

BILL ANALYSIS

S.B. 1098
By: Zaffirini
Licensing & Administrative Procedures
Committee Report (Unamended)

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

Interested parties have raised concerns regarding the required disclosure of a citizen's home address in certain public records. In addition, the parties are concerned that certain information found in the possession of a notary public should be protected from disclosure. S.B. 1098 seeks to address these issues by reforming the law regarding certain records and acknowledgements or proofs of certain written instruments.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPACT

It is the committee's opinion that this bill does not expressly create a criminal offense, increase the punishment for an existing criminal offense or category of offenses, or change the eligibility of a person for community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY

It is the committee's opinion that this bill does not expressly grant any additional rulemaking authority to a state officer, department, agency, or institution.

ANALYSIS

S.B. 1098 amends the Government Code to replace references to a residence or alleged residence, as applicable, in the required records of a notary public with references to a mailing address. The bill limits a notary public's duty to provide a certified copy of any such record on request to any record of official acts and changes the origin of such a record from the notary public's office to the notary public's book of record.

S.B. 1098 amends the Civil Practice and Remedies Code to replace references to a residence or known or alleged residence, as applicable, in a statement of an acknowledgment or proof of a written instrument with references to a mailing address.

EFFECTIVE DATE

September 1, 2017.