

The statutes covering notaries public may be found in Montana Code Annotated, Title 1, Chapter 5, Part 6. This is an unofficial compilation of the statutes.

1-5-601. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts".

1-5-602. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Acknowledgment" means a declaration by an individual before a notarial officer that the individual has willingly signed a record for the purposes stated in the record and, if the record is signed in a representative capacity, that the individual signed the record with proper authority and signed the record as the act of the individual or entity identified in the record.
- (2) "Electronic" means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.
- (3) "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.
- (4) "In a representative capacity" means acting as:
 - (a) an authorized officer, agent, partner, trustee, or other representative for a person other than an individual;
 - (b) a public officer, personal representative, guardian, or other representative, in the capacity stated in a record;
 - (c) an agent or attorney in fact for a principal; or
 - (d) an authorized representative of another in any other capacity.
- (5) "Notarial act" means an act, whether performed with respect to a tangible or electronic record, that a notarial officer may perform under the law of this state. The term includes taking an acknowledgment, administering an oath or affirmation, taking a verification on oath or affirmation, witnessing or attesting a signature, certifying or attesting a copy, certifying or attesting a transcript of an affidavit or deposition, and noting a protest of a negotiable instrument.
- (6) "Notarial officer" means a notary public or other individual authorized to perform notarial acts.
- (7) "Notary public" means an individual commissioned to perform a notarial act by the secretary of state.
- (8) "Official stamp" 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.
- (9) "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.
- (10) "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.
- (11) "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.
- (12) "Signature" means a tangible symbol or an electronic signature that evidences the signing of a record.
- (13) "Stamping device" means:
 - (a) a physical device capable of affixing to or embossing on a tangible record an official stamp; or
 - (b) an electronic device or process capable of attaching to or logically associating an official stamp with an electronic record. The notarial official stamp, whether applied to the record physically or electronically, is considered to be a seal for the purposes of admitting a document in court.
- (14) "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.

(15) "Verification on oath or affirmation" means a declaration, made by an individual on oath or affirmation before a notarial officer, that a statement in a record is true.

1-5-603. Requirements for certain notarial acts -- personal appearance -- identification methods. (1) A

notarial officer who takes an acknowledgment of a record shall determine, from personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the individual, that the individual appearing before the notarial officer and making the acknowledgment has the identity claimed and that the signature on the record is the signature of the individual.

(2) A notarial officer who takes a verification on oath or affirmation of a statement shall determine, from personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the individual, that the individual appearing before the notarial officer and making the verification has the identity claimed and that the signature on the statement verified is the signature of the individual.

(3) A notarial officer who witnesses or attests to a signature shall determine, from personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the individual, that the individual appearing before the notarial officer and signing the record has the identity claimed.

(4) A notarial officer who certifies or attests a copy of a record or an item that was copied shall determine that the copy is a full, true, and accurate transcription or reproduction of the record or the item.

(5) A notarial officer who makes or notes a protest of a negotiable instrument shall determine the matters set forth in [30-3-510\(1\)\(b\)](#).

(6) A notarial officer who administers an oath in conjunction with taking a deposition and certifies or attests to the transcript of the deposition shall certify to the matters set forth by this part, other laws, or the court of jurisdiction.

(7) (a) 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 physically before the notarial officer or by real-time, two-way video and audio communication technology as authorized in [1-5-615](#) and [1-5-628](#).

(b) Except as provided in subsection (7)(c), subsection (7)(a) modifies, limits, and supersedes the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. 7001, et seq.

(c) Subsection (7)(a) does not modify, limit, or supersede 15 U.S.C. 7001(c) or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in 15 U.S.C. 7003(b).

(8) A notarial officer has personal knowledge of the identity of an individual appearing before the notarial officer if the individual is personally known to the notarial officer through dealings sufficient to provide reasonable certainty that the individual has the identity claimed.

(9) A notarial officer has satisfactory evidence of the identity of an individual appearing before the notarial officer if the notarial officer can identify the individual:

(a) by means of:

(i) a passport, driver's license, or government-issued nondriver identification card, which may be current or expired, and if expired may not be expired for more than 3 years before the performance of the notarial act; or

(ii) another form of government identification issued to an individual, which:

(A) may be current or expired, and if expired may not be expired for more than 3 years before the performance of the notarial act;

(B) must contain the signature or a photograph of the individual; and

(C) must be satisfactory to the notarial officer; or

(b) by verification on oath or affirmation of a credible witness personally appearing before the notarial officer and known to the notarial officer or

whom the notarial officer can identify on the basis of a passport, driver's license, or government-issued nondriver identification card, which is current or expired, and if expired may not be expired for more than 3 years before the performance of the notarial act.

(10) A notarial officer may require an individual to provide additional information or identification credentials necessary to assure the notarial officer of the identity of the individual.

1-5-604. Notarial acts in this state -- authority to perform notarial act. (1) A notarial act may be performed in this state by:

(a) a notary public of this state;

(b) a judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of any court of this state; or

(c) any other individual authorized to perform the specific act by the law of this state.

(2) The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act in this state are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(3) A notarial officer may perform a notarial act authorized by this part or by a law of this state other than this part.

(4) The notarial acts of certifying or attesting a transcript of an affidavit or deposition and noting a protest of a negotiable instrument may be performed only by notarial officers who are knowledgeable of the applicable legal requirements.

(5) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection (1) conclusively establish the authority of the notarial officer to perform the notarial act.

1-5-605. Notarial act in another state -- reciprocity -- notary public authority. (1) A notarial act performed in another state has the same effect under the law of this state as if the notarial act were performed by a notarial officer of this state if the notarial act performed in the other state is performed by:

(a) a notary public of that state;

(b) a judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that state; or

(c) any other individual authorized by the law of that state to perform the notarial act.

(2) The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act in another state are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(3) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection (1) conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.

(4) A commission to act as a notary public authorizes the notary public, as provided in [1-5-619](#), to perform notarial acts in any county in the state or in any bordering state if the border state recognizes the notary's authority within that state. The commission does not provide the notary public any immunity or benefit conferred by the laws of this state on public officials or employees.

1-5-606. Notarial acts under authority of federally recognized Indian tribes. (1) A notarial act performed under the authority and in the jurisdiction of a federally recognized Indian tribe has the same effect as if performed by a notarial officer of this state if the notarial act performed in the jurisdiction of the tribe is performed by:

(a) a notary public of the tribe;

(b) a judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of the tribe; or

(c) any other individual authorized by the law of the tribe to perform notarial acts.

(2) The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act under the authority of and in the jurisdiction of a federally recognized Indian tribe are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(3) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection (1) conclusively establish the authority of the notarial officer to perform a notarial act.

1-5-607. Notarial acts under federal authority. (1) A notarial act performed under federal law has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state if the notarial act performed under federal law is performed by:

- (a) a judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court;
- (b) an individual in the military service of the United States or performing duties under the authority of the military service if authorized to perform notarial acts under federal law;
- (c) an individual designated as a notarizing officer by the United States department of state for performing notarial acts overseas; or
- (d) any other individual authorized by federal law to perform notarial acts.

(2) The signature and title of an individual acting under federal authority and performing a notarial act are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the person holds the designated title.

(3) The signature and indicated title of an officer described in subsection (1) conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform a notarial act.

1-5-608. Foreign notarial acts. (1) A notarial act performed under the authority of and in the jurisdiction of a foreign state or a constituent unit of the foreign state or under the authority of a multinational or international governmental organization has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state.

(2) An "apostille" in the form prescribed by the Hague Convention of October 5, 1961, and issued by a foreign state that is a party to the Hague Convention conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the notarial officer holds the indicated office.

(3) A consular authentication issued by an individual designated by the United States department of state as a notarizing officer for performing notarial acts overseas and attached to the record with respect to which the notarial act is performed conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the notarial officer holds the indicated office.

(4) If the title of office and indication of authority to perform notarial acts in a foreign state appears 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.

(5) The signature and official stamp of an individual holding an office described in subsection (4) are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and the individual holds the designated title.

(6) For the purposes of this section, "foreign state" means a government other than the United States, a state, or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

1-5-609. Certificate of notarial acts. (1) A notarial act must be evidenced by a certificate signed and dated by a notarial officer. The certificate must:

- (a) be executed contemporaneously with the performance of the notarial act;
- (b) be signed and dated by the notarial officer. If the notarial officer is a notary public, the certificate must be signed in the same manner as on file with the secretary of state.
- (c) identify the jurisdiction in which the notarial act is performed;
- (d) contain the title of the office of the notarial officer; and
- (e) if the notarial officer is a notary public, indicate the date of expiration, if any, of the notarial officer's commission.

(2) (a) If a notarial act regarding a tangible record is performed by:

(i) a notary public, the notary public shall affix an official stamp to or emboss on the certificate. The certificate must be part of or securely affixed to the record.

(ii) a notarial officer other than a notary public and the certificate contains the information specified in subsections

(1)(b) through (1)(d), the notarial officer may affix to or emboss an official stamp on the certificate.

(b) If a notarial act regarding an electronic record is performed by a notarial officer and the certificate contains the information specified in subsections (1)(b) through (1)(d), the certificate and official stamp must be attached to or logically associated with the record.

(3) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if the certificate meets the requirements of subsections (1) and (2) and this subsection and:

(a) is in the short form set forth in [1-5-610](#);

(b) is in a form otherwise permitted by the law of this state;

(c) is in a form permitted by the laws applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed; or

(d) sets forth the actions of the notarial officer and the actions are sufficient to meet the requirements of the notarial act as provided in [1-5-610](#), [1-5-616](#), and this section or of the laws of this state other than specified in this part.

(4) A notarial officer may subsequently correct any information included on or omitted from a certificate executed by that notarial officer. A change or correction may not be made to the impression of a notarial seal or the notarial stamp.

1-5-610. Short forms. The following short-form certificates of notarial acts are sufficient for the purposes indicated if they are completed with the information required by [1-5-609](#)(1) and (2):

(1) For an acknowledgment in an individual capacity:

State of _____

County of _____

This record was acknowledged before me on (date) by (name(s) of individual(s))_____.

(Signature of notarial officer)

(Official Stamp)

Title of officer (if not shown in stamp)

(2) For an acknowledgment in a representative capacity:

State of _____

County of _____

This record was acknowledged before me on (date) by (name(s) of individual(s)) as (type of authority) of or for (name of party on behalf of whom the record was executed)_____.

(Signature of notarial officer)

(Official stamp)

Title of officer (if not shown in stamp)

(3) For a verification on oath or affirmation:

State of _____

County of _____

This record was signed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on (date) by (name(s) of individual(s)) _____.

(Signature of notarial officer)

(Official stamp)

Title of officer (if not shown in stamp)

(4) For witnessing or attesting a signature:

State of _____

County of _____

The record was signed before me on (date) by (name(s) of individual(s)) _____.

(Signature of notarial officer)

(Official stamp)

Title of officer (if not shown in stamp)

(5) For certifying a copy of a record:

State of _____

County of _____

I certify that this is a true and correct copy of (identification of record) in the possession of, or issued by, (custodian or issuer) and made by me on (date)

(Signature of notarial officer)

(Official stamp)

Title of officer (if not shown in stamp)

(6) For certifying a transcript or a deposition or affidavit:

State of _____

County of _____

I hereby certify and state the following:

that I have sworn in the deponent;

that the deposition was taken before me and this is a true and accurate transcription of the testimony;

that I am not a relative, agent, or employee of the deponent or the attorney or counsel of any of the parties;

that I am not an interested party to the matter.

A review of this transcript (was / was not) requested.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 20__

(Signature of notarial officer)

(Official stamp)

Title of officer (if not shown in stamp).

1-5-611. Uniformity of application and construction. Consideration must be given in applying and construing this part to the need to promote the uniformity of the law with respect to the subject of this part among other enacting states.

1-5-612 through 1-5-614 reserved.

1-5-615. Notification regarding performance of notarial act on electronic record -- selection of technology.

(1) (a) A notary public may select one or more tamper-evident technologies to perform notarial acts with respect to electronic records.

(b) A person may not require a notary public to perform a notarial act with respect to an electronic record with a technology that the notary public has not selected.

(2) Before a notary public performs the notary public's initial notarial act with respect to an electronic record, a notary public shall:

(a) notify the secretary of state that the notary public will be performing notarial acts with respect to electronic records; and

(b) identify the technology the notary public intends to use. If the secretary of state has established by rule the standards for the technology used by the notary public, the technology must comply with the standards. If the technology complies with the standards, the secretary of state shall approve the use of the technology.

(3) A notary public in this state may perform acknowledgments or verifications on oath or affirmation by means of a real-time, two-way audio-video communication, according to the rules and standards established by the secretary of state, if:

(a) the signer is personally known to the notary or identified by a credible witness and, except for a transaction described in subsection (3)(b)(iv), is a legal resident of this state; and

(b) the transaction:

(i) involves real property located in this state;

(ii) involves personal property titled in this state;

(iii) is under the jurisdiction of any court in this state; or

(iv) is pursuant to a proxy marriage under [40-1-213](#) or [40-1-301](#).

1-5-616. Official stamp. The official stamp of a notary public must:

(1) include the notary public's name, title, city of residence, commission expiration date, or other information required by the secretary of state;

(2) if a physical image, be in blue or black ink in a format prescribed by the secretary of state; or

(3) be capable of being copied together with the record to which the official stamp is affixed or attached or with which the official stamp is logically associated.

1-5-617. Stamping device. (1) A notary public is responsible for the security of the notary public's stamping device and may not allow another individual to use the stamping device to perform a notarial act.

(2) (a) On resignation from or the revocation or expiration of the notary public's commission or on the expiration of the date set forth in the stamping device, the notary public shall disable the stamping device by destroying, defacing, damaging, erasing, or securing the stamping device against use in a manner that renders the stamping device unusable.

(b) On the death or adjudication of incompetency of a notary public, the notary public's personal representative or guardian or any other person knowingly in possession of the stamping device shall render the stamping device unusable by destroying, defacing, damaging, erasing, or securing the stamping device against use in a manner that renders the stamping device unusable.

(3) The notary public or the notary public's personal representative or guardian shall promptly notify the secretary of state's office on discovering that the stamping device is lost or stolen.

1-5-618. Notary public journal -- retention. (1) A notary public shall maintain one or more journals in which the notary public chronicles all notarial acts that the notary public performs. Unless the provisions of subsection (7) apply, the notary public shall retain the journal for 10 years after the performance of the last notarial act chronicled in the journal.

(2) A journal may be created on a tangible medium or in an electronic format to chronicle all notarial acts, whether those notarial acts are performed regarding tangible or electronic records. The format of a journal maintained on a tangible medium must be a permanent, bound register designed to deter fraud. A journal maintained in an electronic format must be in a permanent, tamper-evident electronic format that complies with the rules adopted by the secretary of state.

(3) An entry in a journal must be made contemporaneously with performance of the notarial act and contain:

(a) the date and time of the notarial act;

(b) a description of the record, if any, and the type of notarial act;

(c) the full name and address of each individual for whom the notarial act is performed;

(d) the signature of each individual for whom the notarial act is performed, except that transcripts of depositions and certified copies do not require the signature of the individual for whom the notarial act is performed;

(e) if the identity of the individual for whom the notarial act is performed is based on personal knowledge, a statement to that effect;

(f) if the identity of the individual for whom the notarial act is performed is based on satisfactory evidence, a brief description of the method of identification and the identification credential presented, if any, including the date of issuance or expiration of any identification credential; and

(g) the fee, if any, charged by the notary public.

(4) If in performing the notarial act the notary public uses audio-video communication technology, as provided in [1-5-615](#) and by rule, the notary public shall keep a copy of the recording of the entire communication and a notation of the identification used for a period of 10 years from the date of the notarization. The provisions of subsection (7) apply to this subsection.

(5) A notary public shall promptly notify the secretary of state on discovering that the notary public's journal is lost or stolen.

(6) A notary public shall retain the notary public's journal as provided in subsection (1) or (7) and notify the secretary of state of the journal's location upon resignation of a commission or if the notary public's commission has been revoked or suspended.

(7) A current or former notary public may, instead of retaining a journal as provided in subsection (1), (4), or (6), transmit the journal to the repository approved by the secretary of state.

(8) On the death or adjudication of incompetency of a current or former notary public, the notary public's personal representative or guardian or any other person knowingly in possession of the notary public's journal or journals shall transmit all journals to the secretary of state.

1-5-619. Notary public qualifications -- commission -- renewals. (1) An applicant for a commission as a notary public must:

(a) be at least 18 years old;

(b) be a citizen or permanent legal resident of the United States;

(c) be a resident of or have a place of employment or practice in this state;

(d) be able to read and write English; and

(e) be eligible to receive a commission as provided in subsection (2).

(2) To be eligible for a commission, an applicant shall pass an examination as provided in [1-5-620](#) and may not have been disqualified as provided in [1-5-621](#).

(3) An individual qualified under subsections (1) and (2) may apply to the secretary of state for a commission as a notary public.

(4) An applicant for a commission, including an applicant to renew an existing commission, shall:

(a) complete an application and provide information required by rule by the secretary of state;

(b) pay a filing fee set by rule;

(c) execute an oath of office and comply with requirements adopted by rule by the secretary of state;

(d) obtain an assurance in the form of a surety bond or its functional equivalent in the amount of \$10,000. The assurance must be issued by a surety or other entity licensed or authorized to do business in this state. The assurance must cover acts performed during the term of the notary public's commission and must be in the form prescribed by the secretary of state. The surety or issuing entity is liable under the assurance if a notary public violates a law with respect to notaries public in this state. The surety or issuing entity shall give 30 days' notice to the secretary of state before canceling the assurance. The surety or issuing entity shall notify the secretary of state not later than 30 days after making a payment to a claimant under the assurance. A notary public may perform notarial acts in this state only during the period that a valid assurance is on file with the secretary of state.

(e) submit the application, bond, and nonrefundable filing fee to the secretary of state within 30 days before or after the effective date of the surety bond or the expiration of the previous commission.

(5) The secretary of state shall issue a commission for a 4-year term as a notary public to an applicant for a new or a renewed commission who has complied with this section.

(6) An individual may not have more than one Montana notary public commission in effect at the same time.

1-5-620. Examination of notary public. (1) An applicant for a commission as a notary public who does not hold a commission in this state shall pass an examination administered by the secretary of state or by an entity approved by the secretary of state. The examination must be based on the course of study described in subsection (2).

(2) The secretary of state or an entity approved by the secretary of state shall offer regularly a course of study to applicants who do not hold commissions as notaries public in this state. The course must cover the laws, rules, procedures, and ethics relevant to notarial acts.

1-5-621. Grounds to deny -- terms for refusing to renew, revoking, suspending, or conditioning notary public commissions. (1) The secretary of state may deny, refuse to renew, revoke, suspend, or impose a condition on a commission as a notary public for any act or omission that demonstrates the individual lacks the honesty, integrity, competence, or reliability to act as a notary public, including:

(a) failure to comply with the provisions of this part;

(b) a fraudulent, dishonest, or deceitful misstatement or omission in the application submitted to the secretary of state for a commission as a notary public;

(c) pending release from supervision, a conviction of the applicant or notary public of any felony or crime involving fraud, dishonesty, or deceit, although conviction of a criminal offense is not a complete bar to receiving a commission if the individual's full rights have been restored;

(d) admission by the applicant or notary public or a finding in any legal proceeding or disciplinary action of the applicant's or notary public's fraud, dishonesty, or deceit;

(e) failure by the notary public to discharge any duty required of a notary public, whether the provisions of this part, rules of the secretary of state, or any state or federal law;

(f) use of false or misleading advertising or representation by the notary public representing that the notary public has a duty, right, or privilege that the notary does not have;

(g) violation by the notary public of a rule of the secretary of state regarding a notary public;

(h) denial, refusal to renew, revocation, suspension, or conditioning of a notary public commission in another state; and

(i) failure of the notary public to maintain an assurance, as provided in [1-5-619](#).

(2) If the secretary of state denies, refuses to renew, revokes, suspends, or imposes conditions on a commission as a notary public, the applicant or notary public is entitled to timely notice and hearing in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

(3) The authority of the secretary of state to deny, refuse to renew, revoke, suspend, or impose conditions on a commission as a notary public does not prevent an individual from seeking and obtaining other criminal or civil remedies provided by law.

1-5-622. Authority to refuse to perform notarial act. (1) A notarial officer may refuse to perform a notarial act if the notarial officer is not satisfied that:

(a) the individual executing the record is competent or has the capacity to execute the record; or

(b) the individual executing the record is [not] signing knowingly or voluntarily.

(2) A notarial officer may refuse to perform a notarial act unless refusal is prohibited by a law other than as provided in this part.

1-5-623. Signature if individual unable to sign. If an individual intending to execute a record is physically unable to sign a record, the individual may direct an individual other than the notarial officer to sign the individual's name on the record. The notarial officer shall insert "Signature affixed by (name of the other individual) at the direction of (name of individual intending to execute the record)" or words with similar intent.

1-5-624. Validity of notarial acts. Except as otherwise provided in [1-5-604](#)(4), the failure of a notarial officer to perform a duty or meet a requirement specified in this part does not invalidate a notarial act performed by the notarial officer. The validity of a notarial act under this part 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 the laws of this state, other than this part, or the laws of the United States. This section does not validate a purported notarial act performed by an individual who does not have the authority to perform notarial acts.

1-5-625. Prohibited acts -- advertising requirements. (1) A notary public may not:

(a) notarize the notary's own signature;

(b) notarize a record in which the notary is individually named or from which the notary will directly benefit by a transaction involving the record, including as provided in subsection (2);

(c) certify a copy of a record issued by a public entity, such as a birth, death, or marriage certificate, a court record, or a school transcript unless the notary is employed by the entity issuing or holding the original version of the record;

(d) engage in false or deceptive advertising;

(e) advertise or represent that the notary public, unless also licensed as an attorney in this state, is able to assist persons in drafting legal records, give legal advice, or otherwise practice law. To meet the requirements of this subsection (1)(e), advertising must include the statement provided in subsection (4).

(f) except as otherwise allowed by law, withhold access to or retain possession of an original record provided by a person that seeks performance of a notarial act by the notary public; or

(g) unless the notary public is an attorney licensed to practice law in this state, use the term "notario" or "notario publico".

(2) A notary public who is a partner, stockholder, director, officer, or employee of a partnership or corporation and is individually named in the record or who signs a record as a representative of that partnership or corporation

may not notarize the signature of any individual on that record.

(3) A commission as a notary public does not authorize an individual to:

- (a) assist persons in drafting legal records, give legal advice, or otherwise practice law;
- (b) act as an immigration consultant or an expert on immigration matters;
- (c) represent a person in a judicial or administrative proceeding relating to immigration to the United States or United States citizenship or related matters; or
- (d) receive compensation for performing any of the activities listed in this subsection (3).

(4) (a) A notary public who is not an attorney licensed to practice law in this state shall provide in advertising or other representations regarding an offering of notarial services, whether oral or written, used in broadcast media, print media, or on the internet a statement as provided in subsection (4)(b) or an alternate statement authorized or required by the secretary of state. The statement must be prominently displayed and in each language used in the advertisement or representation. If the form of advertisement or representation is not broadcast media, print media, or the internet and does not permit inclusion of the statement required by this subsection because of its size, the statement must be displayed prominently or provided at the place of performance of the notarial act before the notarial act is performed.

(b) To meet the requirements of subsection (4)(a), a notary public who is not an attorney licensed to practice law in this state shall use either an alternate statement authorized or required by the secretary of state or the following statement:

"I am not an attorney licensed to practice law in this state. I am not allowed to draft legal records, give advice on legal matters, including immigration, or charge a fee for those activities."

1-5-626. Fees for notarial acts -- collection of fees. (1) A notary public may charge a fee not to exceed \$10 for each notarial act:

- (a) performing an acknowledgment;
- (b) witnessing a signature;
- (c) verifying on oath or affirmation;
- (d) certifying a transcript; or
- (e) certifying a copy.

(2) A notary public may charge an additional fee, as provided by rule, to travel to perform a notarial act if:

(a) the notary public explains to the person requesting the notarial act that:

- (i) the fee is in addition to a fee specified in subsection (1);
 - (ii) the fee is an amount not determined by law; and
 - (iii) the person requesting the notarial act agrees in advance on the amount of the additional fee; or
- (b) the fee charged is equal to or less than the standard mileage rates allowed by the internal revenue service.

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

(4) A notary public who is employed by a private entity may enter into an agreement with the entity under which fees collected by the notary public under this section are collected by and accrue to the entity.

(5) 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.

1-5-627. Database of notaries public. 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) that indicates whether a notary public has notified the secretary of state that the notary public will be performing notarial acts on electronic records.

1-5-628. Rulemaking. (1) The secretary of state may adopt rules to implement this part.

(2) Rules adopted regarding the performance of notarial acts with respect to electronic records or two-way audio-video communications may not require or accord legal status or effect to the implementation or application of a specific technology or technical specification.

(3) The rules may:

(a) prescribe the manner of performing notarial acts regarding tangible and electronic records;

(b) include provisions to ensure that any change to or tampering with a record bearing a certificate of a notarial act is self-evident;

(c) include provisions to ensure integrity in the creation, transmittal, storage, or authentication of electronic records or signatures;

(d) prescribe the process of granting, renewing, conditioning, denying, suspending, or revoking a notary public commission and ensuring the trustworthiness of an individual holding a commission as notary public;

(e) include provisions to prevent fraud or mistake in the performance of notarial acts;

(f) establish the process for approving and accepting surety bonds and other forms of assurance under [1-5-619](#); and

(g) provide for the administration of the examination under [1-5-620](#)(1) and the course of study under [1-5-620](#)(2).

(4) In adopting, amending, or repealing rules about notarial acts with respect to electronic records, the secretary of state shall consider, consistent with this part:

(a) the most recent standards regarding electronic records promulgated by national bodies, such as the national association of secretaries of state;

(b) the standards, practices, and customs of other jurisdictions that substantially implement the provisions of this part; and

(c) the views of governmental officials and entities as well as other interested persons.