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By the Committee on Judiciary; and Senator Passidomo 590-00962-17

2017206c1

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

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certain date; providing for cessation of service of a qualified custodian; requiring that a qualified custodian who elects to cease serving in such capacity provide written notice to the testator under certain circumstances; requiring a qualified custodian to deliver certain documents to specified persons when he or she ceases to serve in such capacity; requiring a qualified custodian to cease serving in such capacity under certain circumstances; requiring that a successor qualified custodian agree in writing to serve in that capacity for an electronic will before succeeding to office; specifying what constitutes an affidavit of the qualified custodian; requiring a qualified custodian to deliver certain documents upon request from a testator; providing that a qualified is liable for certain damages under certain circumstances; requiring a qualified custodian to keep certain information confidential; amending s. 733.201, F.S.; providing for the proof of electronic wills; providing requirements for admitting an electronic will that is not self-proved into probate; providing that a paper copy of an electronic will constitutes an "original" of the electronic will subject to certain conditions; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (40) of section 731.201, Florida

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Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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

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

732.506 Revocation by act.—A will or codicil, other than an electronic will, is revoked by the testator, or some other person in the testator's presence and at the testator's direction, by burning, tearing, canceling, defacing, obliterating, or destroying it with the intent, and for the purpose, of revocation.

Section 3. Section 732.521, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

732.521 Short title.—Sections 732.521-732.527 may be cited as the "Florida Electronic Wills Act."

Section 4. Section 732.522, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $\underline{732.522}$  Definitions.—As used in ss.  $\underline{732.521}$ - $\underline{732.527}$ , the term:

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(1) "Electronic record" means a record created, generated, sent, communicated, received, or stored by electronic means.

- (2) "Electronic signature" means an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the record.
- (3) "Electronic will" means a will, including a codicil, executed in accordance with s. 732.523 by a person in the manner prescribed by this act, which disposes of the person's property on or after his or her death and includes an instrument that appoints a personal representative or revokes or revises another will or electronic will.
- (4) "Qualified custodian" means a person who meets the requirements of s. 732.527(1).
- Section 5. Section 732.523, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 732.523 Electronic wills.—Notwithstanding s. 732.502:
  - (1) An electronic will must:
  - (a) Exist in an electronic record.
- (b) Be electronically signed by the testator in the presence of a notary public who is, or at least two attesting witnesses who are, in the same room as the testator.
- (c) Be electronically signed by the notary public and the two attesting witnesses in the presence of the testator and, in the case of the witnesses, in the presence of each other. The notary public's signature must be accompanied by a notary public seal that meets the requirements of s. 117.021(3).
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this act, all questions as to the force, effect, validity, and interpretation of an

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act, the execution and filing of a document with the court as

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provided in this act or the Florida Probate Rules, the execution
of a durable power of attorney under s. 709.2105, and the
execution of a living will under s. 765.302:

- (1) An individual is deemed to be in the presence of another individual if the individuals are either:
  - (a) In the same physical location; or
- (b) In different physical locations, but can communicate with each other by means of live video and audio conference, provided that a video transcript of the execution of the document is recorded and stored in, or attached to or logically associated with, the electronic record of the document.
- (2) Any requirement that a document be signed may be satisfied by an electronic signature.
- (3) A document that is signed electronically is deemed to be executed in this state if any one of the following requirements is met:
- (a) The person creating the document states that he or she intends to execute and understands that he or she is executing the document in, and pursuant to the laws of, this state.
- (b) The person creating the document is, or the attesting witnesses or Florida notary public whose electronic signatures are obtained in the execution of the document are, physically located within this state at the time the document is executed.
- (c) In the case of a self-proved electronic will, the electronic will designates a qualified custodian who is domiciled in and a resident of this state or incorporated or organized in this state.
- Section 8. Section 732.526, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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

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

- 732.527 Qualified custodians.—
- (1) To serve as a qualified custodian of an electronic will, a person must:
- (a) Not be an heir or devisee, as defined in s. 731.201, of the testator;
- (b) Be domiciled in and a resident of this state or be incorporated or organized in this state;
- (c) Consistently employ a system for ensuring the safekeeping of electronic records and store electronic records containing electronic wills under such system; and
- (d) Furnish for any court hearing involving an electronic will that is currently or was previously stored by the qualified custodian any information requested by the court pertaining to the qualified custodian's qualifications, policies, and practices related to the creation, sending, communication, receipt, maintenance, storage, and production of electronic wills.

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(2) The qualified custodian of an electronic will shall provide access to or information concerning the electronic will, or the electronic will and the electronic record containing the electronic will, only to the testator and such other persons as directed by the written instructions of the testator. A qualified custodian may also deposit the electronic will with the clerk by complying and in accordance with s. 732.901.

- (3) The qualified custodian of the electronic record of an electronic will may elect to destroy such record, including any of the documentation required to be created and stored under paragraph (1)(d), at any time after the 5th anniversary of the admission of the will of the testator to probate.
- (4) A qualified custodian who at any time controls 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, to the personal representative;
- (b) Depositing the electronic will, including an acknowledgement of affidavits made in accordance with s. 732.503, with the clerk after complying with s. 732.901; or
- (c)1. If the outgoing qualified custodian intends to designate a successor qualified custodian, providing written notice to the testator or, after the testator's death, the testator's nominated personal representative of the name, address, and qualifications of the proposed successor qualified custodian. The testator or a testator's nominated personal representative must provide written consent before the

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electronic record, including the electronic will, is delivered to a successor qualified custodian;

- 2. Delivering the electronic record containing the electronic will, to the successor qualified custodian; and
- 3. Delivering to the successor qualified custodian an affidavit of the outgoing qualified custodian stating that:
- a. The outgoing qualified custodian is eligible to act as a qualified custodian in this state;
- b. The outgoing qualified custodian is the qualified custodian designated by the testator in the electronic will or appointed to act in such capacity under paragraph (4)(c);
- c. The electronic will has been in the control of one or more qualified custodians since the time the electronic record was created, and identifying such qualified custodians; and
- d. To the best of the qualified custodian's knowledge, the electronic will has not been altered since the time it was created.

For purposes of making this affidavit, the outgoing qualified custodian may rely conclusively on any affidavits delivered by a predecessor qualified custodian in connection with its designation or appointment as qualified custodian; however, all such affidavits must be delivered to the successor qualified custodian.

(5) Upon the written request of the testator, a qualified custodian who at any time controls the electronic record of the testator's electronic will must cease serving in such capacity and must deliver to a successor qualified custodian designated in writing by the testator the electronic will and the affidavit

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required in this subparagraph (4)(c)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 of a duly authorized officer or agent of such entity shall constitute the affidavit of the qualified custodian.
- (8) A qualified custodian must provide a paper copy of an electronic will and the electronic record, including the electronic will, to the testator immediately upon request. For the first such request in any 365-day period, the testator may not be charged a fee for being provided with these documents.
- (9) The qualified custodian shall be liable for any damages caused by the negligent loss or destruction of the electronic record, including the electronic will, while it is in the possession of the qualified custodian. A qualified custodian may not limit liability for such damages.
- (10) A qualified custodian may not terminate or suspend access to the electronic will by the testator.
- (11) Except as provided herein, a qualified custodian must at all times keep information provided by the testator confidential and may not disclose such information to any third party.
- Section 10. Section 733.201, Florida Statutes is amended to read:
  - 733.201 Proof of wills.—
- (1) Self-proved wills executed in accordance with this code may be admitted to probate without further proof.
  - (2) A will, other than an electronic will, may be admitted

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

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

590-00962-17 2017206c1 323 will. 324 (d) The method by which the electronic will was stored and 325 the safeguards that were in place to prevent alterations to the 326 electronic will. 327 (e) A statement as to whether the electronic will has been 328 altered since its creation. 329 (f) A statement that the electronic will is a true, 330 correct, and complete tangible manifestation of the testator's 331 will. 332 (5) A paper copy of an electronic will which is a true and 333 correct copy of the electronic will may be offered for and 334 admitted to probate and shall constitute an "original" of the 335 electronic will. 336 Section 11. This act applies to electronic wills executed 337 on or after July 1, 2017.

Section 12. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.