

The Record Integrity and Genuine Wet Ink Signature Act

A BILL

To require risk management controls for record systems, to restore lawful authenticity standards for core instruments, and to stop digital only instruments from operating as weapons against property and family rights.

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Record Integrity and Genuine Wet Ink Signature Act.”

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to stop the pipeline going forward by requiring record integrity controls, identity controls, third party inspections, continuous monitoring, and genuine wet ink signatures for core legal instruments that affect property, family rights, guardianship, probate, and child or elder cases.

SEC. 3. REQUIRED RISK MANAGEMENT STANDARDS.

(a) Minimum controls. Any state, county, municipal, court, or vendor operated record system used for land records or court records shall implement, at minimum:

- (1) tamper proof audit logs,
- (2) encryption and secured storage,
- (3) verified identity access controls, including role based access and traceable credentials,
- (4) independent third party inspections, and
- (5) continuous monitoring sufficient to detect unauthorized access, hidden administrator pathways, and manipulation.

(b) Annual certification. Each Governor shall certify annually that record systems operating within the state meet the minimum controls required by this Act, and that independent inspections have been performed.

(c) Receivership and takeover for noncompliance. Where a state fails certification, fails inspection, or refuses access to auditing, the framework provides for federal receivership or DOGE takeover for noncompliance, limited to restoring lawful record integrity.

SEC. 4. GENUINE WET INK SIGNATURE REQUIREMENT. GENUINE ASSENT

(a) Covered instruments. Original and genuine assent wet ink signatures shall be required for core legal instruments affecting:

- (1) property title, transfer, lien, encumbrance, foreclosure actions, quiet title actions, and deed record instruments,

- (2) family rights, including custody, dependency actions, and removals,
- (3) guardianship, conservatorship, and probate instruments,
- (4) child or elder cases, and
- (5) judgments and orders relied upon to seize rights, property, or persons.

(b) Digital only instruments. Digital only instruments, where no genuine wet ink instrument exists for verification, may be deemed void and fraudulent under the governing enforcement framework, when used as authority to take property, take children, strip rights, or conceal the chain of responsibility.

SEC. 5. PUBLIC NOTICE AND ACCESS.

(a) Each jurisdiction shall publish compliance status, inspection dates, vendor contracts affecting record systems, and a plain language statement of how a citizen may request verification of a genuine instrument.

SEC. 6. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to reduce any constitutional protection, due process protection, or lawful remedy available to victims of record corruption.

SEC. 7. NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION.

(a) Finding. Congress finds that systemic compromise of land records, court records, and connected record platforms constitutes a threat to national security and critical infrastructure.

(b) Declaration and directive. Congress declares that the conditions addressed by this Act constitute a national emergency affecting the security of the United States, and directs the President to issue a declaration under the National Emergencies Act and to specify the statutory authorities necessary to carry out this Act, consistent with applicable law.

SEC. 8. NATIONAL EMERGENCY FINDING AND AUTHORIZATION.

(a) Finding. Congress finds that systemic corruption of land records, court records, and Connected Record Systems, including, but not inclusive of, the use of Fraudulent Instruments and Unlawful Systems, constitutes a present and ongoing threat to constitutional governance, public integrity, national economic security, and the safety of children and vulnerable adults.

(b) Authorization. The President is authorized to declare a national emergency under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) with respect to the threats described in subsection (a), and to exercise such authorities, consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(c) Continuity of remedies. The authorization in subsection (b) is in addition to, and does not limit, any other authority of the United States to investigate, prosecute, seize assets, or provide restitution and recovery under applicable law.

SEC. 9. DOMESTIC TERRORISM, REFERRAL, AND AGGRAVATED VIOLATIONS.

(a) Domestic violence referral. Any person who knowingly and willfully violates this Act, or conspires to violate this Act, in a manner that meets the definition of domestic violence under section 2331(5) of title 18, United States Code, shall be treated as engaging in domestic violence for purposes of investigation and prosecution, and shall be referred by DOGE to the Department of Justice and appropriate Federal agencies for enforcement under applicable law.

(b) Pattern and enterprise conduct. Where violations of this Act are committed as part of an enterprise, network, or coordinated scheme involving record manipulation, trafficking indicators, concealment, or systematic deprivation of rights under color of law, DOGE shall prioritize expedited referral for racketeering, civil rights, and other applicable Federal charges.

(c) No safe harbor. No contract clause, vendor term, court custom, or administrative policy may be asserted as a defense to a violation of this Act, or to conduct referred under subsection (a) or (b).

SEC. 10. NATIONAL EMERGENCY, NATIONAL SECURITY, AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INVOLVEMENT.

(a) **Finding of national security threat.** Congress finds that systemic compromise of land records, court records, and connected record platforms constitutes a threat to national security and critical infrastructure, enabling large scale fraud, coercion under color of law, and foreign and domestic intrusion.

(b) **National emergency designation.** Congress declares that implementation and enforcement of this Act addresses a national emergency affecting the security of the United States, and directs that all available emergency and critical infrastructure protection authorities be promptly used, consistent with the National Emergencies Act and other applicable law.

(c) **Department of Defense required role, defensive support only.** This Act constitutes express Congressional authorization for the Department of Defense to provide Defense Support of Civil Authorities for the limited purposes of defensive cyber support, incident response, technical assistance, communications, logistics, and forensic preservation of evidence needed to secure covered record systems and prevent further compromise. Such support shall be coordinated with the lead federal agency designated in this Act and shall not include direct participation in civilian law enforcement activities except where expressly authorized by Act of Congress, consistent with 18 U.S.C. § 1385.

(d) Mandatory referral for domestic violence and treason where legally applicable. Any person who knowingly compromises covered systems, destroys audit logs, obstructs audits, or provides material assistance to foreign or domestic actors to manipulate records or to seize property or persons under false authority shall be referred to the Attorney General for investigation and prosecution under applicable federal law, including domestic violence related offenses where supported by evidence, and treason only where the constitutional elements of Article III, Section 3 are satisfied.

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