

VE ACTION

Senate House

Floor: 1/AD/2R Floor: C

03/05/2018 10:44 AM 03/08/2018 02:05 PM

Senator Passidomo moved the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete lines 347 - 358

and insert:

163.035 Establishment of recreational customary use.-

- (1) DEFINITION.—The term "governmental entity" includes an agency of the state, a regional or a local government created by the State Constitution or by general or special act, any county or municipality, or any other entity that independently exercises governmental authority.
 - (2) ORDINANCES AND RULES RELATING TO CUSTOMARY USE.—A

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12 governmental entity may not adopt or keep in effect an ordinance or rule that finds, determines, relies on, or is based upon 13 14 customary use of any portion of a beach above the mean high-15 water line, as defined in s. 177.27, unless such ordinance or 16 rule is based on a judicial declaration affirming recreational 17 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.

The governmental entity must provide notice of the public hearing to the owner of each parcel of property subject to the 41 42

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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 30 - 57 and insert:

> advance the cause on the calendar; transferring, 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

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of mailing in the docket; specifying that service is effective on the date of posting or mailing; requiring that 5 days elapse after 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 quiet 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



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129	applic	abi	ility;				