

[To be included in the “Preface” of the Growth Policy following Part 4 - “History of Land Use and Growth in Flathead County”.]

PART 5: Property Rights in Flathead County

The Flathead County Growth Policy has been created to provide guidance for future growth and development in Flathead County. As stated previously and reiterated throughout this document, the Growth Policy has not regulatory authority; instead, it is designed as a conceptual foundation upon which future land use decisions and regulations may be based. Because of this, it is critical the Growth Policy be developed as a public document, created by those members of the public who choose to participate in the process, to serve the public accordingly. Montana law clearly states that a growth policy should be prepared “to ensure the promotion of public health, safety, morals, convenience or order of the general welfare and for the sake of efficiency and economy in the process of community development...” (76-1-106, M.C.A.). However, a delicate balance must be achieved to comply with the requirements of state law and also respect the custom and culture of freedom and private property rights in Flathead County.

Property rights have clearly been established as important to residents of Flathead County. This is evidenced by their position as a valued element identified in the public’s vision of the County [reference Chapter 1 – *The Character of Flathead County*, pg. 3]. [Also note goal/policy on pg. 15.](#) However, defining ‘property rights’ and what those rights entail is less cut and dry, and fully depends on the context in which those rights are identified. There is no universally accepted definition of property rights, although understanding differing perspectives and historical background may help to provide a clearer picture of how property rights are generally viewed. While the United State’s economic, legal and governmental systems are [concerned with based upon](#) all types of property and the associated rights of each, this Growth Policy is primarily a land use document and, as such, is concerned with the rights of real property owners and how they are affected.

[Individual property rights begin as broad, far-reaching; limited through a public process. Rights as basis of our society, foundation. Additional restriction results from additional complexity.](#)

[Regulations are intended to protect private property rights.](#)

Property rights are often seen as a function of what others are willing to acknowledge – in other words, a property owner’s actions are limited by the expectations and rights of others, as formally sanctioned and sustained by law.¹ In this regard, property rights are rarely absolute and depend on established societal and cultural parameters; most definitions of real property rights recognize that they are, in fact, limited. The most common explanation of property rights refers to a “bundle of legal rights” or “bundle of sticks” (see Figure 1 below). These recognized rights of the holder of title to real property include the right of possession, the right of control, the right of exclusion, the right of enjoyment and the right of disposition. All of these rights are protected by the governing bodies and are subject to the limitations imposed upon them by those bodies. Land use planning documents and regulations related to zoning, subdivision, lakeshore and floodplain can directly impact the extent to which an owner may utilize private property. Regulations are typically viewed as an exercise of public property rights, ensuring a delicate balance between the rights of the individual and the rights of the community as a whole. An example of the exercise of a public right would be when a government uses eminent domain over real

¹ Meyer, Neil. “Introduction to Property Rights”; from *Property Rights - A Primer*. Western Rural Development Center, BUL 834, pg. 4.

estate to build something for public use, or when land is re-appropriated as a result of unpaid property taxes. Elaborate on public rights further... history.

Describe public process, relationship to public rights. Important in establishing social views of property rights, how members of a community feel regarding issues.

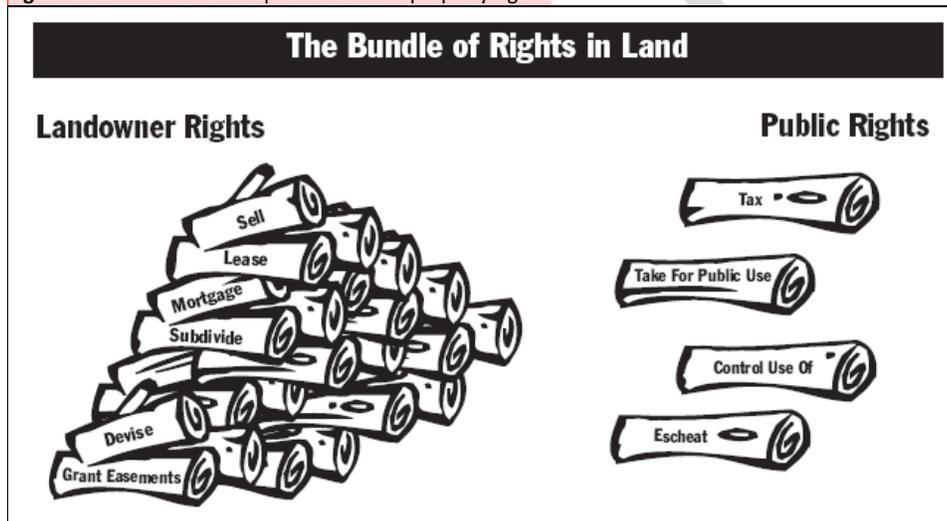
Public process isn't just about a vote, what a person/group feels is right or wants; must follow regulations, abide by laws in place.

Concept of "do no harm", adjacent property owner rights; role of government is to balance, weigh competing/conflicting rights.

What happens in areas that are unzoned? Issue of zoned vs. unzoned, police power of government, ensuring it does not go too far (health, safety, morals, general welfare).

Go into greater detail re: history?

Figure 1: Bundle of sticks representation of property rights.



Source: Property Rights – A Primer; BUL834, University of Idaho College of Agriculture & Life Sciences.

Comment [b1]: Different graphic or eliminate; add list and stipulate that it is not "all inclusive".

As a property owner in Flathead County, you can reasonably expect the following:

- A landowner has the right to make a land use application to the County, and have that land use application be reviewed according to the statutory requirements, in timely manner and in accordance with due process;
- That all rules and regulations established by the governing body shall be followed in accordance with state law;
- That all meetings of Boards and Committees appointed by the local governing body will abide by open meeting and record retention laws established by the State of Montana;
- That open and accountable service will be provided by the Flathead County Planning & Zoning Office as well as all departments of County government;

- That all landowners will receive fair and equal treatment during their interaction with the County, and during the review and processing of all land use applications.
- Additional points/expectations?

With these rights come corresponding responsibilities, as is clearly identified in Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution of Montana. Just as Flathead County has a responsibility to ensure the rights of private property owners are recognized and respected, private property owners have a responsibility to participate; stay informed; abide by established rules, regulations and procedures; and respect their neighbor's rights to do the same.

Landowners in Flathead County may use this growth policy to help determine permissible uses of property. The Montana Supreme Court has recently reaffirmed that a governing body must substantially comply with its growth policy in making land use decisions. It can be reasonably inferred that landowners have a right to uses of their land that are in substantial compliance with this growth policy, and the land use regulations that have been based upon this document. They certainly have the assurance that Flathead County will not apply this growth policy or any related regulations in an arbitrary or capricious manner. This explanation of real property rights demonstrates their "give and take" nature. No society has absolute property rights. They are subject to the limitations the society places upon them. [The growth policy's public process has established a theoretical structure of property rights that have originated from the community through direct participation.] There are 50 goals and several hundred policies in this document, and their application to a particular land use issue or policy decision will not always be black and white. ~~It is t~~he intent of this document, through its creation and administration, to respect the rights of all landowners in Flathead County while providing a reasonable framework upon which future land use decisions can be made.