## Bill No. HB 2075, 1st Eng.

Amendment No. \_\_\_\_

	CHAMBER ACTION Senate House
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11	Senator Brown-Waite moved the following amendment to amendment
12	(234928):
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14	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
15	On page 41, between lines 27 and 28,
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17	insert:
18	Section 27. <u>Electronic Commerce</u>
19	(1) SHORT TITLE This section may be cited as the
20	"Uniform Electronic Transaction Act."
21	(2) DEFINITIONSAs used in this section, the term:
22	(a) "Agreement" means the bargain of the parties in
23	fact, as found in their language or inferred from other
24	circumstances and from rules, regulations, and procedures
25	given the effect of agreements under provisions of law
26	otherwise applicable to a particular transaction.
27	(b) "Automated transaction" means a transaction
28	conducted or performed, in whole or in part, by electronic
29	means or electronic records, in which the acts or records of
30	one or both parties are not reviewed by an individual in the
31	ordinary course in forming a contract, performing under an
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29 30 existing contract, or fulfilling an obligation required by the transaction.

- "Computer program" means a set of statements or (C) instructions to be used directly or indirectly in an information processing system in order to bring about a certain result.
- (d) "Contract" means the total legal obligation resulting from the parties' agreement as affected by this section and other applicable provisions of law.
- (e) "Electronic" means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.
- (f) "Electronic agent" means a computer program or an electronic or other automated means used independently to initiate an action or respond to electronic records or performances in whole or in part, without review or action by an individual.
- (g) "Electronic record" means a record created, generated, sent, communicated, received, or stored by electronic means.
- (h) "Electronic signature" means an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the record.
- (i) "Governmental agency" means an executive, legislative, or judicial agency, department, board, commission, authority, institution, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or of a state or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state and any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or 31 business entity acting on behalf of any public agency.

- (j) "Information" means data, text, images, sounds, codes, computer programs, software, databases, or other similar representations of knowledge.
- (k) "Information processing system" means an
  electronic system for creating, generating, sending,
  receiving, storing, displaying, or processing information.
- (1) "Person" means an individual, corporation,
  business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability
  company, association, joint venture, governmental agency,
  public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.
- (m) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form, including public records as defined in section 119.011(1), Florida Statutes.
- (n) "Security procedure" means a procedure employed for the purpose of verifying that an electronic signature, record, or performance is that of a specific person or for detecting changes or errors in the information in an electronic record. The term includes a procedure that requires the use of algorithms or other codes, identifying words or numbers, encryption, or callback or other acknowledgment procedures.
- (o) "State" means a state of the United States, the
  District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin
  Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the
  jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes an Indian
  tribe or band, or Alaskan native village, which is recognized
  by federal law or formally acknowledged by a state.
- (p) "Transaction" means an action or set of actions occurring between two or more persons relating to the conduct

1	of business, commercial, or governmental affairs.
2	(3) SCOPE
3	(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b),
4	this section applies to electronic records and electronic
5	signatures relating to a transaction.
6	(b) This section does not apply to a transaction to
7	the extent the transaction is governed by:
8	1. A provision of law governing the creation and
9	execution of wills, codicils, or testamentary trusts;
10	2. Chapters 670-680 of the Uniform Commercial Code,
11	other than sections 671.107 and 671.206 and chapters 672 and
12	680 of the Uniform Commercial Code;
13	3. The Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act;
14	<u>or</u>
15	4. Rules relating to judicial procedure.
16	(c) This section applies to an electronic record or
17	electronic signature otherwise excluded from the application
18	of this section under paragraph (b) to the extent such record
19	or signature is governed by a provision of law other than
20	those specified in paragraph (b).
21	(d) A transaction subject to this section is also
22	subject to other applicable provisions of substantive law.
23	(4) PROSPECTIVE APPLICATION This section applies to
24	any electronic record or electronic signature created,
25	generated, sent, communicated, received, or stored on or after
26	July 1, 2000.
27	(5) USE OF ELECTRONIC RECORDS AND ELECTRONIC
28	SIGNATURES; VARIATION BY AGREEMENT
29	(a) This section does not require a record or
30	signature to be created, generated, sent, communicated,
31	received, stored, or otherwise processed or used by electronic

1 means or in electronic form.
2 (b) This section appl.

- (b) This section applies only to transactions between parties each of which has agreed to conduct transactions by electronic means. Whether the parties agree to conduct a transaction by electronic means is determined from the context and surrounding circumstances, including the parties' conduct.
- (c) A party that agrees to conduct a transaction by electronic means may refuse to conduct other transactions by electronic means. The right granted by this paragraph may not be waived by agreement.
- (d) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the effect of any provision of this section may be varied by agreement. The presence in certain provisions of this section of the words "unless otherwise agreed," or words of similar import, does not imply that the effect of other provisions may not be varied by agreement.
- (e) Whether an electronic record or electronic signature has legal consequences is determined by this section and other applicable provisions of law.
- (6) CONSTRUCTION AND APPLICATION.--This section shall be construed and applied to:
- (a) Facilitate electronic transactions consistent with other applicable provisions of law.
- (b) Be consistent with reasonable practices concerning electronic transactions and with the continued expansion of those practices.
- (c) Effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this section among states enacting similar legislation.
- (7) LEGAL RECOGNITION OF ELECTRONIC RECORDS, ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES, AND ELECTRONIC CONTRACTS.--

- (a) A record or signature may not be denied legal 1 2 effect or enforceability solely because the record or signature is in electronic form. 3 4 (b) A contract may not be denied legal effect or 5 enforceability solely because an electronic record was used in 6 the formation of the contract. 7 (c) If a provision of law requires a record to be in writing, an electronic record satisfies such provision. 8 (d) If a provision of law requires a signature, an 9 10 electronic signature satisfies such provision. 11 (8) PROVISION OF INFORMATION IN WRITING; PRESENTATION 12 OF RECORDS. --13 (a) If parties have agreed to conduct a transaction by electronic means and a provision of law requires a person to 14 15 provide, send, or deliver information in writing to another person, the requirement is satisfied if the information is 16 17 provided, sent, or delivered, as the case may be, in an 18 electronic record capable of retention by the recipient at the 19 time of receipt. An electronic record is not capable of 20 retention by the recipient if the sender or the sender's 21 information processing system inhibits the ability of the recipient to print or store the electronic record. 22 (b) If a provision of law other than this section 23 24 requires a record to be posted or displayed in a certain manner; to be sent, communicated, or transmitted by a 25 26 specified method; or to contain information that is formatted 27 in a certain manner, the following rules apply: 28
  - 1. The record must be posted or displayed in the manner specified in the other provision of law.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (d)2., 31 the record must be sent, communicated, or transmitted by the

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29 30 method specified in the other provision of law.

- The record must contain the information formatted in the manner specified in the other provision of law.
- (c) If a sender inhibits the ability of a recipient to store or print an electronic record, the electronic record is not enforceable against the recipient.
- (d) The requirements of this subsection may not be varied by agreement, provided:
- 1. To the extent a provision of law other than this section requires information to be provided, sent, or delivered in writing but permits that requirement to be varied by agreement, the requirement under paragraph (a) that the information be in the form of an electronic record capable of retention may also be varied by agreement.
- 2. A requirement under a law other than this section to send, communicate, or transmit a record by first-class mail, postage prepaid, or other regular United States mail, may be varied by agreement to the extent permitted by the other provision of law.
- (9) ATTRIBUTION AND EFFECT OF ELECTRONIC RECORD AND ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE. --
- (a) An electronic record or electronic signature is attributable to a person if the record or signature was the act of the person. The act of the person may be shown in any manner, including a showing of the efficacy of any security procedure applied to determine the person to which the electronic record or electronic signature was attributable.
- (b) The effect of an electronic record or electronic signature attributed to a person under paragraph (a) is determined from the context and surrounding circumstances at 31 the time of its creation, execution, or adoption, including

the parties' agreement, if any, and otherwise as provided by law.

- (10) EFFECT OF CHANGE OR ERROR.--If a change or error in an electronic record occurs in a transmission between parties to a transaction, the following rules apply:
- (a) If the parties have agreed to use a security procedure to detect changes or errors and one party has conformed to the procedure, but the other party has not, and the nonconforming party would have detected the change or error had that party also conformed, the conforming party may avoid the effect of the changed or erroneous electronic record.
- (b) In an automated transaction involving an individual, the individual may avoid the effect of an electronic record that resulted from an error made by the individual in dealing with the electronic agent of another person if the electronic agent did not provide an opportunity for the prevention or correction of the error and, at the time the individual learns of the error, the individual:
- 1. Promptly notifies the other person of the error and that the individual did not intend to be bound by the electronic record received by the other person.
- 2. Takes reasonable steps, including steps that conform to the other person's reasonable instructions, to return to the other person or, if instructed by the other person, to destroy the consideration received, if any, as a result of the erroneous electronic record.
- 3. Has not used or received any benefit or value from the consideration, if any, received from the other person.
- (c) If paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply, the change or error has the effect provided by the other provision of

law, including the law of mistake, and the parties' contract,
if any.

- (d) Paragraphs (b) and (c) may not be varied by agreement.
  - (11) NOTARIZATION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT. --
- (a) If a law requires a signature or record to be notarized, acknowledged, verified, or made under oath, the requirement is satisfied if the electronic signature of the person authorized by applicable law to perform those acts, together with all other information required to be included by other applicable law, is attached to or logically associated with the signature or record. Neither a rubber stamp nor an impression type seal is required for an electronic notarization.
- (b) A first-time applicant for a notary commission must submit proof that the applicant has, within 1 year prior to the application, completed at least 3 hours of interactive or classroom instruction, including electronic notarization, and covering the duties of the notary public. Courses satisfying this section may be offered by any public or private sector person or entity registered with the Executive Office of the Governor and must include a core curriculum approved by that office.
  - (12) RETENTION OF ELECTRONIC RECORDS; ORIGINALS.--
- (a) If a law requires that a record be retained, the requirement is satisfied by retaining an electronic record of the information in the record which:
- 1. Accurately reflects the information set forth in the record after the record was first generated in final form as an electronic record or otherwise.
  - 2. Remains accessible for later reference.

- (b) A requirement to retain a record in accordance with paragraph (a) does not apply to any information the sole purpose of which is to enable the record to be sent, communicated, or received.

  (c) A person may satisfy paragraph (a) by using the
- (c) A person may satisfy paragraph (a) by using the services of another person if the requirements of paragraph (a) are satisfied.
- (d) If a provision of law requires a record to be presented or retained in its original form, or provides consequences if the record is not presented or retained in its original form, that law is satisfied by an electronic record retained in accordance with paragraph (a).
- (e) If a provision of law requires retention of a check, that requirement is satisfied by retention of an electronic record of the information on the front and back of the check in accordance with paragraph (a).
- (f) A record retained as an electronic record in accordance with paragraph (a) satisfies a provision of law requiring a person to retain a record for evidentiary, audit, or similar purposes, unless a provision of law enacted after July 1, 2000, specifically prohibits the use of an electronic record for the specified purpose.
- (g) This subsection does not preclude a governmental agency of this state from specifying additional requirements for the retention of a record subject to the agency's jurisdiction.
- (13) ADMISSIBILITY IN EVIDENCE. -- In a proceeding, evidence of a record or signature may not be excluded solely because the record or signature is in electronic form.
- 30 (14) AUTOMATED TRANSACTIONS.--In an automated
  31 transaction, the following rules apply:

(a) A contract may be formed by the interaction of 1 electronic agents of the parties, even if no individual was 2 aware of or reviewed the electronic agents' actions or the 3 4 resulting terms and agreements. 5 (b) A contract may be formed by the interaction of an 6 electronic agent and an individual, acting on the individual's 7 own behalf or for another person, including by an interaction in which the individual performs actions that the individual 8 is free to refuse to perform and which the individual knows or 9 10 has reason to know will cause the electronic agent to complete 11 12 13 substantive law applicable to the contract. 14 15 16 17

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- the transaction or performance. (c) The terms of the contract are determined by the
  - (15) TIME AND PLACE OF SENDING AND RECEIVING. --
- (a) Unless otherwise agreed between the sender and the recipient, an electronic record is sent when the record:
- 1. Is addressed properly or otherwise directed properly to an information processing system that the recipient has designated or uses for the purpose of receiving electronic records or information of the type sent and from which the recipient is able to retrieve the electronic record.
- 2. Is in a form capable of being processed by that system.
- 3. Enters an information processing system outside the control of the sender or of a person that sent the electronic record on behalf of the sender or enters a region of the information processing system designated or used by the recipient which is under the control of the recipient.
- (b) Unless otherwise agreed between a sender and the recipient, an electronic record is received when the record enters an information processing system that the recipient has

- designated or uses for the purpose of receiving electronic records or information of the type sent and from which the recipient is able to retrieve the electronic record; and it is in a form capable of being processed by that system.
- (c) Paragraph (b) applies even if the place the information processing system is located is different from the place the electronic record is deemed to be received under paragraph (d).
- (d) Unless otherwise expressly provided in the electronic record or agreed between the sender and the recipient, an electronic record is deemed to be sent from the sender's place of business and to be received at the recipient's place of business. For purposes of this paragraph, the following rules apply:
- 1. If the sender or recipient has more than one place of business, the place of business of that person is the place having the closest relationship to the underlying transaction.
- 2. If the sender or the recipient does not have a place of business, the place of business is the sender's or recipient's residence, as the case may be.
- (e) An electronic record is received under paragraph
  (b) even if no individual is aware of its receipt.
- (f) Receipt of an electronic acknowledgment from an information processing system described in paragraph (b) establishes that a record was received but, by itself, does not establish that the content sent corresponds to the content received.
- (g) If a person is aware that an electronic record purportedly sent under paragraph (a), or purportedly received under paragraph (b), was not actually sent or received, the legal effect of the sending or receipt is determined by other

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- applicable provisions of law. Except to the extent permitted by the other provisions of law, the requirements of this paragraph may not be varied by agreement.
- (h) An automated transaction does not establish the acceptability of an electronic record for recording purposes.
  - (16) TRANSFERABLE RECORDS.--
- (a) For purposes of this subsection, "transferable record" means an electronic record that:
- 1. Would be a note under chapter 673 of the Uniform Commercial Code or a document under chapter 677 of the Uniform Commercial Code if the electronic record were in writing.
- 2. The issuer of the electronic record expressly has agreed is a transferable record.
- (b) A person has control of a transferable record if a system employed for evidencing the transfer of interests in the transferable record reliably establishes that person as the person to which the transferable record was issued or transferred.
- (c) A system satisfies paragraph (b), and a person is deemed to have control of a transferable record, if the transferable record is created, stored, and assigned in such a manner that:
- 1. A single authoritative copy of the transferable record exists which is unique, identifiable, and, except as otherwise provided in subparagraphs 4., 5., and 6., unalterable.
- 2. The authoritative copy identifies the person asserting control as the person to which the transferable record was issued or, if the authoritative copy indicates that the transferable record has been transferred, the person to 31 which the transferable record was most recently transferred.

- 3. The authoritative copy is communicated to and maintained by the person asserting control or its designated custodian.
- 4. Copies or revisions that add or change an identified assignee of the authoritative copy can be made only with the consent of the person asserting control.
- 5. Each copy of the authoritative copy and any copy of a copy is readily identifiable as a copy that is not the authoritative copy.
- 6. Any revision of the authoritative copy is readily identifiable as authorized or unauthorized.
- (d) Except as otherwise agreed, a person having control of a transferable record is the holder, as defined in section 671.201(20) of the Uniform Commercial Code, of the transferable record and has the same rights and defenses as a holder of an equivalent record or writing under the Uniform Commercial Code, including, if the applicable statutory requirements under section 673.3021(1), section 677.501, or section 679.308 of the Uniform Commercial Code are satisfied, the rights and defenses of a holder in due course, a holder to which a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated, or a purchaser, respectively. Delivery, possession, and endorsement are not required to obtain or exercise any of the rights under this paragraph.
- (e) Except as otherwise agreed, an obligor under a transferable record has the same rights and defenses as an equivalent obligor under equivalent records or writings under the Uniform Commercial Code.
- (f) If requested by a person against which enforcement
  is sought, the person seeking to enforce the transferable
  record shall provide reasonable proof that the person is in

control of the transferable record. Proof may include access to the authoritative copy of the transferable record and related business records sufficient to review the terms of the transferable record and to establish the identity of the person having control of the transferable record.

- (17) CREATION AND RETENTION OF ELECTRONIC RECORDS AND CONVERSION OF WRITTEN RECORDS BY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.--Each governmental agency shall determine whether, and the extent to which, such agency will create and retain electronic records and convert written records to electronic records.
- (18) ACCEPTANCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRONIC RECORDS
  BY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.--
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (12)(f), each governmental agency shall determine whether, and the extent to which, such agency will send and accept electronic records and electronic signatures to and from other persons and otherwise create, generate, communicate, store, process, use, and rely upon electronic records and electronic signatures.
- (b) To the extent that a governmental agency uses electronic records and electronic signatures under paragraph (a), the State Technology Office in consultation with the governmental agency, giving due consideration to security, may specify:
- 1. The manner and format in which the electronic records must be created, generated, sent, communicated, received, and stored and the systems established for those purposes.
- 2. If electronic records must be signed by electronic means, the type of electronic signature required, the manner and format in which the electronic signature must be affixed

to the electronic record, and the identity of, or criteria
that must be met by, any third party used by a person filing a
document to facilitate the process.

- 3. Control processes and procedures as appropriate to ensure adequate preservation, disposition, integrity, security, confidentiality, and auditability of electronic records.
- 4. Any other required attributes for electronic records which are specified for corresponding nonelectronic records or reasonably necessary under the circumstances.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (12)(f), this section does not require a governmental agency of this state to use or permit the use of electronic records or electronic signatures.
- (d) Service charges and fees otherwise established by law applicable to the filing of nonelectronic records shall apply in kind to the filing of electronic records.
- (19) INTEROPERABILITY.--The governmental agency which adopts standards pursuant to subsection (18) may encourage and promote consistency and interoperability with similar requirements adopted by other governmental agencies of this and other states and the Federal Government and nongovernmental persons interacting with governmental agencies of this state. If appropriate, those standards may specify differing levels of standards from which governmental agencies of this state may choose in implementing the most appropriate standard for a particular application.
- (20) SEVERABILITY.--If any provision of this section or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this section which can be given effect without

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the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this section are severable.

Section 28. (1) The Legislature finds that a proper and legitimate state purpose is served by providing the public with access to public records and information on the Internet and determines that the provisions of this act fulfill and further an important state interest.

- in each county shall provide a current index of documents recorded in the official records of the county for the period beginning no later than January 1, 1990, on a publicly available Internet website which shall also contain a document requisition point for obtaining images or copies of the documents reflected in the index and which has the capability of electronically providing the index data to a central statewide search site.
- (3) Each county recorder shall use appropriate

  Internet security measures to ensure that no person has the ability to alter or to modify any public record.
- (4) Unless otherwise provided by law, no information retrieved electronically pursuant to this section shall be admissible in court as an authenticated document.
- (5) By January 1, 2006, each county recorder shall provide for electronic retrieval, at a minimum, images of documents referenced as the index required to be maintained on the county's official records website by this section.

(Redesignate subsequent sections.)

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On page 43, line 8, after the semicolon,

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providing definitions; providing scope; providing for prospective application; providing for use of electronic records and signatures; providing for variation by agreement among parties using electronic records and electronic signatures; providing construction and application; providing for uniformity; providing for legal recognition of electronic records, signatures, and contracts; providing for provision of information in writing; providing for presentation of records; providing for attribution and effect of electronic records and electronic signatures; providing for the effect of changes or errors in electronic records; providing for notarization and acknowledgment; providing for retention of electronic records and originals; providing for admissibility of electronic records as evidence; providing for rules applying to automated transactions; providing for time and place of sending and receiving electronic records and signatures; providing for transferable records; providing for creation and retention of electronic records by governmental agencies; providing for conversion of written records by governmental agencies;

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 providing for acceptance and distribution of electronic records by governmental agencies; providing for interoperability; providing severability; requiring the clerks of court to provide a statewide index of official records available on the Internet by a time certain; providing for security; requiring that the Internet information shall not be admissible in court; providing that the official records must be made available for electronic retrieval on the statewide site by a time certain;