IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 1044

BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION COMMITTEE

1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO URBAN RENEWAL; AMENDING SECTION 7-701A, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE
3	A CERTAIN LIMITATION ON THE USE OF EMINENT DOMAIN AND TO MAKE TECHNI-
4	CAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 50-2006, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT
5	PROPERTY OF AN URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY SHALL REVERT TO THE MUNICIPALITY
6	UPON DISSOLUTION AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AND AMENDING SEC-
7	TION 50-2010, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CERTAIN LIMITATION ON THE USE OF
8	EMINENT DOMAIN AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

- Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:
- SECTION 1. That Section 7-701A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 7-701A. LIMITATION ON EMINENT DOMAIN FOR PRIVATE PARTIES, URBAN RENEWAL OR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES. (1) This section limits and restricts the use of eminent domain under the laws of this state or local ordinance by the state of Idaho, its instrumentalities, political subdivisions, public agencies, or bodies corporate and politic of the state to condemn any interest in property in order to convey the condemned interest to a private interest or person as provided herein in this section.
 - (2) Eminent domain shall not be used to acquire private property:
 - (a) For any alleged public use $\frac{\text{which}}{\text{that}}$ is merely a pretext for the transfer of the condemned property or any interest in that property to a private party; or
 - (b) For the purpose of promoting or effectuating economic development; provided however, that nothing <u>herein</u> in this subsection shall affect the exercise of eminent domain:
 - (i) Pursuant to chapter 15, title 70, Idaho Code, and title 42, Idaho Code; or
 - (ii) Pursuant to chapter 19, 20 or 29, title 50, Idaho Code, except that no private property shall be taken through exercise of eminent domain within the area of operation of a housing authority or within an urban renewal area or within a deteriorated or deteriorating area or within a competitively disadvantaged border community area unless the specific property to be condemned is proven by clear and convincing evidence to be in such condition that it meets all of the following requirements:
 - 1. The property, due to general dilapidation, compromised structural integrity, or failed mechanical systems, endangers life or endangers property by fire or by other perils that pose an actual identifiable threat to building occupants; and

- 2. The property contains specifically identifiable conditions that pose an actual risk to human health, transmission of disease, juvenile delinquency or criminal content; and
- 3. The property presents an actual risk of harm to the public health, safety, morals or general welfare; or
- (iii) For those public and private uses for which eminent domain is expressly provided in the constitution of the state of Idaho; or
- (c) For trails, paths, greenways or other ways for walking, running, hiking, bicycling or equestrian use, unless adjacent to a highway, road or street.
- (3) Any board of commissioners for an urban renewal agency whose members are comprised entirely of officials elected pursuant to section 50-2006(b)(3) and (5), Idaho Code, may exercise the right of eminent domain. However, if a board of commissioners for an urban renewal agency includes one (1) or more commissioners who are appointed to the board of commissioners, that board may act only in an advisory capacity to the local governing body with regard to eminent domain decisions, and any final decision on the use of eminent domain shall be made by the local governing body that created the urban renewal agency.
- $\underline{\ \ }$ This section shall not affect the authority of a governmental entity to condemn a leasehold estate on property owned by the governmental entity.
- (45) The rationale for condemnation by the governmental entity proposing to condemn property shall be freely reviewable in the course of judicial proceedings involving exercise of the power of eminent domain.
- SECTION 2. That Section 50-2006, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 50-2006. URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY. (a) There is hereby created in each municipality an independent public body corporate and politic to be known as the "urban renewal agency" that was created by resolution as provided in section 50-2005, Idaho Code, before July 1, 2011, for the municipality; provided, that such agency shall not transact any business or exercise its powers hereunder until or unless: (1) the local governing body has made the findings prescribed in section 50-2005, Idaho Code; and provided further, that such agency created after July 1, 2011, shall not transact any business or exercise its powers provided for in this chapter until (2) a majority of qualified electors, voting in a citywide or countywide election, depending on the municipality in which such agency is created, vote to authorize such agency to transact business and exercise its powers provided for in this chapter. If prior to July 1, 2011, the local governing body has made the findings prescribed in subsection (a) paragraph (1) of this subsection, then such agency shall transact business and shall exercise its powers hereunder and is not subject to the requirements of subsection (a) paragraph (2) of this subsection.
- (b) Upon satisfaction of the requirements under subsection (a) of this section, the urban renewal agency is authorized to transact the business and exercise the powers hereunder by a board of commissioners to be established as follows:

- (1) Unless provided otherwise in this section, the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the local governing body, shall appoint a board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency, which shall consist of not less than three (3) commissioners nor more than nine (9) commissioners. In the order of appointment, the mayor shall designate the number of commissioners to be appointed, and the term of each, provided that the original term of office of no more than two (2) commissioners shall expire in the same year. The commissioners shall serve for terms not to exceed five (5) years, from the date of appointment, except that all vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term.
- (2) For inefficiency or neglect of duty or misconduct in office, a commissioner may be removed by a majority vote of the local governing body only after a hearing and after he shall have been given a copy of the charges at least ten (10) days prior to such hearing and have had an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. Any commission position that becomes vacant at a time other than the expiration of a term shall be filled by the mayor or chair of the board of county commissioners, if that is the local governing body, by and with the advice and consent of the local governing body, including the mayor, if applicable, and shall be filled for the unexpired term.
- (3) By enactment of an ordinance, the local governing body may appoint and designate from among its members to be members of the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency, provided that such representation shall be less than a majority of the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency of the members of the local governing body on and after July 1, 2017, in which case all the rights, powers, duties, privileges and immunities vested by the urban renewal law of 1965, and as amended, in an appointed board of commissioners, shall be vested in the local governing body, who shall, in all respects when acting as an urban renewal agency, be acting as an arm of state government, entirely separate and distinct from the municipality, to achieve, perform and accomplish the public purposes prescribed and provided by said urban renewal law of 1965, and as amended.
- (4) By enactment of an ordinance, the local governing body may terminate the appointed board of commissioners and thereby appoint and designate itself as the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency for not more than one (1) calendar year.
- (5) By enactment of an ordinance, the local governing body may provide that the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency shall be elected at an election held for such purpose on one (1) of the November dates provided in section 34-106, Idaho Code, and the ordinance may provide term limits for the commissioners. In this case, all the rights, powers, duties, privileges and immunities vested by the urban renewal law of 1965, and as amended, in an appointed board of commissioners, shall be vested in the elected board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency, who shall, in all respects when acting as an urban renewal agency, be acting as an arm of state government, entirely separate and distinct from the municipality, to achieve, perform and accomplish the public purposes prescribed and provided by said urban renewal law of 1965, and as amended. The provisions of chapter 66, title 67, Idaho

Code, shall apply to elected commissioners and the county election law shall apply to the person running for commissioner as if they were running for county commissioner. In the event of a vacancy in an elected commissioner position, the replacement shall be appointed by the mayor or chair of the board of county commissioners, if that is the local governing body by and with the advice and consent of the local governing body, and shall be filled for the unexpired term.

- (6) In all instances, a member of the board of commissioners of the urban renewal agency must be a resident of the county where the urban renewal agency is located or is doing business.
- (c) A commissioner shall receive no compensation for his services but shall be entitled to the necessary expenses, including traveling expenses, incurred in the discharge of his duties. Each commissioner shall hold office until his successor has been appointed and has qualified. A certificate of the appointment or reappointment of any commissioner shall be filed with the clerk of the municipality and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the due and proper appointment of such commissioner.

The powers of an urban renewal agency shall be exercised by the commissioners thereof. A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting business and exercising the powers of the agency and for all other purposes. Action may be taken by the agency upon a vote of a majority of the commissioners present, unless in any case the bylaws shall require a larger number.

The commissioners shall elect the chairman, cochairman or vice chairman for a term of one (1) year from among their members. An agency may employ an executive director, technical experts and such other agents and employees, permanent and temporary, as it may require, and determine their qualifications, duties and compensation. For such legal service as it may require, an agency may employ or retain its own counsel and legal staff. agency authorized to transact business and exercise powers under this chapter shall file, with the local governing body, on or before March 31 of each year a report of its activities for the preceding calendar year, which report shall include a complete financial statement setting forth its assets, liabilities, income and operating expense as of the end of such calendar year. The agency shall be required to hold a public meeting to report these findings and take comments from the public. At the time of filing the report, the agency shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the community a notice to the effect that such report has been filed with the municipality and that the report is available for inspection during business hours in the office of the city clerk or county recorder and in the office of the agency.

- (d) An urban renewal agency shall have the same fiscal year as a municipality and shall be subject to the same audit requirements as a municipality. An urban renewal agency shall be required to prepare and file with its local governing body an annual financial report and shall prepare, approve and adopt an annual budget for filing with the local governing body, for informational purposes. A budget means an annual estimate of revenues and expenses for the following fiscal year of the agency.
- (e) An urban renewal agency shall comply with the public records law pursuant to chapter 1, title 74, Idaho Code, open meetings law pursuant to chapter 2, title 74, Idaho Code, the ethics in government law pursuant to

chapter 4, title 74, Idaho Code, and the competitive bidding provisions of chapter 28, title 67, Idaho Code.

- (f) Upon dissolution of the urban renewal agency, title to all property of the urban renewal agency shall revert to the municipality.
- SECTION 3. That Section 50-2010, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 50-2010. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY. (a) An urban renewal agency shall have the right to acquire by negotiation or condemnation any interest in real property, including a fee simple title thereto, which it may deem necessary for or in connection with an urban renewal project and related activities under this act chapter. An urban renewal agency may exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner now or which may be hereafter provided by any other statutory provisions for the exercise of the power of eminent domain. Any board of commissioners for an urban renewal agency whose members are comprised entirely of officials elected pursuant to section 50-2006(b)(3) and (5), Idaho Code, may exercise the right of eminent domain. However, if a board of commissioners for an urban renewal agency includes one (1) or more commissioners who are appointed to the board of commissioners, that board may act only in an advisory capacity to the local governing body with regard to eminent domain decisions, and any final decision on the use of eminent domain shall be made by the local governing body that created the urban renewal agency. Property already devoted to a public use may be acquired in like manner: Provided, that no real property belonging to the United States, the state, or any political subdivision of the state, may be acquired without its consent.
- (b) In any proceeding to fix or assess compensation for damages for the taking or damaging of property, or any interest therein, through the exercise of the power of eminent domain or condemnation, evidence or testimony bearing upon the following matters shall be admissible and shall be considered in fixing such compensation or damages, in addition to evidence or testimony otherwise admissible:
 - (1) aAny use, condition, occupancy, or operation of such property which that is unlawful or violative of, or subject to elimination, abatement, prohibition, or correction under, any law or any ordinance or regulatory measure of the state, county, municipality, other political subdivision, or any agency thereof, in which such property is located, as being unsafe, substandard, insanitary or otherwise contrary to the public health, safety, or welfare;
 - (2) \pm The effect on the value of such property, of any such use, condition, occupancy, or operation, or of the elimination, abatement, prohibition, or correction of any such use, condition, occupancy, or operation.
- (c) The foregoing testimony and evidence shall be admissible notwith-standing that no action has been taken by any public body or public officer toward the abatement, prohibition, elimination or correction of any such use, condition, occupancy, or operation. Testimony or evidence that any public body or public officer charged with the duty or authority so to do has rendered, made or issued any judgment, decree, determination or order for the abatement, prohibition, elimination or correction of any such use, con-

- dition, occupancy, or operation shall be admissible and shall be prima facie evidence of the existence and character of such use, condition or operation.