(SEE ALSO PROPOSED 2ND SUB)

Recognizes, reaffirms, and supports the restrictions on the use of eminent domain to take private property for private use, as set forth in chapters 8.04, 8.08, 8.12, 8.16, and 8.20 RCW and in the Washington state supreme court's decisions of Hogue v. Seattle, 54 Wn.2d 799, 341 P.2d 171 (1959); Miller v. Tacoma, 61 Wn.2d 374, 378 P.2d 464 (1963); In re Petition of Seattle, 96 Wn.2d 616, 638 P.2d 549 (1981); and State ex rel. Washington State Convention & Trade Center v. Evans, 136 Wn.2d 811, 966 P.2d 1252 (1998).

Provides that if a state or local government determines that private property condemned for a public purpose no longer is necessary for a public purpose and should be sold, the owner of the property at the time it was condemned shall have a right of first refusal to purchase the property at fair market value as of the date the government announces its decision to sell the property. This right of first refusal shall expire ninety days from the date the state or local government notifies the owner of the government's decision to sell the property, or at any later date agreed to by the government. A right of refusal shall exist under this act for ten years after the completion of eminent domain proceedings.