A bill to be entitled

An act relating to property rights; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

 Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 65.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 65.061 Quieting title; additional remedy.—

 (2) GROUNDS.—When a person or corporation not the rightful owner of land has any conveyance or other evidence of title thereto, or asserts any claim, or pretends to have any right or title thereto, which may cast a cloud on the title of the real owner, or when any person or corporation is the true and equitable owner of land the record title to which is not in the person or corporation because of the defective execution of any deed or mortgage because of the omission of a seal thereon, the lack of witnesses, or any defect or omission in the wording of the acknowledgment of a party or parties thereto, when the person or corporation claims title thereto by the defective instrument and the defective instrument was apparently made and delivered by the grantor to convey or mortgage the real estate and was recorded in the county where the land lies, or when possession of the land has been held by any person or corporation adverse to the record owner thereof or his or her heirs and assigns ~~until such adverse possession has ripened into a good title under the statutes of this state~~, such person or corporation may file a complaint in any county in which any part of the land is situated to have the conveyance or other evidence of claim or title canceled and the cloud removed from the title and to have his or her title quieted, whether such real owner is in possession or not or is threatened to be disturbed in his or her possession or not, and whether defendant is a resident of this state or not, and whether the title has been litigated at law or not, and whether the adverse claim or title or interest is void on its face or not, or if not void on its face that it may require extrinsic evidence to establish its validity. A guardian ad litem shall not be appointed unless it shall affirmatively appear that the interest of minors, persons of unsound mind, or convicts are involved.

 Section 2. Section 95.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 95.13 Real property actions; possession by legal owner presumed.—In every action to recover real property or its possession, the person establishing legal title to the property shall be presumed to have been possessed of it within the time prescribed by law. The occupation of the property by any other person shall be in subordination to the legal title ~~unless the property was possessed adversely to the legal title for 7 years before the commencement of the action~~.

 Section 3. Section 95.16, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

 Section 4. Section 95.18, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

 Section 5. Section 95.165, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 95.165 Doctrine of adverse possession abolished.—The doctrine of adverse possession is hereby abolished. No cause of action seeking to adversely possess the real property of another may be recognized in this state.

 Section 6. Section 95.191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 95.191 Limitations when tax deed holder in possession.—When the holder of a tax deed goes into actual possession of the real property described in the tax deed, no action to recover possession of the property shall be maintained by a former owner or other adverse claimant unless the action commenced is begun within 4 years after the holder of the tax deed has gone into actual possession. ~~When the real property is adversely possessed by any person, no action shall be brought by the tax deed holder unless the action is begun within 4 years from the date of the deed.~~

 Section 7. Section 95.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 95.21 ~~Adverse possession against~~ Lands ~~lands~~ purchased at sales made by executors.—The title of any purchaser, or the purchaser's assigns, who has held possession for 3 years of any real or personal property purchased at a sale made by an executor, administrator, or guardian shall not be questioned because of any irregularity in the conveyance or any insufficiency or irregularity in the court proceedings authorizing the sale, whether jurisdictional or not, nor shall it be questioned because the sale is made without court approval or confirmation or under a will or codicil. The title shall not be questioned at any time by anyone who has received the money to which he or she was entitled from the sale. This section shall not bar an action for fraud or an action against the executor, administrator, or guardian for personal liability to any heir, distributee, or ward.

 Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 95.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 95.231 Limitations where deed or will on record.—

 (1) Five years after the recording of an instrument required to be executed in accordance with s. 689.01; 5 years after the recording of a power of attorney accompanying and used for an instrument required to be executed in accordance with s. 689.01; or 5 years after the probate of a will purporting to convey real property, from which it appears that the person owning the property attempted to convey, affect, or devise it, the instrument, power of attorney, or will shall be held to have its purported effect to convey, affect, or devise, the title to the real property of the person signing the instrument, as if there had been no lack of seal or seals, witness or witnesses, defect in, failure of, or absence of acknowledgment or relinquishment of dower, in the absence of fraud~~, adverse possession,~~ or pending litigation. The instrument is admissible in evidence. A power of attorney validated under this subsection shall be valid only for the purpose of effectuating the instrument with which it was recorded.

 Section 9. Section 197.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 197.212 Minimum tax bill.—On the recommendation of the county tax collector, the board of county commissioners may adopt a resolution instructing the collector not to mail tax notices to a taxpayer if the amount of taxes shown on the tax notice is less than an amount up to $30. The resolution shall also instruct the property appraiser that he or she may not make an extension on the tax roll for any parcel for which the tax would amount to less than an amount up to $30. The minimum tax bill so established may not exceed an amount up to $30. ~~This section does not apply to a parcel of property that is subject to an adverse possession claim pursuant to s. 95.18.~~

 Section 10. Section 197.3335, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

 Section 11. Subsection (1) of section 692.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 692.03 Validity of conveyances by certain foreign corporations recorded for 7 years; limitation.—

 (1) Whenever any conveyance, by the surviving directors or trustees of a foreign corporation, which has been dissolved for any cause, or which has had its permit to transact business in the state canceled for failure to pay fees due the Department of State, or which has failed to comply with the provisions of laws of this state, has been executed and delivered to any grantee or grantees, and has for a period of 7 years or more been spread upon the records of a county wherein the land therein described is situated, the same shall be taken and held by all the courts of this state in the absence of any showing of fraud~~, adverse possession,~~ or pending litigation, to have authorized the conveyance of, or to have conveyed, the fee simple title, or any interest therein, of the corporation on whose behalf said instrument has been executed to the land therein described.

 Section 12. Subsection (1) of section 694.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 694.08 Certain instruments validated, notwithstanding lack of seals or witnesses, or defect in acknowledgment.—

 (1) Whenever any power of attorney has been executed and delivered, or any conveyance has been executed and delivered to any grantee by the person owning the land therein described, or conveying the same in an official or representative capacity, and has, for a period of 7 years or more been spread upon the records of the county wherein the land therein described has been or was at the time situated, and one or more subsequent conveyances of said land or parts thereof have been made, executed, delivered and recorded by parties claiming under such instrument or instruments, and such power of attorney or conveyance, or the public record thereof, shows upon its face a clear purpose and intent of the person executing the same to authorize the conveyance of said land or to convey the said land, the same shall be taken and held by all the courts of this state, in the absence of any showing of fraud~~, adverse possession,~~ or pending litigation, to have authorized the conveyance of, or to have conveyed, the fee simple title, or any interest therein, of the person signing such instruments, or the person in behalf of whom the same was conveyed by a person in an official or representative capacity, to the land therein described as effectively as if there had been no defect in, failure of, or absence of the acknowledgment or the certificate of acknowledgment, if acknowledged, or the relinquishment of dower, and as if there had been no lack of the word "as" preceding the title of the person conveying in an official or representative capacity, of any seal or seals, or of any witness or witnesses, and shall likewise be taken and held by all the courts of this state to have been duly recorded so as to be admissible in evidence;

 Section 13. Section 694.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 694.10 Certain titles not affected.—Nothing in s. 694.08 contained shall be taken or held to validate or perfect any title to any land as against one or more ~~in adverse possession thereof or~~ holding or claiming title under a different or adverse chain of title from either a common or different source.

 Section 14. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 736.1008, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 736.1008 Limitations on proceedings against trustees.—

 (3) When a trustee has not issued a final trust accounting or has not given written notice to the beneficiary of the availability of the trust records for examination and that claims with respect to matters not adequately disclosed may be barred, a claim against the trustee for breach of trust based on a matter not adequately disclosed in a trust disclosure document is barred as provided in chapter 95 and accrues when the beneficiary has actual knowledge of:

 (b) The trustee's repudiation of the trust ~~or adverse possession of trust assets~~.

Paragraph (a) applies to claims based upon acts or omissions occurring on or after July 1, 2008. A beneficiary's actual knowledge that he or she has not received a trust accounting does not cause a claim to accrue against the trustee for breach of trust based upon the failure to provide a trust accounting required by s. 736.0813 or former s. 737.303 and does not commence the running of any period of limitations or laches for such a claim, and paragraph (a) and chapter 95 do not bar any such claim.

 Section 15. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 82.035, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

 82.035 Remedy for unlawful detention by a transient occupant of residential property; recovery of transient occupant's personal belongings.—

 (1) As used in this section, the term "transient occupant" means a person whose residency in real property intended for residential use has occurred for a brief length of time, is not pursuant to a lease, and whose occupancy was intended as transient in nature.

 (a)1. Factors that establish that a person is a transient occupant include, but are not limited to:

 a. ~~1.~~ The person does not have an ownership interest, financial interest, or leasehold interest in the property entitling him or her to occupancy of the property.

 b. ~~2.~~ The person does not have any property utility subscriptions.

 c. ~~3.~~ The person cannot produce documentation, correspondence, or identification cards sent or issued by a government agency, including, but not limited to, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles or the supervisor of elections, which show that the person used the property address as an address of record with the agency within the previous 12 months.

 d. ~~4.~~ The person pays minimal or no rent for his or her stay at the property.

 e. ~~5.~~ The person does not have a designated space of his or her own, such as a room, at the property.

 f. ~~6.~~ The person has minimal, if any, personal belongings at the property.

 g. ~~7.~~ The person has an apparent permanent residence elsewhere.

2. In addition, the person is presumed to be a transient occupant if he or she is unable to produce at least one of the following:

a. A notarized lease that includes the name and signature of the owner of the property.

b. A receipt or other reliable evidence demonstrating that the person has paid to the owner or the owner’s representative rent for the last rent payment period. For monthly rental tenancies and rental tenancies for any lesser period of time, a receipt or other reliable evidence must be dated within the last 60 days.

 (b) Minor contributions made for the purchase of household goods, or minor contributions towards other household expenses, do not establish residency.

 (3) Any law enforcement officer may, upon receipt of a sworn affidavit of the party entitled to possession that a person who is a transient occupant is unlawfully detaining residential property, direct a transient occupant to surrender possession of residential property. The sworn affidavit must set forth the facts, including any of the applicable factors listed in paragraph (1)(a), which establish that a transient occupant is unlawfully detaining residential property.

 (a) A person who fails to comply with the direction of the law enforcement officer to surrender possession or occupancy violates s. 810.08. In any prosecution of a violation of s. 810.08 related to this section, whether the defendant was properly classified as a transient occupant is not an element of the offense, the state is not required to prove that the defendant was in fact a transient occupant, and the defendant's status as a permanent resident is not an affirmative defense.

 (b) A person wrongfully removed pursuant to this subsection has a cause of action for wrongful removal against the person who requested the removal, and may recover injunctive relief and compensatory damages. However, a wrongfully removed person does not have a cause of action against the law enforcement officer or the agency employing the law enforcement officer absent a showing of bad faith by the law enforcement officer.

 Section 16. Section 817.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 817.03 Making false statement to obtain property or credit or to detain real property.—

(1) Any person who shall make or cause to be made any false statement, in writing, relating to his or her financial condition, assets or liabilities, or relating to the financial condition, assets or liabilities of any firm or corporation in which such person has a financial interest, or for whom he or she is acting, with a fraudulent intent of obtaining credit, goods, money, or other property, and shall by such false statement obtain credit, goods, money or other property, commits ~~shall be guilty of~~ a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

 (2) Any person who, with the intent to detain or remain upon real property, knowingly and willfully presents to another person a false document purporting to be a valid lease agreement, deed, or other instrument conveying real property rights, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

 Section 17. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.