

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** CS/HB 545 Service of Process  
**SPONSOR(S):** Civil Justice & Property Rights Subcommittee, Beltran  
**TIED BILLS:** **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 1062

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Civil Justice & Property Rights Subcommittee	16 Y, 0 N, As CS	Mathews	Jones
2) Regulatory Reform Subcommittee	17 Y, 0 N	Brackett	Anstead
3) Judiciary Committee			

### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

“Process” is used by a court or administrative body to acquire or exercise jurisdiction over a person or property. Original process includes an original writ or summons issued by the court as the first step in a lawsuit and includes a notice to the party being served regarding the time and date to appear before the court. Final process is a writ of execution pursuant to a final judgment issued in the legal proceeding. The traditional and preferred form of service of process on a competent adult is by personal delivery to that person.

In Florida, business entities are categorized differently, depending on how each business is created and structured. The procedures for service of process on various types of business entities are not uniform under current law. The required methodology for service of process differs for each business entity, including partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, foreign corporations, and domestic corporations. A business’ registered agent need be served first only if that business is an LLC. This may lead to confusion and lack of actual notice to the intended party.

When a party is unable to personally serve an individual or a business entity’s representative, Florida law allows service of process through substituted service on the Florida Secretary of State, either by personal service or by certified mail.

CS/HB 545 makes uniform the method for serving process on business entities, by requiring each entity to identify a registered agent for service of process. The bill expands s. 48.091, F.S., to specifically apply to limited partnerships, limited liability limited partnerships, limited liability companies, and corporations. As such, the bill requires each type of business entity to designate a registered agent and registered office for service of process. The bill repeals the duty to work through the hierarchy of officers and prioritizes service of process on a registered agent.

The bill makes other changes to current law to simplify and modernize service of process against business entities and other specified individuals, including authorizing a court to permit service by email or other electronic means in limited situations.

The bill is unlikely to have a significant fiscal impact on state and local government.

Except for two sections within the bill which are effective upon becoming law, the bill provides an effective date of January 2, 2023.

# FULL ANALYSIS

## I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

#### Background

##### Judicial Service of Process

“Process” is used by a court or administrative body to acquire or exercise jurisdiction over a person or property.<sup>1</sup> There are three primary types of process: original, mesne, and final process. Original process includes an original writ or summons issued by the court as the first step in a lawsuit and includes a notice to the party being served regarding the time and date to appear before the court. Mesne process is an intermediate process issued between the original process and the final judgment. Final process is a writ of execution pursuant to a final judgment issued in the subject legal proceeding.

Generally, service of process is made by:

- Delivering a copy of the process to the person to be served; or
- Leaving the process at the person’s usual place of abode<sup>2</sup> with any person residing there who is fifteen years of age or older and informing that person of the contents of the process.<sup>3</sup>

##### Service of Process on Business Entities

In Florida, business entities may be categorized differently depending on how each business entity is created and structured. The procedures for service of process on various types of business entities are not consistent under current law. Florida law recognizes the following types of business entities:

- Partnerships, which are entities with two or more persons who co-own a business and share in the profits and losses of the business.<sup>4</sup>
- Limited Partnerships, which are partnerships composed of both general and limited partners where each partner may determine or limit his or her personal liability within the partnership; in limited partnerships, limited partners are not responsible for the partnership’s actions, debts, and obligations.<sup>5</sup>
- General Partnerships, which are partnerships where the rights and responsibilities are divided equally among the partners and each partner may act on behalf of all the other partners.<sup>6</sup>
- Corporations, which are independent legal entities that exist separately from the people who own, control, and manage them; the owners of the corporation have limited liability and the corporation is considered to be its own, separate “person.”<sup>7</sup>
- Limited Liability Companies, which are similar to corporations in that they offer limited personal liability, but do not have the same management requirements and obligatory formalities as a corporation.<sup>8</sup>
- Sole Proprietorships, which are unincorporated businesses owned and operated by one individual with no distinction between the business and the owner.<sup>9</sup>

##### *Partnerships*

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<sup>1</sup> Black’s Law Dictionary 837 (6th ed. 1995).

<sup>2</sup> “Usual place of abode” means the place where the party actually lives at the time of service of process. *Shurman v. Atlantic Mortg. & Inv. Corp.*, 795 So. 2d 952 (Fla. 2001).

<sup>3</sup> S. 48.031(1)(a), F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Florida Department of State, *Types of Business Entities/Structures*, <https://dos.myflorida.com/sunbiz/start-business/corporate-structure/> (last visited on Jan. 11, 2022).

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

<sup>6</sup> *Id.*

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

Process against a partnership may be served on any partner and is valid as if served on each individual partner.<sup>10</sup> If a partner is not available during regular business hours, he or she may designate an employee to accept service on his or her behalf.<sup>11</sup> Service must first be attempted upon either a partner or his or her designated employee during regular business hours.<sup>12</sup>

Service against a limited partnership may be served on any general partner or on the designated agent for service of process specified in the certificate of limited partnership.<sup>13</sup> If a general partner cannot be found in Florida and service cannot be made on the agent because of failure to maintain such an agent or adequately identify such agent, service of process may be made upon the Florida Secretary of State as agent of the limited partnership.<sup>14</sup>

### *Limited Liability Company (LLC)*

Service of process against a foreign or domestic LLC must first be made on the LLC's registered agent.<sup>15</sup> If service cannot be made on the registered agent because the LLC has failed to identify such an agent or because the LLC does not have a registered agent, process against the LLC may be served on:

- A member of a member-managed LLC;
- A manager of a manager-managed LLC; or
- An employee designated by the member or manager to accept service on behalf of the LLC.<sup>16</sup>

After one attempt to serve the member, manager, or designated employee, process may be served on the person in charge of the LLC during regular business hours.<sup>17</sup> If process is unable to be made after reasonable diligence under the aforementioned methods, service of process may be made by service on the Florida Secretary of State as agent of the LLC.<sup>18</sup>

Business entities may sometimes have authority to convert from one form or entity to another, known as conversion. Where the converting entity is a registered LLC and the converted entity is any form of foreign entity that is not recognized in Florida, the entity must give the Florida Secretary of State a mailing address that can be used if the entity is served by substitute service upon the Florida Secretary of State.

In order to cancel its certificate of authority to transact business in Florida, a foreign LLC must, in part, furnish the Florida Secretary of State with an address that can be used should the company be served through substitute process through the Florida Secretary of State and must commit to keeping such record address accurate and current.

### *Agents of Nonresidents Doing Business in Florida*

For any partnership that engages in business in Florida but does not have a principal place of business in Florida, process may be served on the person who is in charge of a business in which the defendant is engaged within Florida at the time of service.<sup>19</sup> A copy of the process with a notice of such service must be sent by registered mail or certified mail to the partnership, and an affidavit of compliance must be filed with the court.<sup>20</sup>

### *Corporations*

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<sup>10</sup> S. 48.061(1), F.S.

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> *Id.*

<sup>13</sup> S. 48.061(2), F.S.

<sup>14</sup> *Id.*

<sup>15</sup> S. 48.062(1), F.S.

<sup>16</sup> S. 48.062(2), F.S.

<sup>17</sup> S. 48.062(2)(c), F.S.

<sup>18</sup> S. 48.062(3), F.S.

<sup>19</sup> S. 48.071, F.S.

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*

Service on a private corporation may be served on the president or vice president or other head of the corporation.<sup>21</sup> In the absence of a president or vice president, service may be made on the cashier, treasurer, secretary, or general manager.<sup>22</sup> In the absence of a president, vice president, cashier, treasurer, secretary, or general manager, service may be made upon any director of the corporation.<sup>23</sup> If no such person or director is available, service may be made on any officer or business agent residing in Florida.<sup>24</sup>

Alternatively, process may be served on the corporation's registered agent as designated by the corporation.<sup>25</sup> Each Florida corporation and foreign corporation qualified to do business in Florida must designate a registered agent in compliance with ch. 607, F.S.<sup>26</sup>

In order to cancel its certificate of authority to transact business in Florida, a foreign corporation must, in part, furnish the Florida Secretary of State with an address that can be used should the corporation be served through substitute process through the Florida Secretary of State and must commit to keeping such record address accurate and current.

### *Lack of Uniformity*

Currently, there is not a uniform method for effectuating service on each type of business entity in Florida. For example, a party is only required to first serve a registered agent when the entity being served is a LLC.<sup>27</sup>

### Substituted Service

The Florida Secretary of State, as head of the Florida Department of State, is involved in many aspects of service of process. The Division of Corporations, housed within the Department of State, accepts business entity registrations and renewals, and maintains a publicly-accessible record of every entity, listing a registered agent and the names of the various officers, leaders, and managers in the entity. In some scenarios involving nonresident business entities, Florida law allows service of process through substituted service on the Florida Secretary of State when a party is unable to personally serve the individual or the business entity's representative.<sup>28</sup> Substituted service on the Secretary of State is effectuated by either hand delivery or by certified mail addressed to the Secretary of State, together with a fee of \$8.75. A copy of the process must be sent to the individual or entity at the last known address by certified or registered mail.<sup>29</sup> Case law interpreting the statute requires that a party using substituted service on the Secretary of State make an honest and conscientious effort, in addition to the mailing, to provide the defendant with actual notice of the lawsuit,<sup>30</sup> which may be noticed through a known email.<sup>31</sup>

### Service of Notice of Intent to Initiate Litigation for Medical Negligence

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<sup>21</sup> S. 48.081(1), F.S.

<sup>22</sup> *Id.*

<sup>23</sup> *Id.*

<sup>24</sup> *Id.*

<sup>25</sup> S. 48.081(3), F.S.

<sup>26</sup> S. 48.091(1), F.S.

<sup>27</sup> S. 48.062(1), F.S.

<sup>28</sup> S. 48.161, F.S.; S. 48.181, F.S.

<sup>29</sup> S. 48.161, F.S.

<sup>30</sup> *All Mobile Video v. Whitener*, 773 So. 2d 587, 589-90 (Fla. 1st DCA 2000) (plaintiff knew telephone and fax number of defendant company but did not call or fax for new address when mailed copy of process was returned).

<sup>31</sup> *Crystal Springs Partners, Ltd. v. Michael R. Band, P.A.*, 132 So. 3d 1230 (Fla 3rd DCA 2014) (law firm plaintiff knew former client's email address and should have emailed copy of process in addition to mailing).

Florida law requires a claimant to notify each prospective defendant of his or her intent to initiate litigation for medical negligence. Such notice may only be made by certified mail, return receipt requested.<sup>32</sup>

## **Effect of Proposed Changes**

### Judicial Service of Process on Business Entities

CS/HB 545 makes uniform the methods for serving process on business entities by requiring each business entity to designate a registered agent to accept service of process.

The bill expands s. 48.091, F.S., to specifically apply to limited partnerships, limited liability limited partnerships, and limited liability companies as well as corporations. As such, under the bill, each type of business entity is required to designate a registered agent and registered office for service of process. The bill adds all forms of business entities to the statute governing registered agents and prioritizes service of process upon the registered agent. The bill codifies the duty of a registered agent to promptly forward the process and any related documents to the responsible person within the business entity. Under the bill, when an agent of a nonresident doing business in Florida is served on behalf of the nonresident, the process served is as valid as if it was served personally on the nonresident. However, a copy of such process must be sent to the nonresident person or business and may be sent by certified mail, registered mail, or by a commercial firm regularly engaged in the business of document or package delivery. The party seeking to serve the nonresident is responsible for filing an affidavit of service of such with the court.

### Cancellation of Certificates of Authority and Conversion

The bill adds a requirement that a business which cancels its certificate of authority to transact business in Florida must provide an email address along with the required mailing address to the state. Further, the bill requires any business converting from one entity to another to provide an email address along with the other requirements to the state.

### Substituted Service

The bill modernizes substituted service upon the Florida Secretary of State, allowing such service to the Secretary electronically or via a commercial courier service such as UPS or Federal Express. When using substituted service on the Secretary of State, the bill:

- Allows the Secretary of State to agree to receive service of process electronically.
- Repeals the \$8.75 fee payable to the Secretary of State.
- Expands the options for delivery by adding the option to use a commercial firm regularly engaged in the business of document or package delivery as an alternative to mailing.
- Requires that the party send a copy by email or other electronic means if the parties have recently and regularly used any of those means of communication.
- Requires that the party send a copy by mail or commercial delivery of the process to the last known address of the party being served.
- Requires the party to file with the court proof of delivery from the post office or commercial service, unless the party being served is actively refusing or rejecting delivery.
- Requires the party to file an affidavit showing due diligence in the search for the party being served and the need for substituted service, together with any return receipt or other proof of mailing or delivery, within 40 days after delivery to the Secretary of State. The court may extend the 40 days.
- Establishes that the date of service of substituted process is the date of delivery to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State must maintain a record of each process delivered.

The bill also defines the due diligence necessary before resorting to substituted service on a natural person as:

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<sup>32</sup> S. 766.106(2), F.S.  
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- Diligent inquiry and an honest and conscientious effort appropriate to the circumstances to acquire the information necessary to effectuate personal service;
- Reasonable use of the knowledge at the party's command, including knowledge obtained by the diligent inquiry; and
- An appropriate number of attempts to serve the party, taking into account the particular circumstances.

In making the determination as to whether the party effectuating service on a natural person used due diligence, the bill creates a rebuttable presumption that the serving party exercised due diligence by making three good faith attempts to serve the other party at each location where and during the hours when such party is likely to be found, using reasonably available resources to the party seeking to secure service of process.

The bill authorizes substituted service on the Secretary of State for nonresidents and foreign business entities doing business in Florida or an individual or business concealing its whereabouts. Under the bill, any individual or foreign business concealing its whereabouts is deemed to have appointed the Secretary of State as its agent on whom service of process may be made.

### Proof of Return Service

For personal service made on an individual or party in another state or territory within the United States, a return-of-service form must be filed with the court. The return-of-service form, or any other competent evidence, must include the time, manner, and place of service.

### Service in Foreign Countries

The bill creates s. 48.197, F.S., providing requirements for the service of process on a party in a foreign country. Service may be made on a party in a foreign country by any internationally agreed upon means of service whereby actual notice of the proceedings is provided. If there is no internationally agreed upon means of service, service may be made as permitted by the foreign country's law for service or as the foreign country directs in response to a letter rogatory or letter of request. Additionally, unless specifically prohibited by the laws of the foreign country, service may be made by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the individual or by using any type of mail which the clerk addresses and sends to the party and requires a signed receipt. Service in a foreign country may also be made pursuant to motion and order of the court by alternative means, including electronically by email or other technology.

Service upon a minor or an incompetent person in a foreign country may be made as prescribed by the foreign country's law for service in that country, as the foreign country directs in response to a letter rogatory or letter of request, or pursuant to motion and order of the court by alternative means.

### Service by Alternative Means

The bill creates s. 48.102, F.S., which allows the court to authorize service via email or other electronic means, by a person authorized to serve process or by an attorney, in limited cases where traditional methods have been unsuccessful. After the serving party has shown reasonable diligence to locate and effectuate personal service of process on a business entity, the court may authorize service in any other manner that the party seeking to effectuate service shows will be reasonably effective.

### Service of Notice of Intent to Initiate Litigation for Medical Negligence

The bill expands the methods by which a claimant may serve notice of intent to initiate medical negligence litigation. A claimant may provide such notice by any of the following:

- United States Postal Service (USPS) certified mail, return receipt requested;

- USPS mail with a tracking number;
- An interstate, commercial mail carrier or delivery service; or,
- A person authorized by law to serve process.

The bill also specifies that delivery to an address on file with the Department of Health, the Secretary of State, or the Agency for Health Care Administration creates a rebuttable presumption that service of the presuit notice was made. If the question of proper service is made, the court must conduct an evidentiary hearing. If service is challenged it must be challenged in the first response to the complaint. If the court determines that service was properly made and the prospective defendant proves by the greater weight of the evidence that neither they nor a person legally related to the prospective defendant knew or should have known of the service, the court must stay the case for a presuit period pursuant to s. 766.106, F.S. In such situation, the statute of limitations and statute of repose are tolled from the time service was properly made at the prospective defendant's address until the conclusion of the presuit period.

#### Constructive Service by Publication

The bill amends s. 49.011, F.S., to expand the cases in which service of process by publication is permitted. The bill authorizes constructive service by publication in a paternity case upon the legal mother when there is no legal father established.

#### Service of Process on Unknown Parties in Possession

The bill creates s. 48.184, F.S., which applies only to actions governed by s. 82.03, s. 83.21, s. 83.59, or s. 723.061, F.S., and only to the extent that those actions seek the removal of unknown parties in possession of real property. The bill permits a landowner or landlord to serve a summons for the removal of persons wrongfully occupying his or her property when such identities are unknown to the landowner or landlord. The bill allows a summons to be issued for "Unknown Parties in Possession" when filing an eviction or detainer action rather than having to identify the party in question or identifying the parties as "John Doe" and "Jane Doe." The clerk of court is required to issue a summons in the name of "Unknown Party in Possession." The property owner must make three attempts at service, one during business hours, one during nonbusiness hours, and one on a weekend.<sup>33</sup> On each attempt the process server must inquire as to the name of the unknown occupant. The property owner must have a copy of the process mailed by the clerk of court to the unknown party in possession at the property address and must post a copy of the process conspicuously on the property. The date of service for purposes of calculating the deadline for a defendant to file an answer is the later of the date of personal service, the date of posting on the property, or the date the clerk mails the process. If the inquiry discovers the name of the unknown person in possession, the person must be named in the pleadings. If the name is not known and the legal requirements of eviction are met, the clerk may issue a writ of possession against an unknown person and the sheriff may remove any person in the property.

#### Effective Date

The bill provides an effective date of January 2, 2023, except for the following two provisions, which are effective upon the bill becoming law:

- Section 16, which amends s. 766.106, F.S., service of notice of intent to initiate litigation for medical negligence.
- Section 35, which establishes the effective date of the bill.

#### B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

**Section 1:** Amends s. 15.16, F.S., relating to reproduction of records; admissibility in evidence; electronic receipt and transmission of records; certification; acknowledgement.

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<sup>33</sup> In general, service of process may not be made on a Sunday. Section 48.20, F.S.  
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- Section 2:** Amends s. 48.061, F.S., relating to service on partnerships, limited liability partnerships, and limited partnerships.
- Section 3:** Amends s. 48.062, F.S., relating to service on a domestic limited liability company or registered foreign limited liability company.
- Section 4:** Amends s. 48.071, F.S., relating to service on agents of nonresidents doing business in the state.
- Section 5:** Amends s. 48.081, F.S., relating to service on a domestic corporation or registered foreign corporation.
- Section 6:** Amends s. 48.091, F.S., relating to partnerships, corporations, and limited liability companies; designation of registered agent and registered office.
- Section 7:** Amends s. 48.101, F.S., relating to service on dissolved corporations, dissolved limited liability companies, dissolved limited partnerships, and dissolved limited liability partnerships.
- Section 8:** Creates s. 48.102, F.S., relating to service by other means.
- Section 9:** Amends s. 48.151, F.S., relating to service on statutory agents for certain persons.
- Section 10:** Amends s. 48.161, F.S., relating to method of substituted service on nonresident.
- Section 11:** Amends s. 48.181, F.S., relating to substituted service on nonresidents and foreign business entities engaging in business in state or concealing their whereabouts.
- Section 12:** Amends s. 48.194, F.S., relating to personal service in another state, territory, or commonwealth of the United States.
- Section 13:** Creates s. 48.197, F.S., relating to service in a foreign country.
- Section 14:** Amends s. 49.011, F.S., relating to service of process by publication.
- Section 15:** Creates s. 48.184, F.S., relating to service of process for removal of unknown parties in possession.
- Section 16:** Amends s. 766.106, F.S., relating to notice before filing action for medical negligence; presuit screening period; offers for admission of liability and for arbitration; informal discovery; review.
- Section 17:** Amends s. 495.145, F.S., relating to forum for actions regarding registration.
- Section 18:** Amends s. 605.0117, F.S., relating to serving process, giving notice, or making a demand.
- Section 19:** Amends s. 605.09091, F.S., relating to judicial review of denial reinstatement.
- Section 20:** Amends s. 605.0910, F.S., relating to withdrawal and cancellation of certificate of authority.
- Section 21:** Amends s. 605.1045, F.S., relating to articles of conversion.
- Section 22:** Amends s. 607.0504, F.S., relating to serving process, giving notice, or making a demand on a corporation.
- Section 23:** Amends s. 607.1423, F.S., relating to judicial review of denial of reinstatement.



**Section 24:** Amends s. 607.15101, F.S., relating to serving process, giving notice, or making a demand on a foreign corporation.

**Section 25:** Amends s. 607.1520, F.S., relating to withdrawal and cancellation of certificate of authority.

**Section 26:** Amends s. 617.0504, F.S., relating to serving process, giving notice, or making a demand on a corporation.

**Section 27:** Amends s. 617.1510, F.S., relating to serving process, giving notice, or making a demand on a foreign corporation.

**Section 28:** Amends s. 617.1520, F.S., relating to withdrawal of foreign corporation.

**Section 29:** Amends s. 620.1117, F.S., relating to serving process, giving notice, or making a demand on a limited partnership or a foreign limited partnership.

**Section 30:** Amends s. 620.1907, F.S., relating to cancellation of certificate of authority; effect of failure to have certificate.

**Section 31:** Amends s. 620.2105, F.S., relating to effect of conversion.

**Section 32:** Amends s. 620.2109, F.S., relating to effect of merger.

**Section 33:** Amends s. 620.8915, F.S., relating to effect of conversion.

**Section 34:** Amends s. 620.8919, F.S., relating to effect of merger.

**Section 35:** Provides an effective date of January 2, 2023, for all sections of the bill except two.

## II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

### C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill may lower litigation costs for plaintiffs and defendants by streamlining service of process and authorizing additional methods of service such as electronic service, courier service, or interstate delivery services.

### D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

### III. COMMENTS

#### A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

##### 1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take action requiring the expenditures of funds; reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

##### 2. Other:

Notice which is “reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested persons of the pendency of an action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections,” is a fundamental requirement of due process under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.<sup>34</sup> Service of process is necessary to satisfy the due process requirement and alert the defendant that an action has been commenced against him or her and warn him or her that he or she must appear at a certain time and place to offer any defenses he or she may have.<sup>35</sup>

The Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law Section of the Florida Bar (RPPTL) alleges that this change will give clear notice to an unknown person occupying a dwelling that an eviction or wrongful detainer action has been initiated against them. RPPTL asserts that posting the summons and complaint on the property and mailing copies to the address of the unknown occupants is a more targeted method of giving unknown occupants constructive notice, and is more likely to provide the occupants actual notice of the action than service by publication would. As such, RPPTL argues that this proposed form of service on “unknown occupants,” is more likely to withstand constitutional scrutiny than publication, which is the only existing alternative.<sup>36</sup>

Additionally, RPPTL believes that because an action for possession of property is an in rem or quasi in rem proceeding, no personal jurisdiction is required, and the proposed service of process procedure for unknown parties should not run afoul of any due process rights.<sup>37</sup>

#### B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

#### C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

### IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On January 13, 2022, the Civil Justice and Property Rights Subcommittee adopted one strike-all amendment and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The committee substitute:

- Removes the term social media from the sections on service by alternative means.
- Limits the criteria for due diligence to only apply to service of process on an individual or natural person.
- Adds a duty of a foreign corporation to keep an updated email address on file with the Florida Secretary of State.

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<sup>34</sup> *Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950).

<sup>35</sup> *Abbate v. Provident Nat'l Bank*, 631 So. 2d 312, 313 (Fla. 5th DCA 1994).

<sup>36</sup> Real Estate Leasing Committee of the Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law Section of the Florida Bar, *White Paper on Service of Process on Unknown Parties in Possession* (2022).

<sup>37</sup> *Id.* See *McDaniel v. McElvy*, 108 So. 820, 830-31 (Fla. 1926); *Hinton v. Gold*, 813 So. 2d 1057, 1059 (Fla. 4th DCA 2002).

- Clarifies that a process server delivering a presuit notice of intent to file a medical negligence action does not need to be a “certified process server.”
- Clarifies that alternative means of service by email or other technology may be made by any person authorized to serve process or by an attorney.
- Requires that, for personal service in another territory or commonwealth of the U.S., a return of service form be filed with the court stating the time, manner, and place of service.
- Provides that, in medical negligence litigation cases, when the notice of intent to initiate litigation is served by a process server, the statute of limitations is tolled upon the process server’s first attempt to serve the prospective defendant and continues during the 90-day period to all prospective defendants.
- Clarifies that in the section regarding medical negligence litigation, the terms prospective and potential are used interchangeably and have the same meaning.
- In paternity cases, provides for constructive service by publication against a legal mother when there is no legal father established.

This analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as passed by the Civil Justice and Property Rights Subcommittee.