1		AN ACT relating to notaries public.
2	Be it	enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:
3		→Section 1. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
4	REA	D AS FOLLOWS:
5	<u>As u</u>	sed in Sections 1 to 30 of this Act:
6	(1)	"Acknowledgment" means a declaration by an individual before a notarial
7		officer that the individual has signed a record for the purpose stated in the record
8		and, if the record is signed in a representative capacity, that the individual signed
9		the record with proper authority and signed it as the act of the individual or entity
10		identified in the record;
11	(2)	''Acknowledged before me,'' ''appear personally before,'' or other similar
12		terminology means to be in the presence of an electronic notary either in person
13		and in the same physical location or by means of real time two (2) way audio-
14		video communication;
15	<u>(3)</u>	"Communication technology" means an electronic device or process that allows
16		an individual located outside the United States and a notary public located in this
17		state to communicate with each other simultaneously by sight and sound;
18	<u>(4)</u>	"Credential" means a tangible record evidencing an individual's identity;
19	<u>(5)</u>	"Dynamic knowledge-based authentication assessment" means an identity
20		assessment that is based on a set of questions formulated from public or private
21		data sources for which the signer of an electronic record has not provided a prior
22		answer;
23	<u>(6)</u>	"Electronic" means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic,
24		wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities;
25	<u>(7)</u>	"Electronic signature" means an electronic symbol, sound, or process attached to
26		or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by an individual
27		with the intent to sign the record;

1	<u>(8)</u>	"Identity proofing" means, in the use of communications technology, a process
2		or service by which a third person provides a notary public with a reasonable
3		means to verify the identity of an individual by a review of personal information
4		from public or proprietary data sources;
5	(9)	"In a representative capacity" means acting as:
6		(a) an authorized officer, agent, partner, trustee, or other representative for a
7		<u>person other than an individual;</u>
8		(b) a public officer, personal representative, guardian, or other representative,
9		in the capacity stated in a record;
10		(c) an agent or attorney-in-fact for a principal; or
11		(d) an authorized representative of another in any other capacity;
12	<u>(10)</u>	"Notarial act" means an act, whether performed with respect to a tangible or
13		electronic record, that a notarial officer may perform under Sections 1 to 3 of this
14		Act and any other law of the Commonwealth;
15	(11)	"Notarial officer" means a notary public or other individual authorized to
16		perform a notarial act;
17	(12)	"Notary public" means an individual commissioned to perform a notarial act by
18		the secretary of state and does not mean the other notarial officers who may
19		perform a notarial act in this state;
20	<u>(13)</u>	"Official stamp" means a physical image affixed to or embossed on a tangible
21		record or an electronic image attached to or logically associated with an
22		electronic record. The term includes an official notary seal;
23	<u>(14)</u>	"Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, statutory trust, estate,
24		trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public
25		corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or
26		instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity;
27	<u>(15)</u>	"Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is

1	stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.
2	(16) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record:
3	(a) to execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
4	(b) to attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol,
5	sound, or process.
6	(17) "Signature" means a tangible symbol or an electronic signature that evidences
7	the signing of a record.
8	(18) "Stamping device" means:
9	(a) a physical device capable of affixing to or embossing on a tangible record
10	an official stamp; or
11	(b) an electronic device or process capable of attaching to or logically
12	associating with an electronic record an official stamp.
13	(19) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto
14	Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession
15	subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.
16	(20) "Verification on oath or affirmation" means a declaration, made by an
17	individual on oath or affirmation before a notarial officer, that a statement in a
18	<u>record is true.</u>
19	→SECTION 2. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
20	READ AS FOLLOWS:
21	Sections 1 to 30 of this Act applies to a notarial act performed on or after the effective
22	date of this Act.
23	→ SECTION 3. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
24	READ AS FOLLOWS:
25	(1) A notarial officer is empowered to perform the following notarial acts:
26	(a) Acknowledgments;
27	(b) Oaths and affirmations;

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1	(c) Affidavits and jurats;
2	(d) Certify that a copy of any document, other than a document is recorded or
3	in the custody of any federal, state or local governmental agency, office or
4	court, is a true copy thereof; and
5	(e) Certify affidavits or depositions of witnesses.
6	(2) A notarial officer may perform any other notarial act authorized by Sections 1 to
7	30 of this Act or by law of the Commonwealth other than Sections 1 to 30 of this
8	<u>Act.</u>
9	(3) A notarial officer may not perform a notarial act with respect to a record to
10	which the notarial officer or the notarial officer's spouse or other member of the
11	notarial officer's immediate family is a party, or in which either of them has a
12	direct beneficial interest. A notarial act performed in violation of this subsection
13	<u>is voidable.</u>
14	→SECTION 4. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
15	READ AS FOLLOWS:
16	(1) A notarial officer who takes an acknowledgment of a record, takes a verification
17	of a statement on oath or affirmation, or witnesses or attests to a signature shall
18	determine, from personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the
19	individual, that the individual appearing before the notarial officer and making
20	the acknowledgment has the identity claimed and that the signature on the record
21	is the signature of the individual.
22	(2) (a) A notarial officer may perform a notarial act in any county of the state, by
23	filing with the county clerk's office in that county his or her written
24	signature and evidence of his or her authority to perform notarial acts by
25	providing a certificate of the county clerk of the county for which he or she
26	was appointed, or other evidence of authority, and by paying a fee pursuant
27	to KRS 64.012 to the county clerk.

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1	(b) The county clerk of a county in whose office any notary public has filed his
2	or her signature and certificate shall, when requested, join to any certificate
3	of proof or acknowledgment signed by the notary, a certificate under the
4	clerk's hand and seal, stating that the notary public has filed a certificate of
5	his or her appointment and qualifications with his or her written signature
6	in the clerk's office, and that the notary public was, at the time of taking the
7	proof or acknowledgment, duly authorized to take the proof. The clerk shall
8	state that he or she is well acquainted with the handwriting of the notary
9	public and believes that the signature is genuine.
10	→SECTION 5. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
11	READ AS FOLLOWS:
12	If a notarial act relates to a statement made in or a signature executed on a record, the
13	individual making the statement or executing the signature shall appear personally
14	before the notarial officer.
15	→SECTION 6. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
16	READ AS FOLLOWS:
17	(1) A notarial officer has personal knowledge of the identity of an individual
18	appearing before the officer if the individual is personally known to the officer
19	through dealings sufficient to provide reasonable certainty that the individual has
20	the identity claimed.
21	(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, a notarial officer has satisfactory
22	evidence of the identity of an individual appearing before the officer if the officer
23	can identify the individual by means of one (1) of the following credentials:
24	(a) A nonexpired passport, driver's license, or government issued identification
25	<u>card;</u>
26	(b) Another current form of identification issued to an individual, which
27	contains the signature or a photograph of the individual, and is satisfactory

1	to the notarial officer;
2	(c) Verification on oath or affirmation of a credible witness personally
3	appearing before the notarial officer and known to the notarial officer or
4	whom the notarial officer can identify on the basis of a current passport,
5	driver's license, or government issued identification card; or
6	(d) If the notarial act is required as part of a transaction in which
7	identification has been previously established identification satisfactory to
8	satisfy subsection (1) or (2); or
9	(3) In the instance of a notarial act performed using communication technology, a
10	notary public has satisfactory evidence of identity of an individual who appears
11	before the notary public if the notary public confirms the identity of the
12	individual by:
13	(a) Personal knowledge; or
14	(b) The individual's successful completion of an identity proofing process using
15	a dynamic knowledge-based authentication assessment that is then
16	combined with at least one (1) of the following:
17	1. The use of software that relies on high resolution imaging and
18	document classification by which to perform a forensic analysis of the
19	individual's unexpired government-issued identification credential
20	containing a photograph;
21	2. Visual inspection by the notary public of a high resolution image of
22	the unexpired government-issued photo identity credential presented
23	by the individual and comparison, to the notary public's satisfaction,
24	of the information thereon to the individual appearing before the
25	notary public and to the individual's identity as established through
26	dynamic knowledge-based assessment;
27	3. Any other method that complies with the administrative regulations

1	promulgated by the Secretary; or
2	4. A valid public key certificate that complies with administrative
3	regulations adopted by the Secretary pursuant to Section 25 of this
4	<u>Act.</u>
5	(4) A notarial officer may require an individual to provide additional information or
6	identification credentials necessary to assure the officer of the identity of the
7	individual.
8	→SECTION 7. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
9	READ AS FOLLOWS:
10	<u>A notarial officer may refuse to perform a notarial act.</u>
11	→SECTION 8. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
12	READ AS FOLLOWS:
13	If an individual is physically unable to sign a record, the individual may direct an
14	individual other than the notarial officer to sign the individual's name on the record.
15	The notarial officer shall insert ''Signature affixed by (name of other individual) at the
16	direction of (name of individual)'' or words of similar import.
17	→SECTION 9. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
18	READ AS FOLLOWS:
19	(1) A notarial act may be performed in this state by:
20	(a) A notary public of this state;
21	(b) A county clerk of this state;
22	(c) A judge, or clerk of a court of this state;
23	(d) An individual licensed to practice law in this state; or
24	(e) Any other individual authorized to perform the specific act by the Kentucky
25	<u>Revised Statutes.</u>
26	(2) The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act in this state are
27	prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds

1	the designated title.
2	(3) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in this section conclusively
3	establishes the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.
4	→ SECTION 10. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
5	READ AS FOLLOWS:
6	(1) A notarial act performed in another state, performed under the authority and in
7	the jurisdiction of a federally recognized Indian tribe, or performed under the
8	authority of federal law has the same effect under the law of this state as if
9	performed by a notarial officer of this state, if the act performed in that state or
10	jurisdiction is performed by any individual authorized by the law of that state or
11	jurisdiction or federal law to perform the notarial act.
12	(2) The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act in another state
13	or jurisdiction or under federal law are prima facie evidence that the signature is
14	genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.
15	(3) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in this section conclusively
16	establishes the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.
17	→SECTION 11. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
18	READ AS FOLLOWS:
19	(1) In this section, "foreign state" means a government other than the United States,
20	a state, or a federally recognized Indian tribe.
21	(2) If a notarial act is performed under authority and in the jurisdiction of a foreign
22	state or constituent unit of the foreign state or is performed under the authority of
23	a multinational or international governmental organization, the act has the same
24	effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state.
25	(3) If the title of office and indication of authority to perform notarial acts in a
26	foreign state appears in a digest of foreign law or in a list customarily used as a
27	source for that information, the authority of an officer with that title to perform

1	notarial acts is conclusively established.
2	(4) The signature and official stamp of an individual holding an office described in
3	subsection (3) of this section are prima facie evidence that the signature is
4	genuine and the individual holds the designated title.
5	(5) An apostille in the form prescribed by the Hague Convention of October 5, 1961,
6	and issued by a foreign state party to the Convention conclusively establishes that
7	the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the officer holds the
8	indicated office.
9	(6) A consular authentication issued by an individual designated by the United States
10	Department of State as a notarizing officer for performing notarial acts overseas
11	and attached to the record with respect to which the notarial act is performed
12	conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and
13	that the officer holds the indicated office.
14	→SECTION 12. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
15	READ AS FOLLOWS:
16	(1) A notary public in this state may perform by means of communication technology
17	a notarial act relating to a statement made in or signature executed on a record
18	<u>by an individual if:</u>
19	(a) The notary public has:
20	1. Personal knowledge pursuant to Section 6 of this Act of the identity of
21	the individual; or
22	2. Satisfactory evidence of the identity of the individual is obtained
23	through identity proofing pursuant to Section 6 of this Act;
24	(b) At the time of the notarial act:
25	1. The signer is within the Commonwealth, or elsewhere within the
26	geographic boundaries of the United States, Puerto Rico, the United
27	States Virgin Islands, and any territory or insular possession subject

1	to the jurisdiction of the United States; or
2	2. The signer is outside the geographic boundaries of the United States,
3	Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and any territory or
4	insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and:
5	a. The signer confirms to the notary that the record is to be filed
6	with or relates to a matter before a court, governmental entity,
7	public official, or other entity located in the territorial
8	jurisdiction of the United States, or involves property located in
9	the territorial jurisdiction of, or a transaction substantially
10	connected with, the United States, and
11	b. To the notary's actual knowledge, the act of making the
12	statement or signing the record is not prohibited by the
13	jurisdiction in which the individual is located; and
14	(c) The notary public is able, by use of tamper-evident technology or personal
15	acknowledgement of the individual, reasonably to identify the record before
16	the notary public as the same record in which the individual made the
17	statement or on which the individual executed the signature.
18	(2) In addition to the methods permitted by Section 6 of this Act for identification of
19	an individual, a notary public has satisfactory evidence of the identity of an
20	individual appearing before the notary public by means of communication
21	technology if the notary public reasonably can identify the individual by means of
22	identity proofing pursuant to subsection (3) of Section 6 of this Act.
23	(3) In addition to the authority of a notary public under Section 7 of this Act to
24	refuse to perform a notarial act, a notary public may refuse to perform a notarial
25	act under this section if the notary public is not satisfied respecting the matters
26	set forth in subsection (1)(b)2. of this section.
27	(4) If a notarial act involves a statement made in or a signature executed on a record

1		by an individual by means of communication technology, the certificate of
2		notarial act required by Section 13 of this Act shall indicate that the individual
3		making the statement or signing the record appeared before the notary by means
4		of communication technology.
5	<u>(5)</u>	If a notarial act involves the use of communication technology, the notary public
6		shall retain a video and audio copy of the performance of the notarial act.
7	<u>(6)</u>	Before a notary public performs the notary public's initial notarial act under this
8		section, the notary public must notify the Secretary of State that the notary public
9		will be performing notarial acts by communication technology and identify the
10		communication technology and any provider of third-person identity verification
11		on whom the notary public intends to rely on for identity proofing. If the
12		Secretary of State has established standards for approval of communication
13		technology under subsection (7) of this section and Section 25 of this Act, the
14		communication technology must conform to these standards. If the
15		communication technology conforms to the standards, the Secretary of State
16		shall approve the use of the communication technology.
17	(7)	The Secretary of State may promulgate administrative regulations regarding
18		performance of a notarial act with respect to an individual located outside the
19		United States. The administrative regulations may:
20		(a) Prescribe the means of performing a notarial act involving communication
21		technology to communicate with an individual located outside the United
22		<u>States;</u>
23		(b) Establish standards for the approval of communication technology;
24		(c) Approve providers of third-person identity verification and the process of
25		identity proofing; and
26		(d) Establish standards for the retention of a video and audio copy of the
27		performance of a notarial act under this section.

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1	(8) A notarial act performed pursuant to this section, regardless of the jurisdiction in
2	which the signer of the record is physically located at the time of the notarial act:
3	(a) Is deemed to have been performed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and
4	(b) Shall be governed by the law of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
5	→ SECTION 13. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
6	READ AS FOLLOWS:
7	(1) A notarial act shall be evidenced by a certificate. The certificate shall:
8	(a) Be executed contemporaneously with the performance of the notarial act;
9	(b) Be signed and dated by the notarial officer and, if the notarial officer is a
10	notary public, be signed in the same manner as on file with the Secretary of
11	<u>State;</u>
12	(c) Identify the jurisdiction in which the notarial act is performed;
13	(d) Contain the title of office of the notarial officer; and
14	(e) If the notarial officer is a notary public, indicate the date of expiration, if
15	any, of the officer's commission.
16	(2) If a notarial act regarding a tangible record is performed by a notary public, an
17	official stamp must be affixed to or embossed on the certificate. If a notarial act is
18	performed regarding a tangible record by a notarial officer other than a notary
19	public and the certificate contains the information specified in subsection (1)(b),
20	(c), and (d) of this section, an official stamp may be affixed to or embossed on the
21	certificate. If a notarial act regarding an electronic record is performed by a
22	notarial officer and the certificate contains the information specified in
23	subsection (1)(b), (c), and (d) of this section, an official stamp may be attached to
24	or logically associated with the certificate.
25	(3) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of
26	subsections (1) and (2) of this section and:
27	(a) Is in a short form set forth in Section 14 of this Act;

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1		(b) Is in a form otherwise permitted by the law of this state;
2		(c) Is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the
3		notarial act was performed; or
4		(d) Sets forth the actions of the notarial officer and the actions are sufficient to
5		meet the requirements of the notarial act as provided in Sections 1 to 30 of
6		this Act or other law of this Commonwealth other than Sections 1 to 30 of
7		this Act.
8	<u>(4</u>)	By executing a certificate of a notarial act, a notarial officer certifies that the
9		officer has complied with the requirements and made the determinations
10		specified in Sections 1 to 30 of this Act.
11	<u>(5)</u>	A notarial officer may not affix the officer's signature to a certificate until the
12		notarial act has been performed.
13	<u>(6)</u>	If a notarial act is performed regarding a tangible record, a certificate must be
14		part of, or securely attached to, the record. If a notarial act is performed
15		regarding an electronic record, the certificate must be affixed to, or logically
16		associated with, the electronic record. If the Secretary of State has established
17		standards pursuant to Section 25 of this Act for attaching, affixing, or logically
18		associating the certificate, the process must conform to the standards.
19		→SECTION 14. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
20	REA	D AS FOLLOWS:
21	The	following short form certificates of notarial acts are sufficient for the purposes
22		indicated, if completed with the information required by Subsections (1) and (2)
23		of Section 13 of this Act:
24	(1)	For an acknowledgment in an individual capacity:
25		State of
26		County of
27		This record was acknowledged before me on by

1		Date Name(s) of individual(s)
2		
3		Signature of notarial officer
4		<u>Stamp</u>
5		[]
6		<u>Title of office</u>
7		[My commission expires:]
8	<u>(2)</u>	For an acknowledgment in a representative capacity:
9		State of
10		County of
11		This record was acknowledged before me on by
12		Date Name(s) of individual(s)
13		as (type of authority, such as officer or trustee) of (name of party on behalf of
14		whom record was executed).
15		
16		<u>Signature of notarial officer</u>
17		<u>Stamp</u>
18		[]
19		<u>Title of office</u>
20		[My commission expires:]
21	<u>(3)</u>	For a verification on oath or affirmation:
22		State of
23		County of
24		Signed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me onby
25		
26		Date Name(s) of individual(s) making statement
27		

1		Signature of notarial officer
2		<u>Stamp</u>
3		[]
4		<u>Title of office</u>
5		[My commission expires:]
6	<u>(4)</u>	For witnessing or attesting a signature:
7		State of
8		County of
9		Signed [or attested] before me on by
10		Date Name(s) of individual(s)
11		
12		Signature of notarial officer
13		<u>Stamp</u>
14		[]
15		<u>Title of office</u>
16		[My commission expires:]
17	<u>(5)</u>	For notarial acts performed with regard to an individual who appeared before the
18		notary by means of communication technology, the foregoing forms of certificate
19		may be used, with the addition of a notation that the individual appeared before
20		the notary public by means of communications technology.
21		→SECTION 15. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
22	REA	AD AS FOLLOWS:
23	The	official stamp of a notary public shall:
24		(1) Include the notary public's name, jurisdiction, and commission expiration
25		date; and
26		(2) Be capable of being copied together with the record to which it is affixed or
27		attached or with which it is logically associated.

1	→SECTION 16. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
2	READ AS FOLLOWS:
3	(1) A notary public is responsible for the security of the notary public's stamping
4	device and may not allow another individual to use the device to perform a
5	notarial act. On resignation from, or the revocation or expiration of, the notary
6	public's commission, or on the expiration of the date set forth in the stamping
7	device, if any, the notary public shall disable the stamping device by destroying,
8	defacing, damaging, erasing, or securing it against use in a manner that renders
9	it unusable. On the death or adjudication of incompetency of a notary public, the
10	notary public's personal representative or guardian or any other person
11	knowingly in possession of the stamping device shall render it unusable by
12	destroying, defacing, damaging, erasing, or securing it against use in a manner
13	that renders it unusable.
14	(2) If a notary public's stamping device is lost or stolen, the notary public or the
15	notary public's personal representative or guardian shall promptly notify the
16	Secretary of State on discovering that the device is lost or stolen.
17	→SECTION 17. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
18	READ AS FOLLOWS:
19	(1) A notary public, other than in instances where the notarial act is required as part
20	of a transaction which has already established identification through the
21	presentation of a current passport, driver's license or government issued
22	identification card, shall maintain a journal in which the notary public
23	chronicles all notarial acts that the notary public performs. The notary public
24	shall retain the journal for ten (10) years after the performance of the last
25	notarial act chronicled in the journal.
26	(2) A journal may be created on a tangible medium or in an electronic format. A
27	notary public shall maintain only one (1) journal at a time to chronicle all

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1		notarial acts, whether those notarial acts are performed regarding tangible or
2		electronic records. If the journal is maintained on a tangible medium, it must be
3		a permanent, bound register with numbered pages. If the journal is maintained
4		in an electronic format, it shall be in a permanent, tamper-evident electronic
5		format complying with administrative regulations promulgated in accordance
6		with Section 25 of this Act.
7	<u>(3)</u>	An entry in a journal must be made contemporaneously with performance of the
8		notarial act and contain the following information:
9		(a) The date and time of the notarial act;
10		(b) A brief description of the record, if any, and type of notarial act as
11		authorized in Section 3 of this Act;
12		(c) The full name and address of each individual for whom the notarial act is
13		performed;
14		(d) If identity of the individual is based on personal knowledge, a statement to
15		that effect, or if identity of the individual is based on satisfactory evidence, a
16		brief description of the method of identification and the means used,
17		including identity proofing, as well as the identification credential
18		presented, if any, including the date of issuance and expiration of any
19		identification credential; and
20		(e) The fee, if any, charged by the notary public.
21	<u>(4)</u>	If a notarial act involves the use of communication technology, the notary public
22		shall retain a video and audio copy of the performance of the notarial act in
23		compliance with administrative regulations promulgated in accordance with
24		Section 25.
25	<u>(5)</u>	If a notary public's journal is lost or stolen, the notary public promptly shall
26		notify the Secretary of State on discovering that the journal is lost or stolen.
27	<u>(6)</u>	On resignation from, or the revocation or suspension of, a notary public's

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1	<u>c</u>	commission, the notary public shall retain the notary public's journal in
2	<u>a</u>	accordance with subsection (1) of this section.
3	<u>(7)</u>	On the death or adjudication of incompetency of a current or former notary
4	<u>p</u>	public, the notary public's personal representative or guardian or any other
5	<u>p</u>	erson knowingly in possession of the journal shall transmit it to the Secretary of
6	<u>S</u>	State.
7		SECTION 18. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
8	READ	AS FOLLOWS:
9	<u>(1)</u> A	notary public may select one (1) or more tamper-evident technologies to
10	<u>p</u>	erform notarial acts with respect to electronic records. A person may not
11	<u>r</u>	equire a notary public to perform a notarial act with respect to an electronic
12	<u>r</u>	ecord with a technology that the notary public has not selected.
13	<u>(2)</u> B	Sefore a notary public performs the notary public's initial notarial act with
14	<u>r</u>	espect to an electronic record, a notary public shall notify the Secretary of State
15	<u>tl</u>	hat the notary public will be performing notarial acts with respect to electronic
16	<u>r</u>	ecords and identify the technology the notary public intends to use. If the
17	<u>S</u>	Secretary of State has established standards for approval of technology pursuant
18	<u>to</u>	o Section 25 of this Act, the technology shall conform to the standards. If the
19	<u>te</u>	echnology conforms to the standards, the Secretary of State shall approve the use
20	<u>o</u>	f the technology.
21	<u>(3)</u> S	Sections 1 to 30 of this Act is to be construed and applied in a manner consistent
22	<u> </u>	with KRS 369.101 to 369.120. In accordance with KRS 369.105, nothing in
23	<u>S</u>	Sections 1 to 30 of this Act shall affirmatively require any person to create,
24	g	enerate, send, communicate, receive, store, or otherwise process or use
25	<u>e</u>	lectronic records or complete a transaction using electronic means, and in
26	<u>a</u>	accordance with KRS 369.118, nothing shall require any governmental agency to
27	<u>S</u>	end and accept electronic records and electronic signatures to and from other

1	persons, or to otherwise create, generate, communicate, store, process, use, and
2	rely upon electronic records and electronic signatures, except as may be
3	otherwise required by law.
4	→SECTION 19. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
5	READ AS FOLLOWS:
6	(1) Before a notary public performs the notary public's initial notarial act pursuant
7	to communication technology, the notary public shall notify the Secretary of State
8	that the notary public will be performing notarial acts by communication
9	technology and identify the communication technology and any provider of third-
10	person identity verification on whom the notary public intends to rely on for
11	identity proofing. If the Secretary of State has established standards for approval
12	of communication technology, the communication technology must conform to
13	the standards. If the communication technology conforms to the standards, the
14	Secretary of State shall approve the use of the communication technology.
15	(2) The Secretary of State may promulgate administrative regulations regarding
16	performance of a notarial act by communication technology. The administrative
17	regulations may:
18	(a) Prescribe the means of performing a notarial act involving communication
19	<u>technology;</u>
20	(b) Establish standards for the approval of communication technology; and
21	(c) Establish standards for the retention of a video and audio copy of the
22	performance of a notarial act under Sections 1 to 30 of this Act.
23	→SECTION 20. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
24	READ AS FOLLOWS:
25	(1) An individual qualified under subsection (2) of this section may apply to the
26	Secretary of State for a commission as a notary public. The applicant shall
27	comply with and provide the information required by administrative regulations

1		promulgated and pay any application fee.
2	<u>(2)</u>	An applicant for a commission as a notary public shall:
3		(a) Be at least eighteen (18) years of age;
4		(b) Be a citizen or permanent legal resident of the United States;
5		(c) Be a resident of or have a place of employment or practice in the county
6		within this Commonwealth where the application is made;
7		(d) Be able to read and write; and
8		(e) Not be disqualified to receive a commission under Section 21 of this Act.
9	<u>(3)</u>	Before issuance of a commission as a notary public, an applicant for the
10		commission shall execute an oath before any person authorized to administer an
11		oath as set forth in KRS 62.020 that the applicant will honestly and diligently
12		discharge the duties of the office.
13	<u>(4)</u>	Before issuance of a commission as a notary public, the applicant shall submit to
14		the person administering the oath in subsection (3) of this section an assurance
15		in the form of a surety bond or its functional equivalent. The assurance shall be
16		issued by a surety or other entity licensed or authorized to do business in this
17		state. The assurance shall cover acts performed during the term of the notary
18		public's commission and must be in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State.
19		If a notary public violates law with respect to notaries public in this state, the
20		surety or issuing entity is liable under the assurance. The surety or issuing entity
21		shall give thirty (30) days notice to the Secretary of State before canceling the
22		assurance. A notary public may perform notarial acts in this state only during the
23		period that a valid assurance is on file with the Secretary of State.
24	(5)	On compliance with this section, the Secretary of State shall issue a commission
25		as a notary public to an applicant for a term of four (4) years.
26	<u>(6)</u>	A commission to act as a notary public authorizes the notary public to perform
27		notarial acts. The commission does not provide the notary public any immunity

1	or benefit conferred by law of this state on public officials or employees.
2	→ SECTION 21. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
3	READ AS FOLLOWS:
4	(1) The Secretary of State may deny, refuse to renew, revoke, suspend, or impose a
5	condition on a commission as notary public for any act or omission that
6	demonstrates the individual lacks the honesty, integrity, competence, or reliability
7	to act as a notary public, including:
8	(a) Failure to comply with Sections 1 to 30 of this Act;
9	(b) A fraudulent, dishonest, or deceitful misstatement or omission in the
10	application for a commission as a notary public submitted to the Secretary
11	<u>of State.</u>
12	(c) A conviction of the applicant or notary public of any felony or a crime
13	involving fraud, dishonesty, or deceit;
14	(d) A finding against, or admission of liability by, the applicant or notary public
15	in any legal proceeding or disciplinary action based on the applicant's or
16	notary public's fraud, dishonesty, or deceit;
17	(e) Failure by the notary public to discharge any duty required of a notary
18	public, whether by Sections 1 to 30 of this Act, administrative regulations of
19	the Secretary of State, or any federal or state law;
20	(f) Use of false or misleading advertising or representation by the notary public
21	representing that the notary has a duty, right, or privilege that the notary
22	does not have;
23	(g) Violation by the notary public of an administrative regulations of the
24	Secretary of State regarding a notary public;
25	(h) Denial, refusal to renew, revocation, or suspension, of a notary public
26	commission in another state; or
27	(i) Failure of the notary public to maintain an assurance.

1	(2) If the Secretary of State denies, refuses to renew, revokes, suspends, or imposes
2	conditions on a commission as a notary public, the applicant or notary public is
3	entitled to timely notice and hearing.
4	(3) The authority of the Secretary of State to deny, refuse to renew, suspend, revoke,
5	or impose conditions on a commission as a notary public does not prevent a
6	person from seeking and obtaining other criminal or civil remedies provided by
7	law.
8	→ SECTION 22. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
9	READ AS FOLLOWS:
10	The Secretary of State shall maintain an electronic database of notaries public:
11	(1) Through which a person may verify the authority of a notary public to
12	perform notarial acts; and
13	(2) Which indicates whether a notary public has notified the Secretary of State
14	that the notary public will be performing notarial acts on electronic records.
15	→ SECTION 23. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
16	READ AS FOLLOWS:
17	(1) A commission as a notary public does not authorize an individual to engage in
18	the practice of law.
19	(2) A notary public may not engage in false or deceptive advertising.
20	(3) A notary public, other than an attorney licensed to practice law in this state, may
21	not advertise or represent that the notary public may assist persons in drafting
22	legal records, give legal advice, or otherwise practice law.
23	(4) Except as otherwise allowed by law, a notary public may not withhold access to or
24	possession of an original record provided by a person that seeks performance of a
25	notarial act by the notary public.
26	→SECTION 24. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
27	READ AS FOLLOWS:

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1	Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of Section 4 of this Act, the failure of a
2	notarial officer to perform a duty or meet a requirement specified in Sections 1 to 30 of
3	this Act does not invalidate a notarial act performed by the notarial officer. The validity
4	of a notarial act does not prevent an aggrieved person from seeking to invalidate the
5	record or transaction that is the subject of the notarial act or from seeking other
6	remedies based on other law of this state. This section does not validate a purported
7	notarial act performed by an individual who does not have the authority to perform
8	notarial acts.
9	→SECTION 25. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
10	READ AS FOLLOWS:
11	The Secretary of State may promulgate administrative regulations to implement
12	Sections 1 to 30 of this Act. Administrative regulations regarding the performance of
13	notarial acts with respect to electronic records may not require, or accord greater legal
14	status or effect to, the implementation or application of a specific technology or
15	technical specification. The administrative regulations may:
16	(1) Prescribe the manner of performing notarial acts regarding tangible and
17	electronic records;
18	(2) Include provisions to ensure that any change to or tampering with a record
19	bearing a certificate of a notarial act is self-evident;
20	(3) Include provisions to ensure integrity in the creation, transmittal, storage,
21	or authentication of electronic records or signatures;
22	(4) Prescribe the process of granting, renewing, conditioning, denying,
23	suspending, or revoking a notary public commission and assuring the
24	trustworthiness of an individual holding a commission as notary public;
25	(5) Include provisions to prevent fraud or mistake in the performance of
26	notarial acts; and
27	(6) Establish the process for approving and accepting surety bonds and other

1	forms of assurance under Section 20 of this Act.
2	→ SECTION 26. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
3	READ AS FOLLOWS:
4	A commission as a notary public in effect on the effective date of this Act continues
5	until its date of expiration. A notary public who applies to renew a commission as a
6	notary public on or after the effective date of this Act is subject to and shall comply
7	with Sections 1 to 30 of this Act. A notary public, in performing notarial acts after the
8	effective date of this Act, shall comply with Sections 1 to 30 of this Act.
9	→SECTION 27. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
10	READ AS FOLLOWS:
11	Sections 1 to 30 of this Act does not affect the validity or effect of a notarial act
12	performed before the effective date of this Act.
13	→SECTION 28. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
14	READ AS FOLLOWS:
15	Sections 1 to 30 of this Act modifies, limits, and supersedes the Electronic Signatures
16	in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but does not
17	modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), or
18	authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that
19	act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).
20	→SECTION 29. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
21	READ AS FOLLOWS:
22	(1) For a notarial act relating to an electronic record, a notary public may charge a
23	<u>fee:</u>
24	(a) In compliance with KRS 64.300; and
25	(b) Which has been clearly disclosed to the person requesting the service in
26	advance.
27	(2) Compensation for services provided by a notary public which do not constitute

1	notarial acts is not governed by this section.
2	SECTION 30. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 423 IS CREATED TO
3	READ AS FOLLOWS:
4	If an electronic record or instrument that is defectively electronically notarized is
5	otherwise validly recorded, the electronic record or instrument shall be deemed to be
6	validly recorded for the purposes of this chapter and KRS Chapter 382, and all
7	interested parties shall be on constructive notice of the contents of the instrument. All
8	electronic records or instruments validly recorded and in compliance with this chapter
9	and KRS Chapter 382, shall be given full force and effect for purposes of providing
10	constructive notice.
11	→ Section 31. KRS 423.200 is amended to read as follows:
12	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any certificate of an acknowledgment given
13	and certified as provided by Sections 1 to 30 of this Act[KRS 423.110 to 423.190] or as
14	provided by those sections and other provisions of law, together with the instrument
15	acknowledged, may be admitted to the public record provided for the type of instrument
16	so acknowledged, and any instrument required to be sworn to or affirmed in order to be
17	recorded may be admitted to record upon a jurat recognized under the provisions of
18	Sections 1 to 30 of this Act[KRS 423.110 to 423.190].
19	→ SECTION 32. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 382 IS CREATED TO
20	READ AS FOLLOWS:
21	A county clerk may accept for recording any record or instrument otherwise required
22	or allowed to be recorded in the form of an electronic record or a complete paper
23	printout copy of the electronic record.
24	→ Section 33. KRS 369.103 is amended to read as follows:
25	(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, KRS 369.101 to
26	369.120 applies to electronic records and electronic signatures relating to a
27	transaction.

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1 KRS 369.101 to 369.120 does not apply to a transaction to the extent it is governed (2)2 by: 3 A law governing the creation and execution of wills, codicils, or testamentary (a) 4 trusts: 5 (b) KRS Chapter 355 other than KRS 355.1-107 and 355.1-206, and Articles 2 6 and 2A of KRS Chapter 355[; 7 (c) A law governing the conveyance of any interest in real property; and 8 (d) A law governing the creation or transfer of any negotiable instrument or any 9 instrument establishing title or an interest in title]. 10 KRS 369.101 to 369.120 applies to an electronic record or electronic signature (3) 11 otherwise excluded from the application of KRS 369.101 to 369.120 under 12 subsection (2) of this section to the extent it is governed by a law other than those 13 specified in subsection (2) of this section. 14 (4) A transaction subject to KRS 369.101 to 369.120 is also subject to other applicable 15 substantive law. 16 → Section 34. The following KRS sections are repealed: 17 423.010 Appointment, term, and qualifications of notaries -- County clerk has powers of 18 notary when acting in capacity as clerk. 19 423.020 Notary may act in any county -- Certification of notary's authority. 20 423.030 Protests to be recorded -- Copies as evidence. 21 423.040 Notice of dishonor -- To whom sent. 22 423.050 Records of notary to be delivered to county clerk, when. 23 423.060 Foreign notary -- When protest by is evidence. 24 423.070 Commissioners of foreign deeds -- Appointment, term. 25 423.080 Powers of commissioners. 26 423.110 Recognition of notarial acts performed outside this state. 27 423.130 Certificate of person taking acknowledgment.

- 1 423.140 Recognition of certificate of acknowledgment.
- 2 423.150 Certificate of acknowledgment.
- 3 423.160 Short forms of acknowledgment.
- 4 423.170 Acknowledgments not affected by KRS 423.110 to 423.190.
- 5 423.180 Uniformity of interpretation.
- 6 423.190 Short title.
- 7 423.990 Penalties.