

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND**

RHODE ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF  
COASTAL TAXPAYERS,

Plaintiff,

v.

PETER NERONHA, in his official capacity as  
Attorney General of Rhode Island; JEFFREY  
WILLIS, in his official capacity as Executive  
Director of the Rhode Island Coastal Resources  
Management Council; and TERRENCE GRAY,  
in his official capacity as Director of the Rhode  
Island Department of Environmental  
Management,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF FEDERAL  
CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Rhode Island Association of Coastal Taxpayers (RIACT), a group of people who own beachfront property and hold private property rights along Rhode Island's Atlantic coastline, bring this complaint against state officials to halt the unconstitutionally enforcement of a state law that takes private property.

2. Many of RIACT members own title, in fee simple, to beachfront property in Rhode Island. Under their titles and the common law of the state, the shorelands lying seaward of the mean high water (MHW) line are public, but the lands located inland of the MHW line are held in private ownership.

3. The state recently enacted a law, H. 5174 (“Act”), which abrogates the traditional MHW line boundary separating public and private beach areas and sets a new boundary at a more inland location, thereby expanding the public beach area inland at the expense of private property. *See* Exhibit 1.

4. The Act specifically expands the public beach area inland to a line located 10 feet inland of the “recognizable high tide” line, which can normally be found at the seaweed, shell, debris, oil, or scum line left by waves on the beach (“Seaweed line”). The Act accordingly converts a ribbon of privately owned land lying between the MHW line and the “10-feet from the seaweed line” into a public beach area. The primary basis for the change is that the state legislature believes the current public beach area is not expansive enough to allow public use of the shore at all locations along the Rhode Island coastline, at all times of the day.

5. The Act’s landward extension of the public beach authorizes members of the public to access, occupy, invade, and use private property lying between the MHW line and 10 feet inland of the seaweed line, including that owned by RIACT’s members, under color of state law.

6. Soon after the Act went into effect, individuals trespassed on private property owned by RIACT members under color of the state law.

7. Although the area lying between the MHW line and 10 feet inland of the seaweed line is subject to public beach use under the Act, title remains in the hands of private owners, like RIACT’s members. Therefore, in extending the public beach to 10 feet inland of the seaweed line, and onto private property, the law effectively imposes an easement on private parcels. The encumbrance injures RIACT members’ right to exclude non-owners and the privacy, value, use, and marketability of their properties.

8. Indeed, because the public easement imposed on private beach lands by the Act is bounded by migratory lines (such as the seaweed line), the easement itself is also migratory. This means that, when natural events push the seaweed line farther inland, the public beach area created by the Act will also move farther inland onto previously unburdened parcels of private, coastal property. The Act's expansion of the public beach to 10 feet inland of a migratory seaweed line operates as a mechanism for a perpetual, unpredictable conversion of private coastal land into public beach areas.

9. While public beach access may be important to state legislators and officials, they may not simply redefine private shorelands as a "public beach" by the stroke of a pen, consistent with the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment. The Act constitutes a taking of property in violation of the United States Constitution, and enforcement of the law amounts to an ongoing constitutional violation.

10. Damages are not an adequate or available remedy to redress state officials' enforcement of a statewide, migratory public beach easement on private property. RIACT accordingly seeks an injunction and declaratory relief prohibiting state officials from enforcing the Act on the ground that it creates an ongoing violation of the United States Constitution.

### **THE PARTIES**

11. RIACT is an association organized under the laws of Rhode Island for the purposes of promoting, advocating for, and defending coastal property rights and beach access rules that balance public access needs with property rights.

12. RIACT's members can generally be separated into two classes: (1) members that own beachfront property along Rhode Island's Atlantic coastline and Narragansett Bay, whose title includes land lying between the MHW line and 10 feet inland of the seaweed line—the area

the Act impresses with a public beach, and (2) members who do not own beachfront property, but who claim interests in the 10-foot+ area the Act impresses with a public beach through their association with coastal homeowner associations and “fire districts” that themselves own or control beachfront property burdened by the Act.

13. For example, David Welch, the President of RIACT, owns a small home on beachfront property in the Charlestown area of Rhode Island. Title to his property extends seaward to the MHW line. But the portion of his parcel lying between the MHW line and 10 feet inland of the seaweed line (effectively his “backyard”) is now subject to public beach use under the Act.

14. RIACT is governed by a four-member board of directors, and three officers, a President, Vice-President, and Treasurer/Secretary.

15. Defendants include three state officials: Peter Neronha, in his official capacity as Attorney General of Rhode Island; Jeffrey Willis, in his official capacity as Executive Director of the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Council; and Terrence Gray, in his official capacity as Director of the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management.

16. The Act states: “The coastal resources management council (CRMC) in collaboration with the department of environmental management, shall develop and disseminate information to educate the public and property owners about the rights set out in this section.”

17. The Act further states that “[t]he [CRMC] in collaboration with the department of environmental management (DEM), shall develop and disseminate information to educate the public and property owners about the rights set out in this section” and “[t]he CRMC in collaboration with the DEM, and the attorney general, shall determine appropriate language and signage details for use at shoreline locations.” Exhibit 1 at 5.

18. The Defendant state officials thus have authority under the Act to implement and administer the Act's provisions. The officials are accordingly subject to an official capacity suit for equitable relief from the unconstitutional enforcement of the Act under *Ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908).

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

19. The claims in this action arise under the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, as incorporated against the states through the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court has jurisdiction under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 28 U.S.C. § 1331. A remedy is sought under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

20. Venue is proper in this Court because this action concerns private properties located in Rhode Island, and enactment of a Rhode Island law, both of which are within the jurisdiction of the Rhode Island District Court.

### **BACKGROUND LEGAL PRINCIPLES**

21. Rhode Island beaches are generally characterized by the following features: (1) the mean low tide (MLT) line, also called the mean low water mark, calculated as the average of low tides over an approximately 19-year period. The MLT is typically located near open waters; (2) the MHW line, which is calculated as an average of high tides over an approximately 19-year period; (3) the seaweed, debris or wrack line, which is inland of the MHW line; and (4) the first line of vegetation that spread continuously inland.

22. The land located between the MHW and 10 feet inland of the seaweed line lies a strip or ribbon of (mostly) predominantly dry land, such as dry sand beach land or other mostly dry terrain.

23. Under the common law of Rhode Island, the state owns or controls the wet beach area that extends from the water to the MHW line.

24. But coastal areas lying *landward* of the MHW line are part of the property titles held by people, like RIACT's members, who own beachfront land along Rhode Island's Atlantic coast.

25. On June 26, 2023, the Governor of Rhode Island signed a law passed in the 2023 legislative session entitled "An Act Relating to Waters and Navigation—Coastal Resources Management Council."

26. The Act suddenly and dramatically altered Rhode Island's common law related to beach property boundaries, with the effect of extending the public beach into traditionally private areas. *See* Exhibit 1.

27. The Act declares, in part, that "[t]he general assembly finds that the lack of a workable, readily identifiable right of access to the shore by the public has led to confusion, conflict and disputes between those attempting to exercise their rights and privileges to the shoreline and the rights of landowners whose property abuts the shore," and that "[t]he general assembly also recognizes that its public trust duty to preserve the public's rights and privileges of the shore is a progressive and evolving doctrine that is expected to adjust to changing circumstances." Exhibit 1 at 1–2.

28. The Act further declares, in part, that

[t]he general assembly accepts the conclusions of the coastal scientists from the University of Rhode Island who have documented that:

(i) The MHW line is not a visible feature that can be seen on the beach like a watermark or debris line. MHW is an elevation, calculated from the average of all the high tides, two (2) per day in Rhode Island, over a nineteen (19) year period and the MHW line is where this elevation intersects the beach profile. It cannot be determined by the naked eye and requires special surveying expertise and

equipment, thereby making it impossible for the general public to know where the line is.

(ii) The MHW line may change on a daily basis. Because the profile or shape of the beach changes constantly, as waves move sand onshore, offshore and alongshore, the location where MHW intersects the beach likewise changes.

Exhibit 1 at 3.

29. The Act then states:

use of the MHW for determining shoreline access has restricted the public's rights. Retaining the MHW line rule employed by the court in 1982 results in the public only having meaningful shoreline access at or near the time of low tide, if at all, at some locations. Thus, the constitutional right and privileges of the shore delineated in the 1986 Constitutional Convention amendments have become illusory under such a rule.

. . . Insofar as the existing standard for determining the extent of the public's access to the shore is unclear and not easily discernable, due to the lack of a boundary that can be readily seen by the casual observer on the beach, resulting in confusion, uncertainty and even confrontation, the General Assembly is obligated to provide clarity. This enactment constitutes the necessary clarification in accordance with Article I Section 17 of the [Rhode Island] Constitution.

Exhibit 1 at 3–4.

30. The Act then redefines the private/public beach boundary as follows:

For purposes of this chapter, the “recognizable high tide line” means a line or mark left upon tidal flats, beaches, or along shore objects that indicates the intersection of the land with the water's surface level at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. The recognizable high tide line may be determined by a line of seaweed, oil or scum along shore objects, a more or less continuous deposit of fine shell or debris on the foreshore or berm, other physical markings or characteristics, or other suitable means that delineate the general height reached by the water's surface level at a rising tide. If there is more than one line of seaweed, oil, scum, fine shell, or debris, then the recognizable high tide line means the most seaward line. In the absence of residue seaweed or other evidence, the recognizable high tide line means the wet line on a sandy or rocky beach. The line encompasses the water's surface level at spring high tides and other high tides that occur with periodic frequency, but does not include the water's surface level at storm surges in which there is a departure from the normal or predicted reach of the water's surface level due to the piling up of water against a coast by strong winds, such as those accompanying a hurricane or other intense storms.

Exhibit 1 at 4.

31. The Act declares that the public has access and use rights in the lands lying above the MHW line, up to ten feet inland of the seaweed line:

the public's rights and privileges of the shore may be exercised, where shore exists, on wet sand or dry sand or rocky beach, up to ten feet (10') landward of the recognizable high tide line; provided, however, that the public's rights and privileges of the shore shall not be afforded where no passable shore exists, nor on land above the vegetation line, or on lawns, rocky cliffs, sea walls, or other legally constructed shoreline infrastructure. Further, no entitlement is hereby created for the public to use amenities privately owned by other persons or entities, including, but not limited to: cabanas, decks, and beach chairs.

Exhibit 1 at 4–5.

32. The Act concludes by charging several state agencies with the duty to implement the Act, stating: “The coastal resources management council (CRMC) in collaboration with the department of environmental management (DEM), shall develop and disseminate information to educate the public and property owners about the rights set out in this section.” And that “[t]he CRMC in collaboration with the DEM, and the attorney general, shall determine appropriate language and signage details for use at shoreline locations.” Exhibit 1 at 5.

33. The Act does not include any provision or means to compensate owners of private beachfront lands that are regulated, declared, or treated as a public beach area under color of the Act.

#### **THE EFFECT OF THE ACT ON PRIVATE PROPERTY**

34. Many of RIACT's members own residentially developed beachfront parcels along the Rhode Island shoreline. In law and in fact, their titles extend seaward to the MHW line and include and encompass the area of land lying between the MHW line and 10 feet inland of the seaweed line.

35. For many RIACT members, the Act's creation of a public beach 10 feet inland of the seaweed line allows the public to access and occupy their private, residential “backyard” areas,



and opens their residential life to the constant presence of strangers, destroying privacy and raising safety concerns.

36. RIACT member and President David Welch owns a small, single-family home next to the Atlantic shore in Charlestown, Rhode Island. Under his property title, Welch's lot extends seaward to the MHW line.

37. The ribbon of beachland lying between the usual seaweed line and 10 feet inland of that line (now subject to public beach use under the Act), is immediately adjacent to, and almost under, portions of Welch's home.

38. There are no recorded public beach access easements or rights-of-way on the title to the land owned by Welch or other RIACT beachfront property owners. RIACT beachfront property owners have never dedicated their beach or shoreline properties to public beach use.

39. RIACT beachfront property owners purchased their residentially developed coastal property with the understanding, right, and expectation of using their property for private, exclusive use, including for private family beach gatherings.

40. The Act authorizes the general public to enter, access, and use RIACT members' private properties for unspecified public uses and access, and for indefinite periods of time.

41. Members of the public have already trespassed on RIACT members' beachfront properties under color of the Act.

42. Under color of the Act, members of the public trespassed on RIACT President Welch's property and other RIACT members' private parcels in the Charlestown and South Kingstown, Rhode Island, coastal area during the long weekend of June 30–July 4, 2023.

43. No provision of the Act limits the time, duration, or nature of the activities the public may engage in on private land, like that owned by RIACT's members, between the MHW and 10 feet inland of the seaweed line.

#### **DECLARATORY RELIEF ALLEGATIONS**

44. Under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, Plaintiff members have a federal right to be free from an uncompensated taking of their right to exclusive possession and use of their property.

45. State officials have authority under the Act to enforce a "public beach" on RIACT members' properties.

46. There is a justiciable controversy as to whether enforcement of the Act to impose a "public beach" on Plaintiff members' private land amounts to a taking of property for public use, without just compensation.

47. A declaratory judgment as to whether state officials may constitutionally enforce a "public beach" area on RIACT members' properties, under color of the Act, will serve a useful purpose in clarifying and settling the legal relations between the parties.

48. A declaratory judgment as to whether enforcement of the Act without just compensation is constitutional will terminate and afford relief from the uncertainty and insecurity giving rise to this controversy.

#### **INJUNCTIVE RELIEF ALLEGATIONS**

49. RIACT has no available or adequate remedy at law to redress enforcement of a migratory and locationally and functionally uncertain public beach easement on its members' beachfront properties under color of the Act.

50. There is a substantial likelihood that RIACT members will succeed on their claim that enforcement of the Act to convert its members' properties into a "public beach" area or easement without just compensation violates the Takings Clause.

51. RIACT's members will suffer irreparable injury absent a preliminary and permanent injunction restraining state officials from enforcing the Act to impose a migratory public beach area and easement on private beachfront property.

52. The injury to RIACT—the unconstitutional imposition of a public beach and resulting taking of its members' property interests without compensation—outweighs any harm the injunction might cause state officials.

53. An injunction restraining state officials from enforcing the Act to unconstitutionally impose public beach use and access on private property without just compensation will not impair, but rather enhance, the public interest.

## **LEGAL CLAIMS**

### **COUNT I**

#### **Physical Taking of Private Property Without Just Compensation**

54. All prior allegations are hereby included and incorporated in this claim.

55. The authorization of a "public beach" or public beach easement on private land constitutes an ongoing physical invasion and occupation of property that is per se unconstitutional without concurrent provision of just compensation.

56. The Act converts every area of private coastal land lying between the MHW and approximately 10 feet inland of the seaweed line into public beach property.

57. In creating a public beach area on beach land up to 10 feet inland of the seaweed line, the Act authorizes the general public to access and use private coastal land, eviscerating the

owners' constitutionally protected right to exclude others from those areas, without just compensation.

58. The Act takes an interest in RIACT members' real property, without just compensation.

59. The Act takes a migratory or rolling public easement on and from RIACT members' land, and burdens their titles, without just compensation, under color of state law.

60. The Act unsettles and frustrates RIACT members' legitimate expectations related to their property boundaries and their rights of ownership and use.

61. The Act harms the privacy and peaceable enjoyment of RIACT member properties, without compensation.

62. The Act diminishes and injures the use, value, and marketability of RIACT member properties.

63. By imposing a "public beach" or public access easement on private land lying between the mean higher high water mark and 10 feet inland of the seaweed line, the Act takes private property on its face, under color of state law.

64. The Act effects an ongoing violation of RIACT members' federal constitutional rights.

**RELIEF SOUGHT**

Wherefore, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

1. Declare that enforcement of the Act takes a public easement from RIACT members and deprives them of their right to exclude non-owners from private beachfront property without just compensation;
2. Declare that the Act unconstitutionally takes RIACT members' properties for public beach use;
3. Preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendant state officials from enforcing the Act;
4. Any other available relief; and
5. Attorneys' fees and costs under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

Dated: July 7, 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Daniel J. Procaccini

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**2023 -- H 5174 SUBSTITUTE A**

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**STATE OF RHODE ISLAND**

**IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2023**

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A N A C T

RELATING TO WATERS AND NAVIGATION -- COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT  
COUNCIL

Introduced By: Representatives Cortvriend, Carson, McNamara, Craven, Spears,  
Fogarty, Knight, Edwards, Kennedy, and Kazarian

Date Introduced: January 19, 2023

Referred To: House Judiciary

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Legislative findings.

2 (1) The general assembly finds that the lack of a workable, readily identifiable right of  
3 access to the shore by the public has led to confusion, conflict and disputes between those  
4 attempting to exercise their rights and privileges to the shoreline and the rights of landowners whose  
5 property abuts the shore.

6 (2) The general assembly recognizes and declares the public's rights and privileges of the  
7 shore of this, the ocean state, are not only guaranteed in the State Constitution but have enjoyed a  
8 long use throughout history to our founding documents, including the 1663 Rhode Island Charter  
9 from King Charles II. The general assembly further acknowledges the use and enjoyment of the  
10 shore by Native Americans for thousands of years prior to that.

11 From the Rhode Island Charter (1663-1843)

12 "Our express will and pleasure is, and we do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and  
13 successors, ordain and appoint that these presents, shall not in any manner, hinder any of our loving  
14 subjects, whatsoever, from using and exercising the trade of fishing upon the coast of New England,  
15 in America, but that they, and every or any of them, shall have full and free power and liberty to  
16 continue and use the trade of fishing upon the said coast, in any of the seas thereunto adjoining, or  
17 any arms of the seas, or salt water, rivers and creeks, where they have been accustomed to fish, and  
18 to build and set upon the waste land belonging to the said Colony and Plantations, such wharves,

1 stages and workhouses as shall be necessary for the salting, drying and keeping of their fish, to be  
2 taken or gotten upon that coast."

3 (3) Rhode Island's historical commitment to the public rights and privileges of the shore is  
4 so strong that it was written into our Constitution in 1843 making us unique to other states:

5 From the Rhode Island Constitution (1843)

6 "The people shall continue to enjoy and freely exercise all the rights of fishery, and the  
7 privileges of the shore, to which they have been heretofore entitled under the charter and usages of  
8 this state. But no new right is intended to be granted, nor any existing right impaired, by this  
9 declaration".

10 (4) The general assembly also recognizes that its public trust duty to preserve the public's  
11 rights and privileges of the shore is a progressive and evolving doctrine that is expected to adjust  
12 to changing circumstances. In this spirit, voters of Rhode Island overwhelmingly supported the  
13 reinforcement of these rights and privileges in 1986 following the constitutional convention of that  
14 same year.

15 Added to the constitution in 1986

16 "Section 16. Compensation for taking of private property for public use -- Regulation of  
17 fishery rights and shore privileges not public taking.

18 Private property shall not be taken for public uses, without just compensation. The powers  
19 of the state and of its municipalities to regulate and control the use of land and waters in the  
20 furtherance of the preservation, regeneration, and restoration of the natural environment, and in  
21 furtherance of the protection of the rights of the people to enjoy and freely exercise the rights of  
22 fishery and the privileges of the shore, as those rights and duties are set forth in Article I, Section  
23 17, shall be an exercise of the police powers of the state, shall be liberally construed, and shall not  
24 be deemed to be a public use of private property.

25 "Section 17. The people shall continue to enjoy and freely exercise all the rights of fishery,  
26 and the privileges of the shore, to which they have been heretofore entitled under the charter and  
27 usages of this state, including but not limited to fishing from the shore, the gathering of seaweed,  
28 leaving the shore to swim in the sea and passage along the shore; and they shall be secure in their  
29 rights to use and enjoyment of the natural resources of the state with due regard for the preservation  
30 of their values; and it is the duty of the general assembly to provide for the conservation of the air,  
31 land, water, plant, animal, mineral and other natural resources of the state, and to adopt all means  
32 necessary and proper by law to protect the natural environment of the people of the state by  
33 providing adequate resource planning for the control and regulation of the use of the natural  
34 resources of the state and for the preservation, regeneration, and restoration of the natural

1 environment of the state."

2 (5) In 1982, our state supreme court, acknowledging that it was acting in the absence of  
3 guidance from the general assembly, defined the public's rights to the shore by the mean high water  
4 (MHW) line, derived from an arithmetic average of high-water heights measured over an 18.6-year  
5 metonic cycle. The 1986 Constitutional Convention considered and rejected defining the mean high  
6 tide line for purposes of public access by this means and, accordingly, amended the constitution.  
7 Moreover, since 1982, there has also been a greater awareness by the public, judiciary and  
8 lawmakers of the scientific findings that establish the difficulties in using the MHW line as the  
9 indicator of public rights to the shore.

10 The general assembly accepts the conclusions of the coastal scientists from the University  
11 of Rhode Island who have documented that:

12 (i) The MHW line is not a visible feature that can be seen on the beach like a watermark or  
13 debris line. MHW is an elevation, calculated from the average of all the high tides, two (2) per day  
14 in Rhode Island, over a nineteen (19) year period and the MHW line is where this elevation  
15 intersects the beach profile. It cannot be determined by the naked eye and requires special surveying  
16 expertise and equipment, thereby making it impossible for the general public to know where the  
17 line is.

18 (ii) The MHW line may change on a daily basis. Because the profile or shape of the beach  
19 changes constantly, as waves move sand onshore, offshore and alongshore, the location where  
20 MHW intersects the beach likewise changes. Even when the MHW line is found through precise  
21 surveying, it does not remain in the same location for very long on a wave-dominated shoreline.  
22 For instance, two (2) years of near weekly surveyed beach transects in the town of Charlestown  
23 revealed that the position of the MHW line migrated back and forth across a one hundred twenty-  
24 five foot (125') swath of the beach profile.

25 (iii) The MHW line is based on measurements collected inside a tide gauge, an instrument  
26 that filters out dynamic factors like breaking waves, which causes water to run up the beach. In  
27 other words, the measure of MHW is insulated from the dynamic action of the surf, which projects  
28 the water to a higher elevation. This results in a pervasive and predominant situation in which the  
29 actual water line is significantly landward of the MHW line. Data has shown that, on most days,  
30 due to the dynamic action of the surf and other factors, dry sand is exposed below the MHW line  
31 for, at most, only a few hours over a tidal cycle. This exposure occurs only at or near the time of  
32 low tide.

33 In sum, while the MHW may be helpful for other purposes, such as findings or definitions  
34 pertaining to waters and navigation, use of the MHW for determining shoreline access has restricted



1 the public's rights. Retaining the MHW line rule employed by the court in 1982 results in the public  
2 only having meaningful shoreline access at or near the time of low tide, if at all, at some locations.  
3 Thus, the constitutional right and privileges of the shore delineated in the 1986 Constitutional  
4 Convention amendments have become illusory under such a rule.

5 (6) Insofar as the existing standard for determining the extent of the public's access to the  
6 shore is unclear and not easily discernable, due to the lack of a boundary that can be readily seen  
7 by the casual observer on the beach, resulting in confusion, uncertainty and even confrontation, the  
8 General Assembly is obligated to provide clarity. This enactment constitutes the necessary  
9 clarification in accordance with Article I Section 17 of the R.I. Constitution.

10 SECTION 2. Chapter 46-23 of the General Laws entitled "Coastal Resources Management  
11 Council" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

12 **46-23-26. The public's rights and privileges of the shore.**

13 (a) The public's rights and privileges of the shore are established by Article I, Sections 16  
14 and 17 of the Rhode Island Constitution.

15 (b) For purposes of this chapter, the "recognizable high tide line" means a line or mark left  
16 upon tidal flats, beaches, or along shore objects that indicates the intersection of the land with the  
17 water's surface level at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. The recognizable high tide  
18 line may be determined by a line of seaweed, oil or scum along shore objects, a more or less  
19 continuous deposit of fine shell or debris on the foreshore or berm, other physical markings or  
20 characteristics, or other suitable means that delineate the general height reached by the water's  
21 surface level at a rising tide. If there is more than one line of seaweed, oil, scum, fine shell, or  
22 debris, then the recognizable high tide line means the most seaward line. In the absence of residue  
23 seaweed or other evidence, the recognizable high tide line means the wet line on a sandy or rocky  
24 beach. The line encompasses the water's surface level at spring high tides and other high tides that  
25 occur with periodic frequency, but does not include the water's surface level at storm surges in  
26 which there is a departure from the normal or predicted reach of the water's surface level due to  
27 the piling up of water against a coast by strong winds, such as those accompanying a hurricane or  
28 other intense storms.

29 (c) Notwithstanding any provision of the general laws to the contrary, the public's rights  
30 and privileges of the shore may be exercised, where shore exists, on wet sand or dry sand or rocky  
31 beach, up to ten feet (10') landward of the recognizable high tide line; provided, however, that the  
32 public's rights and privileges of the shore shall not be afforded where no passable shore exists, nor  
33 on land above the vegetation line, or on lawns, rocky cliffs, sea walls, or other legally constructed  
34 shoreline infrastructure. Further, no entitlement is hereby created for the public to use amenities

1 privately owned by other persons or entities, including, but not limited to: cabanas, decks, and  
2 beach chairs.

3 (d) Any landowner whose property abuts the shore shall, with respect to the public's  
4 exercise of rights and privileges of the shore as defined in this chapter, be afforded the liability  
5 limitations pursuant to chapter 6 of title 32.

6 (e) The coastal resources management council (CRMC) in collaboration with the  
7 department of environmental management (DEM), shall develop and disseminate information to  
8 educate the public and property owners about the rights set out in this section.

9 (f) The CRMC in collaboration with the DEM, and the attorney general, shall determine  
10 appropriate language and signage details for use at shoreline locations.

11 SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon passage.

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EXPLANATION  
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
OF  
A N A C T  
RELATING TO WATERS AND NAVIGATION -- COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT  
COUNCIL

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1           This act would provide that the public's rights and privileges of the shore established by  
2 Article I, Sections 16 and 17 of the State Constitution may be exercised where shore exists, on wet  
3 or dry sand or rocky beach up to ten feet (10') landward of the high tide line but not where no  
4 passable shore exists with abutting landowners afforded limited liability.

5           This act would take effect upon passage.

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