

114TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 3013

To protect private property rights.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 9, 2015

Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California, and Mr. REED) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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## A BILL

To protect private property rights.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Private Property  
5       Rights Protection Act of 2015”.

6       **SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON EMINENT DOMAIN ABUSE BY**  
7               **STATES.**

8       (a) IN GENERAL.—No State or political subdivision  
9       of a State shall exercise its power of eminent domain, or  
10      allow the exercise of such power by any person or entity  
11      to which such power has been delegated, over property to

1 be used for economic development or over property that  
2 is used for economic development within 7 years after that  
3 exercise, if that State or political subdivision receives Fed-  
4 eral economic development funds during any fiscal year  
5 in which the property is so used or intended to be used.

6 (b) INELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL FUNDS.—A viola-  
7 tion of subsection (a) by a State or political subdivision  
8 shall render such State or political subdivision ineligible  
9 for any Federal economic development funds for a period  
10 of 2 fiscal years following a final judgment on the merits  
11 by a court of competent jurisdiction that such subsection  
12 has been violated, and any Federal agency charged with  
13 distributing those funds shall withhold them for such 2-  
14 year period, and any such funds distributed to such State  
15 or political subdivision shall be returned or reimbursed by  
16 such State or political subdivision to the appropriate Fed-  
17 eral agency or authority of the Federal Government, or  
18 component thereof.

19 (c) OPPORTUNITY TO CURE VIOLATION.—A State or  
20 political subdivision shall not be ineligible for any Federal  
21 economic development funds under subsection (b) if such  
22 State or political subdivision returns all real property the  
23 taking of which was found by a court of competent juris-  
24 diction to have constituted a violation of subsection (a)  
25 and replaces any other property destroyed and repairs any

1 other property damaged as a result of such violation. In  
2 addition, the State or political subdivision must pay any  
3 applicable penalties and interest to reattain eligibility.

4 **SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON EMINENT DOMAIN ABUSE BY THE**  
5 **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**

6 The Federal Government or any authority of the Fed-  
7 eral Government shall not exercise its power of eminent  
8 domain to be used for economic development.

9 **SEC. 4. PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.**

10 (a) CAUSE OF ACTION.—Any—(1) owner of private  
11 property whose property is subject to eminent domain who  
12 suffers injury as a result of a violation of any provision  
13 of this Act with respect to that property; or (2) any tenant  
14 of property that is subject to eminent domain who suffers  
15 injury as a result of a violation of any provision of this  
16 Act with respect to that property, may bring an action  
17 to enforce any provision of this Act in the appropriate  
18 Federal or State court. A State shall not be immune under  
19 the 11th Amendment to the Constitution of the United  
20 States from any such action in a Federal or State court  
21 of competent jurisdiction. In such action, the defendant  
22 has the burden to show by clear and convincing evidence  
23 that the taking is not for economic development. Any such  
24 property owner or tenant may also seek an appropriate

1 relief through a preliminary injunction or a temporary re-  
 2 straining order.

3 (b) LIMITATION ON BRINGING ACTION.—An action  
 4 brought by a property owner or tenant under this Act may  
 5 be brought if the property is used for economic develop-  
 6 ment following the conclusion of any condemnation pro-  
 7 ceedings condemning the property of such property owner  
 8 or tenant, but shall not be brought later than seven years  
 9 following the conclusion of any such proceedings.

10 (c) ATTORNEYS' FEE AND OTHER COSTS.—In any  
 11 action or proceeding under this Act, the court shall allow  
 12 a prevailing plaintiff a reasonable attorneys' fee as part  
 13 of the costs, and include expert fees as part of the attor-  
 14 neys' fee.

15 **SEC. 5. REPORTING OF VIOLATIONS TO ATTORNEY GEN-**  
 16 **ERAL.**

17 (a) SUBMISSION OF REPORT TO ATTORNEY GEN-  
 18 ERAL.—Any—(1) owner of private property whose prop-  
 19 erty is subject to eminent domain who suffers injury as  
 20 a result of a violation of any provision of this Act with  
 21 respect to that property; or (2) any tenant of property that  
 22 is subject to eminent domain who suffers injury as a result  
 23 of a violation of any provision of this Act with respect to  
 24 that property, may report a violation by the Federal Gov-

1 ernment, any authority of the Federal Government, State,  
2 or political subdivision of a State to the Attorney General.

3 (b) INVESTIGATION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Upon  
4 receiving a report of an alleged violation, the Attorney  
5 General shall conduct an investigation to determine wheth-  
6 er a violation exists.

7 (c) NOTIFICATION OF VIOLATION.—If the Attorney  
8 General concludes that a violation does exist, then the At-  
9 torney General shall notify the Federal Government, au-  
10 thority of the Federal Government, State, or political sub-  
11 division of a State that the Attorney General has deter-  
12 mined that it is in violation of the Act. The notification  
13 shall further provide that the Federal Government, State,  
14 or political subdivision of a State has 90 days from the  
15 date of the notification to demonstrate to the Attorney  
16 General either that: (1) it is not in violation of the Act;  
17 or (2) that it has cured its violation by returning all real  
18 property the taking of which the Attorney General finds  
19 to have constituted a violation of the Act and replacing  
20 any other property destroyed and repairing any other  
21 property damaged as a result of such violation.

22 (d) ATTORNEY GENERAL’S BRINGING OF ACTION TO  
23 ENFORCE ACT.—If, at the end of the 90-day period de-  
24 scribed in subsection (c), the Attorney General determines  
25 that the Federal Government, authority of the Federal

1 Government, State, or political subdivision of a State is  
2 still violating the Act or has not cured its violation as de-  
3 scribed in subsection (c), then the Attorney General will  
4 bring an action to enforce the Act unless the property  
5 owner or tenant who reported the violation has already  
6 brought an action to enforce the Act. In such a case, the  
7 Attorney General shall intervene if it determines that  
8 intervention is necessary in order to enforce the Act. The  
9 Attorney General may file its lawsuit to enforce the Act  
10 in the appropriate Federal or State court. A State shall  
11 not be immune under the 11th Amendment to the Con-  
12 stitution of the United States from any such action in a  
13 Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction. In such  
14 action, the defendant has the burden to show by clear and  
15 convincing evidence that the taking is not for economic  
16 development. The Attorney General may seek any appro-  
17 priate relief through a preliminary injunction or a tem-  
18 porary restraining order.

19 (e) LIMITATION ON BRINGING ACTION.—An action  
20 brought by the Attorney General under this Act may be  
21 brought if the property is used for economic development  
22 following the conclusion of any condemnation proceedings  
23 condemning the property of an owner or tenant who re-  
24 ports a violation of the Act to the Attorney General, but

1 shall not be brought later than seven years following the  
2 conclusion of any such proceedings.

3 (f) ATTORNEYS' FEE AND OTHER COSTS.—In any  
4 action or proceeding under this Act brought by the Attor-  
5 ney General, the court shall, if the Attorney General is  
6 a prevailing plaintiff, award the Attorney General a rea-  
7 sonable attorneys' fee as part of the costs, and include  
8 expert fees as part of the attorneys' fee.

9 **SEC. 6. NOTIFICATION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.**

10 (a) NOTIFICATION TO STATES AND POLITICAL SUB-  
11 DIVISIONS.—

12 (1) Not later than 30 days after the enactment  
13 of this Act, the Attorney General shall provide to the  
14 chief executive officer of each State the text of this  
15 Act and a description of the rights of property own-  
16 ers and tenants under this Act.

17 (2) Not later than 120 days after the enact-  
18 ment of this Act, the Attorney General shall compile  
19 a list of the Federal laws under which Federal eco-  
20 nomic development funds are distributed. The Attor-  
21 ney General shall compile annual revisions of such  
22 list as necessary. Such list and any successive revi-  
23 sions of such list shall be communicated by the At-  
24 torney General to the chief executive officer of each  
25 State and also made available on the Internet

1 website maintained by the United States Depart-  
2 ment of Justice for use by the public and by the au-  
3 thorities in each State and political subdivisions of  
4 each State empowered to take private property and  
5 convert it to public use subject to just compensation  
6 for the taking.

7 (b) NOTIFICATION TO PROPERTY OWNERS AND TEN-  
8 ANTS.—Not later than 30 days after the enactment of this  
9 Act, the Attorney General shall publish in the Federal  
10 Register and make available on the Internet website main-  
11 tained by the United States Department of Justice a no-  
12 tice containing the text of this Act and a description of  
13 the rights of property owners and tenants under this Act.

14 **SEC. 7. REPORTS.**

15 (a) BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year  
16 after the date of enactment of this Act, and every subse-  
17 quent year thereafter, the Attorney General shall transmit  
18 a report identifying States or political subdivisions that  
19 have used eminent domain in violation of this Act to the  
20 Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on the  
21 Judiciary of the House of Representatives and to the  
22 Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on the  
23 Judiciary of the Senate. The report shall—

1           (1) identify all private rights of action brought  
2           as a result of a State's or political subdivision's vio-  
3           lation of this Act;

4           (2) identify all violations reported by property  
5           owners and tenants under section 5(c) of this Act;

6           (3) identify the percentage of minority residents  
7           compared to the surrounding nonminority residents  
8           and the median incomes of those impacted by a vio-  
9           lation of this Act;

10          (4) identify all lawsuits brought by the Attorney  
11          General under section 5(d) of this Act;

12          (5) identify all States or political subdivisions  
13          that have lost Federal economic development funds  
14          as a result of a violation of this Act, as well as de-  
15          scribe the type and amount of Federal economic de-  
16          velopment funds lost in each State or political sub-  
17          division and the Agency that is responsible for with-  
18          holding such funds; and

19          (6) discuss all instances in which a State or po-  
20          litical subdivision has cured a violation as described  
21          in section 2(c) of this Act.

22          (b) DUTY OF STATES.—Each State and local author-  
23          ity that is subject to a private right of action under this  
24          Act shall have the duty to report to the Attorney General  
25          such information with respect to such State and local au-

1 thorities as the Attorney General needs to make the report  
2 required under subsection (a).

3 **SEC. 8. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING RURAL AMERICA.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

5 (1) The founders realized the fundamental im-  
6 portance of property rights when they codified the  
7 Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the Con-  
8 stitution, which requires that private property shall  
9 not be taken “for public use, without just compensa-  
10 tion”.

11 (2) Rural lands are unique in that they are not  
12 traditionally considered high tax revenue-generating  
13 properties for State and local governments. In addi-  
14 tion, farmland and forest land owners need to have  
15 long-term certainty regarding their property rights  
16 in order to make the investment decisions to commit  
17 land to these uses.

18 (3) Ownership rights in rural land are funda-  
19 mental building blocks for our Nation’s agriculture  
20 industry, which continues to be one of the most im-  
21 portant economic sectors of our economy.

22 (4) In the wake of the Supreme Court’s deci-  
23 sion in *Kelo v. City of New London*, abuse of emi-  
24 nent domain is a threat to the property rights of all

1 private property owners, including rural land own-  
2 ers.

3 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
4 gress that the use of eminent domain for the purpose of  
5 economic development is a threat to agricultural and other  
6 property in rural America and that the Congress should  
7 protect the property rights of Americans, including those  
8 who reside in rural areas. Property rights are central to  
9 liberty in this country and to our economy. The use of  
10 eminent domain to take farmland and other rural property  
11 for economic development threatens liberty, rural econo-  
12 mies, and the economy of the United States. The taking  
13 of farmland and rural property will have a direct impact  
14 on existing irrigation and reclamation projects. Further-  
15 more, the use of eminent domain to take rural private  
16 property for private commercial uses will force increasing  
17 numbers of activities from private property onto this Na-  
18 tion's public lands, including its National forests, National  
19 parks and wildlife refuges. This increase can overburden  
20 the infrastructure of these lands, reducing the enjoyment  
21 of such lands for all citizens. Americans should not have  
22 to fear the government's taking their homes, farms, or  
23 businesses to give to other persons. Governments should  
24 not abuse the power of eminent domain to force rural  
25 property owners from their land in order to develop rural

1 land into industrial and commercial property. Congress  
2 has a duty to protect the property rights of rural Ameri-  
3 cans in the face of eminent domain abuse.

4 **SEC. 9. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

5 It is the policy of the United States to encourage,  
6 support, and promote the private ownership of property  
7 and to ensure that the constitutional and other legal rights  
8 of private property owners are protected by the Federal  
9 Government.

10 **SEC. 10. RELIGIOUS AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.**

11 (a) PROHIBITION ON STATES.—No State or political  
12 subdivision of a State shall exercise its power of eminent  
13 domain, or allow the exercise of such power by any person  
14 or entity to which such power has been delegated, over  
15 property of a religious or other nonprofit organization by  
16 reason of the nonprofit or tax-exempt status of such orga-  
17 nization, or any quality related thereto if that State or  
18 political subdivision receives Federal economic develop-  
19 ment funds during any fiscal year in which it does so.

20 (b) INELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL FUNDS.—A viola-  
21 tion of subsection (a) by a State or political subdivision  
22 shall render such State or political subdivision ineligible  
23 for any Federal economic development funds for a period  
24 of 2 fiscal years following a final judgment on the merits  
25 by a court of competent jurisdiction that such subsection

1 has been violated, and any Federal agency charged with  
2 distributing those funds shall withhold them for such 2-  
3 year period, and any such funds distributed to such State  
4 or political subdivision shall be returned or reimbursed by  
5 such State or political subdivision to the appropriate Fed-  
6 eral agency or authority of the Federal Government, or  
7 component thereof.

8 (c) PROHIBITION ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The  
9 Federal Government or any authority of the Federal Gov-  
10 ernment shall not exercise its power of eminent domain  
11 over property of a religious or other nonprofit organization  
12 by reason of the nonprofit or tax-exempt status of such  
13 organization, or any quality related thereto.

14 **SEC. 11. REPORT BY FEDERAL AGENCIES ON REGULATIONS**  
15 **AND PROCEDURES RELATING TO EMINENT**  
16 **DOMAIN.**

17 Not later than 180 days after the date of the enact-  
18 ment of this Act, the head of each Executive department  
19 and agency shall review all rules, regulations, and proce-  
20 dures and report to the Attorney General on the activities  
21 of that department or agency to bring its rules, regula-  
22 tions and procedures into compliance with this Act.

23 **SEC. 12. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

24 It is the sense of Congress that any and all pre-  
25 cautions shall be taken by the government to avoid the

1 unfair or unreasonable taking of property away from sur-  
2 vivors of Hurricane Katrina who own, were bequeathed,  
3 or assigned such property, for economic development pur-  
4 poses or for the private use of others.

5 **SEC. 13. DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT.**

6 If the court determines that a violation of this Act  
7 has occurred, and that the violation has a disproportion-  
8 ately high impact on the poor or minorities, the Attorney  
9 General shall use reasonable efforts to locate former own-  
10 ers and tenants and inform them of the violation and any  
11 remedies they may have.

12 **SEC. 14. DEFINITIONS.**

13 In this Act the following definitions apply:

14 (1) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.—The term  
15 “economic development” means taking private prop-  
16 erty, without the consent of the owner, and con-  
17 veying or leasing such property from one private  
18 person or entity to another private person or entity  
19 for commercial enterprise carried on for profit, or to  
20 increase tax revenue, tax base, employment, or gen-  
21 eral economic health, except that such term shall not  
22 include—

23 (A) conveying private property—

24 (i) to public ownership, such as for a  
25 road, hospital, airport, or military base;

1 (ii) to an entity, such as a common  
2 carrier, that makes the property available  
3 to the general public as of right, such as  
4 a railroad or public facility;

5 (iii) for use as a road or other right  
6 of way or means, open to the public for  
7 transportation, whether free or by toll; and

8 (iv) for use as an aqueduct, flood con-  
9 trol facility, pipeline, or similar use;

10 (B) removing harmful uses of land pro-  
11 vided such uses constitute an immediate threat  
12 to public health and safety;

13 (C) leasing property to a private person or  
14 entity that occupies an incidental part of public  
15 property or a public facility, such as a retail es-  
16 tablishment on the ground floor of a public  
17 building;

18 (D) acquiring abandoned property;

19 (E) clearing defective chains of title;

20 (F) taking private property for use by a  
21 utility providing electric, natural gas, tele-  
22 communication, water, wastewater, or other  
23 utility services either directly to the public or  
24 indirectly through provision of such services at  
25 the wholesale level for resale to the public; and

1 (G) redeveloping of a brownfield site as de-  
2 fined in the Small Business Liability Relief and  
3 Brownfields Revitalization Act (42 U.S.C.  
4 9601(39)).

5 (2) FEDERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
6 FUNDS.—The term “Federal economic development  
7 funds” means any Federal funds distributed to or  
8 through States or political subdivisions of States  
9 under Federal laws designed to improve or increase  
10 the size of the economies of States or political sub-  
11 divisions of States.

12 (3) STATE.—The term “State” means each of  
13 the several States, the District of Columbia, the  
14 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any other terri-  
15 tory or possession of the United States.

16 **SEC. 15. LIMITATION ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.**

17 Nothing in this Act may be construed to supersede,  
18 limit, or otherwise affect any provision of the Uniform Re-  
19 location Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies  
20 Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.).

21 **SEC. 16. BROAD CONSTRUCTION.**

22 This Act shall be construed in favor of a broad pro-  
23 tection of private property rights, to the maximum extent  
24 permitted by the terms of this Act and the Constitution.

1 **SEC. 17. SEVERABILITY AND EFFECTIVE DATE.**

2 (a) SEVERABILITY.—The provisions of this Act are  
3 severable. If any provision of this Act, or any application  
4 thereof, is found unconstitutional, that finding shall not  
5 affect any provision or application of the Act not so adju-  
6 dicated.

7 (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act shall take effect  
8 upon the first day of the first fiscal year that begins after  
9 the date of the enactment of this Act, but shall not apply  
10 to any project for which condemnation proceedings have  
11 been initiated prior to the date of enactment.

○