Β. To the extent that any provision of the Private Property Rights Protection Act may be inconsistent with any other provision of law, other than the constitutions of New .164957.1 - 3 -

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Mexico or the United States or preemptory federal law, the 2 provisions of the Private Property Rights Protection Act shall 3 control.

SLUM CLEARANCE AND REDEVELOPMENT--COMPARABLE Section 4. REPLACEMENT DWELLING--MONETARY COMPENSATION.--In an exercise of the power of eminent domain for the purpose of slum clearance and redevelopment, if private property consisting of a person's principal dwelling is taken, the entity exercising the power of eminent domain shall provide the person with a comparable replacement dwelling; provided that if the person desires monetary compensation in lieu of a replacement dwelling, the amount of compensation shall not be less than the amount of money that would be necessary to purchase a comparable replacement dwelling.

Section 5. JUDICIAL QUESTION--BURDEN OF PROOF .--

In an eminent domain judicial action, the Α. question of whether the taking is for a public use is a question for the court to determine without regard to a legislative declaration that the taking is for a public use.

In an eminent domain judicial action involving Β. slum clearance and redevelopment, the state or a political subdivision of the state shall establish by clear and convincing evidence that:

(1) the real property being taken is necessary to eliminate a direct threat to the public health or safety .164957.1 - 4 -

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1	caused by the property in its current condition, including the		
2	need to remove structures that are beyond repair or unfit for		
3	human habitation; or		
4	(2) the taking is necessary to acquire		
5	abandoned property; and		
6	(3) there is no reasonable alternative to the		
7	taking.		
8	Section 6. ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTSAn owner of real		
9	property involved in an eminent domain judicial action:		
10	A. is not liable to the state or a political		
11	subdivision of the state for attorney fees or costs;		
12	B. shall be awarded reasonable attorney fees, costs		
13	and expenses if the taking is found not to be for a public use		
14	and		
15	C. when the action involves slum clearance and		
16	redevelopment, shall be awarded reasonable attorney fees, costs		
17	and expenses when the final amount of just compensation offered		
18	by the taking entity prior to a court trial is less than the		
19	amount of just compensation awarded by a jury or by the court		
20	if the owner waives a jury trial.		
21	Section 7. SEVERABILITYIf any part or application of		
22	the Private Property Rights Protection Act is held invalid, the		
23	remainder or its application to other situations or persons		
24	shall not be affected.		
25	Section 8. EFFECTIVE DATEThe effective date of the		
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	1	provisions of this act is July 1, 2007.
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