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By the Committees on Regulated Industries; and Commerce and Tourism; and Senator Soto

580-03265-14 2014172c2

A bill to be entitled An act relating to notaries public; creating s. 117.055, F.S.; requiring a notary public to record specified information in a notarial journal when performing certain notarial acts; requiring that a notary public retain a notarial journal for a specified period; requiring a notary public to notify the Notary Section of the Executive Office of the Governor if a notarial journal is lost, stolen, misplaced, destroyed, erased, compromised, rendered unusable, or becomes otherwise inaccessible during the retention period; requiring notary employees of a law firm to maintain a separate notarial journal for certain notarial acts pertaining to the law firm and its clients; providing that such a notarial journal is the exclusive property of the law firm; requiring the law firm to comply with notarial journal maintenance and security requirements; providing that all other notarial journals are the exclusive property of a notary public; requiring a notary public to secure a notarial journal; providing that failure to comply with notarial journal requirements does not invalidate a lawful notarization; providing that failure to comply with the notarial journal requirements constitutes grounds for suspension, nonrenewal, or denial of a notary public commission; providing applicability; amending s. 117.10, F.S.; exempting certain acts of specified law enforcement and correctional officers from the notarial journal

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requirements; providing an effective date.

303132

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

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Section 1. Section 117.055, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

117.055 Notarial journal.-

- (1) When performing a notarial act that requires notarizing a signature, a notary public shall record the following information in a bound, sequential paper journal or an electronic journal that creates sequential and nonmodifiable records:
 - (a) The date and time of the notarial act.
 - (b) The type of notarial act.
- (c) The type, title, name, or description of the document, proceeding, or transaction requiring the notarial act.
- (d) The signer's printed name and signature or, in the case of an electronic journal, the signer's name and electronic signature pursuant to s. 668.50(2)(h).
 - (e) The signer's complete residence address.
- (f) Whether the signer is personally known to the notary public or presented satisfactory evidence of his or her identity pursuant to s. 117.05(5)(b). The notary shall record the type, last 4 digits of the unique identification number, and expiration date of the identification presented.
 - (g) The names of witnesses to the notarial act, if any.
- (2) A notary public must retain a notarial journal for at least 5 years after the date of the last recorded notarial act in the notarial journal. If a notarial journal is lost, stolen,

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misplaced, destroyed, erased, compromised, rendered unusable, or becomes otherwise inaccessible during the retention period, the notary public must immediately notify the Notary Section of the Executive Office of the Governor in writing of the circumstances of the incident.

- (3) A notary employee of a law firm shall maintain a separate notarial journal to record notarial acts of the employee subject to the requirements of this section which pertain to the law firm and its clients. Such notarial journal is the exclusive property of the law firm and shall be maintained and kept by the law firm in a secure area. Any such notarial journal must remain in the law firm's custody upon the termination of the employment of the notary employee. A law firm shall comply with all applicable provisions of subsection (2) as it relates to notarial journals maintained by its notary employees to record notarial acts pertaining to the law firm and its clients.
- (4) Except as specifically provided in subsection (3), a notarial journal is the exclusive property of the notary public. A paper journal must be kept in a locked and secure area, under the direct and exclusive control of the notary public. Access to an electronic notarial journal must be protected by a password or other secure means of authentication.
- (5) Failure of a notary public to comply with this section does not invalidate an otherwise lawful notarization.
- (6) Failure of a notary public to comply with this section constitutes grounds for suspension or nonrenewal of the notary public's commission and grounds for the denial of a subsequent commission by the Governor.

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(7) This section does not apply to employees of a law enforcement agency, an office of state attorney, or the Office of the Attorney General when acting within the scope of their employment.

Section 2. Section 117.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

117.10 Law enforcement and correctional officers.—Law enforcement officers, correctional officers, and correctional probation officers, as defined in s. 943.10, and traffic accident investigation officers and traffic infraction enforcement officers, as described in s. 316.640, are authorized to administer oaths when engaged in the performance of official duties. Sections 117.01, 117.04, 117.045, 117.05, 117.055, and 117.103 do not apply to the provisions of this section. An officer may not notarize his or her own signature.

Section 3. This act shall take effect January 1, 2015.