|  |
| --- |
| 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. |