Bill No. CS for SB 1130

Amendment No. ____

	CHAMBER ACTION
Ī	Senate House .
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11	Senator Grant moved the following amendment:
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13	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
14	On page 26, line 20, through page 29, line 9, delete
15	those lines
16	
17	and insert:
18	Section 10. Section 118.10, Florida Statutes, is
19	amended to read:
20	118.10 <u>Civil-law</u> Florida international notary
21	(1) As used in this section, the term:
22	(a) <u>"Authentic act"</u> —Authentication instrument—means
23	an instrument executed by a <u>civil-law</u> Florida international
24	notary referencing this section, which includes the
25	particulars and capacities to act of transacting parties, a
26	confirmation of the full text of the instrument, the
27	signatures of the parties or legal equivalent thereof, and the
28	signature and seal of a <u>civil-law</u> Florida international notary
29	as prescribed by the Florida Secretary of State for use in a
30	jurisdiction outside the borders of the United States.
31	(b) <u>"Civil-law notary" "Florida international notary"</u>
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means a person who is \underline{a} member in good standing of The Florida Bar admitted to the practice of law in this state, who has practiced law for at least 5 years, and who is appointed by the Secretary of State as a civil-law Florida international notary.

- "Protocol" means a registry maintained by a civil-law Florida international notary in which the acts of the civil-law Florida international notary are archived.
- (2) The Secretary of State shall have the power to appoint civil-law Florida international notaries and administer this section.
- (3) A civil-law Florida international notary is authorized to issue authentic acts and may administer an oath and make a certificate thereof when it is necessary for execution of any writing or document to be attested, protested, or published under the seal of a notary public authentication instruments for use in non-United States jurisdictions. A civil-law notary may also take acknowledgements of deeds and other instruments of writing for record, and solemnize the rites of matrimony, as fully as other officers of this state. A civil-law Florida international notary is not authorized to issue authentic acts authentication instruments for use in a non-United States jurisdiction if the United States Department of State has determined that the jurisdiction does not have diplomatic relations with the United States or is a terrorist country, or if trade with the jurisdiction is prohibited under the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended, 50 U.S.C. ss. 1, et seq.
- (4) The authentication instruments of a Florida 31 international notary shall not be considered authentication

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instruments within the borders of the United States and shall have no consequences or effects as authentication instruments in the United States.

- (4)(5) The authentic acts, oaths and acknowledgements, and solemnizations authentication instruments of a civil-law Florida international notary shall be recorded in the civil-law Florida international notary's protocol in a manner prescribed by the Secretary of State.
- (5)(6) The Secretary of State may adopt rules prescribing:
- (a) The form and content of signatures and seals or their legal equivalents for authentic acts authentication instruments;
- (b) Procedures for the permanent archiving of authentic acts, maintaining records of acknowledgments, oaths and solemnizations, and procedures for the administration of oaths and taking of acknowledgments authentication instruments;
- (c) The charging of reasonable fees to be retained by the Secretary of State for the purpose of administering this section;
- Educational requirements and procedures for testing applicants' knowledge of the effects and consequences associated with authentic acts authentication instruments in jurisdictions outside the United States;
- (e) Procedures for the disciplining of civil-law Florida international notaries, including the suspension and revocation of appointments for misrepresentation or fraud regarding the civil-law Florida international notary's authority, the effect of the civil-law Florida international 31 | notary's authentic acts authentication instruments, or the

identities or acts of the parties to a transaction; and (f) Other matters necessary for administering this section.

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(6)(7) The Secretary of State shall not regulate, discipline or attempt to discipline, or establish any educational requirements for any civil-law Florida international notary for, or with regard to, any action or conduct that would constitute the practice of law in this state, except by agreement with The Florida Bar. The Secretary of State shall not establish as a prerequisite to the appointment of a civil-law Florida international notary any test containing any question that inquires of the applicant's knowledge regarding the practice of law in the United States, except by agreement with The Florida Bar.

- (7) The powers of civil law notaries include, but are not limited to, all of the powers of a notary public under any law of this state.
- (8) This section shall not be construed as abrogating the provisions of any other act relating to notaries public, attorneys, or the practice of law in this state.

Section 11. Section 695.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

695.03 Acknowledgment and proof; validation of certain acknowledgments; legalization or authentication before foreign officials.—To entitle any instrument concerning real property to be recorded, the execution must be acknowledged by the party executing it, proved by a subscribing witness to it, or legalized or authenticated by a civil—law notary or notary public who affixes her or his official seal, before the officers and in the form and manner following:

(1) WITHIN THIS STATE. -- An acknowledgment or proof

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made within this state may be made before a judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of any court; a United States commissioner or magistrate; or a notary public or civil-law notary of this state, and the certificate of acknowledgment or proof must be under the seal of the court or officer, as the case may be. All affidavits and acknowledgments heretofore made or taken in this manner are hereby validated.

- (2) WITHOUT THIS STATE BUT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES. -- An acknowledgment or proof made out of this state but within the United States may be made before a civil-law notary of this state or a commissioner of deeds appointed by the Governor of this state; a judge or clerk of any court of the United States or of any state, territory, or district; a United States commissioner or magistrate; or a notary public, justice of the peace, master in chancery, or registrar or recorder of deeds of any state, territory, or district having a seal, and the certificate of acknowledgment or proof must be under the seal of the court or officer, as the case may be. If the acknowledgment or proof is made before a notary public who does not affix a seal, it is sufficient for the notary public to type, print, or write by hand on the instrument, "I am a Notary Public of the State of ...(state)..., and my commission expires on ...(date)...."
- (3) WITHIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. -- If the acknowledgment, legalization, authentication, or proof is made in a foreign country, it may be made before a commissioner of deeds appointed by the Governor of this state to act in such country; before a civil-law notary or notary public of such foreign country or a civil-law notary of this state or of such foreign country who has an official seal; before an 31 | ambassador, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary,

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1	minister, commissioner, charge d'affaires, consul general,
2	consul, vice consul, consular agent, or other diplomatic or
3	consular officer of the United States appointed to reside in
4	such country; or before a military or naval officer authorized
5	by the Laws or Articles of War of the United States to perform
6	the duties of notary public, and the certificate of
7	acknowledgment, legalization, authentication, or proof must be
8	under the seal of the officer. A certificate legalizing or
9	authenticating the signature of a person executing an
10	instrument concerning real property and to which a civil-law
11	notary or notary public of that country has affixed her or his
12	official seal is sufficient as an acknowledgment. For the
13	purposes of this section, the term "civil-law notary" means $\underline{\mathtt{a}}$
14	civil-law notary as defined in chapter 118 or an official of a
15	foreign country who has an official seal and who is authorized
16	to make legal or lawful the execution of any document in that
17	jurisdiction, in which jurisdiction the affixing of her or his
18	official seal is deemed proof of the execution of the document
19	or deed in full compliance with the laws of that jurisdiction.
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21	All affidavits, legalizations, authentications, and
22	acknowledgments heretofore made or taken in the manner set
23	forth above are hereby validated.
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25	(Redesignate subsequent sections.)
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28	========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ==========
29	And the title is amended as follows:
30	On page 2, lines 6-9, delete those lines
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and insert: amending s. 118.10, F.S.; providing for civil-law notaries in lieu of Florida international notaries; providing requirements for becoming a civil-law notary; providing definitions; providing for "authentic acts," in lieu of "authentication instruments"; providing powers of civil-law notaries; providing educational requirements; providing for discipline; amending s. 695.03, F.S., relating to acknowledgement and proof of certain instruments concerning real property; including civil-law notaries as officials before whom acknowledgements of proof may be made; amending