Union Calendar No. 347 ^{117TH CONGRESS} H.R.3962

U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

[Report No. 117-443, Part I]

To authorize notaries public to perform, and to establish minimum standards for, electronic notarizations and remote notarizations that occur in or affect interstate commerce, to require any Federal court to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any State, to require any State to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any other State when the notarization was performed under or relates to a public Act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State or when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 17, 2021

Ms. DEAN (for herself, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NORCROSS, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BUDD, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. MOONEY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BARR, Mr. STEIL, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. GUEST) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

JULY 26, 2022

Additional sponsors: Mr. POCAN, Mr. HILL, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. CROW, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. BUR-GESS, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. FOS-TER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. CORREA, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. BACON, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. LIEU, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. STEUBE, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. COSTA, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CRIST, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. ESTES, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. KELLER, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MANN, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. ROSE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. HUDSON, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. SCAN-LON, MS. CRAIG, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. FALLON, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ OF Texas, Mr. KIND, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. Speier, Ms. Omar, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Larsen of Washington, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. WILD, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. Evans, Mr. McNerney, Mr. Trone, Mr. Mfume, Mr. Sarbanes, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia

JULY 26, 2022

Reported from the Committee on Energy and Commerce with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

JULY 26, 2022

Committee on the Judiciary discharged; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

[For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on June 17, 2021]

A BILL

To authorize notaries public to perform, and to establish minimum standards for, electronic notarizations and remote notarizations that occur in or affect interstate commerce, to require any Federal court to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any State, to require any State to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any other State when the notarization was performed under or relates to a public Act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State or when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4 This Act may be cited as the "Securing and Enabling
5 Commerce Using Remote and Electronic Notarization Act
6 of 2022" or the "SECURE Notarization Act of 2022".

7 SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

8 In this Act:

9 (1) Communication technology.—The term 10 "communication technology", with respect to a nota-11 rization, means an electronic device or process that 12 allows the notary public performing the notarization, 13 a remotely located individual, and (if applicable) a 14 credible witness to communicate with each other si-15 multaneously by sight and sound during the notarization. 16

17 (2)ELECTRONIC; ELECTRONIC RECORD; ELEC-18 TRONIC SIGNATURE; INFORMATION; PERSON; 19 RECORD.—The terms "electronic", "electronic record", 20 "electronic signature", "information", "person", and 21 "record" have the meanings given those terms in sec-22 tion 106 of the Electronic Signatures in Global and 23 National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. 7006).

24 (3) LAW.—The term 'law" includes any statute,
25 regulation, rule, or rule of law.

1	(4) NOTARIAL OFFICER.—The term "notarial of-	
2	ficer" means—	
3	(A) a notary public; or	
4	(B) any other individual authorized to per-	
5	form a notarization under the laws of a State	
6	without a commission or appointment as a no-	
7	tary public.	
8	(5) NOTARIAL OFFICER'S STATE; NOTARY PUB-	
9	lic's state.—The term "notarial officer's State" or	
10	"notary public's State" means the State in which a	
11	notarial officer, or a notary public, as applicable, is	
12	authorized to perform a notarization.	
13	(6) NOTARIZATION.—The term "notarization"—	
14	(A) means any act that a notarial officer	
15	may perform under—	
16	(i) Federal law, including this Act; or	
17	(ii) the laws of the notarial officer's	
18	State; and	
19	(B) includes any act described in subpara-	
20	graph (A) and performed by a notarial officer—	
21	(i) with respect to—	
22	(I) a tangible record; or	
23	(II) an electronic record; and	
24	(ii) for—	

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1	(I) an individual in the physical
2	presence of the notarial officer; or
3	(II) a remotely located individual.
4	(7) NOTARY PUBLIC.—The term "notary public"
5	means an individual commissioned or appointed as a
6	notary public to perform a notarization under the
7	laws of a State.
8	(8) Personal knowledge.—The term "per-
9	sonal knowledge", with respect to the identity of an
10	individual, means knowledge of the identity of the in-
11	dividual through dealings sufficient to provide reason-
12	able certainty that the individual has the identity
13	claimed.
14	(9) Remotely located individual.—The term
15	"remotely located individual", with respect to a nota-
16	rization, means an individual who is not in the phys-
17	ical presence of the notarial officer performing the no-
18	tarization.
19	(10) REQUIREMENT.—The term "requirement"
20	includes a duty, a standard of care, and a prohibi-
21	tion.
22	(11) SIGNATURE.—The term "signature"
23	means—
• •	

24 (A) an electronic signature; or

1	(B) a tangible symbol executed or adopted
2	by a person and evidencing the present intent to
3	authenticate or adopt a record.
4	(12) SIMULTANEOUSLY.—The term "simulta-
5	neously", with respect to a communication between
6	parties—
7	(A) means that each party communicates
8	substantially simultaneously and without unrea-
9	sonable interruption or disconnection; and
10	(B) includes any reasonably short delay
11	that is inherent in, or common with respect to,
12	the method used for the communication.
13	(13) State.—The term "State"—
14	(A) means—
15	(i) any State of the United States;
16	(ii) the District of Columbia;
17	(iii) the Commonwealth of Puerto
18	Rico;
19	(iv) any territory or possession of the
20	United States; and
21	(v) any federally recognized Indian
22	Tribe; and
23	(B) includes any executive, legislative, or
24	judicial agency, court, department, board, office,
25	clerk, recorder, register, registrar, commission,

authority, institution, instrumentality, county,
 municipality, or other political subdivision of an
 entity described in any of clauses (i) through (v)
 of subparagraph (A).

5 SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM
6 STANDARDS FOR ELECTRONIC NOTARIZA7 TION.

8 (a) AUTHORIZATION.—Unless prohibited under section
9 10, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may per10 form a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate com11 merce with respect to an electronic record.

12 (b) REQUIREMENTS OF ELECTRONIC NOTARIZA-13 TION.—If a notary public performs a notarization under 14 subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with 15 respect to the notarization:

16 (1) The electronic signature of the notary public,
17 and all other information required to be included
18 under other applicable law, shall be attached to or
19 logically associated with the electronic record.

20 (2) The electronic signature and other informa21 tion described in paragraph (1) shall be bound to the
22 electronic record in a manner that renders any subse23 quent change or modification to the electronic record
24 evident.

3 (a) AUTHORIZATION.—Unless prohibited under section
4 10, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may per5 form a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate com6 merce for a remotely located individual.

7 (b) REQUIREMENTS OF REMOTE NOTARIZATION.—If a
8 notary public performs a notarization under subsection (a),
9 the following requirements shall apply with respect to the
10 notarization:

11 (1) The remotely located individual shall appear 12 personally before the notary public at the time of the 13 notarization by using communication technology. 14 (2) The notary public shall— 15 (A) reasonably identify the remotely located individual— 16 17 (i) through personal knowledge of the 18 identity of the remotely located individual; 19 or20 (ii) by obtaining satisfactory evidence 21 of the identity of the remotely located indi-22 vidual by— 23 (I) using not fewer than 2 distinct 24 types of processes or services through 25 which a third person provides a means 26 to verify the identity of the remotely lo-

1	cated individual through a review of
2	public or private data sources; or
3	(II) oath or affirmation of a cred-
4	ible witness who—
5	(aa)(AA) is in the physical
6	presence of the notary public or
7	the remotely located individual; or
8	(BB) appears personally be-
9	fore the notary public and the re-
10	motely located individual by
11	using communication technology;
12	(bb) has personal knowledge
13	of the identity of the remotely lo-
14	cated individual; and
15	(cc) has been identified by
16	the notary public in the same
17	manner as specified for identifica-
18	tion of a remotely located indi-
19	vidual under clause (i) or sub-
20	clause (I) of this clause;
21	(B) either directly or through an agent—
22	(i) create an audio and visual record-
23	ing of the performance of the notarization;
24	and

1	(ii) notwithstanding any resignation
2	from, or revocation, suspension, or termi-
3	nation of, the notary public's commission or
4	appointment, retain the recording created
5	under clause (i) as a notarial record—
6	(I) for a period of not less than—
7	(aa) if an applicable law of
8	the notary public's State specifies
9	a period of retention, the greater
10	of
11	(AA) that specified pe-
12	riod; or
13	(BB) 5 years after the
14	date on which the recording
15	is created; or
16	(bb) if no applicable law of
17	the notary public's State specifies
18	a period of retention, 10 years
19	after the date on which the record-
20	ing is created; and
21	(II) if any applicable law of the
22	notary public's State governs the con-
23	tent, manner or place of retention, se-
24	curity, use, effect, or disclosure of the
25	recording or any information con-

	11
1	tained in the recording, in accordance
2	with that law; and
3	(C) if the notarization is performed with re-
4	spect to a tangible or electronic record, take rea-
5	sonable steps to confirm that the record before the
6	notary public is the same record with respect to
7	which the remotely located individual made a
8	statement or on which the individual executed a
9	signature.
10	(3) If a guardian, conservator, executor, personal
11	representative, administrator, or similar fiduciary or
12	successor is appointed for or on behalf of a notary
13	public or a deceased notary public under applicable
14	law, that person shall retain the recording under
15	paragraph (2)(B)(ii), unless—
16	(A) another person is obligated to retain the
17	recording under applicable law of the notary
18	public's State; or
19	(B)(i) under applicable law of the notary
20	public's State, that person may transmit the re-
21	cording to an office, archive, or repository ap-
22	proved or designated by the State; and
23	(ii) that person transmits the recording to
24	the office, archive, or repository described in

1	clause (i) in accordance with applicable law of
2	the notary public's State.
3	(4) If the remotely located individual is phys-
4	ically located outside the geographic boundaries of a
5	State, or is otherwise physically located in a location
6	that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the United
7	States, at the time of the notarization—
8	(A) the record shall—
9	(i) be intended for filing with, or relate
10	to a matter before, a court, governmental
11	entity, public official, or other entity that is
12	subject to the jurisdiction of the United
13	States; or
14	(ii) involve property located in the ter-
15	ritorial jurisdiction of the United States or
16	a transaction substantially connected to the
17	United States; and
18	(B) the act of making the statement or sign-
19	ing the record may not be prohibited by a law
20	of the jurisdiction in which the individual is
21	physically located.
22	(c) Personal Appearance Satisfied.—If a State or
23	Federal law requires an individual to appear personally
24	before or be in the physical presence of a notary public at

the time of a notarization, that requirement shall be consid ered to be satisfied if—

3 (1) the individual—

4 (A) is a remotely located individual; and
5 (B) appears personally before the notary
6 public at the time of the notarization by using
7 communication technology; and

8 (2)(A) the notarization was performed under or
9 relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding
10 of the notary public's State; or

(B) the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

13 SEC. 5. RECOGNITION OF NOTARIZATIONS IN FEDERAL 14 COURT.

(a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each court of the
United States shall recognize as valid under the State or
Federal law applicable in a judicial proceeding before the
court any notarization performed by a notarial officer of
any State if the notarization is valid under the laws of the
notarial officer's State or under this Act.

(b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZATION.—
A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have
the same effect under the State or Federal law applicable
in the applicable judicial proceeding as if that notarization
was validly performed—

1	(1)(A) by a notarial officer of the State, the law
2	of which is applicable in the proceeding; or
3	(B) under this Act or other Federal law; and
4	(2) without regard to whether the notarization
5	was performed—
6	(A) with respect to—
7	(i) a tangible record; or
8	(ii) an electronic record; or
9	(B) for—
10	(i) an individual in the physical pres-
11	ence of the notarial officer; or
12	(ii) a remotely located individual.
13	(c) Presumption of Genuineness.—In a deter-
14	mination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes
15	of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual
16	performing the notarization shall be prima facie evidence
17	in any court of the United States that the signature of the
18	individual is genuine and that the individual holds the des-
19	ignated title.
20	(d) Conclusive Evidence of Authority.—In a de-
21	termination of the validity of a notarization for the pur-
22	poses of subsection (a), the signature and title of the fol-
23	lowing notarial officers of a State shall conclusively estab-
24	lish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:
25	(1) A notary public of that State.

1	(2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of
2	that State.
3	SEC. 6. RECOGNITION BY STATE OF NOTARIZATIONS PER-
4	FORMED UNDER AUTHORITY OF ANOTHER
5	STATE.
6	(a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each State shall rec-
7	ognize as valid under the laws of that State any notariza-
8	tion performed by a notarial officer of any other State if—
9	(1) the notarization is valid under the laws of
10	the notarial officer's State or under this Act; and
11	(2)(A) the notarization was performed under or
12	relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding
13	of the notarial officer's State; or
14	(B) the notarization occurs in or affects inter-
15	state commerce.
16	(b) Legal Effect of Recognized Notarization.—
17	A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have
18	the same effect under the laws of the recognizing State as
19	if that notarization was validly performed by a notarial
20	officer of the recognizing State, without regard to whether
21	the notarization was performed—
22	(1) with respect to—
23	(A) a tangible record; or
24	(B) an electronic record; or

25 (2) for—

1	(A) an individual in the physical presence
2	of the notarial officer; or
3	(B) a remotely located individual.
4	(c) Presumption of Genuineness.—In a deter-
5	mination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes
6	of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual
7	performing a notarization shall be prima facie evidence in
8	any State court or judicial proceeding that the signature
9	is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.
10	(d) Conclusive Evidence of Authority.—In a de-
11	termination of the validity of a notarization for the pur-
12	poses of subsection (a), the signature and title of the fol-
13	lowing notarial officers of a State shall conclusively estab-
14	lish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:
15	(1) A notary public of that State.
16	(2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of
17	that State.
18	SEC. 7. ELECTRONIC AND REMOTE NOTARIZATION NOT RE-
19	QUIRED.
20	Nothing in this Act may be construed to require a no-
21	tary public to perform a notarization—
22	(1) with respect to an electronic record;
23	(2) for a remotely located individual; or
24	(3) using a technology that the notary public has
25	not selected.

2 GRIEVED PERSONS NOT AFFECTED; STATE 3 LAWS ON THE PRACTICE OF LAW NOT AF-4 FECTED.

5 (a) VALIDITY NOT AFFECTED.—The failure of a no6 tary public to meet a requirement under section 3 or 4 in
7 the performance of a notarization, or the failure of a notari8 zation to conform to a requirement under section 3 or 4,
9 shall not invalidate or impair the validity or recognition
10 of the notarization.

(b) RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS.—The validity
and recognition of a notarization under this Act may not
be construed to prevent an aggrieved person from seeking
to invalidate a record or transaction that is the subject of
a notarization or from seeking other remedies based on
State or Federal law other than this Act for any reason
not specified in this Act, including on the basis—

18 (1) that a person did not, with present intent to
19 authenticate or adopt a record, execute a signature on
20 the record;

(2) that an individual was incompetent, lacked
authority or capacity to authenticate or adopt a
record, or did not knowingly and voluntarily authenticate or adopt a record; or

(3) of fraud, forgery, mistake, misrepresentation,
 impersonation, duress, undue influence, or other in validating cause.

4 (c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act
5 may be construed to affect a State law governing, author6 izing, or prohibiting the practice of law.

7 SEC. 9. EXCEPTION TO PREEMPTION.

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—A State law may modify, limit, or
9 supersede the provisions of section 3, or subsection (a) or
10 (b) of section 4, with respect to State law only if that State
11 law—

12	(1) either—
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13 (A) constitutes an enactment or adoption of 14 the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, as 15 approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Com-16 17 missioners on Uniform State Laws in 2018 or 18 the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, as 19 approved and recommended for enactment in all 20 the States by the National Conference of Com-21 missioners on Uniform State Laws in 2021, ex-22 cept that a modification to such Law enacted or 23 adopted by a State shall be preempted to the extent such modification— 24

(i) is inconsistent with a provision of 1 2 section 3 or subsection (a) or (b) of section 3 4, as applicable; or 4 (ii) would not be permitted under sub-5 paragraph (B); or 6 (B) specifies additional or alternative pro-7 cedures or requirements for the performance of 8 notarizations with respect to electronic records or 9 for remotely located individuals, if those addi-10 tional or alternative procedures or require-11 ments-12 (i) are consistent with section 3 and 13 subsections (a) and (b) of section 4; and 14 *(ii)* do not accord greater legal effect to 15 the implementation or application of a spe-16 cific technology or technical specification for 17 performing those notarizations; and 18 (2) requires the retention of an audio and visual 19 recording of the performance of a notarization for a 20 remotely located individual for a period of not less 21 than 5 years after the recording is created. 22 (b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 5 23 or 6 may be construed to preclude the recognition of a notarization under applicable State law, regardless of whether 24 such State law is consistent with section 5 or 6. 25

SEC. 10. STANDARD OF CARE; SPECIAL NOTARIAL COMMIS SIONS.

3 (a) STATE STANDARDS OF CARE; AUTHORITY OF
4 STATE REGULATORY OFFICIALS.—Nothing in this Act may
5 be construed to prevent a State, or a notarial regulatory
6 official of a State, from—

7 (1) adopting a requirement in this Act as a duty
8 or standard of care under the laws of that State or
9 sanctioning a notary public for breach of such a duty
10 or standard of care;

(2) establishing requirements and qualifications
for, or denying, refusing to renew, revoking, suspending, or imposing a condition on, a commission
or appointment as a notary public;

(3) creating or designating a class or type of
commission or appointment, or requiring an endorsement or other authorization to be received by a notary public, as a condition on the authority to perform notarizations with respect to electronic records
or for remotely located individuals; or

(4) prohibiting a notary public from performing
a notarization under section 3 or 4 as a sanction for
a breach of duty or standard of care or for official
misconduct.

25 (b) Special Commissions or Authorizations Cre26 Ated by a State; Sanction for Breach or Official
•HR 3962 RH

MISCONDUCT.—A notary public may not perform a notari zation under section 3 or 4 if—

3 (1)(A) the notary public's State has enacted a
4 law that creates or designates a class or type of com5 mission or appointment, or requires an endorsement
6 or other authorization to be received by a notary pub7 lic, as a condition on the authority to perform
8 notarizations with respect to electronic records or for
9 remotely located individuals; and

(B) the commission or appointment of the notary
public is not of the class or type or the notary public
has not received the endorsement or other authorization; or

(2) the notarial regulatory official of the notary
public's State has prohibited the notary public from
performing the notarization as a sanction for a
breach of duty or standard of care or for official misconduct.

19 SEC. 11. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act and the application of the provisions thereof to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by that holding.

Union Calendar No. 347

^{117TH CONGRESS} H. R. 3962

[Report No. 117-443, Part I]

A BILL

To authorize notaries public to perform, and to establish minimum standards for, electronic notarizations and remote notarizations that occur in or affect interstate commerce, to require any Federal court to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any State, to require any State to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any other State when the notarization was performed under or relates to a public Act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State or when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

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Reported from the Committee on Energy and Commerce with an amendment

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