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By the Committees on Banking and Insurance; and Judiciary; and Senator Passidomo

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to electronic wills; amending s. 731.201, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "will" to include electronic wills; amending s. 732.506, F.S.; excluding electronic wills from specified methods to revoke a will; creating s. 732.521, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 732.522, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 732.523, F.S.; specifying requirements that must be satisfied in the execution of electronic wills; creating s. 732.524, F.S.; providing requirements for self-proof of electronic wills; creating s. 732.525, F.S.; specifying the circumstances under which a person is deemed to be in the presence of or appearing before another person; providing that an electronic record satisfies the requirement that a record be in writing; providing that an electronic signature satisfies the requirement that a document be signed; providing requirements for certain documents to be deemed executed in this state; creating s. 732.526, F.S.; authorizing an electronic will of a nonresident of this state which is properly executed in this or another state to be offered for and admitted to probate in this state; providing the venue for the probate of such electronic will; creating s. 732.527, F.S.; specifying requirements for service as a qualified custodian; requiring qualified custodians to provide access to or information concerning the electronic will, or the electronic record containing

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the electronic will, only to specified persons or as directed by a court; authorizing a qualified custodian to destroy the electronic record of an electronic will after a certain date; providing conditions under which a qualified custodian may cease serving as a qualified custodian; requiring a qualified custodian to cease serving in such capacity upon the written request of the testator; requiring that a successor qualified custodian agree in writing to serve in that capacity for an electronic will before succeeding to office; specifying what constitutes an affidavit of a qualified custodian; requiring a qualified custodian to deliver certain documents upon request from the testator; prohibiting a qualified custodian from charging the testator a fee for such documents under certain circumstances; providing that a qualified custodian is liable for certain damages under certain circumstances; prohibiting a qualified custodian from terminating or suspending access to, or downloads of, an electronic will by the testator; requiring a qualified custodian to deposit an electronic will with the court upon receiving information that the testator is dead; prohibiting a qualified custodian from charging a fee for certain actions taken upon the death of the testator; requiring a qualified custodian to keep certain information confidential; amending s. 733.201, F.S.; providing for the proof of electronic wills; providing requirements for admitting an electronic will that is not self-proved into probate;

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providing that a paper copy of an electronic will constitutes an "original" of the electronic will subject to certain conditions; amending s. 736.0403, F.S.; providing that, for purposes of establishing the validity of the testamentary aspects of a revocable trust, the qualified custodian of the trust instrument may not also be a trustee of the trust; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (40) of section 731.201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

731.201 General definitions.—Subject to additional definitions in subsequent chapters that are applicable to specific chapters or parts, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this code, in s. 409.9101, and in chapters 736, 738, 739, and 744, the term:

(40) "Will" means an instrument, including a codicil, executed by a person in the manner prescribed by this code, which disposes of the person's property on or after his or her death and includes an instrument which merely appoints a personal representative or revokes or revises another will. The term "will" includes an electronic will as defined in s. 732.522.

Section 2. Section 732.506, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

732.506 Revocation by act.—A will or codicil, other than an electronic will, is revoked by the testator, or some other

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88 person in the testator's presence and at the testator's 89 direction, by burning, tearing, canceling, defacing, 90 obliterating, or destroying it with the intent, and for the purpose, of revocation. 91 92 Section 3. Section 732.521, Florida Statutes, is created to 93 read: 94 732.521 Short title.—Sections 732.521-732.527 may be cited 95 as the "Florida Electronic Wills Act." 96 Section 4. Section 732.522, Florida Statutes, is created to 97 read: 98 732.522 Definitions.—As used in ss. 732.521-732.527, the 99 term: 100 (1) "Electronic record" means a record created, generated, 101 sent, communicated, received, or stored by electronic means. (2) "Electronic signature" means an electronic mark visibly 102 103 manifested in a record as a signature and executed or adopted by 104 a person with the intent to sign the record. 105 (3) "Electronic will" means a will, including a codicil, 106 executed in accordance with s. 732.523 by a person in the manner 107 prescribed by this act, which disposes of the person's property 108 on or after his or her death and includes an instrument that 109 appoints a personal representative or revokes or revises another 110 will or electronic will. 111 (4) "Qualified custodian" means a person who meets the

732.523 Electronic wills.—Notwithstanding s. 732.502:

(1) An electronic will must meet all of the following

Section 5. Section 732.523, Florida Statutes, is created to

requirements of s. 732.527(1).

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read:

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597-03982-17 2017206c2 117 requirements: 118 (a) Exist in an electronic record that is unique and 119 identifiable. 120 (b) Be electronically signed by the testator in the 121 presence of at least two attesting witnesses. 122 (c) Be electronically signed by the attesting witnesses in 123 the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other. 124 (2) Except as otherwise provided in this act, all questions 125 as to the force, effect, validity, and interpretation of an electronic will that complies with this section must be 126 127 determined in the same manner as in the case of a will executed 128 in accordance with s. 732.502. 129 Section 6. Section 732.524, Florida Statutes, is created to 130 read: 131 732.524 Self-proof of electronic will.—An electronic will 132 is self-proved if all of the following requirements are met: 133 (1) The electronic will is executed in conformity with this 134 act. 135 (2) The acknowledgment of the electronic will by the 136 testator and the affidavits of the witnesses are made in 137 accordance with s. 732.503 and are part of the electronic record containing the electronic will, or are attached to, or are 138 139 logically associated with, the electronic will. 140 (3) (a) The electronic will designates a qualified custodian; 141 142 (b) The electronic record that contains the electronic will 143 is held in the custody of a qualified custodian at all times

(c) The qualified custodian who has custody of the

before being offered to the court for probate; and

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electronic will at the time of the testator's death:

1. Certifies under oath that, to the best knowledge of the qualified custodian, the electronic record that contains the electronic will was at all times before being offered to the court in the custody of a qualified custodian in compliance with s. 732.527 and that the electronic will has not been altered in any way since the date of its execution; and

2. If the execution of the electronic will included the use of video conference under s. 732.525(1)(b), certifies under oath that the audio and video recording required under s. 732.525(1)(b)9. is in the qualified custodian's custody in the electronic record that contains the electronic will and is available for inspection by the court.

Section 7. Section 732.525, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

732.525 Method and place of execution.—For purposes of this act, the execution and filing of a document with the court as provided in this act or the Florida Probate Rules, the execution of a durable power of attorney under s. 709.2105, and the execution of a living will under s. 765.302:

- (1) An individual is deemed to be in the presence of or appearing before another individual if the individuals are either:
 - (a) In the same physical location; or
- (b) In different physical locations, but can communicate with each other by means of live video conference, if the following requirements are met:
- 1. The testator or principal may not be in an end-stage condition as defined in s. 765.101 or a vulnerable adult as

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defined in s. 415.102. The contestant of the document has the
burden of proving that the testator or principal was in an endstage condition or was a vulnerable adult at the time of
executing the document.

- 2. The signal transmission must be live and in real time.
- 3. The signal transmission must be secure from interception through lawful means by anyone other than the persons communicating.
- 4. The persons communicating must simultaneously see and speak to one another with reasonable clarity.
- 5. In the video conference, the persons communicating must establish the identity of the testator or principal by:
- a. Personal knowledge, if the person asserting personal knowledge explains how the identity of the testator or principal has come to be known to, and the length of time for which it has been known by, such person; or
- b. Presentation of any of the forms of identification of the testator or principal, as set forth in s. 117.05(5)(b)2.a.i.
- 6. In the video conference, the persons communicating must demonstrate awareness of the events taking place, which may be achieved, without limitation, by stating their names and identifying any document they intend to sign.
- 7. At least one of the persons communicating must be either:
 - a. An attorney licensed to practice law in this state:
 - (I) Who electronically signs the document as a witness;
- (II) Whose status as an attorney licensed to practice law in this state is indicated adjacent to his or her electronic

597-03982-17 2017206c2 204 signature; and 205 (III) Whose electronic signature is accompanied by his or 206 her statement that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the 207 execution of the document complied with the requirements of this 208 section; or 209 b. A Florida notary public: 210 (I) Who electronically signs the document; 211 (II) Whose electronic signature is accompanied by a notary public seal that meets the requirements of s. 117.021(3); and 212 (III) Whose electronic signature and seal are accompanied 213 214 by his or her certification that, to the best of his or her 215 knowledge, the execution of the document complied with the 216 requirements of this section. 217 218 If a document is required to be witnessed or acknowledged, the 219 witness or notary fulfilling that requirement may be the same 220 witness or notary who fulfills the requirement of this 221 subparagraph. 222 8. In the video conference, the testator or principal must 223 provide verbal answers to all of the following questions: 224 a. Are you over the age of 18? 225 b. Are you under the influence of any drugs or alcohol that 226 impairs your ability to make decisions? 227 c. Are you of sound mind? 228 d. Did anyone assist you in accessing this video 229 conference? If so, who? e. Has anyone forced or influenced you to include anything 230 231 in this document which you do not wish to include?

f. Are you signing this document voluntarily?

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9. A time-stamped recording of the entire video conference must be identifiable with the document being signed and stored in the electronic record containing the document by a qualified custodian in the manner required pursuant to s. 732.527(1)(c) for the storage of electronic records containing electronic wills.

- a. Without limitation, a recording is identifiable with a document if the recording and document share an identification number.
- b. If the recording is not reasonably accessible by a person presented with the document, such person may treat the document as if it does not include the signature of any signatory who appeared by means of live video conference; however, an electronic will whose execution included the use of video conference under this section may be proved as provided in s. 733.201(4). Without limitation, a recording is reasonably accessible if it is accessible at no charge over the Internet pursuant to instructions set forth in the document.
- (2) If a law requires a record to be in writing, an electronic record satisfies such provision.
- (3) Any requirement that a document be signed may be satisfied by an electronic signature.
- (4) A document that is signed electronically is deemed to be executed in this state if all of the following requirements are met:
- (a) The document states that the person creating the document intends to execute and understands that he or she is executing the document in, and pursuant to the laws of, this state.

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(b) The person creating the document is, or the attesting witnesses or Florida notary public whose electronic signatures are obtained in the execution of the document are, physically located within this state at the time the document is executed.

(c) In the case of a self-proved electronic will, the electronic will designates a qualified custodian who is domiciled in and a resident of this state or incorporated or organized in this state.

Section 8. Section 732.526, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

732.526 Probate.—An electronic will of a nonresident of this state which is executed or deemed executed in another state in accordance with the laws of that state or of this state may be offered for and admitted to original probate in this state and is subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state. The venue for the probate of electronic wills is as provided in s. 733.101(1) or, in the case of the electronic will of a nonresident, may be the county in which the qualified custodian or attorney for the petitioner or personal representative has his or her domicile or registered office.

Section 9. Section 732.527, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

732.527 Qualified custodians.-

- (1) To serve as a qualified custodian of an electronic will, a person or entity must:
- (a) Not be named as a fiduciary under the electronic will or an heir or devisee, as defined in s. 731.201, of the testator;
 - (b) Be domiciled in and a resident of this state or be

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incorporated or organized in this state;

- (c) In the course of maintaining custody of electronic
 wills, regularly employ, and store electronic records containing
 electronic wills in, a system that:
- 1. Protects electronic records from destruction, alteration, or unauthorized access; and
 - 2. Detects any change to an electronic record; and
- (d) Furnish for any court hearing involving an electronic will that is currently or was previously stored by the qualified custodian any information requested by the court pertaining to the qualified custodian's qualifications, policies, and practices related to the creation, sending, communication, receipt, maintenance, storage, and production of electronic wills.
- (2) The qualified custodian of an electronic will shall provide access to or information concerning the electronic will, or the electronic record containing the electronic will, only:
 - (a) To the testator;
- (b) To persons authorized by the testator in the electronic will or in written instructions signed by the testator in accordance with s. 732.502;
- (c) After the death of the testator, to the testator's nominated personal representative; or
- (d) At any time, as directed by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (3) The qualified custodian of the electronic record of an electronic will may elect to destroy such record, including any of the documentation required to be created and stored under paragraph (1)(d), at any time after the earlier of the fifth

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anniversary of the conclusion of the administration of the
estate of the testator or 20 years after the death of the
testator.

- (4) A qualified custodian who at any time maintains custody of the electronic record of an electronic will may elect to cease serving in such capacity by:
- (a) Delivering the electronic will or the electronic record containing the electronic will to the testator, if then living, or, after the death of the testator, by filing the will with the court in accordance with s. 732.901; and
- (b) If the outgoing qualified custodian intends to designate a successor qualified custodian, by doing the following:
- 1. Providing written notice to the testator of the name, address, and qualifications of the proposed successor qualified custodian. The testator must provide written consent before the electronic record, including the electronic will, is delivered to a successor qualified custodian;
- 2. Delivering the electronic record containing the electronic will to the successor qualified custodian; and
- 3. Delivering to the successor qualified custodian an affidavit of the outgoing qualified custodian stating that:
- a. The outgoing qualified custodian is eligible to act as a qualified custodian in this state;
- b. The outgoing qualified custodian is the qualified custodian designated by the testator in the electronic will or appointed to act in such capacity under this paragraph;
- c. The electronic will has at all times been in the custody of one or more qualified custodians in compliance with this

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section since the time the electronic record was created, and identifying such qualified custodians; and

d. To the best of the outgoing qualified custodian's knowledge, the electronic will has not been altered since the time it was created.

- For purposes of making this affidavit, the outgoing qualified custodian may rely conclusively on any affidavits delivered by a predecessor qualified custodian in connection with its designation or appointment as qualified custodian; however, all such affidavits must be delivered to the successor qualified custodian.
- (5) Upon the request of the testator which is made in a writing signed in accordance with s. 732.502, a qualified custodian who at any time maintains custody of the electronic record of the testator's electronic will must cease serving in such capacity and must deliver to a successor qualified custodian designated in writing by the testator the electronic record containing the electronic will and the affidavit required in subparagraph (4)(b)3.
- (6) A qualified custodian may not succeed to office as a qualified custodian of an electronic will unless he or she agrees in writing to serve in such capacity.
- (7) If a qualified custodian is an entity, an affidavit, or an appearance by the testator in the presence of a duly authorized officer or agent of such entity, acting in his or her own capacity as such, shall constitute an affidavit, or an appearance by the testator in the presence of the qualified custodian.

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(8) A qualified custodian must provide a paper copy of an electronic will and the electronic record containing the electronic will to the testator immediately upon request. For the first such request in any 365-day period, the testator may not be charged a fee for being provided with these documents.

- (9) The qualified custodian shall be liable for any damages caused by the negligent loss or destruction of the electronic record, including the electronic will, while it is in the possession of the qualified custodian. A qualified custodian may not limit liability for such damages.
- (10) A qualified custodian may not terminate or suspend access to, or downloads of, the electronic will by the testator.
- (11) Upon receiving information that the testator is dead, a qualified custodian must deposit the electronic will with the court in accordance with s. 732.901. A qualified custodian may not charge a fee for depositing the electronic will with the clerk, providing the affidavit is made in accordance with s. 732.503, or furnishing in writing any information requested by a court under paragraph (1)(d).
- (12) Except as provided in this act, a qualified custodian must at all times keep information provided by the testator confidential and may not disclose such information to any third party.
- Section 10. Section 733.201, Florida Statutes is amended to read:
 - 733.201 Proof of wills.
- (1) Self-proved wills executed in accordance with this code may be admitted to probate without further proof.
 - (2) A will, other than an electronic will, may be admitted

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to probate upon the oath of any attesting witness taken before any circuit judge, commissioner appointed by the court, or clerk.

- (3) If it appears to the court that the attesting witnesses cannot be found or that they have become incapacitated after the execution of the will or their testimony cannot be obtained within a reasonable time, a will, other than an electronic will, may be admitted to probate upon the oath of the personal representative nominated by the will as provided in subsection (2), whether or not the nominated personal representative is interested in the estate, or upon the oath of any person having no interest in the estate under the will stating that the person believes the writing exhibited to be the true last will of the decedent.
- (4) If an electronic will, including an electronic will whose execution included the use of a video conference under s. 732.525(1)(b), is not self-proved, an electronic will may be admitted to probate upon the oath of the two attesting witnesses for the electronic will taken before any circuit judge, any commissioner appointed by the court, or the clerk. If it appears to the court that the attesting witnesses cannot be found, that they have become incapacitated after the execution of the electronic will, or that their testimony cannot be obtained within a reasonable time, an electronic will may be admitted to probate upon the oath of two disinterested witnesses providing all of the following information:
- (a) The date on which the electronic will was created, if the date is not indicated in the electronic will itself.
 - (b) When and how the electronic will was discovered, and by

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436 whom.

- (c) All of the people who had access to the electronic will.
- (d) The method by which the electronic will was stored and the safeguards that were in place to prevent alterations to the electronic will.
- (e) A statement as to whether the electronic will has been altered since its creation.
- (f) A statement that the electronic will is a true, correct, and complete tangible manifestation of the testator's will.
- (g) If the execution of an electronic will included the use of a video conference under s. 732.525(1)(b), a statement as to whether a recording of the video conference is available for inspection by the court or cannot be found after a diligent search.
- (5) A paper copy of an electronic will which is a true and correct copy of the electronic will may be offered for and admitted to probate and shall constitute an "original" of the electronic will.

Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 736.0403, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

736.0403 Trusts created in other jurisdictions; formalities required for revocable trusts.—

- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1):
- (b) The testamentary aspects of a revocable trust, executed by a settlor who is a domiciliary of this state at the time of execution, are invalid unless the trust instrument is executed by the settlor with the formalities required for the execution

597-03982-17 2017206c2 465 of a will under s. 732.502 or an electronic will under s. 466 732.523 which is self-proved; however, the qualified custodian 467 of the trust instrument may not also be a trustee of the trust 468 in this state. For purposes of this subsection, the term 469 "testamentary aspects" means those provisions of the trust 470 instrument that dispose of the trust property on or after the 471 death of the settlor other than to the settlor's estate. 472 Section 12. This act applies to electronic wills executed 473 on or after July 1, 2017.

Section 13. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.