COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMI	ITTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Judiciary Committee Representative Perez offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

5 6 Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. The Division of Law Revision is directed to:

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(1) Create part I of chapter 117, Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 117.01-117.108, Florida Statutes, to be entitled "General Provisions."

10 11

(2) Create part II of chapter 117, Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 117.201-117.305, Florida Statutes, to be entitled "Online Notarizations."

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Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 117.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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117.01 Appointment, application, suspension, revocation, application fee, bond, and oath.-

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Section 3. Present subsections (4) and (5) of section 117.021, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5) and (6), respectively, new subsections (4) and (7) are added to that section, and subsection (2) of that section is amended, to read:

117.021 Electronic notarization.-

- (2) In performing an electronic notarial act, a notary public shall use an electronic signature that is:
 - (a) Unique to the notary public;
 - (b) Capable of independent verification;
- (c) Retained under the notary public's sole control and includes access protection through the use of passwords or codes under control of the notary public; and
- (d) Attached to or logically associated with the electronic document in a manner that any subsequent alteration

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 to the electronic document displays evidence of the alteration.

- (4) A person may not require a notary public to perform a notarial act with respect to an electronic record with a form of technology that the notary public has not selected to use.
- Agency for State Technology, shall adopt rules establishing standards for tamper-evident technologies that will indicate any alteration or change to an electronic record after completion of an electronic notarial act. All electronic notarizations performed on or after January 1, 2020, must comply with the adopted standards.
- Section 4. Subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), subsections (4) and (5), paragraph (a) of subsection (12), and subsections (13) and (14) of section 117.05, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (c) is added to subsection (12) of that section, to read:
- 117.05 Use of notary commission; unlawful use; notary fee; seal; duties; employer liability; name change; advertising; photocopies; penalties.—
- (1) A No person may not shall obtain or use a notary public commission in other than his or her legal name, and it is unlawful for a notary public to notarize his or her own signature. Any person applying for a notary public commission must submit proof of identity to the Department of State $\frac{if}{f}$ so requested. Any person who violates the provisions of this

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subsection <u>commits</u> is <u>guilty of</u> a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (2)(a) The fee of a notary public may not exceed \$10 for any one notarial act, except as provided in s. 117.045 or s. 117.275.
- (4) When notarizing a signature, a notary public shall complete a jurat or notarial certificate in substantially the same form as those found in subsection (13). The jurat or certificate of acknowledgment shall contain the following elements:
- (a) The venue stating the location of the notary public at the time of the notarization in the format, "State of Florida, County of"
- (b) The type of notarial act performed, an oath or an acknowledgment, evidenced by the words "sworn" or "acknowledged."
- (c) <u>Whether</u> That the signer personally appeared before the notary public at the time of the notarization <u>by physical</u> <u>presence or by means of audio-video communication technology as authorized under part II of this chapter.</u>
 - (d) The exact date of the notarial act.
- (e) The name of the person whose signature is being notarized. It is presumed, absent such specific notation by the notary public, that notarization is to all signatures.
- (f) The specific type of identification the notary public 465533 h0409-strike.docx

is relying upon in identifying the signer, either based on personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence specified in subsection (5).

- (g) The notary public's notary's official signature.
- (h) The <u>notary public's</u> notary's name, <u>which must be</u> typed, printed, or stamped below the signature.
- (i) The <u>notary public's</u> notary's official seal affixed below or to either side of the <u>notary public's</u> notary's signature.
- document unless he or she personally knows, or has satisfactory evidence, that the person whose signature is to be notarized is the individual who is described in and who is executing the instrument. A notary public shall certify in the certificate of acknowledgment or jurat the type of identification, either based on personal knowledge or other form of identification, upon which the notary public is relying. In the case of an online notarization, the online notary public shall comply with the requirements set forth in part II of this chapter.
- (a) For purposes of this subsection, the term "personally knows" means having an acquaintance, derived from association with the individual, which establishes the individual's identity with at least a reasonable certainty.
- (b) For the purposes of this subsection, the term
 "satisfactory evidence" means the absence of any information,

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117	evidence, or other circumstances which would lead a reasonable
118	person to believe that the person whose signature is to be
119	notarized is not the person he or she claims to be and any one
120	of the following:

- 1. The sworn written statement of one credible witness personally known to the notary public or the sworn written statement of two credible witnesses whose identities are proven to the notary public upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence that each of the following is true:
- a. That the person whose signature is to be notarized is the person named in the document;
- b. That the person whose signature is to be notarized is personally known to the witnesses;
- c. That it is the reasonable belief of the witnesses that the circumstances of the person whose signature is to be notarized are such that it would be very difficult or impossible for that person to obtain another acceptable form of identification:
- d. That it is the reasonable belief of the witnesses that the person whose signature is to be notarized does not possess any of the identification documents specified in subparagraph 2.; and
- e. That the witnesses do not have a financial interest in nor are parties to the underlying transaction; or
- 2. Reasonable reliance on the presentation to the notary

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L42	public of any one of the following forms of identification, if
L43	the document is current or has been issued within the past 5
L44	years and bears a serial or other identifying number:

- a. A Florida identification card or driver license issued by the public agency authorized to issue driver licenses;
- b. A passport issued by the Department of State of the United States;
- c. A passport issued by a foreign government if the document is stamped by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services;
- d. A driver license or an identification card issued by a public agency authorized to issue driver licenses in a state other than Florida or in_{τ} a territory of the United States, or Canada or Mexico;
- e. An identification card issued by any branch of the armed forces of the United States;
- f. A veteran health identification card issued by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs;
- g. An inmate identification card issued on or after January 1, 1991, by the Florida Department of Corrections for an inmate who is in the custody of the department;
- h. An inmate identification card issued by the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, for an inmate who is in the custody of the department;
- i. A sworn, written statement from a sworn law enforcement

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officer that the forms of identification for an inmate in an institution of confinement were confiscated upon confinement and that the person named in the document is the person whose signature is to be notarized; or

- j. An identification card issued by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services.
- (12) (a) A notary public may supervise the making of a copy of a tangible or an electronic record or the printing of an electronic record photocopy of an original document and attest to the trueness of the copy or of the printout, provided the document is neither a vital record in this state, another state, a territory of the United States, or another country, nor a public record, if a copy can be made by the custodian of the public record.
- (c) A notary public must use a certificate in substantially the following form in notarizing a copy of a tangible or an electronic record or a printout of an electronic record:

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186 STATE OF FLORIDA

187 COUNTY OF

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On this day of, ... (year)..., I attest that the 189 preceding or attached document is a true, exact, complete, and 190 191

unaltered ... (copy of a tangible or an electronic record

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. CS/HB 409 (2019)

Amendment No.

192	presented to me by the document's custodian) or a
193	(printout made by me from such record) If a printout, I
194	further attest that, at the time of printing, no security
195	features, if any, present on the electronic record, indicated
196	that the record had been altered since execution.
197	
198	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
199	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)
200	
201	(13) The following notarial certificates are sufficient
202	for the purposes indicated, if completed with the information
203	required by this chapter. The specification of forms under this
204	subsection does not preclude the use of other forms.
205	(a) For an oath or affirmation:
206	
207	STATE OF FLORIDA
208	COUNTY OF
209	
210	Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me by means of
211	[] physical presence or [] online notarization, this day of
212	\ldots , \ldots (year), by \ldots (name of person making
213	statement)
214	
215	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
216	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)
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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. CS/HB 409 (2019)

Amendment No.

217	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
218	
219	Type of Identification Produced
220	
221	(b) For an acknowledgment in an individual capacity:
222	
223	STATE OF FLORIDA
224	COUNTY OF
225	
226	The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of
227	[] physical presence or [] online notarization, this day of
228	,(year), by(name of person acknowledging)
229	
230	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
231	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)
232	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
233	
234	Type of Identification Produced
235	
236	(c) For an acknowledgment in a representative capacity:
237	
238	STATE OF FLORIDA
239	COUNTY OF
240	
241	The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of
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242	[] physical presence or [] online notarization, this day of
243	,(year), by(name of person) as(type of
244	authority, e.g. officer, trustee, attorney in fact)
245	for (name of party on behalf of whom instrument was
246	executed)
247	
248	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
249	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)
250	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
251	
252	Type of Identification Produced
253	
254	(14) A notary public must make reasonable accommodations
255	to provide notarial services to persons with disabilities.
256	(a) A notary public may notarize the signature of a person
257	who is blind after the notary public has read the entire
258	instrument to that person.
259	(b) A notary public may notarize the signature of a person
260	who signs with a mark if:
261	1. The document signing is witnessed by two disinterested
262	persons;
263	2. The notary $\underline{\text{public}}$ prints the person's first name at the
264	beginning of the designated signature line and the person's last
265	name at the end of the designated signature line; and
266	3. The notary <u>public</u> prints the words "his (or her) mark"
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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. CS/HB 409 (2019)

Amendment No.

267	below the person's signature mark.
268	(c) The following notarial certificates are sufficient for
269	the purpose of notarizing for a person who signs with a mark:
270	1. For an oath or affirmation:
271	
272	(First Name) (Last Name)
273	His (or Her) Mark
274	
275	STATE OF FLORIDA
276	COUNTY OF
277	
278	Sworn to and subscribed before me by means of [] physical
279	presence or [] online notarization, this day of,
280	\ldots (year), by \ldots (name of person making statement), who
281	signed with a mark in the presence of these witnesses:
282	
283	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
284	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)
285	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
286	
287	Type of Identification Produced
288	
289	2. For an acknowledgment in an individual capacity:
290	
291	(First Name) (Last Name)

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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. CS/HB 409 (2019)

Amendment No.

292	His (or Her) Mark
293	
294	STATE OF FLORIDA
295	COUNTY OF
296	
297	The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of
298	[] physical presence or [] online notarization, this day of
299	,(year), by(name of person acknowledging),
300	who signed with a mark in the presence of these witnesses:
301	
302	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
303	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)
304	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
305	•••••
306	Type of Identification Produced
307	
308	(d) A notary public may sign the name of a person whose
309	signature is to be notarized when that person is physically
310	unable to sign or make a signature mark on a document if:
311	1. The person with a disability directs the notary <u>public</u>
312	to sign in his or her presence by verbal, written, or other
313	<pre>means;</pre>
314	2. The document signing is witnessed by two disinterested
315	persons; and
316	3. The notary <u>public</u> writes below the signature the
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317	following statement: "Signature affixed by notary, pursuant to
318	s. 117.05(14), Florida Statutes," and states the circumstances
319	and the means by which the notary public was directed to sign $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$
320	the signing in the notarial certificate.
321	
322	The notary public must maintain the proof of direction and
323	authorization to sign on behalf of the person with a disability
324	for 10 years from the date of the notarial act.
325	(e) The following notarial certificates are sufficient for
326	the purpose of notarizing for a person with a disability who
327	directs the notary public to sign his or her name:
328	1. For an oath or affirmation:
329	
330	STATE OF FLORIDA
331	COUNTY OF
332	
333	Sworn to (or affirmed) before me by means of [] physical
334	<pre>presence or [] online notarization, this day of,</pre>
335	\ldots (year), by \ldots (name of person making statement), and
336	subscribed by \dots (name of notary) \dots at the direction of $\frac{1}{2}$
337	the presence of(name of person making statement) $\underline{\text{by}}$
338	(written, verbal, or other means), and in the presence of
339	these witnesses:
340	
341	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
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COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. CS/HB 409 (2019)

Amendment No.

342	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)
343	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
344	
345	Type of Identification Produced
346	
347	2. For an acknowledgment in an individual capacity:
348	
349	STATE OF FLORIDA
350	COUNTY OF
351	
352	The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of
353	[] physical presence or [] online notarization, this day of
354	,(year), by(name of person acknowledging)
355	and subscribed by \dots (name of notary) \dots at the direction of $rac{and}{}$
356	in the presence of(name of person acknowledging), and in
357	the presence of these witnesses:
358	
359	(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)
360	(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)
361	Personally Known OR Produced Identification
362	•••••
363	Type of Identification Produced
364	Section 5. Subsections (2) and (9) of section 117.107,
365	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
366	117.107 Prohibited acts
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- using a facsimile signature stamp unless the notary public has a physical disability that limits or prohibits his or her ability to make a written signature and unless the notary public has first submitted written notice to the Department of State with an exemplar of the facsimile signature stamp. This subsection does not apply to or prohibit the use of an electronic signature and seal by a notary public who is registered as an online notary public to perform an electronic or online notarization in accordance with this chapter.
- (9) A notary public may not notarize a signature on a document if the person whose signature is being notarized <u>does</u> not appear before the notary public either by means of physical presence or by means of audio-video communication technology as authorized under part II of this chapter is not in the presence of the notary public at the time the signature is notarized. Any notary public who violates this subsection is guilty of a civil infraction, punishable by penalty not exceeding \$5,000, and such violation constitutes malfeasance and misfeasance in the conduct of official duties. It is no defense to the civil infraction specified in this subsection that the notary public acted without intent to defraud. A notary public who violates this subsection with the intent to defraud is guilty of violating s. 117.105.

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391	Section 6. Section 117.201, Florida Statutes, is created
392	to read:
393	117.201 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
394	(1) "Appear before," "before," or "in the presence of"
395	mean:
396	(a) In the physical presence of another person; or
397	(b) Outside of the physical presence of another person,
398	but able to see, hear, and communicate with the person by means
399	of audio-video communication technology.
400	(2) "Audio-video communication technology" means
401	technology in compliance with applicable law which enables real-
402	time, two-way communication using electronic means in which
403	participants are able to see, hear, and communicate with one
404	another.
405	(3) "Credential analysis" means a process or service, in
406	compliance with applicable law, in which a third party aids a
407	public notary in affirming the validity of a government-issued
408	identification credential and data thereon through review of
409	public or proprietary data sources.
410	(4) "Electronic," "electronic record," or "electronic
411	signature" has the same meaning as provided in s. 668.50.
412	(5) "Errors and omissions insurance" means a type of
413	insurance that provides coverage for potential errors or
414	omissions in or relating to the notarial act and is maintained,

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as applicable, by the online notary public or his or her

employer,	or	а	Remote	Online	Notarization	service	provider.
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- (6) "Government-issued identification credential" means
 any approved credential for verifying identity under s.
 117.05(5)(b)2.
- (7) "Identity proofing" means a process or service in compliance with applicable law in which a third party affirms the identity of an individual through use of public or proprietary data sources, which may include by means of knowledge-based authentication or biometric verification.
- (8) "Knowledge-based authentication" means a form of identity proofing based on a set of questions which pertain to an individual and are formulated from public or proprietary data sources.
- (9) "Online notarization" means the performance of a notarial act using electronic means in which the principal appears before the notary public by means of audio-video communication technology.
- (10) "Online notary public" means a notary public commissioned under part I of this chapter, a civil-law notary appointed under chapter 118, or a commissioner of deeds appointed under part IV of chapter 721, who has registered with the Department of State to perform online notarizations under this part.
- (11) "Physical presence" means being in the same physical location as another person and close enough to see, hear,

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communicate with, and exchange credentials with that person.

- (12) "Principal" means an individual whose electronic signature is acknowledged, witnessed, or attested to in an online notarization or who takes an oath or affirmation administered by the online notary public.
- (13) "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 s. 119.011.
- (14) "Remote Online Notarization service provider" or "RON service provider" means a person that provides audio-video communication technology and related processes, services, software, data storage, or other services to online notaries public for the purpose of directly facilitating their performance of online notarizations in compliance with this chapter and any rules adopted by the Department of State pursuant to s. 117.295.
- (15) "Remote presentation" means transmission of an image of a government-issued identification credential that is of sufficient quality to enable the online notary public to identify the individual seeking the notary's services and to perform credential analysis through audio-video communication technology.
- Section 7. Section 117.209, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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117.209 Authority to perform online notarization	ons.—
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- (1) An online notary public may perform any of the functions authorized under part I of this chapter as an online notarization by complying with the requirements of this part and any rules adopted by the Department of State pursuant to s.

 117.295, excluding solemnizing the rites of matrimony.
- (2) If a notarial act requires a principal to appear before or in the presence of the online notary public, the principal may appear before the online notary public by means of audio-video communication technology that meets the requirements of this part and any rules adopted by the Department of State pursuant to s. 117.295.
- (3) An online notary public physically located in this state may perform an online notarization as authorized under this part, regardless of whether the principal or any witnesses are physically located in this state at the time of the online notarization. A commissioner of deeds registered as an online notary public may perform an online notarization while physically located within or outside the state in accordance with the territorial limits of its jurisdiction and other limitations and requirements otherwise applicable to notarial acts by commissioners of deeds.
- (4) The validity of an online notarization performed by an online notary public registered in this state shall be determined by applicable laws of this state regardless of the

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191	phys	sical	location	of	the	principal	or	any	witnesses	at	the	time
192	of t	the no	otarial ad	ct.								

Section 8. Section 117.215, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

117.215 Relation to other laws.-

- (1) If a provision of law requires a notary public or other authorized official of this state to notarize a signature or a statement, to take an acknowledgment of an instrument, or to administer an oath or affirmation so that a document may be sworn, affirmed, made under oath, or subject to penalty of perjury, an online notarization performed in accordance with the provisions of this part and any rules adopted hereunder satisfies such requirement.
- (2) If a provision of law requires a signature or an act to be witnessed, compliance with the online electronic witnessing standards prescribed in s. 117.285 and any rules adopted thereunder satisfies that requirement.
- Section 9. Section 117.225, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 117.225 Registration; qualifications.—A notary public, a civil-law notary appointed under chapter 118, or a commissioner of deeds appointed under part IV of chapter 721 may complete registration as an online notary public with the Department of State by:
- (1) Holding a current commission as a notary public under

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part I of this chapter, an appointment as a civil-law notary
under chapter 118, or an appointment as a commissioner of deeds
under part IV of chapter 721, and submitting a copy of such
commission or proof of such appointment with his or her
registration.

- (2) Certifying that the notary public, civil-law notary, or commissioner of deeds registering as an online notary public has completed a classroom or online course covering the duties, obligations, and technology requirements for serving as an online notary public.
- (3) Paying a notary public registration fee as required by s. 113.01.
- (4) Submitting a registration as an online notary public to the Department of State, signed and sworn to by the registrant.
- (5) Identifying the RON service provider whose audio-video communication technology and processes for credential analysis and identity proofing technologies the registrant intends to use for online notarizations, and confirming that such technology and processes satisfy the requirements of this chapter and any rules adopted by the Department of State pursuant to s. 117.295.
- (6) Providing evidence satisfactory to the Department of State that the registrant has obtained a bond in the amount of \$25,000, payable to any individual harmed as a result of a breach of duty by the registrant acting in his or her official

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capacity as an online notary public, conditioned for the due
discharge of the office, and on such terms as are specified in
rule by the Department of State as reasonably necessary to
protect the public. The bond shall be approved and filed with
the Department of State and executed by a surety company duly
authorized to transact business in this state. Compliance by an
online notary public with this requirement shall satisfy the
requirement of obtaining a bond under s. 117.01(7).

(7) Providing evidence satisfactory to the Department of State that the registrant acting in his or her capacity as an online notary public is covered by an errors and omissions insurance policy from an insurer authorized to transact business in this state, in the minimum amount of \$25,000 and on such terms as are specified by rule by the Department of State as reasonably necessary to protect the public.

Section 10. Section 117.235, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

117.235 Performance of notarial acts.-

- (1) An online notary public is subject to part I of this chapter to the same extent as a notary public appointed and commissioned only under that part, including the provisions of s. 117.021 relating to electronic notarizations.
- (2) An online notary public may perform notarial acts as provided by part I of this chapter in addition to performing

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565	online notarizations as authorized and pursuant to the
566	provisions of this part.
567	Section 11. Section 117.245, Florida Statutes, is created
568	to read:
569	117.245 Electronic journal of online notarizations
570	(1) An online notary public shall keep one or more secure
571	electronic journals of online notarizations performed by the
572	online notary public. For each online notarization, the
573	electronic journal entry must contain all of the following:
574	(a) The date and time of the notarization.
575	(b) The type of notarial act.
576	(c) The type, the title, or a description of the
577	electronic record or proceeding.
578	(d) The name and address of each principal involved in the
579	transaction or proceeding.
580	(e) Evidence of identity of each principal involved in the
581	transaction or proceeding in any of the following forms:
582	1. A statement that the person is personally known to the
583	online notary public.
584	2. A notation of the type of government-issued
585	identification credential provided to the online notary public.
586	(f) An indication that the principal satisfactorily passed
587	the identity proofing.
588	(g) An indication that the government-issued
589	identification credential satisfied the credential analysis.

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590	(h) The fee, if any, charged for the notarization.
591	(2) The online notary public shall retain an uninterrupted
592	and unedited copy of the recording of the audio-video
593	communication in which an online notarization is performed. The
594	recording must include all of the following:
595	(a) Appearance by the principal and any witness before the
596	online notary public.
597	(b) Confirmation of the identity of the principal and any
598	witness.
599	(c) A general description or identification of the records
600	to be signed.
601	(d) At the commencement of the recording, recitation by
602	the online notary public of information sufficient to identify
603	the notarial act.
604	(e) A declaration by the principal that his or her
605	signature on the record is knowingly and voluntarily made.
606	(f) All of the actions and spoken words of the principal,
607	notary public, and any required witness during the entire online
608	notarization, including the signing of any records before the
609	online notary public.
610	(3) The online notary public shall take reasonable steps
611	to:
612	(a) Ensure the integrity, security, and authenticity of
613	online notarizations.

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- (b) Maintain a backup record of the electronic journal required by subsection (1).
- (c) Protect the electronic journal, the backup record, and any other records received by the online notary public from unauthorized access or use.
- (4) The electronic journal required under subsection (1) and the recordings of audio-video communications required under subsection (2) shall be maintained for at least 10 years after the date of the notarial act. However, a full copy of the recording of the audio-video communication required under subsection (2) relating to an online notarization session that involves the signing of an electronic will must be maintained by a qualified custodian in accordance with chapters 731 and 732. The Department of State maintains jurisdiction over the electronic journal and audio-video communication recordings to investigate notarial misconduct for a period of 10 years after the date of the notarial act. The online notary public, a quardian of an incapacitated online notary public, or the personal representative of a deceased online notary public may, by contract with a secure repository in accordance with any rules established under this chapter, delegate to the repository the online notary public's duty to retain the electronic journal and the required recordings of audio-video communications, provided that the Department of State is notified of such delegation of retention duties to the repository within 30 days

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thereafter,	including	the addi	ress and	l contact	informa	ation	for
the reposit	ory. If an	online r	notary <u>r</u>	ublic de	legates	to a	secure
repository	under this	section,	, the on	line not	ary publ	lic sh	nall
make an ent:	ry in his o	or her el	lectroni	c journa.	l identi	ifying	g such
repository,	and provid	de notice	e to the	Departme	ent of S	State	as
required in	this subse	ection.					

- journal does not impair the validity of the notarial act or of the electronic record which was notarized, but may be introduced as evidence to establish violations of this chapter; as evidence of possible fraud, forgery, impersonation, duress, incapacity, undue influence, minority, illegality, unconscionability; or for other evidentiary purposes. However, if the recording of the audio-video communication required under subsection (2) relating to the online notarization of the execution of an electronic will cannot be produced by the online notary public or the qualified custodian, the electronic will shall be treated as a lost or destroyed will subject to s. 733.207.
- Section 12. Section 117.255, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 117.255 Use of electronic journal, signature, and seal.—An online notary public shall:
- (1) Take reasonable steps to ensure that any registered device used to create an electronic seal is current and has not been revoked or terminated by the issuing or registering

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authority of the device.

- and under his or her sole control, which includes access protection using passwords or codes under control of the online notary public. The online notary public may not allow another person to use the online notary public's electronic journal, electronic signature, or electronic seal, other than a RON service provider or other authorized person providing services to an online notary public to facilitate performance of online notarizations.
- (3) Attach or logically associate the electronic signature and seal to the electronic notarial certificate of an electronic record in a manner that is capable of independent verification using tamper-evident technology that renders any subsequent change or modification to the electronic record evident.
- (4) Notify an appropriate law enforcement agency and the Department of State of any unauthorized use of or compromise to the security of the electronic journal, official electronic signature, or electronic seal within 7 days after discovery of such unauthorized use or compromise to security.
- (5) Make electronic copies, upon request, of the pertinent entries in the electronic journal and provide access to the related audio-video communication recordings to the following persons:
- (a) The parties to an electronic record notarized by the 465533 h0409-strike.docx

689	online notary public;
690	(b) The qualified custodian of an electronic will
691	notarized by the online notary public;
692	(c) The title agent, settlement agent, or title insurer
693	who insured the electronic record or engaged the online notary
694	public with regard to a real estate transaction;
695	(d) The online notary public's RON service provider whose
696	services were used by the online notary public to notarize the
697	electronic record;
698	(e) Any person who is asked to accept a power of attorney
699	that was notarized by the online notary public;
700	(f) The Department of State pursuant to a notary
701	misconduct investigation; and
702	(g) To other persons pursuant to a subpoena, court order,
703	law enforcement investigation, or other lawful inspection
704	demand.
705	(6) The online notary public may charge a fee not to
706	exceed \$20 per transaction record for making and delivering
707	electronic copies of a given series of related electronic
708	records, except if requested by:
709	(a) A party to the electronic record;
710	(b) In a real estate transaction, the title agent,
711	settlement agent, or title insurer who insured the electronic
712	record or engaged the online notary public with regard to such
713	transaction; or

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(C)	Th	e De	epartment	of	State	purs	uant	to	an	investi	igation
relating	to	the	official	mis	sconduc	ct of	an	onl	ine	notary	public.

If the online notary public does charge a fee, the online notary public shall disclose the amount of such fee to the requester before making the electronic copies.

Section 13. Section 117.265, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

117.265 Online notarization procedures.-

- (1) An online notary public physically located in this state may perform an online notarization that meets the requirements of this part regardless of whether the principal or any witnesses are physically located in this state at the time of the online notarization. A commissioner of deeds registered as an online notary public may perform an online notarization while physically located within or outside of this state in accordance with the territorial limits of its jurisdiction and other limitations and requirements otherwise applicable to notarial acts by commissioners of deeds. An online notarization performed in accordance with this chapter is deemed to have been performed within this state and is governed by the applicable laws of this state.
- (2) In performing an online notarization, an online notary public shall confirm the identity of a principal and any witness appearing online, at the time that the signature is taken, by

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739	using audio-video communication technology and processes that
740	meet the requirements of this part and of any rules adopted
741	hereunder and record the two-way audio-video conference session
742	between the notary public and the principal and any witnesses. A
743	principal may not act in the capacity of a witness for his or
744	her own signature in an online notarization.

- (3) In performing an online notarization of a principal not located within this state, an online notary public must confirm, either verbally or through the principal's written consent, that the principal desires for the notarial act to be performed by a Florida notary public and under the general law of this state.
- (4) An online notary public shall confirm the identity of the principal by:
 - (a) Personal knowledge of each principal; or
- (b) All of the following, as such criteria may be modified or supplemented in rules adopted by the Department of State pursuant to s. 117.295:
- 1. Remote presentation of a government-issued identification credential by each principal.
- 2. Credential analysis of each government-issued identification credential.
- 761 3. Identity proofing of each principal in the form of 762 knowledge-based authentication or another method of identity 763 proofing that conforms to the standards of this chapter.

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If the online notary public is unable to satisfy subparagraphs

(b) 1.-3., or if the databases consulted for identity proofing do

not contain sufficient information to permit authentication, the

online notary public may not perform the online notarization.

(5) An online notary public may change his or her RON service provider or providers from time to time, but shall notify the Department of State of such change within 30 days thereafter.

(6) The online notary public or his or her RON service provider shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the audio-video communication technology used in an online notarization is secure from unauthorized interception.

(7) The electronic notarial certificate for an online notarization must include a notation that the notarization is an online notarization which may be satisfied by placing the term "online notary" in or adjacent to the online notary public's seal.

(8) Except where otherwise expressly provided in this part, the provisions of part I of this chapter apply to an online notarization and an online notary public.

(9) Any failure to comply with the online notarization procedures set forth in this section does not impair the validity of the notarial act or the electronic record that was notarized, but may be introduced as evidence to establish

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violations of this chapter or as an indication of possible
fraud, forgery, impersonation, duress, incapacity, undue
influence, minority, illegality, unconscionability, or for other
evidentiary purposes. This subsection may not be construed to
alter the duty of an online notary public to comply with this
chapter and any rules adopted hereunder.

Section 14. Section 117.275, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

117.275 Fees for online notarization.—An online notary public or the employer of such online notary public may charge a fee, not to exceed \$25, for performing an online notarization under this part. Fees for services other than notarial acts are not governed by this section.

Section 15. Section 117.285, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 117.285 Supervising the witnessing of electronic records.—
 An online notary public may supervise the witnessing of
 electronic records by the same audio-video communication
 technology used for online notarization, as follows:
- (1) The witness may be in the physical presence of the principal or remote from the principal provided the witness and principal are using audio-video communication technology.
- (2) If the witness is remote from the principal and viewing and communicating with the principal by means of audiovideo communication technology, the witness's identity must be

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verified in accordance with the procedures for identifying a
principal as set forth in s. 117.265(4). If the witness is in
the physical presence of the principal, the witness must confirm
his or her identity by stating his or her name and current
address on the audio-video recording as part of the act of
witnessing.

- (3) The act of witnessing an electronic signature means the witness is either in the physical presence of the principal or present through audio-video communication technology at the time the principal affixes the electronic signature and the witness hears the principal make a statement to the effect that the principal has signed the electronic record.
- (4) A witness remote from the principal and appearing through audio-video communication technology must verbally confirm that he or she is a resident of and physically located within the United States or a territory of the United States at the time of witnessing.
- (5) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (3), if an electronic record to be signed is a will under chapter 732, a trust with testamentary aspects under chapter 736, an advance health care directive, a waiver of spousal rights under s.

 732.701 or s. 732.702, or a power of attorney authorizing any of the transactions enumerated in s. 709.2208, then the following shall apply:
- (a) Prior to facilitating witnessing of an instrument by 465533 h0409-strike.docx

039	means of audio-video communication technology, a RON service
840	provider shall require the principal to answer the following
841	questions in substantially the following form:
842	1. Are you under the influence of any drug or alcohol
843	today that impairs your ability to make decisions?
844	2. Do you have any physical or mental condition or long-
845	term disability that impairs your ability to perform the normal
846	activities of daily living?
847	3. Do you require assistance with daily care?
848	(b) If any of the questions required under (5)(a) is
849	answered in the affirmative, the principal's signature on the
850	instrument may only be validly witnessed by witnesses physically
851	present with the principal at the time of signing.
852	(c) Subsequent to submission of the answers required under
853	(5)(a), the RON service provider shall give the principal
854	written notice in substantially the following form:
855	
856	NOTICE: If you are a vulnerable adult as defined in
857	s. 415.102 of the Florida Statutes, the documents you
858	are about to sign are not valid if witnessed by means
859	of audio video technology. If you suspect you may be
860	a vulnerable adult, you should have witnesses
861	physically present with you before signing.
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(d) The act of witnessing an electronic signature through

the witness's presence by audio-video communication is valid
only if, during the audio-video communication, the principal
provides verbal answers to all of the following questions, each
of which must be asked by the online notary public in
substantially the following form:

- 1. Are you currently married? If so, name your spouse.
- 2. Please state the names of anyone who assisted you in accessing this video conference today.
- 3. Please state the names of anyone who assisted you in preparing the documents you are signing today.
 - 4. Where are you currently located?
 - 5. Who is in the room with you?
- (e) An online notary public shall consider the responses to the questions specified in paragraph (d) in the carrying out of the notary public's duties as set forth in s. 117.107(5).
- (f) A principal's responses to the questions in paragraphs

 (a) and (d) may be offered as evidence regarding the validity of

 the instrument, but an incorrect answer may not serve as the

 sole basis to invalidate an instrument.
- (g) The presence of a witness with the principal at the time of signing by means of audio visual communication is not effective for witnessing the signature of a principal who is then a vulnerable adult as defined in s. 415.102. The contestant of an electronic record has the burden of proving

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that	the	princ	cipal	was	а	vulnerable	adult	at	the	time	of
execi	ıtino	g the	elect	cron	ic	record.					

- (h) Nothing in this subsection shall preclude a power of attorney which includes banking or investment powers enumerated in s. 709.2208 from being effective with respect to any other authority granted therein or with respect to the agent's authority, in connection with a real property, commercial or consumer transaction or loan, to exercise any power specified therein or to execute and deliver instruments obligating the principal or to draw upon the proceeds of that transaction or loan.
- (i) The electronic record containing an instrument signed by witnesses who were present with the principal by means of audio-video communication technology shall contain a perceptible indication of their presence by such means.
- (j) Nothing in this subsection shall affect the application of s. 709.2119.
- (6) Pursuant to subpoena, court order, an authorized law enforcement inquiry, or other lawful request, an online notary public or RON service provider shall provide:
- (a) The last known address of each witness who witnessed the signing of an electronic record using audio-video communication technology under this section.
 - (b) A principal's responses to the questions in (5)(a).

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(c) An uninterrupted and unedited copy of the recording of
the audio-video communication in which an online notarization is
performed.
(7) Except as set forth in s. 709.2202, an act of
witnessing performed pursuant to this section satisfies any
requirement that the witness be a subscribing or attesting
witness or be in the presence of the principal at the time of
signing.
(8) The law of this state governs the validity of
witnessing supervised by an online notary public pursuant to
this section, regardless of the physical location of the witness
at the time of witnessing. State courts and federal courts of
this state have subject matter jurisdiction over any dispute
arising out of an act of witnessing pursuant to this section,
and may issue subpoenas for records or appearance in relation
thereto in accordance with applicable law.
Section 16. Effective upon becoming a law, section
117.295, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
117.295 Standards for electronic and online notarization;
rulemaking authority.—
(1) For purposes of this part, the Department of State may
adopt rules necessary to implement the requirements of this
chapter and to set standards for online notarization which

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include, but are not limited to:

(a) Improvements in technology and methods of assuring the

identity of	of princ:	ipals and	the	securi [.]	ty o	f an	electr	onic	record,
including	tamper-	evident t	echno	ologies	in	compl	iance	with	the
standards	adopted	pursuant	to s	s. 117.	021 '	which	apply	to	online
notarizat	ions.								

- (b) Education requirements for online notaries public and the required terms of bonds and errors and omissions insurance, but not including the amounts of such bonds and insurance policies.
- (c) Identity proofing, credential analysis, unauthorized interception, remote presentation, audio-video communication technology, and retention of electronic journals and copies of audio-video communications recordings in a secure repository.
- (2) By January 1, 2020, the Department of State shall adopt forms, processes, and interim or emergency rules necessary to accept applications from and register online notaries public pursuant to s. 117.225.
- (3) Until such time as the Department of State adopts rules setting standards that are equally or more protective, the following minimum standards shall apply to any online notarization performed by an online notary public of this state or his or her RON service provider:
- (a) Use of identity proofing by means of knowledge-based authentication which must have, at a minimum, the following security characteristics:
- 1. The principal must be presented with five or more 465533 h0409-strike.docx

questions	with	а	minimum	of	five	possible	answer	choices	per
question.									

- 2. Each question must be drawn from a third-party provider of public and proprietary data sources and be identifiable to the principal's social security number or other identification information, or the principal's identity and historical events records.
- 3. Responses to all questions must be made within a 2-minute time constraint.
- 4. The principal must answer a minimum of 80 percent of the questions correctly.
- 5. The principal may be offered one additional attempt in the event of a failed attempt.
- 6. During the second attempt, the principal may not be presented with more than three questions from the prior attempt.
- (b) Use of credential analysis using one or more commercially available automated software or hardware processes that are consistent with sound commercial practices; that aid the notary public in verifying the authenticity of the credential by analyzing the integrity of visual, physical, or cryptographic security features to indicate that the credential is not fraudulent or inappropriately modified; and that use information held or published by the issuing source or authoritative source, as available, to confirm the validity of credential details. The output of the credential analysis

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process must be provided to the online notary public performing the notarial act.

- (c) Use of audio-video communication technology in completing online notarizations that must meet the following requirements:
- 1. The signal transmission must be reasonably secure from interception, access, or viewing by anyone other than the participants communicating.
- 2. The technology must provide sufficient audio clarity and video resolution to enable the notary to communicate with the principal and any witness, and to confirm the identity of the principal and any witness, as required, using the identification methods described in s. 117.265.
- (4) A RON service provider is deemed to have satisfied tamper-evident technology requirements by use of technology that renders any subsequent change or modification to the electronic record evident.
- (5) In addition to any coverage it elects to provide for individual online notaries public, maintenance of errors and omissions insurance coverage by a RON service provider in a total amount of at least \$250,000 in the annual aggregate with respect to potential errors or omissions in or relating to the technology or processes provided by the RON service provider. An online notary public is not responsible for the security of the systems used by the principal or others to access the online

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- (6) A 2-hour in-person or online course addressing the duties, obligations, and technology requirements for serving as an online notary public offered by the Florida Land Title

 Association; the Real Property, Probate and Trust Law Section of The Florida Bar; the Florida Legal Education Association; the Department of State; or a vendor approved by the Department of State shall satisfy the education requirements of s. 117.225(2). Each such provider shall make the in-person or online course generally available to all applicants. Regardless of membership in the provider's organization, the provider shall charge each attendee the same cost for the course unless the course is provided in conjunction with a regularly scheduled meeting of the provider's membership.
- 1026 (7) The rulemaking required under this section is exempt 1027 from s. 120.541(3).
 - Section 17. Section 117.305, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act as authorized under 15 U.S.C. s. 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede s. 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. s. 7001(c), or authorize the electronic delivery of the notices described in 15 U.S.C. s. 7003(b).

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 Section 18. Present paragraph (h) of subsection (3) of section 28.222, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (i), and a new paragraph (h) is added to that subsection, to read:

28.222 Clerk to be county recorder.-

- (3) The clerk of the circuit court shall record the following kinds of instruments presented to him or her for recording, upon payment of the service charges prescribed by law:
- (h) Copies of any instruments originally created and executed using an electronic signature, as defined in s. 695.27, and certified to be a true and correct paper printout by a notary public in accordance with chapter 117, if the county recorder is not prepared to accept electronic documents for recording electronically.

Section 19. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 92.50, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 92.50 Oaths, affidavits, and acknowledgments; who may take or administer; requirements.—
- (1) IN THIS STATE.—Oaths, affidavits, and acknowledgments required or authorized under the laws of this state (except oaths to jurors and witnesses in court and such other oaths, affidavits and acknowledgments as are required by law to be taken or administered by or before particular officers) may be taken or administered by or before any judge, clerk, or deputy

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clerk of any court of record within this state, including federal courts, or <u>by or</u> before any United States commissioner or any notary public within this state. The jurat, or certificate of proof or acknowledgment, shall be authenticated by the signature and official seal of such officer or person taking or administering the same; however, when taken or administered <u>by or</u> before any judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of record, the seal of such court may be affixed as the seal of such officer or person.

(2) IN OTHER STATES, TERRITORIES, AND DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Oaths, affidavits, and acknowledgments required or authorized under the laws of this state, may be taken or administered in any other state, territory, or district of the United States, by or before any judge, clerk or deputy clerk of any court of record, within such state, territory, or district, having a seal, or by or before any notary public or justice of the peace, having a seal, in such state, territory, or district; provided, however, such officer or person is authorized under the laws of such state, territory, or district to take or administer oaths, affidavits and acknowledgments. The jurat, or certificate of proof or acknowledgment, shall be authenticated by the signature and official seal of such officer or person taking or administering the same; provided, however, when taken or administered by or before any judge, clerk, or deputy clerk

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of a court of record, the seal of such court may be affixed as the seal of such officer or person.

Section 20. Subsection (1) of section 95.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

95.231 Limitations where deed or will on record.-

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

Section 21. Section 689.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

689.01 How real estate conveyed.-

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Amendment No.

(1) No estate or interest of freehold, or for a term of
more than 1 year, or any uncertain interest of, in or out of any
messuages, lands, tenements or hereditaments shall be created,
made, granted, transferred or released in any other manner than
by instrument in writing, signed in the presence of two
subscribing witnesses by the party creating, making, granting,
conveying, transferring or releasing such estate, interest, or
term of more than 1 year, or by the party's lawfully authorized
agent, unless by will and testament, or other testamentary
appointment, duly made according to law; and no estate or
interest, either of freehold, or of term of more than 1 year, or
any uncertain interest of, in, to, or out of any messuages,
lands, tenements or hereditaments, shall be assigned or
surrendered unless it be by instrument signed in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses by the party so assigning or
surrendering, or by the party's lawfully authorized agent, or by
the act and operation of law. No seal shall be necessary to give
validity to any instrument executed in conformity with this
section. Corporations may execute any and all conveyances in
accordance with the provisions of this section or ss. 692.01 and
692.02.

(2) For purposes of this chapter:

(a) Any requirement that an instrument be signed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses may be satisfied by witnesses being present and electronically signing by means of

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1135	audio-video communication technology, as defined in s. 117.201.
1136	(b) The act of witnessing an electronic signature is
1137	satisfied if a witness is in the physical presence of the
1138	principal or present through audio-video communication
1139	technology at the time the principal affixes his or her
1140	electronic signature and the witness hears the principal make a
1141	statement acknowledging that the principal has signed the
1142	electronic record.
1143	(c) The terms used in this subsection have the same
1144	meanings as the terms defined in s. 117.201.
1145	(3) All acts of witnessing made or taken in the manner
1146	described in subsection (2) are validated and, upon recording,
1147	may not be denied to have provided constructive notice based on
1148	any alleged failure to have strictly complied with this section
1149	or the laws governing notarization of instruments, including
1150	online notarization. This subsection does not preclude a
1151	challenge to the validity or enforceability of an instrument or
1152	electronic record based upon fraud, forgery, impersonation,
1153	duress, incapacity, undue influence, minority, illegality,
1154	unconscionability, or any other basis not related to the act of
1155	witnessing.
1156	Section 22. Section 694.08, Florida Statutes, is amended
1157	to read:
1158	694.08 Certain instruments validated, notwithstanding lack

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of seals or witnesses, or defect in acknowledgment, etc.-

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

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representative capacity, of any seal or seals, or of any witness or witnesses, and shall likewise be taken and held by all the courts of this state to have been duly recorded so as to be admissible in evidence;

(2) Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any conveyance the validity of which shall be contested or have been contested by suit commenced heretofore or within 1 year of the effective date of this law.

Section 23. Section 23. 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 in one of the following forms 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 <u>a</u> proof <u>may be</u> taken, administered, or made within this state <u>by or may be made</u> before a judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of any court; a United States commissioner or magistrate; or <u>any a</u> 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

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officer, as the case may be. All affidavits and acknowledgments

heretofore made or taken in this manner are hereby validated.

- OUTSIDE WITHOUT THIS STATE BUT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.—An acknowledgment or a proof taken, administered, or made outside out of this state but within the United States may be taken, administered, or made by or 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; by or before a United States commissioner or magistrate; or by or before any 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 taken, administered, or made by or 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) <u>OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES OR</u> WITHIN FOREIGN

 COUNTRIES.—<u>An If the acknowledgment, an affidavit, an oath, a</u>

 legalization, <u>an</u> authentication, or <u>a proof taken, administered,</u>

 or made outside the United States or <u>is made</u> in a foreign

 country, <u>it</u> may be <u>taken, administered, or made by or before a</u>

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commissioner of deeds appointed by the Governor of this state to act in such country; before a 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 ambassador, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, minister, commissioner, charge d'affaires, consul general, consul, vice consul, consular agent, or other diplomatic or consular officer of the United States appointed to reside in such country; or before a military or naval officer authorized by 10 U.S.C. s. 1044a the Laws or Articles of War of the United States to perform the duties of notary public, and the certificate of acknowledgment, legalization, authentication, or proof must be under the seal of the officer. A certificate legalizing or authenticating the signature of a person executing an instrument concerning real property and to which a civil-law notary or notary public of that country has affixed her or his official seal is sufficient as an acknowledgment. For the purposes of this section, the term "civil-law notary" means a civil-law notary as defined in chapter 118 or an official of a foreign country who has an official seal and who is authorized to make legal or lawful the execution of any document in that jurisdiction, in which jurisdiction the affixing of her or his official seal is deemed proof of the execution of the document or deed in full compliance with the laws of that jurisdiction.

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(4) COMPLIANCE AND VALIDATION.—The affixing of the

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1260	official seal or the electronic equivalent thereof under s.
1261	117.021 or other applicable law, including part II of chapter
1262	117, conclusively establishes that the acknowledgment or proof
1263	was taken, administered, or made in full compliance with the
1264	laws of this state or, as applicable, the laws of the other
1265	state, or of the foreign country governing notarial acts. All
1266	affidavits, oaths, acknowledgments, legalizations,
1267	authentications, or proofs taken, administered, or made in any
1268	manner as set forth in subsections (1), (2), and (3) are
1269	validated and upon recording may not be denied to have provided
1270	constructive notice based on any alleged failure to have
1271	strictly complied with this section, as currently or previously
1272	in effect, or the laws governing notarization of instruments.
1273	This subsection does not preclude a challenge to the validity or
1274	enforceability of an instrument or electronic record based upon
1275	fraud, forgery, impersonation, duress, incapacity, undue
1276	influence, minority, illegality, unconscionability, or any other
1277	basis not related to the notarial act or constructive notice
1278	provided by recording.
1279	
1280	All affidavits, legalizations, authentications, and
1281	acknowledgments heretofore made or taken in the manner set forth
1282	above are hereby validated.
1283	Section 24. Section 695.04, Florida Statutes, is amended
1284	to read:

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695.04 Requirements of certificate.—The certificate of the officer before whom the acknowledgment or proof is taken, except for a certificate legalizing or authenticating the signature of a person executing an instrument concerning real property pursuant to s. 695.03(3), shall contain and set forth substantially the matter required to be done or proved to make such acknowledgment or proof effectual <u>as set forth in s.</u> 117.05.

Section 25. Section 695.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

695.25 Short form of acknowledgment.—The forms of acknowledgment set forth in this section may be used, and are sufficient for their respective purposes, under any law of this state. The forms shall be known as "Statutory Short Forms of Acknowledgment" and may be referred to by that name. The authorization of the forms in this section does not preclude the use of other forms.

(1) For an individual acting in his or her own right: STATE OF \dots

1304 COUNTY OF

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me <u>by</u> means of [] physical presence or [] online notarization, this ...(date)... by ...(name of person acknowledging)..., who is personally known to me or who has produced ...(type of identification)... as identification.

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1310
                       ... (Signature of person taking acknowledgment) ...
1311
                                   ... (Name typed, printed or stamped) ...
1312
                                                    ...(Title or rank)...
                                            ... (Serial number, if any)...
1313
1314
            (2) For a corporation:
1315
      STATE OF ....
1316
      COUNTY OF ....
            The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by
1317
      means of [] physical presence or [] online notarization, this
1318
      ...(date)... by ... (name of officer or agent, title of officer
1319
1320
      or agent) ... of ... (name of corporation acknowledging) ..., a
1321
      ... (state or place of incorporation) ... corporation, on behalf
      of the corporation. He/she is personally known to me or has
1322
1323
      produced ... (type of identification) ... as identification.
1324
                       ... (Signature of person taking acknowledgment) ...
1325
                                   ... (Name typed, printed or stamped) ...
1326
                                                    ...(Title or rank)...
1327
                                            ... (Serial number, if any)...
1328
            (3) For a limited liability company:
1329
      STATE OF ....
1330
      COUNTY OF ....
1331
            The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by
      means of [] physical presence or [] online notarization, this
1332
      ...(date)... by ... (name of member, manager, officer or agent,
1333
      title of member, manager, officer or agent)..., of ... (name of
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      company acknowledging)..., a ... (state or place of formation)...
1336
      limited liability company, on behalf of the company, who is
      personally known to me or has produced ... (type of
1337
      identification) ... as identification.
1338
1339
1340
                       ... (Signature of person taking acknowledgment) ...
1341
                                  ... (Name typed, printed or stamped) ...
1342
                                                    ...(Title or rank)...
1343
                                            ... (Serial number, if any)...
1344
           (4) For a partnership:
      STATE OF ....
1345
1346
      COUNTY OF ....
1347
            The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by
1348
      means of [] physical presence or [] online notarization, this
1349
      ... (date) ... by ... (name of acknowledging partner or agent) ...,
1350
      partner (or agent) on behalf of ... (name of partnership) ..., a
1351
      partnership. He/she is personally known to me or has produced
1352
      ... (type of identification) ... as identification.
1353
                       ... (Signature of person taking acknowledgment)...
1354
                                   ... (Name typed, printed or stamped) ...
1355
                                                    ...(Title or rank)...
1356
                                            ... (Serial number, if any)...
1357
            (5) (5) (4) For an individual acting as principal by an
      attorney in fact:
1358
      STATE OF ....
1359
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1360
      COUNTY OF ....
1361
            The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by
1362
      means of [] physical presence or [] online notarization, this
1363
      ...(date)... by ...(name of attorney in fact)... as attorney in
1364
      fact, who is personally known to me or who has produced ... (type
      of identification) ... as identification on behalf of ... (name of
1365
1366
      principal) ....
1367
                       ... (Signature of person taking acknowledgment) ...
1368
                                   ... (Name typed, printed or stamped) ...
1369
                                                    ...(Title or rank)...
1370
                                            ... (Serial number, if any)...
1371
            (6) By any public officer, trustee, or personal
1372
      representative:
1373
      STATE OF ....
1374
      COUNTY OF ....
1375
            The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by
1376
      means of [] physical presence or [] online notarization, this
      ... (date) ... by ... (name and title of position) ..., who is
1377
1378
      personally known to me or who has produced ... (type of
1379
      identification) ... as identification.
1380
                       ... (Signature of person taking acknowledgment)...
1381
                                   ... (Name typed, printed or stamped) ...
1382
                                                    ...(Title or rank)...
                                           ... (Serial number, if any)....
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1384 Section 26. Section 695.28, Florida Statutes, is amended 1385 to read:

695.28 Validity of recorded electronic documents.-

- (1) A document that is otherwise entitled to be recorded and that was or is submitted to the clerk of the court or county recorder by electronic or other means and accepted for recordation is deemed validly recorded and provides notice to all persons notwithstanding:
- (a) That the document was received and accepted for recordation before the Department of State adopted standards implementing s. 695.27; or
- (b) Any defects in, deviations from, or the inability to demonstrate strict compliance with any statute, rule, or procedure relating to electronic signatures, electronic witnesses, electronic notarization, or online notarization, or for submitting or recording to submit or record an electronic document in effect at the time the electronic document was executed or was submitted for recording;
- c) That the document was signed, witnessed, or notarized electronically, and that the document was notarized by an online notary public outside the physical presence of the signer through audio-video communication technology, as defined in s.

 117.201, or that witnessing may have been done outside the physical presence of the notary public or principal through such audio-visual communication; or

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1409			(d)	That	the	docur	ment	reco	orded	was	а	certified	print	out	of
1410	<u>a</u>	doc	ument	to	which	one	or	more	elect	roni	ĹС	signatures	have	bee	<u>n</u>
1411	<u>a</u> :	ffix	ed.												

- (2) This section does not alter the duty of the clerk or recorder to comply with $\underline{s.\ 28.222}$, $\underline{s.\ 695.27}$, or \underline{any} rules adopted pursuant to those sections $\underline{that\ section}$.
- validity or enforceability of an instrument or electronic record based upon fraud, forgery, impersonation, duress, incapacity, undue influence, minority, illegality, unconscionability, or any other basis not in the nature of those matters described in subsection (1).

Section 27. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 709.2119, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

709.2119 Acceptance of and reliance upon power of attorney.—

- (3) A third person who is asked to accept a power of attorney that appears to be executed in accordance with s. 709.2105 may in good faith request, and rely upon, without further investigation:
- (a) A certified English translation of the power of attorney if the power of attorney contains, in whole or in part, language other than English;
- 1432 (b) An opinion of counsel as to any matter of law
 1433 concerning the power of attorney if the third person making the

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1434	request	provides	in	a	writing	or	other	record	the	reason	for	the
1435	request;	or										

- (c) The affidavit described in subsection (2); or
- (d) The electronic journal or record made by the notary public pursuant to the laws of the state in which the notary public is appointed if the power of attorney is witnessed or notarized remotely through the use of online witnesses or notarization.
- (4) An English translation, or an opinion of counsel, or an electronic journal or record requested under this section must be provided at the principal's expense unless the request is made after the time specified in s. 709.2120(1) for acceptance or rejection of the power of attorney.

Section 28. Subsection (4) of section 709.2120, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

709.2120 Rejecting power of attorney.-

- (4) A third person is not required to accept a power of attorney if:
- (a) The third person is not otherwise required to engage in a transaction with the principal in the same circumstances;
- (b) The third person has knowledge of the termination or suspension of the agent's authority or of the power of attorney before exercising the power;
- 1457 (c) A timely request by the third person for an affidavit, 1458 English translation, or opinion of counsel, or electronic

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1459	journal or record under s. 709.2119 s. $709.2119(4)$ is refused by
1460	the agent;
1461	(d) The power of attorney is witnessed or notarized
1462	remotely through the use of online witnesses or notarization,
1463	and either the agent is unable to produce the electronic journal
1464	or record, or the notary public did not maintain an electronic
1465	journal or record of the notarization;
1466	(e) (d) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the third
1467	person believes in good faith that the power is not valid or
1468	that the agent does not have authority to perform the act
1469	requested; or
1470	(f) (e) The third person makes, or has knowledge that
1471	another person has made, a report to the local adult protective
1472	services office stating a good faith belief that the principal
1473	may be subject to physical or financial abuse, neglect,
1474	exploitation, or abandonment by the agent or a person acting for
1475	or with the agent.
1476	Section 29. Present subsection (6) of section 709.2202,
1477	Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (7), and a new
1478	subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:
1479	709.2202 Authority that requires separate signed
1480	enumeration.—
1481	(6) Notwithstanding subsection (1) and s 709 2106(3). a

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1482 power of attorney, executed by a principal domiciled in this

state at the time of execution, that is witnessed remotely

1484 pursuant to s. 117.285 or other applicable law by a witness who 1485 is not in the physical presence of the principal is not 1486 effective to grant authority to an agent to take any of the 1487 actions enumerated in subsection (1). 1488 Section 30. Subsection (40) of section 731.201, Florida 1489 Statutes, is amended to read: 1490 731.201 General definitions.—Subject to additional 1491 definitions in subsequent chapters that are applicable to specific chapters or parts, and unless the context otherwise 1492 requires, in this code, in s. 409.9101, and in chapters 736, 1493 1494 738, 739, and 744, the term: 1495 "Will" means an testamentary instrument, including a 1496 codicil, executed by a person in the manner prescribed by this 1497 code, which disposes of the person's property on or after his or 1498 her death and includes an instrument which merely appoints a personal representative or guardian or revokes or revises 1499 1500 another will. The term includes an electronic will as defined in 1501 s. 732.521. 1502 Section 31. Section 732.506, Florida Statutes, is amended 1503 to read: 1504 732.506 Revocation by act.—A will or codicil, other than 1505 an electronic will, is revoked by the testator, or some other person in the testator's presence and at the testator's 1506 1507 direction, by burning, tearing, canceling, defacing,

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obliterating, or destroying it with the intent, and for the

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purpose, of revocation. An electronic will or codicil is revoked
by the testator, or some other person in the testator's presence
and at the testator's direction, by deleting, canceling,
rendering unreadable, or obliterating the electronic will or
codicil, with the intent, and for the purpose, of revocation, as
proved by clear and convincing evidence.
Section 32. Section 732.521, Florida Statutes, is created
to read:
732.521 Definitions.—As used in ss. 732.521-732.525, the
term:
(1) "Audio-video communication technology" has the same
meaning as provided in s. 117.201.
(2) "Electronic record" has the same meaning as provided
<u>in s. 668.50.</u>
(3) "Electronic signature" means an electronic mark
visibly manifested in a record as a signature and executed or
adopted by a person with the intent to sign the record.
(4) "Electronic will" means a testamentary instrument,
including a codicil, executed with an electronic signature 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
guardian or revokes or revises another will.
(5) "Online notarization" has the same meaning as provided

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1533 <u>in s. 117.201.</u>

1534	(6) "Online notary public" has the same meaning as
1535	provided in s. 117.201.
1536	(7) "Qualified custodian" means a person who meets the
1537	requirements of s. 732.525(1).
1538	(8) "Secure system" means a system that satisfies the
1539	requirements of a secure repository qualified to retain
1540	electronic journals of online notaries public in accordance with
1541	s. 117.245 and any rules established under part II of chapter
1542	<u>117.</u>
1543	Section 33. Effective July 1, 2020, section 732.522,
1544	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
1545	732.522 Method and place of execution.—For purposes of the
1546	execution or filing of an electronic will, the acknowledgment of
1547	an electronic will by the testator and the affidavits of
1548	witnesses under s. 732.503, or any other instrument under the
1549	Florida Probate Code:
1550	(1) Any requirement that an instrument be signed may be
1551	satisfied by an electronic signature.
1552	(2) Any requirement that individuals sign an instrument in
1553	the presence of one another may be satisfied by witnesses being
1554	present and electronically signing by means of audio-video
1555	communication technology that meets the requirements of part II
1556	of chapter 117 and any rules adopted thereunder, if:
1557	(a) The individuals are supervised by a notary public in

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accordance with s. 117.285;

1559	(b) The individuals are authenticated and signing as part
1560	of an online notarization session in accordance with s. 117.265;
1561	(c) The witness hears the signer make a statement
1562	acknowledging that the signer has signed the electronic record;
1563	<u>and</u>
1564	(d) The signing and witnessing of the instrument complies
1565	with the requirements of s. 117.285.
1566	(3) Except as otherwise provided in this part, all
1567	questions as to the force, effect, validity, and interpretation
1568	of an electronic will which comply with this section must be
1569	determined in the same manner as in the case of a will executed
1570	in accordance with s. 732.502.
1571	(4) An instrument that is signed electronically is deemed
1572	to be executed in this state if the instrument states that the
1573	person creating the instrument intends to execute and
1574	understands that he or she is executing the instrument in, and
1575	pursuant to the laws of, this state.
1576	Section 34. Section 732.523, Florida Statutes, is created
1577	to read:
1578	732.523 Self-proof of electronic will.—An electronic will
1579	is self-proved if:
1580	(1) The acknowledgment of the electronic will by the
1581	testator and the affidavits of the witnesses are made in
1582	accordance with s. 732.503 and are part of the electronic record

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containing the electronic will, or are attached to, or are

L584	logically associated with, the electronic will;
L585	(2) The electronic will designates a qualified custodian;
L586	(3) The electronic record that contains the electronic
L587	will is held in the custody of a qualified custodian at all
L588	times before being offered to the court for probate; and
L589	(4) The qualified custodian who has custody of the
L590	electronic will at the time of the testator's death certifies
L591	under oath that, to the best knowledge of the qualified
L592	custodian, the electronic record that contains the electronic
L593	will was at all times before being offered to the court in the
L594	custody of a qualified custodian in compliance with s. 732.524
L595	and that the electronic will has not been altered in any way
L596	since the date of its execution.
L597	Section 35. Section 732.524, Florida Statutes, is created
L598	to read:
L599	732.524 Qualified custodians.—
L600	(1) To serve as a qualified custodian of an electronic
L601	will, a person must be:
L602	(a) Domiciled in and a resident of this state; or
L603	(b) Incorporated, organized, or have its principal place
L604	of business in this state.
L605	(2) A qualified custodian shall:
L606	(a) In the course of maintaining custody of electronic
L607	wills, regularly employ a secure system and store in such secure
L608	system electronic records containing:

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1609	1. Electronic wills;
1610	2. Records attached to or logically associated with
1611	electronic wills; and
1612	3. Acknowledgments of the electronic wills by testators,
1613	affidavits of the witnesses, and the records described in s.
1614	117.245(1) and (2) which pertain to the online notarization; and
1615	(b) Furnish for any court hearing involving an electronic
1616	will that is currently or was previously stored by the qualified
1617	custodian any information requested by the court pertaining to
1618	the qualified custodian's qualifications, policies, and
1619	practices related to the creation, sending, communication,
1620	receipt, maintenance, storage, and production of electronic
1621	wills.
1622	(c) Provide access to or information concerning the
1623	electronic will, or the electronic record containing the
1624	electronic will, only:
1625	1. To the testator;
1626	2. To persons authorized by the testator in the electronic
1627	will or in written instructions signed by the testator with the
1628	formalities required for the execution of a will in this state;
1629	3. After the death of the testator, to the testator's
1630	nominated personal representative; or
1631	4. At any time, as directed by a court of competent
1632	jurisdiction.
1633	(3) The qualified custodian of the electronic record of an
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electronic will may elect to destroy such record, including any
of the documentation required to be created and stored under
paragraph (1)(b), at any time after the earlier of the fifth
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
- 1657 <u>3. Delivering to the successor qualified custodian an</u> 1658 <u>affidavit of the outgoing qualified custodian stating that:</u>

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1659	a. The outgoing qualified custodian is eligible to act as
1660	a qualified custodian in this state;
1661	b. The outgoing qualified custodian is the qualified
1662	custodian designated by the testator in the electronic will or
1663	appointed to act in such capacity under this paragraph;
1664	c. The electronic will has at all times been in the
1665	custody of one or more qualified custodians in compliance with
1666	this section since the time the electronic record was created,
1667	and identifying such qualified custodians; and
1668	d. To the best of the outgoing qualified custodian's
1669	knowledge, the electronic will has not been altered since the
1670	time it was created.
1671	
1672	For purposes of making this affidavit, the outgoing qualified
1673	custodian may rely conclusively on any affidavits delivered by a
1674	predecessor qualified custodian in connection with its
1675	designation or appointment as qualified custodian; however, all
1676	such affidavits must be delivered to the successor qualified
1677	custodian.
1678	(5) Upon the request of the testator which is made in a
1679	writing signed with the formalities required for the execution
1680	of a will in this state, a qualified custodian who at any time
1681	maintains custody of the electronic record of the testator's

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deliver to a successor qualified custodian designated in writing

electronic will must cease serving in such capacity and must

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.
- (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 request, 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, provided that a qualified custodian may charge a fee for providing such access and downloads.

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1709	(11) Upon receiving information that the testator is dead,
1710	a qualified custodian must deposit the electronic will with the
1711	court in accordance with s. 732.901. A qualified custodian may
1712	not charge a fee for depositing the electronic will with the
1713	clerk, provided the affidavit is made in accordance with s.
1714	732.503, or furnishing in writing any information requested by a
1715	court under paragraph (1)(c).
1716	(12) Except as provided in this act, a qualified custodian
1717	must at all times keep information provided by the testator
1718	confidential and may not disclose such information to any third
1719	party.
1720	(13) A contractual venue provision between a qualified
1721	custodian and a testator is not valid or enforceable to the
1722	extent that it requires a specific jurisdiction or venue for any
1723	proceeding relating to the probate of an estate or the contest
1724	of a will.
1725	Section 36. Section 732.525, Florida Statutes, is created
1726	to read:
1727	732.525 Liability coverage; receivership of qualified
1728	custodians.—
1729	(1) A qualified custodian shall:
1730	(a) Post and maintain a blanket surety bond of at least
1731	\$250,000 to secure the faithful performance of all duties and
1732	obligations required under this part. The bond must be made

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payable to the Governor and his or her successors in office for

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1734	the benefit of all persons who store electronic records with a
1735	qualified custodian and their estates, beneficiaries,
1736	successors, and heirs, and be conditioned on the faithful
1737	performance of all duties and obligations under this chapter.
1738	The terms of the bond must cover the acts or omissions of the
1739	qualified custodian and each agent or employee of the qualified
1740	custodian; or

- (b) Maintain a liability insurance policy that covers any losses sustained by any person who stores electronic records with a qualified custodian and their estates, beneficiaries, successors, and heirs which are caused by errors or omissions by the qualified custodian and each agent or employee of the qualified custodian. The policy must cover losses of at least \$250,000 in the aggregate.
- (2) The Attorney General may petition a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a receiver to manage the electronic records of a qualified custodian for proper delivery and safekeeping if any of the following conditions exist:
 - (a) The qualified custodian is ceasing operation;
- (b) The qualified custodian intends to close the facility and adequate arrangements have not been made for proper delivery of the electronic records in accordance with this part;
- (c) The Attorney General determines that conditions exist which present a danger that electronic records will be lost or misappropriated; or

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1759	(d) The qualified custodian fails to maintain and post a
1760	surety bond or maintain insurance as required in this section.
1761	Section 37. Section 732.526, Florida Statutes, is created
1762	to read:
1763	732.526 Probate.—
1764	(1) An electronic will that is filed electronically with
1765	the clerk of the court through the Florida Courts E-Filing
1766	Portal is deemed to have been deposited with the clerk as an
1767	original of the electronic will.
1768	(2) A paper copy of an electronic will which is certified
1769	by a notary public to be a true and correct copy of the
1770	electronic will may be offered for and admitted to probate and
1771	shall constitute an original of the electronic will.
1772	Section 38. Subsection (1) of section 733.201, Florida
1773	Statutes, is amended to read:
1774	733.201 Proof of wills.—
1775	(1) Self-proved wills executed in accordance with this
1776	code may be admitted to probate without further proof. However,
1777	a purportedly self-proved electronic will may be admitted to
1778	probate only in the manners prescribed in subsections (2) and
1779	(3) if the execution of such electronic will, or the
1780	acknowledgment by the testator and the affidavits of the
1781	witnesses, involves an online notarization in which there was a
1782	substantial failure to comply with the procedures set forth in

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s. 117.265.

1783

Section 39. Section 740.10, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

740.10 Relation to wills.—No act taken pursuant to this chapter is valid to affect the obligation of a person to deposit a will of a decedent as required under s. 732.901.

Section 40. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, and except for this section, which shall take effect upon becoming a law, this act shall take effect January 1, 2020.

TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to electronic legal documents; providing directives to the Division of Law Revision; amending s. 117.01, F.S.; revising provisions relating to use of the office of notary public; amending s. 117.021, F.S.; requiring electronic signatures to include access protection; prohibiting a person from requiring a notary public to perform a notarial act with certain technology; requiring the Department of State, in collaboration with the Agency for State Technology, to adopt rules for certain purposes; amending s. 117.05, F.S.; revising limitations on notary fees to conform to changes made by the act; providing for inclusion of certain information in a jurat or notarial certificate; providing for compliance with online

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1809
      notarization requirements; providing for notarial certification
      of a printed electronic record; revising statutory forms for
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      jurats and notarial certificates; amending s. 117.107, F.S.;
1812
      providing applicability; revising prohibited acts; creating s.
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      117.201, F.S.; providing definitions; creating s. 117.209, F.S.;
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      authorizing online notarizations; providing an exception;
1815
      creating s. 117.215, F.S.; specifying the application of other
1816
      laws in relation to online notarizations; creating s. 117.225,
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      F.S.; specifying registration and qualification requirements for
      online notaries public; creating s. 117.235, F.S.; authorizing
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      the performance of certain notarial acts; creating s. 117.245,
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1820
      F.S.; requiring an online notary public to keep electronic
      journals of online notarizations and certain audio-video
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      communication recordings; specifying the information that must
1823
      be included for each online notarization; requiring that an
1824
      online notary public retain a copy of the recording of an audio-
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      video communication; specifying requirements for the recording;
      requiring an online notary public to take certain steps
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1827
      regarding the maintenance and security of the electronic
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      journal; specifying that the Department of State maintains
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      jurisdiction for a specified period of time for purposes of
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      investigating notarial misconduct; authorizing the use of
      specified information for evidentiary purposes; creating s.
1831
      117.255, F.S.; specifying requirements for the use of electronic
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      journals, signatures, and seals; requiring an online notary
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public to provide notification of the theft, vandalism, or loss of an electronic journal, signature, or seal; authorizing an online notary public to make copies of electronic journal entries and to provide access to related recordings under certain circumstances; authorizing an online notary public to charge a fee for making and delivering such copies; providing an exception; creating s. 117.265, F.S.; prescribing online notarization procedures; specifying the manner by which an online notary public must verify the identity of a principal or a witness; requiring an online notary public to take certain measures as to the security of technology used; specifying that an electronic notarial certificate must identify the performance of an online notarization; specifying that noncompliance does not impair the validity of a notarial act or the notarized electronic record; authorizing the use of specified information for evidentiary purposes; providing for construction; creating s. 117.275, F.S.; providing fees for online notarizations; creating s. 117.285, F.S.; specifying the manner by which an online notary public may supervise the witnessing of electronic records of online notarizations; specifying circumstances under which an instrument is voidable; specifying duties of remote online notarization service providers and online notaries public; specifying applicable law and jurisdiction regarding witnessing; creating s. 117.295, F.S.; authorizing the department to adopt rules and standards for online

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1859
      notarizations; providing minimum standards for online
      notarizations until such rules are adopted; creating s. 117.305,
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      F.S.; superseding certain provisions of federal law regulating
      electronic signatures; amending s. 28.222, F.S.; requiring the
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      clerk of the circuit court to record certain instruments;
      amending s. 92.50, F.S.; revising requirements for oaths,
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      affidavits, and acknowledgments; amending s. 95.231, F.S.;
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      providing a limitation period for certain recorded instruments;
      amending s. 689.01, F.S.; providing for witnessing of documents
1867
      in connection with real estate conveyances; providing for
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      validation of certain recorded documents; amending s. 694.08,
1870
      F.S.; providing for validation of certain recorded documents;
      amending s. 695.03, F.S.; providing and revising requirements
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1872
      for making acknowledgments, proofs, and other documents;
1873
      amending s. 695.04, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made
      by the act; amending s. 695.25, F.S.; revising the statutory
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      short form of acknowledgments to include acknowledgment by
      online notarization; amending s. 695.28, F.S.; providing for
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      validity of recorded documents; conforming provisions to changes
1878
      made by the act; amending s. 709.2119, F.S.; authorizing the
1879
      acceptance of a power of attorney based upon an electronic
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      journal or electronic record made by a notary public; amending
      s. 709.2120, F.S.; prohibiting acceptance of a power of attorney
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      if witnessed or notarized remotely; amending s. 709.2202, F.S.;
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      prohibiting certain authority granted through a power of
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1884
      attorney if witnessed or notarized remotely; amending s.
      731.201, F.S.; redefining the term "will" to conform to changes
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1886
      made by the act; amending s. 732.506, F.S.; exempting electronic
1887
      wills from provisions governing the revocation of wills and
1888
      codicils; prescribing the manner by which an electronic will or
1889
      codicil may be revoked; creating s. 732.521, F.S.; providing
1890
      definitions; creating s. 732.522, F.S.; prescribing the manner
1891
      by which an electronic will must be executed; creating s.
1892
      732.523, F.S.; specifying requirements for the self-proof of an
      electronic will; creating s. 732.524, F.S.; specifying
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      requirements necessary to serve as a qualified custodian of an
1895
      electronic will; creating s. 732.525, F.S.; requiring a
      qualified custodian to post and maintain a blanket surety bond
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1897
      of a specified amount and maintain liability insurance;
1898
      authorizing the Attorney General to petition a court to appoint
      a receiver to manage electronic records of a qualified
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      custodian; creating s. 732.526, F.S.; specifying conditions by
      which an electronic will is deemed to be an original will;
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1902
      amending s. 733.201, F.S.; requiring that self-proved electronic
1903
      wills meet certain requirements for admission to probate;
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      creating s. 740.10, F.S.; specifying that any act taken pursuant
1905
      to ch. 740, F.S., does not affect the requirement that a will be
      deposited within a certain timeframe; providing effective dates.
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