WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2021 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

Senate Bill 491

BY SENATORS CLEMENTS AND LINDSAY

[Introduced March 1, 2021; referred

to the Committee on the Judiciary; and then to the

Committee on Finance]

A BILL to amend and reenact §54-2-12, §54-2-13, §54-2-14, §54-2-14a, §54-2-15, §54-2-16, §54-2-18, and §54-2-21 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, all relating to adjusting the interest rate to be paid in condemnation cases; changing the rate of interest from a fixed percentage to a floating rate tied to a federal discount rate; and updating language to meet modern legislative drafting standards.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 2. PROCEDURE.

§54-2-12. Vesting of title in applicant.

1 Except as otherwise provided in this article, at any time within three months after the 2 report, or the verdict of a jury, if there be one, has been confirmed and ordered to be recorded, 3 the sum so ascertained with ten percent awarded and interest thereon from the date of the filing 4 of the petition until payment, may be paid by the applicant into court; upon such payment, title to 5 the property, or interest or right therein, so paid for shall be absolutely vested in the applicant in 6 fee simple or to the extent described in the petition: Provided, That in the case of a public road 7 title to the right-of-way only shall absolutely vest in the applicant. Interest in all condemnation 8 cases brought under this article will be assessed in accordance with the provisions of §54-2-21 9 of this code.

§54-2-13. Entry on land on payment of compensation.

1 (a) After such a report has once been made, whether it be set aside, recommitted, or new 2 commissioners appointed, or not, or whether a trial by jury be demanded and had or not, the 3 applicant upon paying into court the sum ascertained by such the report, with ten percent interest 4 thereon from the date of the filing of the petition until payment, may, notwithstanding the pendency 5 of further proceedings, enter upon, take and use for the purposes specified in the application, that 6 part of the land and property in respect to which such payment is made, and where such payment 7 has been made and possession taken, or where payment has been made without taking such 8 possession in a pending case, it shall have the same effect as if such payment were made or

9 possession taken, or both, in a case hereafter commenced; and no order shall be made or any 10 injunction awarded by any court or judge to stay it in so doing, unless it be is manifest that the 11 applicant is insolvent or that it or its officers, agents or servants, are transcending their authority, 12 or that such interposition is necessary to prevent injury which cannot be adequately compensated 13 in damages: Provided, That if the applicant be is other than a corporate body politic, before 14 entering upon or taking possession of such property, it shall enter into bond before the court, or 15 judge thereof in vacation, in a penalty prescribed by the judge, with securities approved by him or 16 her, conditioned for the payment to the owner of any additional sums which may be awarded 17 against it in subsequent proceedings as additional compensation and damages for the property 18 so taken.

19 (b) And where, under authority of §54-1-10-of this code, wood, earth, gravel, shale, stone, 20 water or other material are sought to be taken, impounded or consumed, the applicant may, after 21 such report has been made, whether it be is set aside, recommitted or new commissioners 22 appointed, or not, or whether a trial by jury be is demanded and had, or not, may, upon payment 23 into court as aforesaid of the sum ascertained by the report of such the commissioners, 24 notwithstanding the pendency of further proceedings, take, impound or consume such wood, 25 earth, gravel, shale, stone, water or other material; and all the foregoing provisions of this section 26 as to injunction and bond shall be applicable to such case.

§54-2-14. Entry by state or its political subdivisions.

If the applicant be <u>is</u> the State of West Virginia, or any political subdivision thereof, on filing its petition as authorized in this article, and if the court or judge is satisfied that the purpose for which the land or property is sought to be condemned is a public use for which private property may be appropriated on compensating the owner, the court or judge shall, at the request of the applicant, make an order permitting the applicant at once to enter upon, take possession, appropriate and use the land sought to be condemned for the purposes stated in the petition. The revenues applicable to the payment of any damages or compensation to which the owner is

8 entitled, and which shall be awarded or assessed in his <u>or her</u> favor, shall be deemed sufficient
9 security and to have been pledged for such payment, and no bond or further security shall be
10 required of the applicant.

11 If the applicant shall enter <u>enters</u> upon or take possession of property under the authority 12 of this section, and <u>shall do does</u> any work thereon and injure <u>such the</u> land or property, it shall 13 not be entitled, without the consent of the defendant, to abandon the proceedings for the 14 condemnation thereof, but <u>such the</u> proceedings shall proceed to final award or judgment, and 15 the applicant shall pay to the owner of the land the amount of compensation and damages as 16 finally determined in such proceedings, with interest at ten percent from the date of the filing of 17 the petition.

Before entry, taking possession, appropriation, or use, the applicant shall pay into court such the sum as it shall estimate the applicant estimates to be the fair value of the property, or estate, right, or interest therein, sought to be condemned, including, where applicable, the damages, if any, to the residue beyond the benefits, if any, to such residue, by reason of the taking.

When, after payment into court as provided under the authority of this section, the amount allowed by the report of the condemnation commissioners, or the verdict of a jury, if there be is one, exceeds the amount which has been paid into court, the excess amount, together with interest thereon at ten percent from the date of the filing of the petition to the date of payment of the excess amount into court, may, at any time within three months after the report or verdict of a jury, as the case may be, has been confirmed and ordered to be recorded, be paid into court by the applicant for the persons entitled thereto.

30 If the amount which has been paid into court pursuant to this section exceeds the amount 31 allowed by the report of the condemnation commissioners, or the verdict of a jury, if there be <u>is</u> 32 one, the excess shall be repaid to the applicant out of such fund in court, or, if the amount 33 remaining in the fund be insufficient, then the persons to whom the fund, or any part thereof, has

34 been paid, shall reimburse the applicant, on a pro rata basis, but without interest.

If the amount allowed by the report of the condemnation commissioners, or the verdict of the jury, if there be is one, does not exceed the sum paid into court and it shall appear that the latter amount was tendered by the applicant to the defendant prior to the institution of the proceeding, the defendant shall pay the costs of the proceeding in the trial court unless the refusal to accept the tender was based on some ground other than that of insufficiency of compensation and any damages.

§54-2-14a. Alternative method for condemnation by state or its political subdivision.

1 Prior to any report by condemnation commissioners, or verdict of a jury, if the applicant be 2 is the State of West Virginia or any political subdivision thereof, and be is otherwise authorized 3 by law to make payment as required in this section, on filing its petition as authorized in this article. 4 and if the court or judge is satisfied that the purpose for which the property or interest or right 5 therein, is sought to be condemned is a public use for which private property may be appropriated 6 on compensating the owner, the applicant may thereupon acquire title to, and enter upon, take 7 possession of, appropriate and use the property, or interest or right therein, sought to be 8 condemned for the purposes stated in the petition by following the method provided in this section. 9 Before entry, taking possession, appropriation, or use, the applicant shall pay into court

such sum as it shall estimate the amount the applicant estimates to be the fair value of the property, or estate, right, or interest therein, sought to be condemned, including, where applicable, the damages, if any, to the residue beyond the benefits, if any, to such residue, by reason of the taking. The court or judge may, at the request of any party to the proceeding, require the clerk of the court to give an additional bond, adequate to protect such the deposit with the clerk; and if such bond is required, the applicant shall pay the necessary premiums.

16 Upon such payment into court, the title to the property, or interest or right therein, sought 17 to be condemned, shall be vested in the applicant, and the court or judge shall, at the request of 18 the applicant, make an order permitting the applicant at once to enter upon, take possession,

19 appropriate and use the property, or interest or right therein, sought to be condemned for the purposes stated in the petition, but the owners of such the property, or interest or right therein, at 20 21 the time of such payment, including lienors and conflicting claimants, shall have such title, interest, 22 or right in the money paid into court as they had in the property, or interest or right therein, sought 23 to be condemned, and all liens by deed of trust, judgment or otherwise, upon such property, or 24 interest or right therein, shall be transferred to such the fund in court, subject to the provisions of 25 this section. The title in the applicant shall be defeasible until the compensation and any damages 26 are determined in the condemnation proceedings and the applicant has paid any excess amount 27 into court.

28 Upon petition to the court or judge, any person entitled thereto may be paid his or her pro 29 rata share of the money paid into court, or a portion thereof, as ordered by the court or judge, but 30 the acceptance of such payment shall not limit the amount to be allowed by the report of the 31 condemnation commissioners, or the verdict of a jury, if there be is one. Proceedings for the 32 distribution of the money so paid into court shall be conducted as provided in §54-2-18 of this 33 code to the extent that the provisions therein are applicable. No party to the condemnation 34 proceeding shall be is permitted to introduce evidence of such the payment or of the amount so 35 paid into court, or of any amount which has been accepted by any party, nor shall reference be 36 made thereto during the course of the trial.

If the applicant shall enter <u>enters</u> upon or take <u>takes</u> possession of the property, under the authority of this section, and <u>shall injure injures</u> the property, the applicant <u>shall not be is not</u> entitled, without the consent of the defendant, to abandon the proceeding for the condemnation thereof, but <u>such the</u> proceeding shall proceed to final award or judgment, and the amount of compensation and any damages as finally determined in <u>such the</u> proceeding shall be paid in the manner provided by this section.

When, after payment into court as provided under the authority of this section, the amount allowed by the report of the condemnation commissioners, or the verdict of a jury, if there be is

45 one, exceeds the amount which has been paid into court, the excess amount, together with 46 interest thereon at ten percent from the date of the filing of the petition to the date of payment of 47 the excess amount into court, may, at any time within three months after the report or verdict of a 48 jury, as the case may be, has been confirmed and ordered to be recorded, be paid into court by 49 the applicant for the persons entitled thereto. In no other instance shall interest be allowed on 50 payments made pursuant to the provisions of this section. If the amount which has been paid into 51 court pursuant to this section exceeds the amount allowed by the report of the condemnation 52 commissioners, or the verdict of a jury, if there be is one, the excess shall be repaid to the 53 applicant out of such the fund in court, or, if the amount remaining in the fund be is insufficient, 54 then the persons to whom the fund, or any part thereof, has been paid, shall reimburse the 55 applicant, on a pro rata basis, but without interest. If the applicant has the right to abandon the 56 proceeding and does so, the amount which has been paid into court pursuant to this section shall 57 be repaid to the applicant from such the fund in court and by any persons to whom the fund, or 58 any part thereof, has been paid, on a pro rata basis, but without interest.

If the amount allowed by the report of the condemnation commissioners, or the verdict of the jury, if there be is one, does not exceed the sum paid into court and it shall appear appears that the latter amount was tendered by the applicant to the defendant prior to the institution of the proceeding, the defendant shall pay the costs of the proceeding in the trial court unless the refusal to accept the tender was based on some ground other than that of insufficiency of compensation and any damages.

When the report of the condemnation commissioners, or the verdict of a jury, if there be is one, has been confirmed and ordered to be recorded, and the excess amount, if any, has been paid into court as provided herein, the title to the property, or interest or right therein, so paid for shall be absolutely and indefeasibly vested in the applicant in fee simple or to the extent described in the petition: *Provided,* That in the case of a public road title to the right-of-way only shall absolutely vest in the applicant.

§54-2-15. Alternative procedure for condemnation by business corporation; bond.

1 Any business corporation, entitled to exercise the powers of eminent domain under this 2 chapter, may file with its petition a bond for a sufficient amount with good sureties, payable to the 3 owner of the property proposed to be taken to secure to such the owner payment for such the 4 property and all damages to which he or she shall be entitled for the taking thereof, and if the 5 owner being sui juris shall appear and make no objection to such bond, the applicant shall be 6 entitled to take possession of the property sought to be condemned, for the purposes stated in 7 the petition. But if If objection be is made to the form, amount of, or sureties on, such the bond, 8 or if the owner cannot be found, or is not sui juris, the court or judge shall fix a day for the hearing 9 of any objections to such the bond and of the request of the applicant to approve the same; and 10 at any time after five days' written notice shall have been given to the owner or to his or her 11 guardian or committee, if he or she be is not sui juris, and if the owner cannot be found, or his or 12 her guardian or committee, the owner not being sui juris, then, after five days' written notice posted 13 upon the land, which notice shall state the time and place for such the hearing, the court or the 14 judge shall proceed to hear and determine the matters arising upon such the objection and 15 request, and may require evidence as to the sufficiency of the surety or sureties and as to the 16 sufficiency of the amount of the bond, and may, in its or his or her discretion, require new and 17 additional sureties and a bond for a larger amount and in a more satisfactory form, and when 18 satisfied as to the form, amount and sufficiency of such the bond and sureties, and that the 19 purpose for which the property is to be appropriated is a public use for which private property may 20 be taken upon compensating the owner, the court or judge shall approve the bond and make an 21 order permitting the applicant to enter upon, take possession, appropriate and use the land or 22 property sought to be condemned for the purposes stated in the petition. At any time during the 23 subsequent proceedings on such the petition, if it shall appear appears necessary so to do in 24 order to protect the owner and assure unto him or her the payment of the compensation and 25 damages to which he or she may be entitled, the court or judge may require the applicant to give

a new and additional bond with sureties satisfactory to the court or judge.

Any indemnity company authorized to transact business in the state of West Virginia shall
be deemed a good and sufficient surety on any bond required under this section.

29 If the applicant shall enter upon or take enters upon or takes possession of the property 30 under the provisions of this section, and shall do does any work thereon, or cause any injury or 31 damage to such the property, it shall not thereafter be entitled, without the consent of the 32 defendant, to abandon the proceeding for the condemnation thereof, but the same shall proceed 33 with reasonable dispatch to a finality and the applicant shall pay to the owner of the land the 34 amount of the compensation and damages as finally determined in such proceedings, with 35 interest at ten percent from the date of the filing of the petition as provided in §54-2-21 of this 36 code.

§54-2-16. Increase or decrease in award after payment into court; costs.

When, after such payment into court as is mentioned in §54-2-13 of this code. a 1 2 subsequent report is made which is confirmed and ordered to be recorded, or the verdict of a jury 3 is found, if the sum ascertained by such the subsequent report or verdict exceed what was so 4 paid, and the applicant fail fails to pay the same, judgment shall be given against it for the amount 5 of such the excess, with ten percent interest thereon from the date of filing of the petition until 6 payment, but if what was so paid exceeds the sum ascertained by such the subsequent report or 7 verdict, the excess shall be repaid to the applicant out of the fund in court, or by the persons to 8 whom the same shall have been it was paid. If the sum ascertained by such a subsequent report 9 or verdict does not exceed the sum ascertained by the former report, the party on whose motion 10 the former report was set aside, recommitted, or other commissioners appointed, or trial by jury 11 demanded, if he be or she is a defendant therein, shall pay the costs occasioned by such of the 12 motion, unless such the former report was set aside, recommitted or other commissioners 13 appointed on some other ground than that of insufficiency of compensation.

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If the applicant has stated in his or her application the sum of money which he or she is

ready to pay to the owners for any parcel of land proposed to be taken, and it appear appears by a report confirmed and ordered to be recorded, or by a verdict of a jury, that he <u>or she</u> is entitled to take such parcel for the purpose mentioned <u>stated</u> in his <u>or her</u> application without paying any greater compensation therefor, he <u>or she</u> shall be adjudged his <u>or her</u> costs in respect to such parcel, out of the compensation to be paid therefor to the owners.

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In cases not otherwise provided for, the applicant shall pay the costs of the proceedings.

§54-2-18. Payment to clerk; disposition of money paid into court; determination of conflicting claims; notice to condemnee.

1 Payment of an award or judgment, or any money, under any of the provisions of this 2 chapter may be made to the clerk of the court in which such proceeding is had, and such payment 3 shall be deemed to be a payment into court. Within 10 days after the payment of an award, 4 judgment or money into court pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the condemnor shall 5 serve notice upon the parties of record except nonresidents and unknown parties whose interests 6 the applicant seeks to condemn, or upon their counsel of record. Service of notice by registered 7 or certified mail to the parties' last-known addresses shall be deemed sufficient. Notwithstanding 8 any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, failure to serve such notice shall result in the 9 accrual of interest at ten percent upon the award, judgment or money paid into court from the 10 filing of the petition until such the notice is served or until disbursement be is made to the persons 11 entitled thereto. The clerk to whom payment is so made, together with the surety on his or her 12 official bond, shall be liable therefor, as for other moneys collected by him or her by virtue of his 13 or her office.

Upon money being paid into court, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, and the court or judge being satisfied that the persons entitled thereto are before the court or judge, it or he <u>or</u> <u>she</u> shall make such distribution or disposition of such <u>the</u> money as is proper, having due regard to the interest of all persons therein, and in what proportions such money is <u>are</u> properly payable. If it shall shall appear appears that the petition states the persons or classes of persons,

19 who, in the opinion of the applicant, are vested with the superior right or claim of title in the 20 property, or interest or right therein, condemned or sought to be condemned or in the amount 21 allowed or to be allowed by the report of the condemnation commissioners, or the verdict of a 22 jury, if there be is one, and it does not appear from the record or otherwise that there is any denial 23 or dispute, by any person or party in interest, of such statement in the petition, the court or judge 24 may direct that the money paid into court, after withholding therefrom any sum necessary for 25 payment of any taxes which are a lien upon the property, interest, or right, be disbursed and 26 distributed in accordance with the statement in the petition, among the persons entitled thereto, 27 except that with respect to any persons appearing to be infants, incompetents, incarcerated 28 convicts, or under any other legal disability, the court or judge shall inquire into their rights or 29 claims, independent of any statement in the petition, and any order for disbursement or 30 distribution shall conserve and protect the rights or claims of such persons in and to the money 31 paid into court.

32 If it shall appear appears to the court or judge, from the record or otherwise, that there 33 exists a controversy among claimants to the money paid into court, or to the ownership of the 34 property, or interest or right therein, condemned or sought to be condemned, the court or judge 35 shall enter an order setting a time for hearing the case and determining the rights and claims of 36 all persons entitled to the money paid into court or to any interest or share therein. To aid in 37 properly disposing of the money, the court or judge may appoint a commissioner to take evidence 38 of the conflicting claims. The court or judge may direct publication to be made requiring all who 39 are interested to appear at the time set for hearing the case to present their respective claims. 40 Such costs shall be allowed to the prevailing persons as the court or judge shall direct. Upon a 41 determination by the court or judge of the rights and claims of the persons entitled to the money 42 paid into court, with or without a report of such commissioner, judgment shall be entered directing 43 the disbursement or distribution, after withholding for taxes as provided in the next preceding 44 paragraph, to the persons entitled thereto, provided that the rights or claims of persons under

45 legal disability shall be protected as provided in the next preceding paragraph.

§54-2-21. Effective date of new percent interest rates.

- 1 The percent interest rate provided for referenced in §54-2-12, §54-2-13, §54-2-14, §54-2-
- 2 14a, §54-2-15, §54-2-16, and §54-2-18 of this code shall be applicable only to condemnation
- 3 proceedings hereafter instituted assessed in accordance with the provisions of §56-6-31 of this
- 4 code for judgments in civil actions and shall be applicable to condemnation proceedings instituted
- 5 on or after July 1, 2021. The <u>10 percent</u> rate of interest previously applicable to proceedings under
- 6 the above above-referenced sections shall continue to be applicable to condemnation
- 7 proceedings heretofore instituted prior to July 1, 2021.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to conform the judgment interest paid in condemnation cases to the interest paid on all other civil judgments and decrees. The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia sets the rate of interest in all civil actions, except condemnations, in January of each year. The interest rate is two percent above prime on January second each year not to exceed nine percent. The 2020 interest rate is 4.75 percent.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.