A bill to be entitled
An act relating to errors in deeds; creating s.
689.041, F.S.; defining terms; providing that a deed
containing a scrivener’s error conveys title as if
there had been no such error if certain requirements
are met; providing a form for a curative notice;
requiring the clerks of the circuit court to accept
and record curative notices; providing for the
operation of a curative notice; providing
construction; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 689.041, Florida Statutes, is created to
read:
689.041 Curative procedure for scrivener’s errors in
deeds.—
(1) As used in this section, the term:
(a) “Erroneous deed” means any deed, other than a quitclaim
deed, which contains a scrivener’s error.
(b) “Intended real property” means the real property vested
in the grantor and intended to be conveyed by the grantor in the
erroneous deed.
(c) “Scrivener’s error” means a single error or omission in
the legal description of the intended real property in no more
than one of the following categories:
1. An error or omission in no more than one of the lot or
block identifications of a recorded platted lot; however, the
transposition of the lot and block identifications is considered
one error for the purposes of this subparagraph;

2. An error or omission in no more than one of the unit, building, or phase identifications of a condominium or cooperative unit; or

3. An error or omission in no more than one directional designation or numerical fraction of a tract of land that is described as a fractional portion of a section, township, or range; however, an error or omission in the directional description and numerical fraction of the same call is considered one error for the purposes of this subparagraph.

The term “scrivener’s error” does not include any error in a document that contains multiple errors.

(2) A deed that contains a scrivener’s error conveys title to the intended real property as if there had been no scrivener’s error, and, likewise, each subsequent erroneous deed containing the identical scrivener’s error conveys title to the intended real property as if there had been no such error if all of the following apply:

(a) Record title to the intended real property was held by the grantor of the first erroneous deed at the time the first erroneous deed was executed.

(b) Within the 5 years before the record date of the erroneous deed, the grantor of any erroneous deed did not hold title to any other real property in the same subdivision, condominium, or cooperative development or in the same section, township, and range, described in the erroneous deed.

(c) The intended real property is not described exclusively by a metes and bounds legal description.
(d) A curative notice is recorded in the official records
of the county in which the intended real property is located
which evidences the intended real property to be conveyed by the
grantor.

(3) A curative notice must be in substantially the
following form:

Curative Notice, Per Sec. 95.2311, F.S.
Scrivener’s Error in Legal Description

The undersigned does hereby swear and affirm:

1. The deed which transferred title from ...(Insert
Name)... to ...(Insert Name)... on ...(Date)... and recorded on
...(Record Date)... in O.R. Book ...., Page ...., and/or
Instrument No. ...., of the official records of ...(Name of
County)...., Florida, (hereinafter referred to as “first
erroneous deed”) contained the following erroneous legal
description:

...(Insert Erroneous Legal Description)...

2. The deed transferring title from ...(Insert Name)... to
...(Insert Name)... and recorded on ...(Record Date)... in O.R.
Book ...., Page ...., and/or Instrument No. ...., of the
official records of ...(Name of County)...., Florida, contains
the same erroneous legal description described in the first
erroneous deed.
...(Insert and repeat paragraph 2. as necessary to include each subsequent erroneous deed in the chain of title containing the same erroneous legal description)...

3. I have examined the official records of the county in which the intended real property is located and have determined that the deed dated ...(Date)..., and recorded on ...(Record Date).... in O.R. Book ...., Page .... and/or Instrument No. ...., official records of ...(Name of County)...., Florida, establishes that record title to the intended real property was held by the grantor of the first erroneous deed at the time the first erroneous deed was executed.

4. I have examined or have had someone else examine the official records of ...(Name of County)...., Florida, and certify that:
   a. Record title to the intended real property was held by the grantor of the first erroneous deed, ...(Insert Name)...., at the time that deed was executed.
   b. The grantor of the first erroneous deed and the grantors of any subsequent erroneous deeds listed above did not hold record title to any property other than the intended real property in either the same subdivision, condominium or cooperative or the same section, township and range, if described in this manner, at any time within the 5 years before the date that the erroneous deed was executed.
   c. The intended real property is not described by a metes and bounds legal description.
5. This notice is made to establish that the real property described as ...(insert legal description of the intended real property)... (hereinafter referred to as the “intended real property”) was the real property that was intended to be conveyed in the first erroneous deed and all subsequent erroneous deeds.

...(Signature)...
...(Printed Name)...

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this ....
day of ...., ...(year)...., by ...(name of person making statement)....
...(Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida)....
...(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)....

Personally Known .... OR Produced Identification ....
Type of Identification Produced.........................

(4) The clerks of the circuit court for the circuit in which any intended real property is located shall accept and record curative notices in the form described in subsection (3) as evidence of the intent of the grantor in the erroneous deed to convey the intended real property to the grantee in the erroneous deed.

(5) A curative notice recorded pursuant to this section operates as a correction of the first erroneous deed and all
subsequent erroneous deeds containing the same scrivener’s error
described in the curative notice and releases any cloud or
encumbrance that any of the erroneous deeds may have created as
to any property other than the intended real property. The
correction relates back to the record date of the first
erroneous deed.
(6) The remedies under this section are not exclusive and
do not abrogate any right or remedy under the laws of this state
other than this section.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.