# Local Project Administration Training (November 2022)

# Right-of-Way Process

What you need to know





## **Today's Discussion**

- Explain the process to acquire private property for a public purpose.
- Broad brush.
- It's about awareness.



## When is right-of-way needed?

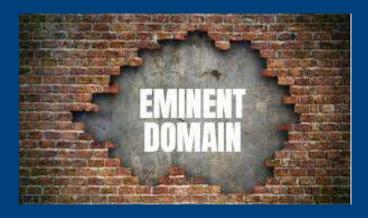
- When there are ANY impacts
  beyond the limits of existing property
  interest held in public ownership.
- Necessary if a project impacts private property.



Can be permanent or temporary.

#### Government Has Power ...

- Government has the power to acquire private property for public use.
- Known as eminent domain.
- Act of using this power is called condemnation.



## ... And Owners Have Rights

- U.S. Constitution
- State Constitution
- State Law
- Federal Uniform Act

Fifth Amendment
To the U. S. Constitution

No person shall...be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.



#### **Federal Uniform Act**

Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act (Uniform Act) sets rules:

- Treat individuals fairly and consistently
- Encourage acquisition by agreement
- Minimize litigation



#### **Federal Uniform Act**

- If there is ANY federal money in a project, you must follow the Uniform Act.
- Uniform Act applies even if there is no federal money in right-of-way stage.
- Failure to follow federal right-of-way rules puts federal funding at risk.

## MaineDOT Responsibilities

- MaineDOT handles right-of-way process on state & federal highways.
- Mapping, title research, appraisals, negotiations, condemnation and certification.
- Check out the table on page 6-3 of the Manual





## Local Responsibilities

- Municipalities lead right-of-way process off state system.
- Must follow the same steps as MaineDOT.
- Municipal acquisitions may require help from professionals.



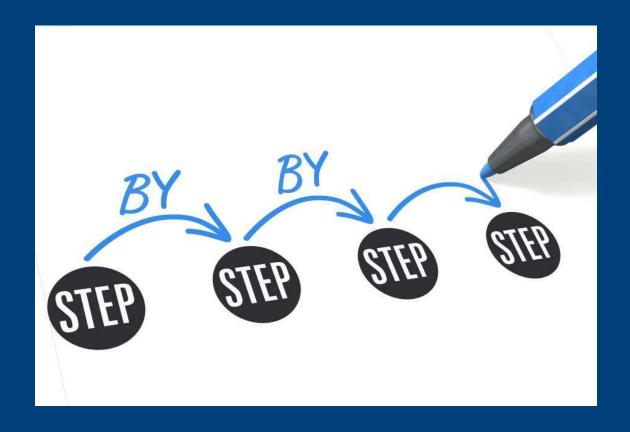
#### What does this work cost?

- Several professional disciplines and steps are involved in right-of-way acquisitions.
- MaineDOT recommends that you budget \$5,000 per parcel to cover this work.





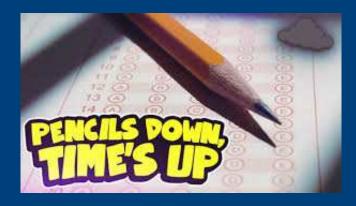
# That's a lot of money. What are all the steps?





#### 1. Identify the Impacts

 When design reaches Plan Impacts Complete (~ 75%), a project moves to right-of-way stage.



- Plans must show ALL project impacts beyond public right-of-way, including temporary ones.
- Checklist is found in "Project Design" chapter of the LPA Manual (Chapter 3).



#### Types of Rights Acquired

- Fee. Agency acquires all interest in a parcel or a portion of a parcel.
- Easement. Owner retains title, but agency obtains right to use property for specific purposes – drainage, guardrail, slope, etc.
- Temporary construction right. Agency obtains right to enter property during construction.
  - For staging of equipment, grading, etc. ...
  - Automatically expires at end of project.



#### 2. Research Titles

#### Once you identify impacts ...

- Conduct title searches to identify & confirm ownership of properties affected by project.
- All interests in a property must be identified mortgages, liens and encumbrances.
- Research is done at county Registry of Deeds.

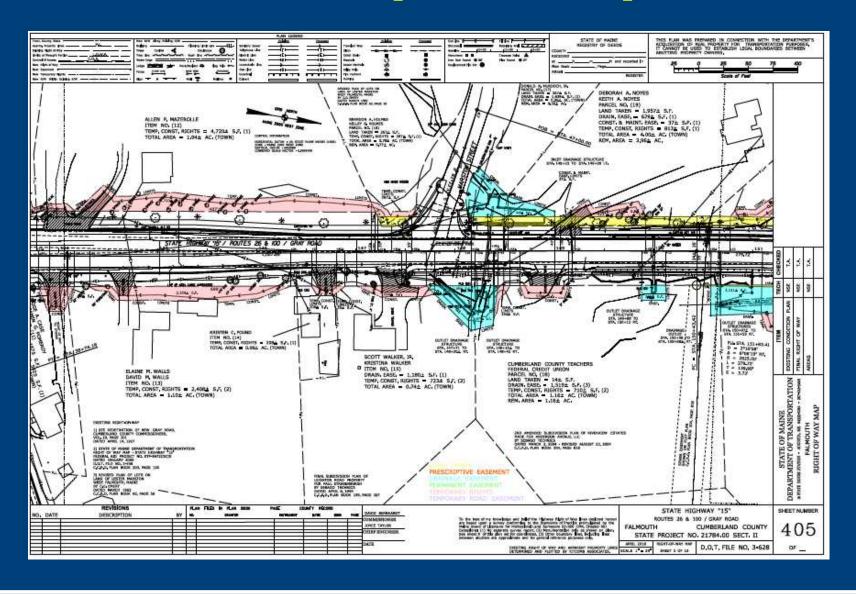


# 3. Map the Right-of-Way

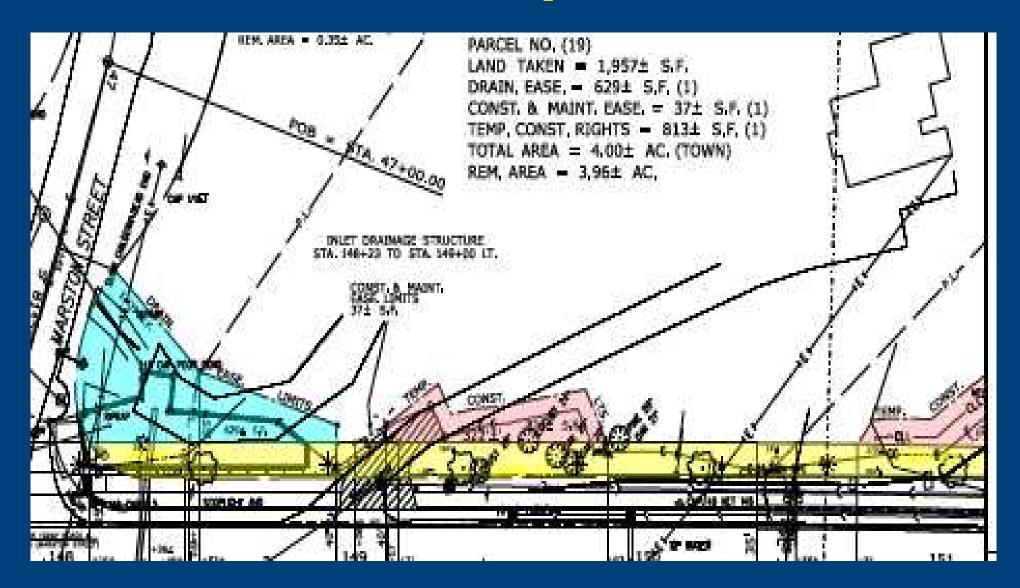
- The following details are mapped:
  - Property lines.
  - Abutting ownerships.
  - Planned acquisitions including temporary rights.
- Right-of-way maps are legal documents.
- Basis for the Notice of Layout and Taking filed with a county registry of deeds.



# RoW Map Example



## **Example**



## 4. Perform Appraisals

- Licensed appraiser prepares objective estimates of Fair Market Value of:
  - Rights to be acquired.
  - Compensable construction impacts.
- Appraiser should have experience with federal projects requiring eminent domain.
- MaineDOT has list of pre-qualified appraisers.



## 5. Review the Appraisals

- By law, appraisals must be reviewed.
  - Again, use MaineDOT's list of pre-qualified appraisers.
- In most cases, review appraiser recommends or does not accept the appraised valuation.
- The reviewer's recommendation typically forms the basis for Just Compensation.



## 6. Determine Just Compensation

- Just Compensation applies whether rights are permanent or temporary.
- Acquiring agency must approve recommended amounts of Just Compensation <u>before</u> making offers.
- At MaineDOT, the authority to determine Just Compensation resides with the director of the Property Office or a designee.
- At a Municipality, Just Compensation is determined by the highest-ranking administrative officer.



#### 7. Negotiate with Owners

 Negotiator presents each owner with a written offer of Just Compensation.



 Remember: NEPA MUST be completed before you may discuss compensation.



#### **Negotiate with Owners (Cont.)**

- Meet face-to-face, when possible.
- Offer at least the approved amount of Just Compensation.
- Make offer in writing and date it.
- Discuss impacts and takings.
- Explain options & recourse.
- Document the contact & note any issues.



#### **During Negotiations...**

- You can't coerce an owner into settling.
  - Getting caught using coercion = losing money.
- Allow reasonable time to consider offer.
  - MaineDOT gives property owners at least 28 days from its last offer to when it acquires rights through "condemnation."
  - Municipalities should do the same.



## 8. Pay Just Compensation

 The acquiring agency must pay Just Compensation before it can take possession of property.



- Payment to owners who have settled is the offer or settlement amount.
- Payment to owners who have NOT settled is the offer of Just Compensation.



#### 9. Acquire the Rights

- MaineDOT typically acquires rights by filing Notice of Layout and Taking at a county Registry of Deeds.
- Municipalities typically acquire rights by individual documents or by filing Condemnation Orders.
  - Check with municipal attorney.



## 10. Certify the Right-of-Way

- Acquiring agency must certify that all rights were acquired in accordance with the Uniform Act.
- Certification is sent to MaineDOT with final Plans,
   Specifications & Estimate package (PS&E).
- Certification must be completed before advertising for construction bids.
- Sample is on page 6-24 of LPA Manual and online: https://www.maine.gov/mdot/lpa/lpadocuments/



#### **Unsettled Cases**

- Property owners sometimes disagree that the offer of Just Compensation is adequate for all proposed impacts.
  - Note: Not all impacts are eligible for compensation.
- Negotiations with owners who have not settled should continue in good faith until all reasonable options are exhausted, if necessary.

## Rights of Appeal

- MaineDOT refers unsettled acquisitions to the State Claims Commission 60 days after condemnation.
- Unsettled municipal acquisitions are heard at Superior Court.
- Cashing the Just Compensation check does NOT eliminate an owner's appeal rights.

#### What about Donations?

- MaineDOT does NOT solicit donations and discourages municipalities from doing so.
- Donations must be initiated by property owners.
- Owners making donations must be informed they are entitled to: 1) have an appraisal done; and
   2) Just Compensation.
- Owners who are donating must release an agency in writing from having to perform an appraisal and pay Just Compensation.



## **Things to Remember**

- Rights of owners to Just Compensation and due process are protected by law.
- If federal money is involved, acquisition must conform to the Uniform Act.
- The Right of Way Certification must be completed before a project goes out to bid.
- Document ... Document ... Document !

#### Resources

- MaineDOT Multimodal Program:
  - Andrew Johnson, Senior Property Officer: 207-624-3345
  - Email: andrew.johnson@maine.gov
- MaineDOT Right of Way Manual:
  - > www.maine.gov/mdot/rowmanual/
- Federal Highway Administration:
  - www.fhwa.dot.gov/real\_estate/publications/

