STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1st Session of the 56th Legislature (2017)

HOUSE BILL 1366 By: Hall

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AS INTRODUCED

An Act relating to notarial acts and affirmations; amending 16 O.S. 2011, Sections 26, 27a, 33 and 35, which relate to conveyances; providing for verification under oath or affirmation for certain documents; providing for electronic notarial acts; providing for validity of certain records or instruments; providing application of law; requiring registration prior to performing electronic notarial acts; requiring conformation with certain standards; providing procedures and requirements for registration and certification; amending 49 O.S. 2011, Sections 2, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 9, O.S.L. 2015, 5, 6 and 6.1 (49 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 2), which relate to notaries public; modifying required bond; modifying requirements pertaining to notarial seals; modifying fee that may be charged for notarial acts; authorizing fee for electronic notarial acts and other authorized acts; requiring notary public to display list of fees; authorizing public officials to collect fees for performance of notarial acts; providing for compensation outside the scope of notarial acts; providing for fee arrangements between notary public and employer or other private entity; authorizing software platform providers to limit notarial services; authorizing notary public to charge fees for providing certain copies; modifying authority of notaries public; providing requirement for notaries public; requiring the Secretary of State to maintain an electronic database of notaries public; amending 49 O.S. 2011, Sections 112, 117, 118, 119 and 120, which relate to the Uniform Law on Notarial Acts; modifying definitions; modifying means of providing certain evidence; modifying requirements for certificate for notarial acts; clarifying statutory

references; providing for validity of electronic notarial acts performed before a certain date; providing for relation of the Uniform Law on Notarial Acts to the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act; authorizing any notarial officer to use tamper-evident technologies and to refuse to use technologies not selected by the notarial officer; authorizing notaries public to use two-way audio-video communication; requiring notification to the Secretary of State; providing requirements and limitations for audio-visual communication; authorizing the Secretary of State to promulgate rules pertaining to audio-video communication; requiring maintenance of certain recordings for specified period of time; requiring certain information to be included in recordings; providing for validity of notarial acts; authorizing the Secretary of State to promulgate rules regulating notaries public and notarial acts; providing for codification; providing for recodification; and providing an effective date.

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 16 O.S. 2011, Section 26, is amended to read as follows:

Section 26. No deed, mortgage or other instrument affecting the real estate shall be received for record or recorded unless executed and acknowledged or verified under oath or affirmation in substantial compliance with this chapter; and the recording of any such instrument not so executed and acknowledged shall not be effective for any purpose.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 16 O.S. 2011, Section 27a, is amended to read as follows:

Section 27a. A. When any instrument shall have been recorded in the office of the county clerk in the proper county for the period of five (5) years, and the instrument contains any of the following defects:

- It has not been signed by the proper representative of a legal entity;
- 2. The representative is not authorized to execute the instrument on behalf of the legal entity;
- 3. A power of attorney has not been filed of record for an attorney in fact executing the instrument;
- 4. The seal of the legal entity has not been impressed on such instrument or the record does not show such seal;
 - 5. The instrument is not acknowledged;

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- 6. A deed or conveyance does not bear endorsement of approval by the appropriate governmental planning authority having jurisdiction; or
- 7. Any defect in the execution, acknowledgment, <u>verification</u>

 under oath or affirmation, recording or certificate of recording the

 same,

 such instrument shall, from and after the expiration of five (5)
 - such instrument shall, from and after the expiration of five (5) years from the filing thereof for record, be valid as though such instrument had, in the first instance, been in all respects duly executed, acknowledged, approved by the appropriate planning authority having jurisdiction, and certified. Such instrument or

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    the record thereof or a duly-authenticated copy thereof shall be
    competent evidence without requiring the original to be produced or
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    accounted for to the same extent that written instruments, duly
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    executed and acknowledged, or the record thereof, are competent.
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    However, nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any
    rights acquired by grantees, assignees or encumbrancers subsequent
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    to the filing of such instrument for record and prior to the
    expiration of five (5) years from the filing of such instrument for
    record.
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           This section shall apply to instruments recorded before or
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    after November 1, 1995. However, with respect to those recorded
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    before such date, the five-year period specified above shall not
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    expire until one (1) year after the effective date of this act.
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        SECTION 3.
                      AMENDATORY
                                     16 O.S. 2011, Section 33, is
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    amended to read as follows:
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        Section 33. An acknowledgment or verification under oath or
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    affirmation by individuals of any instrument affecting real estate
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    shall be in substantially a form as provided for in the Uniform Law
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    on Notarial Acts or in substantially the following form:
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    State of Oklahoma,
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                       ) ss.
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      County. )
        Before me, in and for this state, on this day of ,
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       personally appeared to me known to be the
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identical person(s) who executed the within and foregoing
instrument, and acknowledged to me that executed the same as
 free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes
therein set forth.
                  AMENDATORY 16 O.S. 2011, Section 35, is
    SECTION 4.
amended to read as follows:
    Section 35. Every acknowledgment or verification under oath or
affirmation must be under seal of the officer taking the same; and
when taken in this state, it may be taken before any notary public,
county clerk, clerk of the district court, or district judge; and
when taken elsewhere in the United States, or United States
possessions, or Canada (including Newfoundland), it may be taken
before any notary public, clerk of a court of record, or
commissioner of deeds duly appointed by the Governor of the state
for the county, state or territory where the same is taken; and when
taken in any other foreign country, it may be taken before any court
of record or clerk of such court, or before any Consul of the United
States,; provided, that acknowledgments relating to military
business of the state may be taken before an officer in charge of
any authorized to convene a summary Court-Martial appointed under
the provisions of Section 157, Title 44, Oklahoma Statutes, 1941, a
certified copy of whose appointment is placed of record in the
office of the Secretary of State by the Adjutant General as provided
in Section 3243 of Title 44 of the Oklahoma Statutes.
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SECTION 5. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 39b of Title 16, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

- A. If an electronic record or instrument that is defectively electronically notarized is otherwise validly recorded, the electronic record or instrument shall be deemed to be validly recorded for the purposes of this title and in full compliance with all statutory requirements set forth in Sections 113 and 118 of Title 49 of the Oklahoma Statutes.
- B. Subsection A of this section shall apply to all instruments of record on or after July 1, 2017. However, if the relative priorities of conflicting claims to real property were established at a time before July 1, 2017, the law applicable to the claims at such time shall determine their priority.
- SECTION 6. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1.2 of Title 49, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. Before a notary public performs an electronic notarial act, a notary public shall successfully register with the Secretary of State and provide a general description of the technology the notary public will be using or intends to use. If the Secretary of State has established standards for approval of technology pursuant to Section 23 of this act, the technology must conform to the

standards. If the technology conforms to the standards, the Secretary of State shall approve the use of the technology.

- B. A notary public shall register with the Secretary of State for each commission term before performing electronic notarial acts.
- C. An individual may apply for a notary public commission and register to perform electronic notarial acts at the same time.
- D. An individual may elect not to perform electronic notarial acts.
- E. Unless revoked pursuant to Section 12 of Title 49 of the Oklahoma Statutes, the term of registration to perform electronic notarial acts shall begin on the registration starting date set by the Secretary of State and shall continue as long as the notary public's current commission remains valid.
- F. A notary public registering to perform electronic notarial acts shall submit to the Secretary of State an application in a format prescribed by the Secretary of State which includes:
- Disclosure of any and all license or commission revocations or other disciplinary actions against the registrant;
- 2. Evidence that the surety bond prescribed by Section 2 of Title 49 of the Oklahoma Statutes has been issued; and
- 3. Certification of compliance to the Secretary of State with the electronic notary performance standards developed in accordance with Section 23 of this act.

G. Upon the applicant's fulfillment of the requirements for registration under this section, the Secretary of State shall approve the registration and issue to the applicant a unique registration number.

- H. Once the application is approved, the individual shall submit an electronic signature sample to the Secretary of State.
- SECTION 7. AMENDATORY 49 O.S. 2011, Section 2, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 9, O.S.L. 2015 (49 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 2), is amended to read as follows:
- Section 2. A. Before entering upon the duties of his or her office and not more than sixty (60) days after issuance of a notary commission, every notary public so appointed and commissioned shall file in the office of the Secretary of State, the notary's oath of office, the notary's loyalty oath, the notary's official signature, an impression of the notary's official seal, and a good and sufficient bond to the State of Oklahoma, in the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), to be approved by the Secretary of State, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the notary's office.
- B. The bond required by subsection A of this section shall be signed by:
 - 1. An insurance agent licensed by the State of Oklahoma;
- 2. An attorney-in-fact on behalf of an insurance company with a power of attorney attached; or

3. One or more individual sureties who are property owners in the county of residence of the notary, or if a nonresident, the county of employment of the notary.

- C. The bond required by subsection A of this section shall be issued for a term that commences on the bond's effective date and terminates on the commission's expiration date. Upon the filing of his or her bond with the Secretary of State, every notary public shall pay to the Secretary of State the sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) to be deposited to the credit of the Revolving Fund for the Office of the Secretary of State.
- D. A notary public shall not perform any notarial act until his or her bond, official seal, oath of office and loyalty oath, as required by subsection A of this section, has been received and approved by the Secretary of State.
- SECTION 8. AMENDATORY 49 O.S. 2011, Section 5, is amended to read as follows:
- Section 5. A. Every notary shall obtain a notarial seal containing the words "State of Oklahoma" and "Notary Public" and the notary's name. This seal may be affixed by either a metal seal device which leaves an embossed impression or a rubber stamp stamping device used in conjunction with a stamp pad and ink. Each notary shall authenticate all official acts, attestations, and instruments with this seal; and shall add to the notary's official signature, the commission number of the notary and the date of

expiration of the commission of the notary. Failure to add the commission number or the date of expiration of the commission shall not affect the recordability of the instrument or the notice given by such recording. This date and commission number may be a part of the stamp or seal. If any notary public shall neglect or refuse to attach to the notary's official signature the date of expiration of the notary's commission, the notary shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars (\$50.00).

B. The maximum fee a notary may charge and collect for each notarial act is Five Dollars (\$5.00) Ten Dollars (\$10.00), except no fee shall be charged for the notarization of an official absentee ballot affidavit. A notary public may charge a fee not to exceed Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) for each notarial act when performed as an electronic notarial act, including an electronic notarial act performed by means of audio-video communication under Section 21 of this act. Fees for other authorized notarial acts relating to protests and the commercial usage shall be negotiable.

C. If a notary public charges fees under this section for performing notarial acts, the notary public shall display in advance, in English, a list of the fees the notary public will charge.

D. A public official may collect the fees described in this section for notarial acts performed in the course of employment by notaries public who are employed by the public body.

- E. Compensation for business or other services provided by a notary public which do not constitute performance of notarial acts as set forth in subsection A of this section, or which do not constitute compliance with the recordkeeping and other requirements of this title, are subject to private agreement and are not governed by this section.
- F. A notary public who is either an employee of or an independent contractor to a private entity, including an entity which facilitates the notary public's provisioning of notarial services to the public, may enter into an agreement with the entity under which notarial fees owed to the notary public under this section may be collected by and accrue to the entity, and that provides for allocation of such fees between the entity and the notary public.
- G. A software platform provider that has entered into a private agreement with a notary pursuant to subsection F of this section may limit, during the notary's employment work hours or, if the notary is an independent contractor, during the delivery of agreed services, the providing of any electronic notarial services by the notary solely to transactions directly approved by the software platform provider.

H. A notary public may charge a reasonable fee to recover any cost of providing a copy of an entry in an electronic journal pursuant to Section 12 of this act or of a recording of an audiovideo communication session pursuant to Section 21 of this act.

SECTION 9. AMENDATORY 49 O.S. 2011, Section 6, is amended to read as follows:

Section 6. A. Notaries public shall have authority within any county in this state to make the proof and acknowledgement of deeds and other instruments of writing required to be proved or acknowledged; to administer oaths of affirmations; to take a verification upon oath or affirmation to witness or attest a signature; to certify or attest a copy; to demand acceptance or payment of foreign or inland bills of exchange and promissory notes, and protest the same for nonacceptance or nonpayment, as the same may require; and to exercise such other powers and duties as by law of nations and commercial usage may be performed by notaries public. A notary may not notarize his or her own signature.

B. No notary public, except those who are licensed attorneys or otherwise authorized by law to represent persons on immigration or citizenship matters, shall hold himself or herself out as having expertise in providing legal advice on any proceeding, filing or action affecting the immigration or citizenship status of another person. For purposes of this section, "legal advice" means any direct or indirect advice or counsel related to provisions of the

Immigration and Nationality Act including, but not limited to, assistance in the selection of immigration forms required by the Immigration and Nationality Act, advice or council related to responses to information required on forms by the Immigration and Nationality Act, or acting in a representative capacity in an attempt to redress wrongs or secure benefits provided by the Immigration and Nationality Act. Any notary public who provides nonlegal assistance on any proceeding, filing or action affecting the immigration or citizenship status of another person shall give the following notice to that person verbally and in writing: "I am not a licensed attorney or representative of any government agency with authority over immigration or citizenship and, therefore, cannot offer legal advice about immigration or any other legal matters." If the notary public operates a business or advertises in any language other than English, such notice shall be given in both English and in the other language or languages. Literal translation of the phrase "notary public" into Spanish, hereby defined as "notario publico" or "notario", is prohibited. purposes of this section, "literal translation" of a word or phrase from one language to another means the translation of a word or phrase without regard to the true meaning of the word or phrase in the language which is being translated. SECTION 10. AMENDATORY 49 O.S. 2011, Section 6.1, is

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amended to read as follows:

Section 6.1 Any individual convicted of violating subsection B of Section 6 of Title 49 of the Oklahoma Statutes this title shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00). Upon receipt of a final judgment against a notary public for a violation of subsection B of Section 6 of Title 49 of the Oklahoma Statutes this title from a district court of this state or its equivalent from a foreign jurisdiction, the Secretary of State shall revoke the appointment of the notary for a period of eight (8) years.

SECTION 11. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 13 of Title 49, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A notary public shall:

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- Register each electronic notarial act in an electronic journal;
- 2. Maintain and protect the electronic journal under the notary public's sole control; and
- 3. Provide for lawful inspection and copying of the electronic journal.
- SECTION 12. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 14 of Title 49, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- The Secretary of State shall maintain an electronic database of notaries public:

1. Through which a person may verify the authority of a notary public to perform notarial acts; and

- 2. Which indicates whether a notary public has registered with the Secretary of State for authorization to perform electronic notarial acts and is commissioned as a notary.
- SECTION 13. AMENDATORY 49 O.S. 2011, Section 112, is amended to read as follows:
 - Section 112. As used in the Uniform Law on Notarial Acts:
- 1. "Notarial acts" means any act that a notary public of this state is authorized to perform, and includes taking an acknowledgment, administering an oath or affirmation, taking a verification upon oath or affirmation, witnessing or attesting a signature, certifying or attesting a copy, and noting a protest of a negotiable instrument.
- 2. "Acknowledgment" means a declaration by a person that the person has executed an instrument for the purposes stated therein and, if the instrument is executed in a representative capacity, that the person signed the instrument with proper authority and executed it as the act of the person or entity represented and identified therein—;
- 3. "Verification upon oath or affirmation" means a declaration that a statement is true made by a person upon oath or affirmation.
- 4. 2. "Appearance in person" and "appears before" mean presence by a principal before an authorized notarial officer by:

1 being in the same physical location as another a. 2 individual and close enough to see, hear, communicate 3 with and exchange tangible identification credentials 4 with that individual, or 5 b<u>.</u> being able to see, hear and communicate with another individual by means of audio-video communication; 6 7 "Audio-video communication" means being able to see, hear and communicate with another individual in real time using 8 9 electronic means; 10 4. "Credential" means a tangible record evidencing an 11 individual's identity; 5. "Dynamic knowledge-based authentication assessment" means an 12 13 identity assessment that is based on a set of questions formulated 14 from public or private data sources for which the principal has not 15 provided a prior answer; 16 6. "Electronic" means relating to technology having electrical, 17 digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic or similar 18 capabilities; 19 7. "Electronic notarial act" and "electronic notarization" mean 20 a notarial act or notarization that involves an electronic record; 21 8. "Electronic notarial certificate" means the part of, or 22

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attachment to, an electronic record that is completed by a notarial

officer, bears that notarial officer's electronic signature and, if

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applicable, official seal and states the facts attested to by the notarial officer in an electronic notarization;

- 9. "Electronic record" means a record created, generated, sent, communicated, received or stored by electronic means;
- 10. "Electronic signature" means an electronic symbol, sound or process attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by an individual with the intent to sign the record;
 - 11. "In a representative capacity" means:

- a. for and on behalf of a corporation, partnership, trust, or other entity, as an authorized officer, agent, partner, trustee, or other representative;
- b. as a public officer, personal representative, guardian, or other representative, in the capacity recited in the instrument \div ,
- c. as an attorney-in-fact for a principal+, or
- d. in any other capacity as an authorized representative of another \div :
- 5. 12. "Notarial acts" means any act that a notary public of this state is authorized to perform with respect to a tangible record, and includes taking an acknowledgment, administering an oath or affirmation, taking a verification upon oath or affirmation, witnessing or attesting a signature, certifying or attesting a copy and noting a protest of a negotiable instrument;

13. "Notarial officer" means a notary public or any other person authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed;

- 14. "Official seal" means a physical image affixed to or embossed on a tangible record or an electronic image attached to or logically associated with an electronic record;
- 15. "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, statutory trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity;
 - 16. "Principal" means:

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- a. an individual whose signature is notarized, or
- b. an individual, other than a witness required for the electronic notarization, taking an oath or affirmation from the notary public;
- 17. "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;
- 18. "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record:
 - a. to execute or adopt a tangible symbol, or
 - b. to attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol, sound or process;

19. "Signature" means a tangible symbol or an electronic signature that evidences the signing of a record;

- 20. "Sole control" means at all times being in the direct physical custody of the notary public or safeguarded by the notary with a password or other secure means of authentication;
 - 21. "Stamping device" means:

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- a. a physical device capable of affixing to or embossing on a tangible record an official seal, or
- b. an electronic device or process capable of attaching to or logically associating an official seal with an electronic record. The notarial official seal, whether applied to the record physically or electronically, serves as and is considered to be a seal for the purposes of evidentiary presumptions as well as admitting a document in court;
- 22. "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;
- 23. "Technology" means a set of applications, programs,

 hardware, software or technologies designed to enable a notarial

 officer to perform electronic notarizations; and
- 24. "Verification upon oath or affirmation" means a declaration that a statement is true made by a person upon oath or affirmation.

SECTION 14. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 113.1 of Title 49, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

If a notarial act relates to a statement made in or a signature executed on a record, the individual making the statement or executing the signature shall appear personally before the notarial officer either by appearing in the notary's physical presence or, in the case of an electronic notarization, by appearing either in the notary's physical presence or by means of audio-video communication as authorized in Section 21 of this act.

SECTION 15. AMENDATORY 49 O.S. 2011, Section 117, is amended to read as follows:

Section 117. A. A notarial act has the same effect pursuant to the laws of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state if performed within the jurisdiction of and under authority of a foreign nation or its constituent units or a multinational or international organization by any of the following persons:

1. A notary public or notary;

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- 2. A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of record; or
- 3. Any other person authorized by the law of that jurisdiction to perform notarial acts.
- B. An "Apostille" in the form prescribed by the Hague
 Convention of October 5, 1961, conclusively establishes that the

- signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the officer holds the indicated office.
- C. A certificate by a foreign service or consular officer of the United States stationed in the nation under the jurisdiction of which the notarial act was performed, or a certificate by a foreign service or consular officer of that nation stationed in the United States, conclusively establishes any matter relating to the authenticity or validity of the notarial act set forth in the certificate.
- D. An official stamp or seal of the person performing the notarial act is prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the person holds the indicated title.
- E. An official stamp or seal of an officer listed in this section is prima facie evidence that a person with the indicated title has authority to perform notarial acts.
- F. If the title of office and indication of authority to perform notarial acts appears either in a digest of foreign law or in a list customarily used as a source for that information, the authority of an officer with that title to perform notarial acts is conclusively established.
- SECTION 16. AMENDATORY 49 O.S. 2011, Section 118, is amended to read as follows:

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Section 118. A. A notarial act must be evidenced by a certificate signed and dated by a notarial officer. The certificate shall include identification of:

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- 1. Be executed contemporaneously with the performance of the notarial act;
- 2. Be signed and dated by the notarial officer, and if the notarial officer is a notary public, be signed in the same manner as on file with the Secretary of State;
- 3. Identify the jurisdiction in which the notarial act is performed and;
- 4. Contain the title of the office of the notarial officer; and may include the official stamp or seal of office.
- 5. If the officer is a notary public, the certificate must also indicate the date of expiration, if any, of the officer's commission of office and the county of commission, but omission of that information may subsequently be corrected. If the officer is a commissioned officer on active duty in the military service of the United States, it must also include the rank of the officer.
- B. If a notarial act regarding a tangible record is performed by a notary public, an official seal must be affixed to or embossed on the certificate. If a notarial act is performed regarding a tangible record by a notarial officer other than a notary public and the certificate contains the information specified in paragraphs 2, 3 and

4 of subsection A of this section, an official seal may be affixed to or embossed on the certificate.

- C. If a notarial act regarding an electronic record is performed by a notary public, the electronic notarial certificate must contain the information specified in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of subsection A of this section and an official seal must be attached to or logically associated with the electronic notarial certificate. If a notarial act is performed regarding an electronic record by a notarial officer other than a notary public and the certificate contains the information specified in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of subsection A of this section, an official seal may be attached to or logically associated with the electronic notarial certificate.
- D. A certificate of a notarial act <u>or an electronic notarial</u> <u>certificate</u> is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsection A of this section and it:
- 1. Is in the short form set forth in Section $\frac{9}{119}$ of this $\frac{119}{119}$ of this $\frac{1}{119}$ of this $\frac{1}{119}$
 - 2. Is in a form otherwise prescribed by the law of this state;
- 3. Is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the notarial act was performed; or
- 4. Sets forth the actions of the notarial officer and those are sufficient to meet the requirements of the designated notarial act.
- C. E. By executing a certificate of a notarial act or an electronic notarial certificate, the notarial officer certifies that

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1 the officer has made the determinations required by Section \frac{3}{2} 113 of 2 this \frac{1}{2} this \frac{1}{2} this \frac{1}{2} this \frac{1}{2}
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- F. A notarial officer may not affix the officer's signature to, or logically associate it with, a certificate until the notarial act has been performed.
- G. If a notarial act is performed regarding a tangible record, a certificate must be part of, or securely attached to, the record. If an electronic notarial act is performed regarding an electronic record, the electronic notarial certificate must be affixed to, or logically associated with, the electronic record. If the Secretary of State has established standards pursuant to Section 23 of this act for attaching, affixing, or logically associating the electronic notarial certificate, the process must conform to the standards.
- H. The official certificate of a notary public, attested by the notary's official seal, is presumptive evidence of the facts stated in cases where, by law, the notary public is authorized to certify the facts.
- SECTION 17. AMENDATORY 49 O.S. 2011, Section 119, is amended to read as follows:
- Section 119. The following short form certificates of notarial acts are sufficient for the purposes indicated, if completed with the information required by subsection A of Section 8 118 of this act title:
 - 1. For an acknowledgment in an individual capacity:

1	State of	
2	County of	
3	This instrument was acknowledged before me on (date) by (name(s)	
4	of person(s)).	
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6	(Signature of notarial officer)	
7	(Seal, if any)	
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9	Title (and Rank)	
10	(My commission expires:)	
11	2. For an acknowledgment in a representative capacity:	
12	State of	
13	County of	
14	This instrument was acknowledged before me on (date) by (name(s)	
15	of person(s)) as (type of authority, e.g., officer, trustee, etc.)	
16	of (name of party on behalf of whom instrument was executed).	
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18	(Signature of notarial officer)	
19	(Seal, if any)	
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21	Title (and Rank)	
22	(My commission expires:)	
23	3. For a verification upon oath or affirmation:	
24	State of	

1	County of	
2	Signed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on (date) by	
3	(name(s) of person(s) making statement).	
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5		(Signature of notarial officer)
6	(Seal, if any)	
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8		Title (and Rank)
9		(My commission expires:)
10	4. For witnessing or attesting a signature:	
11	State of	
12	County of	
	Signed or attested before me on (date) by (name(s) of	
13	Signed or attested before me o	on (date) by (name(s) of
13	person(s)).	on (date) by (name(s) of
		on (date) by (name(s) of
14		(Signature of notarial officer)
14 15		
14 15 16	person(s)).	
14 15 16 17	person(s)).	
14 15 16 17	person(s)).	(Signature of notarial officer)
14 15 16 17 18	person(s)).	(Signature of notarial officer) Title (and Rank) (My commission expires:)
14 15 16 17 18 19	<pre>person(s)). (Seal, if any)</pre>	(Signature of notarial officer) Title (and Rank) (My commission expires:)
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	<pre>person(s)). (Seal, if any) 5. For attestation of a copy</pre>	(Signature of notarial officer) Title (and Rank) (My commission expires:)

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        I certify that this is a true and correct copy of a document in
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    the possession of
        Dated
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 5
                                        (Signature of notarial officer)
        (Seal, if any)
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 7
                                       Title (and Rank)
 8
 9
                                       (My commission expires:
                        AMENDATORY
                                       49 O.S. 2011, Section 120, is
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        SECTION 18.
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    amended to read as follows:
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        Section 120. A notarial act performed prior to November 1,
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    1985, is not affected by the provisions of the Uniform Law on
14
    Notarial Acts. This act maintains and does not affect the ongoing
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    validity or effect of an electronic notarial act performed before
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    January 1, 2018, under authority of the Uniform Electronic
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    Transactions Act. The Uniform Law on Notarial Acts provides an
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    additional method of proving notarial acts. Nothing in the Uniform
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    Law on Notarial Acts diminishes or invalidates the recognition
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    accorded to notarial acts by other laws or regulations of this
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    state.
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        SECTION 19.
                                    A new section of law to be codified
                        NEW LAW
23
    in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 128 of Title 49, unless there is
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    created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
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The Uniform Law on Notarial Acts 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).

SECTION 20. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 122 of Title 49, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A notarial officer may select one or more tamper-evident technologies to perform electronic notarial acts. A person may not require a notarial officer to perform an electronic notarial act with a technology that the notarial officer has not selected.

SECTION 21. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 123 of Title 49, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

- A. A notary public in Oklahoma may perform acknowledgments, administer an oath or affirmation, take a verification on oath or affirmation, witness or attest electronic signatures and certify or attest a copy by means of a real-time, two-way audio-video communication, according the rules and standards established by the Secretary of State.
- B. Before a notary public performs an electronic notarial act by means of audio-video communication, a notary public shall notify

the Secretary of State that the notary public will be performing notarial acts with respect to electronic records and identify the technology the notary public intends to use. If the Secretary of State has established standards for approval of technology pursuant to Section 23 of this act, the technology must conform to the standards. If the technology conforms to the standards, the Secretary of State shall approve the use of the technology.

- C. Electronic notarial acts by means of audio-video communication shall only be performed using technology that allows the individuals communicating to simultaneously see and speak to one another.
- D. When performing an electronic notarial act by means of audio-video communication, the signal transmission shall be live, real time.
- E. An electronic notarization by means of audio-video communication performed by a notary public in accordance with this section, regardless of the jurisdiction in which the principal signer of the electronic record is physically located at the time of the electronic notarization, is deemed to have been performed in Oklahoma and shall be governed by Oklahoma law.
- F. A notary public may perform an electronic notarial act by means of audio-video communication in compliance with this section and any rules adopted by the Secretary of State for a principal who is physically located:

In Oklahoma;

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2. Outside of Oklahoma but within the United States; or

- 3. Outside the United States if:
 - a. the act is not known by the notary public to be prohibited in the jurisdiction in which the principal is physically located at the time of the act, and
 - b. the electronic record is part of or pertains to a matter that is to be filed with or is before a court, governmental entity, or other entity in the United States, or the electronic record relates to property located in the United States, or the electronic record relates to a transaction substantially connected to a territorial jurisdiction in the United States.
- G. The notary public shall arrange for a recording to be made of each remote notarization session that has been initiated and regardless of whether the session has been completed. The recording shall be stored for a minimum of five (5) years.
- H. Prior to performing any electronic notarization by means of audio-video communication, the notary public shall inform all participating individuals that the electronic notarization by means of audio-video communication will be electronically recorded.
- I. If the individual for whom the notarial act is being performed is being identified by personal knowledge, the recording of the electronic notarial act by means of audio-video communication

- shall include an explanation by the notary public as to how the
 notary public has come to know the individual for whom the notarial
 act is being performed and the length of time the notary public has
 known the individual.
 - J. If the individual for whom the notarial act is being performed is being identified by credible witness:

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- 1. The credible witness shall be in the physical presence of the notary public; and
- 2. The recording of the electronic notarial act by means of audio-video communication shall include:
 - a. a statement by the notary public as to whether the notary public identified the credible witness by personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence, and
 - b. an explanation by the credible witness as to how the credible witness has come to know the individual for whom the notarial act is being performed and the length of time the credible witness has known the individual.
- SECTION 22. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 124 of Title 49, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. Except as otherwise provided in Section 6 of Title 49 of the Oklahoma Statutes or in the case of a purported notarial act or electronic notarization by an unauthorized person, the failure of a

- notarial officer to perform a duty or meet a requirement specified
 in this act does not invalidate a notarial act or any electronic
 notarization performed by the notarial officer. The validity of a
 notarial act under the Uniform Law on Notarial Acts does not prevent
 an aggrieved person from seeking to invalidate the record or
 transaction that is the subject of the notarial act or from seeking
 other remedies based on law of this state other than this act or law
 of the United States.
 - B. If another provision of law requires that a record be the subject of a notarial act before the record can be accepted for filing and recording in a land records office or court, an electronic notarization by means of audio-video communication satisfies any personal appearance requirement.

- SECTION 23. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 125 of Title 49, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:
- A. The Secretary of State may promulgate rules to implement the provisions of Title 49 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Rules adopted regarding the performance of notarial acts with respect to electronic records and electronic notarial acts by means of audiovideo communication shall not require, or accord greater legal status or effect to, the implementation or application of a specific technology or technical specification. The rules may:

1. Prescribe the manner of performing notarial acts regarding tangible and electronic records;

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- 2. Include provisions to ensure that any change to or tampering with a record bearing a certificate of a notarial act is selfevident;
- 3. Include provisions to ensure integrity in the creation, transmittal, storage or authentication of electronic records or signatures;
- 4. Prescribe the process of granting, renewing, conditioning, denying, suspending or revoking a notary public commission and assuring the trustworthiness of an individual holding a commission as a notary public;
- Include provisions to prevent fraud or mistake in the performance of notarial acts; and
- 6. Establish the process for approving and accepting surety bonds and other forms of assurance under Section 2 of Title 49 of the Oklahoma Statutes.
- In adopting, amending or repealing rules about notarial acts with respect to electronic records, the Secretary of State shall consider, so far as is consistent with the provisions of Title 49 of the Oklahoma Statutes:
- 22 The most recent standards regarding electronic records promulgated by national bodies, such as the National Association of Secretaries of State;

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        2. Standards, practices and customs of other jurisdictions that
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    substantially enact the Uniform Law on Notarial Acts; and
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        3. The views of governmental officials and entities and other
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    interested persons.
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        SECTION 24.
                        RECODIFICATION 49 O.S. 2011, Sections 120,
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    as amended by Section 18 of this act, and 121, shall be recodified
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    as Sections 126 and 127, respectively, of Title 49 of the Oklahoma
    Statutes, unless there is created a duplication in numbering.
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        SECTION 25. This act shall become effective November 1, 2017.
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