# Protecting Conservation Easements in Eminent Domain Proceedings

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by

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#### **Discussion Points**

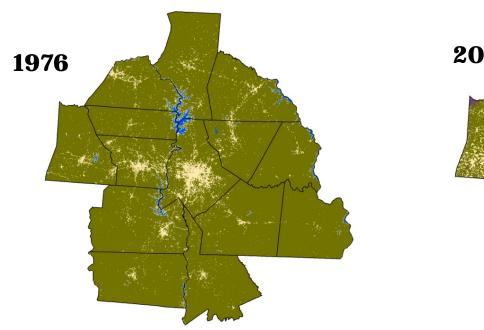
- I. Sources of Pressure on Infrastructure
- II. North Carolina and Federal Policy
- III. NC Land Trust Public Policy Goals
- IV. Current Test for Exercising Power of Eminent Domain
- V. Legislative Recommendations
- VI. Examples
- VII. Conclusion

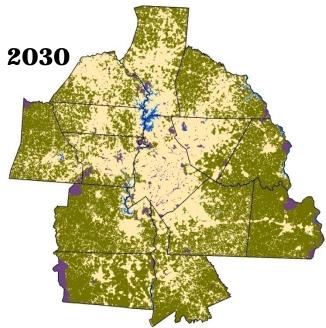
## **Population Growth**

- NC projected to be 10<sup>th</sup> most populated state by 2010
- NC projected to grow by about 33% in 20 years compared to 18% in US
- NC will become 7<sup>th</sup> most populous state by 2030
- Only CA, TX, FL, NY, IL, and PA will have larger populations

## Vanishing Natural Landscapes

- NC is losing natural areas and farmland at a rate of 100,000 acres per year
- Metro areas under stress; Mecklenburg will have 3% open space by 2030





## North Carolina Policy

- NC Gen Statute §113A-241(a) permanently protect an additional 1 million acres by 2010
- Article XIV, Sec. 5 of NC Constitution State policy to conserve and protect State's land & waters
- NC Gen. Statute §105-130.4 & 105-151.12, et seq.
  - tax policy encouraging grants of conservation easements
- NC Gen. Statute §121-36 (c) conservation easements are subject to power of eminent domain

## **Federal Policy**

• 26 C.F.R. §1.170A-14, et seq. — tax policy encouraging grants of conservation easements

### NC Land Trust Public Policy Goals

- Balance the interest of condemning authorities with the strong public policy favoring conservation easements
- Ensure that public policy supporting conservation easements is not subverted through the condemnation process
- Protect the State's and the public's investment in conservation lands
- Preserve lands under conservation easements without unreasonably limiting the power of eminent domain

#### **Current Test for Eminent Domain**

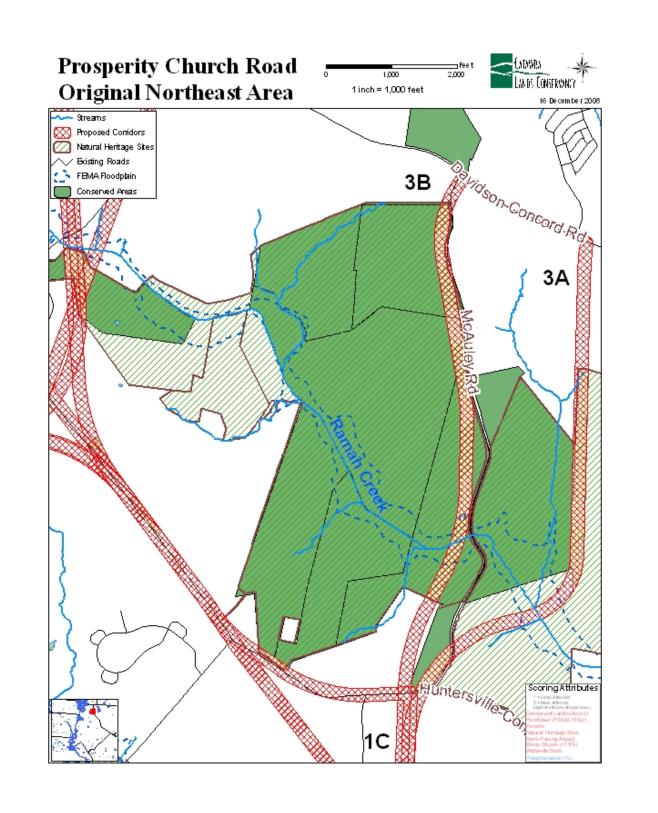
- Public Purpose
- Imminent public need or benefit
  - Currently, the condemnor's determination is limited only by the "arbitrary, capricious, unreasonable, and an abuse of discretion" test; e.g., the condemnor's selected site/route can be overturned only if the Judge rules it to be "arbitrary", meaning there were no reasons for the selection
- Payment of just compensation

## Legislative Recommendations

- Threshold finding by a Superior Court Judge "unavoidable public necessity and absence of a prudent and feasible alternative" require the taking
- Award attorney's fees and costs to purported condemnee if the Judge does not make the threshold ruling in the condemnor's favor
- Award of just compensation based on unrestricted fair market value of the easement-burdened land
- 25% mitigation payment to compensate the not-for-profit condemnee for locating and arranging for a substitute conservation easement or using the proceeds in a manner consistent with the conservation purposes of the conservation easement

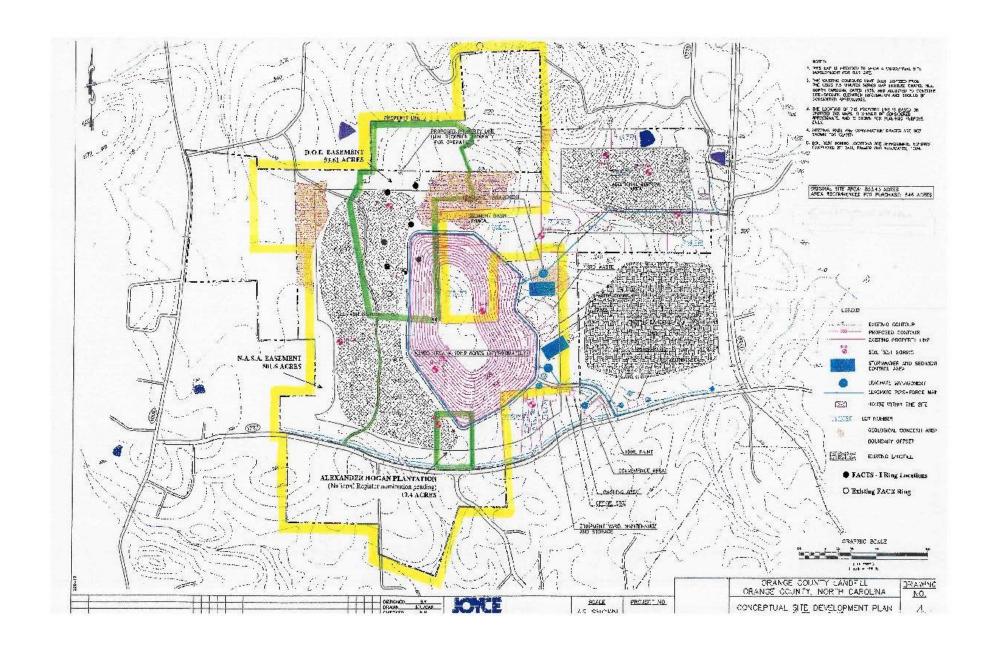
# Examples

• Ramah Creek Conservation Area – Town of Huntersville



## Examples (continued)

Duke Forest (Blackwood Division) – Orange County



## Examples (continued)

- Foy Creek/Taylor Conservation Easement NC Department of Transportation
  - 140.5 acre conservation easement was donated to NC Coastal Land Trust
  - DOT instituted proceedings to condemn land for a storm water infiltration basin for highway improvements
  - Land Trust opposed because of impacts on water quality
  - With the Land Trust's assistance, another location was found

#### Conclusion

- Conservation easements are granted in perpetuity
- Conservation easement holders commit to protect/defend the easements permanently
- Conflicts in policies involving State interests are best resolved by the General Assembly
- Legislation is needed to protect NC's conservation investment in its natural resources and to prevent further loss of NC's forests, farms and open spaces