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	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
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The Committee on Rul	Les (Passidomo) recomme	nded the following:
Senate Amendmer	nt (with title amendmen	t)
Delete lines 34	13 - 348	
and insert:		
Section 10. Sec	ction 163.035, Florida	Statutes, is created
to read:		
163.035 Establi	ishment of recreational	customary use
(1) DEFINITION.	The term "governmenta	l entity" includes an
	a regional or a local	
	ion or by general or sp	
	any other entity that	
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exercises governmental authority.

- (2) ORDINANCES AND RULES RELATING TO CUSTOMARY USE.—A governmental entity may not adopt or keep in effect an ordinance or rule that finds, determines, relies on, or is based upon customary use of any portion of a beach above the mean highwater line, as defined in s. 177.27, unless such ordinance or rule is based on a judicial declaration affirming recreational customary use on such beach.
- (3) NOTICE OF INTENT TO AFFIRM RECREATION PUBLIC USE ON PRIVATE PROPERTY; JUDICIAL DETERMINATION.—A governmental entity that seeks to affirm the existence of a recreational customary use on private property must follow the procedures set forth in this subsection.
- (a) Notice. The governing board of a governmental entity must, at a public hearing, adopt a formal notice of intent to affirm the existence of a recreational customary use on private property. The notice of intent must specifically identify the following:
- 1. The specific parcels of property, or the specific portions thereof, upon which a customary use affirmation is sought;
- 2. The detailed, specific, and individual use or uses of the parcels of property to which a customary use affirmation is sought; and
- 3. Each source of evidence that the governmental entity would rely upon to prove a recreational customary use has been ancient, reasonable, without interruption, and free from dispute.

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The governmental entity must provide notice of the public hearing to the owner of each parcel of property subject to the notice of intent at the address reflected in the county property appraiser's records no later than 30 days before the public meeting. Such notice must be provided by certified mail with return receipt requested, publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the parcels of property are located, and posting on the governmental entity's website.

## (b) Judicial determination.—

- 1. Within 60 days after the adoption of the notice of intent at the public hearing, the governmental entity must file a Complaint for Declaration of Recreational Customary Use with the circuit court in the county in which the properties subject to the notice of intent are located. The governmental entity must provide notice of the filing of the complaint to the owner of each parcel of property subject to the complaint in the same manner as is required for the notice of intent in paragraph (a). The notice must allow the owner receiving the notice to intervene in the proceeding within 45 days after receiving the notice. The governmental entity must provide verification of the service of the notice to the property owners required in this paragraph to the court so that the court may establish a schedule for the judicial proceedings.
- 2. All proceedings under this paragraph shall be de novo. The court must determine whether the evidence presented demonstrates that the recreational customary use for the use or uses identified in the notice of intent have been ancient, reasonable, without interruption, and free from dispute. There is no presumption regarding the existence of a recreational



customary use with respect to any parcel of property, and the governmental entity has the burden of proof to show that a recreational customary use exists. An owner of a parcel of property that is subject to the complaint has the right to intervene as a party defendant in such proceeding.

(4) APPLICABILITY.—This section does not apply to a governmental entity with an ordinance or rule that was adopted and in effect on or before January 1, 2016, and does not deprive a governmental entity from raising customary use as an affirmative defense in any proceeding challenging an ordinance or rule adopted before July 1, 2018.

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========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ============== And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 3 - 57

85 and insert:

> amending s. 66.021 F.S.; authorizing a person with a superior right to possession of real property to recover possession by ejectment; declaring that circuit courts have exclusive jurisdiction; providing that a plaintiff is not required to provide any presuit notice or demand to a defendant; requiring that copies of instruments be attached to a complaint or answer under certain circumstances; requiring a statement to list certain details; providing for construction; amending s. 82.01, F.S.; redefining the terms "unlawful entry" and "forcible entry"; defining the terms "real property," "record titleholder," and "unlawful detention"; amending s. 82.02, F.S.;

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exempting possession of real property under part II of ch. 83, F.S., and under chs. 513 and 723, F.S.; amending s. 82.03, F.S.; providing that a person entitled to possession of real property has a cause of action to regain possession from another person who obtained possession of real property by forcible entry, unlawful entry, or unlawful detainer; providing that a person entitled to possession is not required to give a defendant presuit notice; requiring the court to award plaintiff extra damages if a defendant acted in a willful and knowingly wrongful manner; authorizing bifurcation of actions for possession and damages; requiring that an action be brought by summary procedure; requiring the court to advance the cause on the calendar; renumbering and amending s. 82.045, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 82.04, F.S.; requiring that the court determine the right of possession and damages; prohibiting the court from determining question of title unless necessary; amending s. 82.05, F.S.; requiring that the summons and complaint be attached to the real property after two unsuccessful attempts to serve a defendant; requiring a plaintiff to provide the clerk of the court with prestamped envelopes and additional copies of the summons and complaint if the defendant is served by attaching the summons and complaint to the real property; requiring the clerk to immediately mail copies of the summons and complaint and note the fact of mailing in the docket; specifying

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that service is effective on the date of posting or mailing; requiring that 5 days elapse from the date of service before the entry of a judgment; amending s. 82.091, F.S.; providing requirements after a judgment is entered for the plaintiff or the defendant; amending s. 82.101, F.S.; adding guiet title to the types of future actions for which a judgment is not conclusive as to certain facts; providing that the judgment may be superseded by a subsequent judgment; creating s. 163.035, F.S.; defining the term "governmental entity"; prohibiting a governmental entity from adopting or keeping in effect certain ordinances and rules based upon customary use; providing an exception; requiring a governmental entity seeking to affirm the existence of a recreational customary use on private property to follow certain procedures; providing notice requirements for a governmental entity seeking to affirm such recreational customary use; requiring the governmental entity to file a specified complaint with a certain circuit court within a certain time; providing notice requirements for the filing of such complaint; specifying that proceedings resulting from such complaint are de novo; requiring the court to consider specific factors when determining whether a recreational customary use exists; specifying that the governmental entity has the burden of proof; specifying that an owner of a parcel of property subject to the complaint has the right to intervene in



157 158	the proceeding; 82.061,	providing	applicability;	repealing	s.
130	02.001,				