NEW JERSEY LAW REVISION COMMISSION

Revised Draft Tentative Report
Relating to
New Jersey Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act

June 8, 2015

The New Jersey Law Revision Commission is required to “[c]onduct a continuous examination of the general and permanent statutory law of this State and the judicial decisions construing it” and to propose to the Legislature revisions to the statutes to “remedy defects, reconcile conflicting provisions, clarify confusing language and eliminate redundant provisions.” N.J.S. 1:12A-8.

This Revised Draft Tentative Report is distributed to advise interested persons of the Commission's tentative recommendations and the opportunity to submit comments. Comments should be submitted no later than August 31, 2015.

The Commission will consider these comments before making its final recommendations to the Legislature. The Commission often substantially revises tentative recommendations as a result of the comments it receives. If you approve of the report, please inform the Commission so that your approval can be considered along with other comments. Please send comments concerning this tentative report or direct any related inquiries, to:

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Introduction

Electronic legal materials provide unprecedented accessibility but remain both fragile and potentially ephemeral. The Federal government has made significant efforts at providing accessible and authenticated electronic materials, but has at times struggled with the vulnerability of electronic publications.¹ States producing legal information in an electronic format must also consider the most secure and trustworthy method for producing these materials.

The Uniform Law Commission (ULC) recognized that “[p]roviding information online is integral to the conduct of state government in the 21st century”² and in 2011 released the Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act (UELMA) to promote the authentication and preservation of these online materials.

In its basic form, UELMA is consists of the following components:

- State entities are not mandated to publish their statutes, regulations, cases, opinions, etc. (“Legal Material”) electronically.
- If a state entity publishes its Legal Materials **only** electronically, the Electronic Material **shall** be designated “official” and must be (a) authenticated, (b) preserved and (c) secured.
- If a state entity publishes its Legal Materials in other official mediums, the Electronic Legal Material **may** be designated “official” and would then be required to be (a) authenticated, (b) preserved and (c) secured.
- The Act applies only to Legal Materials published after the legislation’s stated effective date.

In its Prefatory Note, UELMA states that “[p]roviding information online is integral to the conduct of state government in the 21st century” and that “[t]he ease and speed with which information can be created, updated and distributed electronically, especially in contrast to the time required for the production of print materials, enables governments to meet their obligations to provide legal information to the public in a timely and cost-effective manner.”³ Electronic information, the Prefatory Note cautions, is susceptible to being altered, accidentally or maliciously, at each point where it is stored, transferred or accessed and these alterations may be undetectable by the consumer. In addition, the ease with which electronic material may be altered raises the issue of how legal information with long-term historical value will be preserved for future use. With regard to the issue of preservation, the benefits associated electronic

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materials are described as “severely limited” if the information becomes unusable because of technological changes.

UELMA is designed to be an outcomes-based approach to the authentication and preservation of legal materials. The goals of the Act are to “enable end-users to verify the trustworthiness of the legal materials” and to “provide a framework for states to preserve legal material in perpetuity in a manner that allows for permanent access.”

UELMA leaves the choice of technologies for authentication and preservation to the states, but seeks to harmonize standards for acceptance of electronic legal material across jurisdictional boundaries. The ULC intended for UELMA to complement the Uniform Commercial Code (covering sales and many commercial transactions), the Uniform Real Property Electronic Recording Act (providing for electronic recording of real property instruments), and the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (providing guidelines for electronic commerce).

Twelve states have adopted UELMA and an additional four states have introduced it for consideration. The American Association of Law Libraries, the New Jersey Law Librarians Association, and the American Bar Association promote adoption of UELMA. Liaisons from the Seton Hall Law School library and the Rutgers School of Law library asked that the Commission review the Act for possible introduction in New Jersey and enactment by the Legislature.

The Commission considered UELMA in June 2012, June 2013, and most recently, in April 2015. This Revised Tentative Report seeks to address the issues and concerns expressed by Commissioners and commenters regarding this project’s applicability in New Jersey.

Analysis

The State-by-State Report on Authentication of Online Legal Resources referenced by drafters of UELMA describes an “official” version of legal materials as one that possesses the same status as a print “official” legal resource – one that is “governmentally mandated or approved.” An “authentic” legal material is described as “one whose content has been verified by a government entity to be complete and unaltered when compared to the version approved or published by the content originator.” The findings of an authentication survey set forth in the State-by-State Report include the following: (1) states have begun to discontinue print official legal resources and substitute online official legal resources; (2) states have not acknowledged the important needs of citizens and law researchers seeking trustworthy government information – even with regard to “official” legal resources; and (3) only eight states have provided for permanent public access to one or more of their primary legal resources.

The State of New Jersey, via the websites of various State agencies, provides online access to an increasing amount of legal materials, as discussed below. The following information

\footnote{Id.}
\footnote{American Association of Law Libraries, State-by-State Report on Authentication of Online Legal Resources (March 2007), p. 7-8.}
\footnote{Id. at 8.}
\footnote{Id. at 10-13.}
does not represent an exhaustive representation of every location at which one may find New Jersey legal material online, but only a collection of information based upon a preliminary examination of the website associated with the source or originator of the legal material discussed.

Executive Branch Materials:

New Jersey’s Office of Administrative Law’s (“OAL”) website provides links to the New Jersey Administrative Code and the New Jersey Register maintained by the legal research provider LexisNexis. While the LexisNexis banner proclaims to be the “Official Publisher of the New Jersey Administrative Code,” further terms of use stipulate that “this online version of the Code is not the official Code and may not include the most recent changes to a rule.”

The OAL’s website also provides a link to Rutgers School of Law – Newark’s research portal which purports to provide access to Administrative Law Decisions from 1997-present. The Rutgers’ homepage warns visitors:

Due to state budget cuts, the New Jersey Office of Administrative Law has temporarily ceased making new decisions available. It is our understanding that they will resume releasing decisions as soon as they are able.

The website does not state when the provision of new decisions ceased or whether they have been subsequently provided.

The Office of Administrative Law’s website also includes a link to “OAL Final Decisions and Orders (2014-Present).” This link provides decisions relating to Special Education, the NJ Higher Education Student Assistance Authority, the NJ DEP Spill Compensation Fund Arbitration, and the Child and Adult Food Care Program. It is unclear whether this is a complete database or whether it should be considered official or reliable source.

The OAL is making efforts towards greater online accessibility. Pursuant to N.J.S. 52:14B-2 et seq., effective July 1, 2014, all agencies must post on their websites notifications, proposed rule summaries, and summaries of written or oral submissions concerning a proposed rule, in addition to the traditional publication in the New Jersey Register. Agencies are also required to publish all final agency orders, decisions and opinions on their website. To effectuate the new law’s requirements, the Office of Administrative Law has proposed new “Rules for Agency Rulemaking – Use of Electronic Technologies in Rulemaking.” The new rules would amend N.J.A.C. to require that each agency shall publish on its website “all final agency orders, decisions, and opinions, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 47:14A-1 et seq.”

The statutory draft contained in this Revised Tentative Report incorporates New Jersey’s existing statutory mandates into the definition of legal materials. To the extent that the

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9 Id. at 2225.
Legislature has required the electronic publication of various executive and legislative materials, it is imperative that the electronic materials are properly authenticated, secured and preserved.

**Legislative Materials:**

The New Jersey Legislature’s website provides access to searchable, complete text of New Jersey’s Constitution. The website also provides an inoperable link to the New Jersey State Library for the New Jersey Constitutional Convention Proceedings of 1947.

Pursuant to the requirements of N.J.S. 52:11-78, the Legislature’s website also links to an electronic database of “the most current available compilation of the official text of the statutes of New Jersey” as well as “the text of all chapter laws beginning with laws passed by the Legislature after . . . January 9, 1996.” The website provides no indication as to whether these databases should be considered official, and it has been suggested that since “the online statutory database leaves the user unsure whether it is official or not, it appears reasonable to conclude that the database, in fact, is not official.” However, regardless of an “official” designation, proper authentication by an official publisher as proposed in this Revised Draft Tentative Report will create a reliable and trustworthy version of these materials.

**Judicial Materials:**

The New Jersey judiciary makes decisions available on its website for a period of time ranging from 10 business days to six weeks, depending upon the judicial entity rendering the decision. After this posting period, the judicial materials are archived and accessible through the Rutgers Law Library – Newark’s website, as well as through commercial fee-based research engines.

The New Jersey Courts website does maintain a permanent, not all-inclusive database of certain case law relating to business practices, but clarifies that “[t]he availability of these

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15 Opinions of the New Jersey Supreme Court, the Appellate Division (published and unpublished from 2005), the Tax Court, and the Disciplinary Review Board are posted on the New Jersey Courts website for 10 business days. Published Trial Court opinions are available for two weeks, while unpublished Trial Court opinions are available for six weeks. Ethics Committee opinions are not available on the New Jersey Courts website but are linked to the archive maintained by Rutgers Law Library – Newark.
opinions on this website does not constitute publication under New Jersey Rules of Court.” The relevant Rule of Court stipulates that the only authoritative and official source for appellate decisions is the official print reporters.

Previous Commission discussions about UELMA have noted that any requirements regarding judicial decisions may violate the precepts established in Winberry v. Salisbury and potentially infringe upon the New Jersey Supreme Court’s exclusive authority over court administration. The New Jersey Courts and the Administrative Office of the Courts have historically established the rules regarding the publication of the court materials; accordingly, the Commission recognizes the need to consider whether the “judiciary has fully exercised its power with respect to the matter at issue.”

Jurisdictions adopting UELMA are split on whether judicial decisions are included within the definition of legal materials. Indeed, it appears that the four U.S. jurisdictions currently publishing authenticated judicial legal material have done so either through court initiative or court rule. The statutory draft contained in this Revised Tentative Report does not include judicial materials in the definition of legal materials. Staff will conduct additional outreach to determine whether this is the appropriate course.

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20 See N.J. Ct. RULE 1:36-2 (establishing publishing guidelines); see also New Jersey Courts, Supreme and Appellate Opinions, http://www.judiciary.state.nj.us/opinions/index.htm (last visited April 2, 2015) (noting that opinions will be available on NJ Court website for 10 days and thereafter accessed through Rutgers Newark Law School).
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as the Uniform New Jersey Electronic Legal Material Act.

Source: New.

COMMENT
This section was modified to reflect the changes to the UELMA that are proposed below.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS. In this Act:

(1) “Electronic” means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.

b. “Governmental agency” means an executive or legislative, department, board, commission, authority, institution or instrumentality of a state or other political subdivision of a state.

(2) “Legal material” means, whether or not in effect, and as amended, revised or superseded:

(1) the New Jersey Constitution of 1947;

(2) the New Jersey Chapter Laws, including both Advance Laws and Pamphlets;

(3) the New Jersey Permanent Statutes;

(4) any joint resolution or proclamations of the Governor;

(5) any annual or special reports issued electronically pursuant to N.J.S. 52:14-20.1;

(6) the following State agency materials:

(A) administrative rules as defined in N.J.S. 52:14B-2;

(B) regulatory guidance documents as defined in N.J.S. 52:14B-3a;

(C) reports and decisions issued in connection with administrative
adjudications, as defined in N.J.S. 52:14B-2; and

(D) all final agency orders, decisions, and opinions issued in accordance with subsection (3) of N.J.S. 52:14B-3

(E) information posted pursuant to 52:14B-31;

(7) formal opinions of the Attorney General of New Jersey; and

(8) such other legal material as may be identified by a governmental agency that is the source of the material.

(3)d. “Official publisher” means:

(1) for the New Jersey State Constitution of 1947, the Office of Legislative Services;

(2) for the New Jersey Chapter Laws, including both Advance Laws and Pamphlets, the Office of Legislative Services;

(3) for the New Jersey Permanent Statutes, the Office of Legislative Services; [or]

(4) for joint resolutions or proclamations of the Governor, the governmental agency issuing the report;

(5) for annual or special reports issued pursuant to N.J.S. 52:14-20.1, the governmental agency issuing the report;

(6) for an administrative rule or regulatory guidance document:

(A) published in the New Jersey Administrative Code, the Office of Administrative Law; or

(B) not published in the New Jersey Administrative Code, the state agency adopting the administrative rule or regulatory guidance document;

(7) for a state agency materials:

(A) included under subsection c.(6)(C), the Office of Administrative Law;
(B) included under subsection c.(6)(D), the state agency issuing the decision; or

(C) included under subsection c.(6)(E), the state agency posting the information; and

(8) for the formal opinions of the Attorney General, the Office of the Attorney General.

(9) for such other material identified by a governmental agency, the government agency that is the source of the material.

[(G) for a state court decision included under paragraph (2)(F), the [insert appropriate agency or official]][;] [or]

[(H) for state court rules, the [insert appropriate agency or official]][;] [or]

(4)e. “Publish” means to display, present, or release to the public, or cause to be displayed, presented, or released to the public, by the official publisher.

(5)f. “Record” means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

(6)“State” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

g. “State agency” or “agency” shall have the meaning set forth in 52:14B-2.

Source: New.

COMMENT

As the ULC Report explains, in the Comment to Section 2, “[t]he definition of ‘legal material’ is intentionally narrow. As drafted, it includes only the most basic state-level legal documents: the state constitution, session laws, codified laws, and administrative rules with the effect of law. The act suggests as alternatives a range of additional legal material.” Each enacting state is given discretion in identifying what types of legal documents may also be covered by the act.
The New Jersey Legislature and Administrative Agencies are statutorily mandated to publish various materials on their respective websites; the language of this Section was drafted to incorporate existing publication mandates and subject them to the provisions of subsection (2) of Section 4a, 5, and 7 of this Act.

N.J.S.52:11-78 requires the Office of Legislative Services (“OLS”) to publish and maintain in electronic form “(1) the most current available compilation of the official text of the statutes of New Jersey [and] . . . (7) the text of all chapter laws beginning with laws passed by the Legislature after 12:00 noon, January 9, 1996.” Additionally, substantial revisions to the Administrative Procedure Act operative as of July 1, 2014 require the publication of agency materials on each agency’s respective website. See P.L.2013, c. 259. Accordingly, this draft looks to these statutory provisions for guidance in defining legal materials.

While OLS is also required to publish joint proclamations and Executive Orders pursuant to N.J.S. 1-3.1, the statute has not been amended to mandate electronic publication. However, these publications are currently available electronically at website of the New Jersey Legislature and the official website of the State of New Jersey, respectively.

Publication of the formal opinions of the Attorney General is not required by statute, but the practice was instituted in 1949 pursuant to Attorney General Parsons’ Preface to the 1949-1950 volume of Formal Opinions and continues to the present day. The formal opinions are currently available electronically on the Office of the Attorney General’s website.

For purposes of the State agency materials contained in subsection (6) of Section 2c:

“Administrative adjudication” includes “any and every final determination, decision, or order made or rendered in any contested case.” N.J.S. 52:14B-2. Pursuant to regulation, the “publication function of the OAL is multifaceted” and the “availability of decisions in contested cases provides the public with access to administrative adjudications.” N.J.A.C. 1:31-1.1.

“Administrative rule” means “each agency statement of general applicability and continuing effect that implements or interprets law or policy, or describes the organization, procedure or practice requirements of any agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of any rule, but does not include: (1) statements concerning the internal management or discipline of any agency; (2) intra-agency and inter-agency statements; and (3) agency decisions and firings in contested cases.” N.J.S. 52:14B-2.

“Regulatory guidance document” means “any policy memorandum or other similar document used by a State agency to provide technical or regulatory assistance or direction to the regulated community to facilitate compliance with a State or federal law or a rule adopted pursuant to P.L. 1968, c.410, but shall not include technical manuals adopted by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to P.L. 1991, c. 422 (C.13:1D-111).” N.J.S. 52:14B-3a.

“State agency” or “agency” means “each of the principal departments in the executive branch of the State Government, and all boards, divisions, commissions, agencies, departments, councils, authorities, offices or officers within any such departments now existing or hereafter established and authorized by statute to make, adopt or promulgate rules or adjudicate contested cases, except the office of the Governor.” N.J.S. 52:14B-2.

The definition of governmental agency was incorporated from New Jersey’s Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, codified at N.J.S. 12A:12-2, to include both the executive and legislative branches of government.

N.J.S. 52:14B-31 requires the posting of “the complete and current text of each State law under which the agency is granted its authority, and the complete and current text of each rule or regulation that has been adopted by the agency or that is proposed for, or is pending, agency adoption” or a URL address providing a direct link to the complete and current text of these documents.

The Report notes that in “some states, the publication of judicial decisions and court rules is handled by the judicial branch, over which the state legislature may have no authority to mandate specific procedures such as those created by this act. Because of this potential separation of powers issue, judicial decisions and court rules are included in this act as an alternative in the definition of legal material.” As discussed in this Revised Draft Tentative Report, the Commission remains aware that including judicial materials within the scope of this Act could potentially run afoul of the separation of powers established by Winberry v. Salisbury, 5 N.J. 240, cert. denied., 340 U.S. 877 (1950). Accordingly, this Draft Revised Tentative Report references judicial legal materials in Section 11 and authorizes the New Jersey Supreme Court to adopt court rules to effectuate the purposes of this act. Staff will seek input from interested individuals as to whether this is the most appropriate course.
SECTION 3. APPLICABILITY. This act applies to all legal material in an electronic record that is designated as official under Section 4 and first existing electronically on or published electronically on or after [the effective date of this act].

Source: New.

COMMENT

UELMA’s language has been revised to capture materials existing on New Jersey government websites on the effective date as well as prospective publications.

SECTION 4. LEGAL MATERIAL IN OFFICIAL ELECTRONIC RECORD.

a. An official publisher publishes legal material only in an electronic record, the publisher shall:

(1) designate the electronic record as official; and

(2) comply with Sections 5, 7, and 8;

(2) ensure that the material is reasonably available for use by the public on a permanent basis.

(b) An official publisher that publishes legal material in an electronic record and also publishes the material in a record other than an electronic record may designate the electronic record as official if the publisher complies with Sections 5, 7, and 8.

b. An official publisher may satisfy subsection a. of this section by delegating these obligations to another governmental agency or educational institution if such governmental agency or educational institution agrees to meet or exceed the requirements of that subsection.

Source: New

COMMENT

This Report declines to incorporate UELMA’s requirement that legal material be designated “official” to trigger the requirements of Sections 4b., 5 and 7. The Commission remains concerned with the availability and accessibility of New Jersey’s legal materials. As envisioned by UELMA, the concept of optionally designating electronic legal materials as “official” may create an additional procedural hurdle to ensuring electronic accessibility and providing appropriate safeguards of electronic legal material.
For example, N.J.S. 52:14-20.1 and N.J.S. 52:14-25.1 provide that reports or publications submitted to the Governor or Legislature or made available to the public should be posted to the Internet in lieu of printing while one to six print copies should be provided to the State Library “for preservation and permanent reference use.” As contemplated by UELMA, this singular print copy could be considered New Jersey’s “official” legal material unless the governmental agency chose to designate the electronic version as official and comply with the provisions of this Act. This result neither encourages accessibility nor promotes the authentication and preservation of New Jersey’s electronic legal materials.

The determination of whether or not a legal material should be considered “official” by the end-user could be satisfied by having the official publisher comply with the authentication provisions of Section 5. For example, U.S. Government Publishing Office identifies itself as “the official disseminator of Government documents and has assured users of their authenticity.” This statement demonstrates that an official publisher utilizing appropriate authentication procedures can produce an accessible and trustworthy document.

The Uniform Law Commission similarly emphasized the issue of authentication, stating in UELMA’s preatory note:

“An authentic text is one whose content has been verified by a government entity to be complete and unaltered when compared to the version approved or published by the content originator.” (American Association of Law Libraries, STATE-BY-STATE REPORT ON AUTHENTICATION OF ONLINE LEGAL RESOURCES 8 (2007)). In the context of this act, the content originator is the official publisher. When a document is authentic, it means that the version of the legal resource presented to the user is the same as that published by the official publisher. Authentication provides an electronic method to establish the integrity of the document, demonstrating that the information has not been tampered with or altered during the transfer between the official publisher and the end-user. Few state governments have taken the actions necessary to ensure that the electronic legal information they create and distribute remains unaltered and is, therefore, trustworthy.

As noted in the State-by-State Report on Authentication of Online Legal Resources:

The working definition of official legal resource, drawn from the latest editions of Black’s Law Dictionary and Fundamentals of Legal Research and adopted as a guide to survey participants, reads:

An official version of regulatory materials, statutes, session laws, or court opinions is one that has been governmentally mandated or approved by statute or rule (emphasis added). This definition is firmly rooted in the print world. Now, however, the survey results make it evident that the very concept of an official legal resource fits print much more easily than online sources of law.

Additionally, designating a governmental website publication as “official” is not required for potential evidentiary purposes. New Jersey courts are permitted to take judicial notice of “decisional, constitutional and public statutory law, rules of court, and private legislative acts and resolutions of the United States, this state, and every other state, territory and jurisdiction of the United States as well as ordinances, regulations and determinations of all governmental subdivisions and agencies thereof.” N.J.R.E. 201 (a). Federal courts are empowered to take judicial notice of facts on government websites, provided that the website is a source “whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” F.R.E. 201; Ellie Margolis, It's Time to Embrace the New-Utangling the Uses of Electronic Sources in Legal Writing, 23 Alb. L.J. Sci. & Tech. 191, 203 (2013) (“In general, government websites are perceived to be reliable, and are frequently the source of judicially noticed information.”); Jeffrey Bellin, Andrew Guthrie Ferguson, Trial by Google: Judicial Notice in the Information Age, 108 Nw. U. L. Rev. 1137, 1159 (2014) (stating that “[j]udicial notice of online sources frequently involves public information on government websites. Courts often take judicial notice of such information with little discussion (or apparent recognition) of potential objections to doing so”). Indeed, if the source of the information is official (a government website) and the legal material is authenticated, the end-user may have confidence in the accuracy of the material.

Federal courts have recognized their authority to take judicial notice of governmental websites “whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” See Pickett v. Sheridan Health Care Center, 664 F.3rd 632, 648 (7th Cir.
(stating that “[w]e have recognized the authority of a court to take judicial notice of government websites.”); Arizona Libertarian Party v. Bennett, 784 F.3d 611, fn. 3 (9th Cir. 2015) (asserting that “[w]e may take judicial notice of “official information posted on a government website, the accuracy of which [is] undisputed”) (citations omitted); Hawk Aircargo, Inc. v. Chao., 418 F.3d 453, 457 (5th Cir.2005) (taking judicial notice of approval by the National Mediation Board published on the agency's website); Coleman v. Dretke, 409 F.3d 665, 667 (5th Cir.2005) (per curiam) (taking judicial notice of Texas agency’s website); Denius v. Dunlap, 330 F.3d 919, 926 (7th Cir.2003) (taking judicial notice of information on official government website in accordance with Rule 201); Daniels–Hall v. National Education Association, 629 F.3d 992, 999 (9th Cir.2010) (taking judicial notice of information on the websites of two school districts because they are government entities and neither party disputed the website’s authenticity or its accuracy); In re Wellbutrin SR/Zyban Antitrust Litigation, 281 F. Supp.2d 751, 755 (E.D.Pa 2003) (stating that “the fact that an agency report is ‘published’ on the world wide web does not affect the Court’s ability to take judicial notice of the contents of that report”). Limited New Jersey case law addresses judicial notice of websites. See Four Spin Wash, LLC v. Laundry King of West Orange, Inc., 2014 WL 2970979, fn. 3 (App. Div. 2014)(taking judicial notice of certain information contained within public record published on the NJ Division of Consumer Affairs website); cf. Palisades Collection, LLC v. Graubard, 2009 WL 1025176 (App. Div. 2009) (refusing to take judicial notice of information contained on Wikipedia stating that the website “was inherently unreliable, and clearly not one ‘whose accuracy cannot be reasonably questioned’ for purposes of N.J.R.E. 201).

The Bluebook Uniform System of Citation has also recognized the increasing prevalence of electronic legal publications. The Bluebook requires citation of “traditional printed sources... unless there is a digital copy of the source available that is authenticated, official or an exact copy of the printed source.” Rule 18.2. The Bluebook encourages citation to an authenticated document to ensure the accuracy of the material and “generally prefers citation to an authenticated source, or if none is available, to the “official” source. Rule 18.2.2.

Focusing on proper authentication of legal material published pursuant to statutory mandate furthers the Commission’s goal of public accessibility, and provides a framework for the authentication, security and preservation of legal materials on New Jersey government websites. Subsection b. has been added to permit an official publisher to contract with another governmental agency or educational institution to satisfy the provisions of this Act. The language of this subsection mirrors similar language contained in New Jersey’s Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, N.J.S. 12A:12-12, regarding electronic record retention. Please note, however, that N.J.S. 12A:12-12 permits delegation to a person, defined as “an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, governmental agency, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.” In contrast, the delegation authority contained in this subsection has been limited to governmental agencies or educational institutions in order to prevent delegation to, and subsequent public reliance on, fee-based research portals.

SECTION 5. AUTHENTICATION OF OFFICIAL ELECTRONIC RECORD.

a. An official publisher of legal material in an electronic record that is designated as official under Section 4 shall authenticate the record.

b. To authenticate an electronic record, the official publisher shall provide a method for a user to determine that the record received by the user from the official publisher is unaltered from the official record published by the official publisher.

Source: New.

COMMENT

This section has been revised to emphasize the importance of the official publisher as the source of reliable
SECTION 6. EFFECT OF AUTHENTICATION.

(a) Legal material in an electronic record that is authenticated pursuant to Section 5 is presumed to be an accurate copy of the legal material.

(b) If another state has adopted a law substantially similar to this act, legal material in an electronic record that is designated as official and authenticated by the official publisher in that state is presumed to be an accurate copy of the legal material.

(c) A party contesting the authentication of legal material in an electronic record authenticated pursuant to Section 5 has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the record is not authentic.

Source: New.

COMMENT

The effect of authentication contained in this Section is also consistent with Federal Rules of Evidence regarding self-authentication. Rule 902 provides that “Extrinsic evidence of authenticity as a condition precedent to admissibility is not required with respect to . . . (e) Official publications – Books, pamphlets, or other publications purporting to be issued by public authority.” To the extent legal material is authenticated pursuant to Section 5, it may fairly be assumed to constitute a “publication purporting to be issued by a public authority” for evidentiary purposes. Staff has considered whether this proposed act’s lack of uniformity could prove detrimental for interstate purposes and will seek comment on potential effects.

SECTION 7. PRESERVATION AND SECURITY OF LEGAL MATERIAL IN OFFICIAL ELECTRONIC RECORD.

(a) An official publisher of legal material in an electronic record that is or was designated as official under Section 4 shall provide for the preservation and security of the record in an electronic form or a form that is not electronic.

(b) If legal material is preserved under subsection (a) in an electronic record, the official publisher shall:

(1) ensure the integrity of the record;

(2) provide for backup and disaster recovery of the record; and
(3) ensure the continuing usability of the material.

c. The official publisher shall preserve and secure both current and historical legal material, including legal material that has been amended, overruled, repealed, reversed, revised or superseded.

d. A backup of a record of legal material must include the original record and all subsequent changes, and identify when each change to the record was made.

e. Legally significant formatting of legal material must be preserved.

Source: New.

COMMENT
The official publisher is required to provide for the preservation and security of the record in an electronic form, including insuring the legal material’s integrity, providing for backup and disaster recovery and ensuring the continuing usability of the record.

As the ULC further explains, “[l]egal material retains its value regardless of whether it is currently in effect. This includes legal material that is subsequently amended or repealed, as happens with statutes, as well as legal material such as cases that may be reversed or overruled. Legal material does not cease to be legal material with the passage of time. For example, the outcome of today’s lawsuit may depend on rights or obligations created by yesterday’s statutes or regulations. Researchers need historical as well as current legal material to understand the development of legal doctrine and predict its future course. Legal material must be saved and protected—preserved—to allow for future use.”

Recognizing the significance of preserving both current and historical legal material, subsection c. was added for clarification on this issue and subsections d. and e. were included to incorporate minimum standards. Staff will seek comment on these subsections.

SECTION 8. PUBLIC ACCESS TO LEGAL MATERIAL IN OFFICIAL ELECTRONIC RECORD. An official publisher of legal material in an electronic record that is required to be preserved under Section 7 shall ensure that the material is reasonably available for use by the public on a permanent basis.

COMMENT
This provision requiring public access to electronic legal materials is now contained within subsection (2) of section 4a. of this Act.

SECTION 9. STANDARDS.

a. The Division of Revenue and Enterprise Services in the Department of the Treasury
shall adopt regulations to establish format and technical requirements for the authentication, preservation and security of legal materials in an electronic record to effectuate the provisions of this Act.

b. In implementing this Act, an official publisher of legal material in an electronic record and the Division of Revenue and Enterprise Services shall consider:

(1) standards and practices of other jurisdictions;

(2) the most recent standards regarding authentication of, preservation and security of, and public access to, legal material in an electronic record and other electronic records, as promulgated by national standard-setting bodies;

(3) the needs of users of legal material in an electronic record;

(4) the views of governmental officials and entities and other interested persons; and

(5) to the extent practicable, methods and technologies for the authentication of, preservation and security of, and public access to, legal material which are compatible with the methods and technologies used by other official publishers in this state and in other states that have adopted a law substantially similar to this Act.

Source: New.

COMMENT

An official publisher of legal materials is required to consider standards and practices in use both inside and outside of his or her jurisdiction.

The ULC Report states, in the Comment to Section 9, that as “private sector organizations, government agencies, and international organizations tackle these issues, their work may offer guidance to states as this act is implemented on an on-going basis. Like many other technology-related procedures, standards and best practices for management of electronic records are in a state of development and refinement. For example, appropriate information security is a key element of the authentication process, and security standards are currently being developed.” The Report encourages each enacting state “to consider a single system for authentication of, preservation and security of, and public access to its legal material. A single system will lead to financial and personnel efficiencies in implementation and maintenance, and avoid confusion on the part of the users. While each enacting state will determine its own practices, states are encouraged to communicate, coordinate, and collaborate in the development of authentication, preservation, and permanent access standards.”

Presently, it does not appear that there are standards specifically directed toward the preservation of electronic material with the exception of e-mail messages that meet the criteria for public records as mentioned in a Circulating letter from DARM to all state and local government agencies. The Letter states that “retention or disposition of e-mail messages must be related to the information they contain or the purpose they serve. The
content, transactional information, and any attachments associated with the message are considered records (if they meet the criteria of a public record in N.J.S. 47:3-16). The content of e-mail messages may vary considerably, and therefore, this content must be evaluated to determine the length of time the message must be retained.”

The language of subsection a. was based on language found in N.J.S. 46:26C-1 and was designed to clearly authorize participation by DRES (formerly DARM) to the extent it deems regulation in this area necessary. In the absence of regulations adopted by DRES, the onus is on the official publisher to take steps to address authentication, preservation and security concerns.

SECTION 10. VIOLATIONS.

A public official, officer, employee or custodian who knowingly and willfully violates the provisions of this Act, as amended and supplemented, and is found to have acted unreasonably under the totality of the circumstances, shall be subject to a civil penalty of $1,000 for an initial violation, $2,500 for a second violation that occurs within 10 years of an initial violation, and $5,000 for a third violation that occurs within 10 years of an initial violation. This penalty shall be collected and enforced in proceedings in accordance with the “Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999,” P.L.1999, c. 274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.), and the rules of court governing actions for the collection of civil penalties. The Superior Court shall have jurisdiction of proceedings for the collection and enforcement of the penalty imposed by this section. Appropriate disciplinary proceedings may be initiated against a public official, officer, employee or custodian against whom a penalty has been imposed.

Source: New.

COMMENT

The Commission recognizes the importance of publically accessible, trustworthy and secure electronic legal material. Accordingly, it may be appropriate to incorporate a penalty scheme incentivizing compliance with the provisions of this Act. Public accessibility being a common goal of both this Act and New Jersey’s Open Public Records Act (“OPRA”), Section 10’s penalty scheme mirrors the penalty scheme provided for violations of the Open Public Records Act, codified at N.J.S. 47:1A-11.

Staff will seek guidance from commenters regarding the operation of this penalty provision within the context of this act’s requirements. As presently drafted, this act does not create publication requirements for governmental agencies, but rather, incorporates legislative publication mandates that exist elsewhere within New Jersey’s statutes. As a result, the contemplated penalty provisions in this Section would apply only to the authentication, security and preservation requirements of this act.

Procedurally, OPRA requires an identified record request, a response within a statutory timeframe, and imposes penalties when a requested record is inappropriately withheld. N.J.S. 47:1A-5. Staff is unclear whether OPRA’s request mechanism can be adapted to the authentication, security and preservation requirements contained herein. Also, Staff has noted that the concept of a violation is complicated as applied to electronic materials.
SECTION 11. COURT RULES. The New Jersey Supreme Court may adopt such court rules as it deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act.

Source: New.

COMMENT
As discussed in the Comment to Section 2, judicial publications have not been included in the definition of Legal Materials in this Revised Draft Tentative Report. This Section enables the Supreme Court to adopt rules consistent with the purposes of this act; this approach has been modeled off of N.J.S. 47:1A-12, which similarly authorizes the Court to adopt rules regarding the production of court and administrative records consistent with the intent of OPRA.

SECTION 12. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION. In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

Source: New.

COMMENT
This language is identical to the ULC source language.

SECTION 14. RELATION TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT. This act modifies, limits, and supersedes the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).

Source: New.

COMMENT
This language is identical to the ULC source language.

SECTION 15. EFFECTIVE DATE. This act takes effect [___________].

Source: New.

COMMENT
This language is identical to the ULC source language.