1	SENATE HEALTH AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL 246
2	56TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2023
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO NOTARIAL ACTS; AMENDING THE REVISED UNIFORM LAW ON
12	NOTARIAL ACTS; DEFINING "AUTOMATIC NOTARIAL OFFICERS" AND
13	"JUDICIAL OFFICERS"; REDEFINING ROLES OF NOTARIAL OFFICERS AND
14	NOTARIES PUBLIC; AMENDING PERSONAL APPEARANCE REQUIREMENTS;
15	PROHIBITING ACTS OF DISCRIMINATION AS GROUNDS TO REFUSE TO
16	PERFORM NOTARIAL ACTS; PROVIDING FOR NOTARIAL ACTS TO BE
17	PERFORMED BY NOTARIAL OFFICERS AND OTHERS AUTHORIZED BY STATE
18	LAW; RECOGNIZING NOTARIAL ACTS PERFORMED BY AN INDIAN NATION,
19	TRIBE OR PUEBLO; REQUIRING AN OFFICIAL STAMP IN SPECIFIED
20	CIRCUMSTANCES; CLARIFYING OFFICIAL STAMP REQUIREMENTS;
21	PROVIDING REQUIREMENTS FOR A CERTIFICATE OF NOTARIAL ACTS;
22	AMENDING CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION CREDIT REQUIREMENTS; MAKING
23	TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CHANGES; PROVIDING GROUNDS TO DENY,
24	REFUSE TO RENEW, REVOKE, SUSPEND OR CONDITION THE COMMISSION OF
25	A NOTARIAL OFFICER.

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1 2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO: 3 SECTION 1. Section 14-13-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1882, 4 Chapter 28, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read: 5 "14-13-3. OATHS--POWER TO ADMINISTER.--The secretary of 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 "14-14A-1. 17 18 "Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts"." 19 SECTION 3. 20 21 22

state [of New Mexico], county clerks, court clerks [of probate courts, clerks of district courts, clerks of magistrate courts if the magistrate court has a seal, and all duly commissioned and acting notaries public] and all notarial officers are hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations [in all cases where magistrates and other officers] within the state [authorized to administer oaths may do so, under existing laws, and with like effect]." SECTION 2. Section 14-14A-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, Chapter 21, Section 1) is amended to read: SHORT TITLE.--[Sections 1 through 32 of this act] Chapter 14, Article 14A NMSA 1978 may be cited as the Section 14-14A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, Chapter 21, Section 2) is amended to read: "14-14A-2. DEFINITIONS.--In addition to the general

definitions provided in Section 12-2A-3 NMSA 1978 of the Uniform Statute and Rule Construction Act, as used in the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts:

"acknowledgment" means a declaration by an Α. .225386.1

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1	individual before a notarial officer that:
2	(1) the individual has signed a record for the
3	purpose stated in the record; and
4	(2) if the record is signed in a
5	representative capacity, [that] the individual signed the
6	record with proper authority and signed it as the act of the
7	individual or entity identified in the record;
8	B. "automatic notarial officer" means any of the
9	following who has registered an official stamp with the
10	secretary of state:
11	(1) a judicial officer;
12	(2) the secretary of state or a full-time
13	staff member of the secretary of state's office while
14	performing a notarial act within the scope of the secretary of
15	state's or staff member's duties;
16	(3) a county clerk or deputy county clerk
17	while performing a notarial act within the scope of the county
18	clerk's or deputy county clerk's duties; and
19	(4) an individual who is a member of the state
20	bar of New Mexico and licensed to practice law;
21	[B.] <u>C.</u> "electronic" means relating to technology
22	having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical,
23	electromagnetic or similar capabilities;
24	[C.] <u>D.</u> "electronic signature" means an electronic
25	symbol, sound or process attached to or logically associated
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1	with a record and executed or adopted by an individual with the
2	intent to sign the record;
3	$[D_{\tau}]$ <u>E.</u> "foreign state" means a government other
4	than the United States, a state or a federally recognized
5	Indian tribe;
6	$[E_{\cdot}]$ F_{\cdot} "in a representative capacity" means acting
7	as:
8	(1) an authorized officer, agent, partner,
9	trustee or other representative for a person other than an
10	individual;
11	(2) a public officer, personal representative,
12	guardian or other representative, in the capacity stated in a
13	record;
14	(3) an agent or attorney-in-fact for a
15	principal; or
16	(4) an authorized representative of another in
17	any other capacity;
18	<u>G. "judicial officer" means:</u>
19	(1) a judge of a state court of this state;
20	(2) a special commissioner or hearing officer
21	appointed pursuant to supreme court rule and employed by a
22	state court;
23	(3) a special master appointed pursuant to
24	supreme court rule or state statute; and
25	(4) a court clerk or deputy court clerk of a
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state court of this state;

H. "licensed to practice law" means a person who is a member of the state bar of New Mexico and, based on such membership, is authorized to practice law before the courts of this state;

6 [F.] I. "notarial act" means an act, whether 7 performed with respect to a tangible or electronic record, that 8 a notarial officer may perform under the law of this state. 9 The term includes taking an acknowledgment, administering an 10 oath or affirmation, taking a verification on oath or 11 affirmation, witnessing or attesting a signature, certifying or 12 attesting a copy and noting a protest of a negotiable instrument, but does not apply to any act that would otherwise 13 14 be a notarial act if: (1) the act is performed by a judicial officer 15 within the scope of the judicial officer's duties; and 16

(2) the record is filed in the court of the judicial officer;

[G.] J. "notarial officer" means [a notary public or other individual authorized to perform a notarial act]:

> (1) an automatic notarial officer; and (2) a notary public;

[H.] <u>K.</u> "notary public" means an individual commissioned [to perform a notarial act] by the secretary of state to be a notary public and authorized by such commission .225386.1

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1 to perform notarial acts pursuant to the Revised Uniform Law on 2 Notarial Acts; 3 L. "official notary seal" means the great seal of 4 the state or New Mexico, unless the secretary of state has 5 adopted a seal specific for use by notarial officers; provided 6 that as applied to automatic notarial officers, "official 7 notary seal" includes as an option: 8 (1) for judicial officers, the seal of the 9 court, if the supreme court has approved a seal for such court 10 and the seal has been filed with the secretary of state; 11 (2) for the secretary of state or a full-time 12 staff member of the secretary of state's office, the seal of 13 the secretary of state, if the secretary of state has approved 14 a seal and the seal has been filed with the secretary of state; 15 (3) for county clerks or deputy county clerks, 16 the seal of the county, if the board of county commissioners 17 has approved a seal for the county and the seal has been filed 18 with the secretary of state; and 19 (4) for a person who is licensed to practice 20 law and who is not performing a notarial act pursuant to 21 Paragraphs (1) through (3) of this subsection, a seal approved 22 by the state bar of New Mexico for such purpose and the seal 23 has been filed with the secretary of state; [1.] M. "official stamp" means a physical image 24 25 affixed to or embossed on a tangible record or an electronic

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1	image attached to or logically associated with an electronic
2	record and includes an official notary seal;
3	[J.] <u>N.</u> "person" also includes a statutory trust,
4	public corporation, government or governmental subdivision,
5	agency or instrumentality;
6	$[K_{\bullet}] 0_{\bullet}$ "record" means information that is
7	inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an
8	electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable
9	form;
10	[L.] <u>P.</u> "sign" or "subscribe", when used with
11	present intent to authenticate or adopt a record, means to:
12	(1) execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
13	(2) attach to or logically associate with the
14	record an electronic symbol, sound or process;
15	$[M_{\bullet}]$ Q. "signature" means a tangible symbol or an
16	electronic signature that evidences the signing of a record;
17	[N.] <u>R.</u> "stamping device" means:
18	(1) a physical device capable of affixing to
19	or embossing on a tangible record an official stamp; or
20	(2) an electronic device or process capable of
21	attaching to or logically associating with an electronic record
22	an official stamp; and
23	$[\theta_{\cdot}]$ <u>S.</u> "verification on oath or affirmation" means
24	a declaration, made by an individual on oath or affirmation
25	before a notarial officer, that a statement in a record is
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1 true." 2 SECTION 4. Section 14-14A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, 3 Chapter 21, Section 3) is amended to read: 4 "14-14A-3. AUTHORITY TO PERFORM NOTARIAL ACT.--5 A. A [notary public or] notarial officer shall 6 perform all notarial acts pursuant to the Revised Uniform Law 7 on Notarial Acts or by law of this state other than the Revised 8 Uniform Law on Notarial Acts. 9 A notarial officer shall not perform a notarial Β. 10 act with respect to a record to which the officer or the 11 officer's spouse or domestic partner is a party or in which 12 either of them has a direct beneficial interest. A notarial 13 act performed in violation of this subsection is voidable. 14 C. A notarial officer may certify that a tangible 15 copy of an electronic record is an accurate copy of the 16 electronic record." 17 SECTION 5. Section 14-14A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, 18 Chapter 21, Section 5) is amended to read: 19 "14-14A-5. PERSONAL APPEARANCE REQUIRED--EXCEPTION 20 AUTHORIZED FOR REMOTE NOTARIZATIONS .--21 If a notarial act relates to a statement made in Α. 22 or a signature executed on a record, the individual making the 23 statement or executing the signature shall appear personally 24 before the notarial officer. 25 B. A remotely located individual may comply with .225386.1

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1 this section or with any other requirement of the laws of this 2 state that state that a person appear before a notarial officer 3 at the time of a notarial act by using communication technology 4 to appear before a [notary public or] notarial officer. 5 A [notary public or] notarial officer located in C. this state may perform a notarial act using communication 6 7 technology for a remotely located individual if: 8 the [notary public] notarial officer: (1) 9 (a) has personal knowledge of the 10 identity of the individual pursuant to Subsection A of Section 11 [6 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] 14-14A-6 NMSA 12 <u>1978;</u> 13 (b) has taken the required class and has 14 satisfactory evidence of the identity of the remotely located individual by oath or affirmation from a credible witness 15 16 appearing before the notary public pursuant to Subsection B of 17 Section [6 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] 14-14A-6 NMSA 1978 or this section; or 18 19 (c) has obtained satisfactory evidence 20 of the identity of the remotely located individual by using at least two different types of identity proofing; 21 the [notary public] notarial officer is 22 (2) able to reasonably confirm that a record before the [notary 23 public] notarial officer is the same record in which the 24 25 remotely located individual made a statement or on which the .225386.1

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1 individual executed a signature; 2 (3) the [notary public] notarial officer, or a 3 person acting on behalf of the [notary public] notarial 4 officer, creates an audiovisual recording of the performance of 5 the notarial act; and 6 (4) for a remotely located individual located 7 outside the United States: 8 (a) the record: 1) is to be filed with 9 or relates to a matter before a public official or court, 10 governmental entity or other entity subject to the jurisdiction 11 of the United States; or 2) involves property located in the 12 territorial jurisdiction of the United States or involves a 13 transaction substantially connected with the United States; 14 [and] 15 (b) the notarial act is deemed to be 16 performed in this state and therefore does not require an 17 apostille in the form otherwise prescribed by the Hague Convention of October 5, 1961; and 18 19 [(b)] (c) the act of making the 20 statement or signing the record is not prohibited by the 21 foreign state in which the remotely located individual is 22 located. 23 If a notarial act is performed pursuant to this D. 24 section, the certificate of notarial act required by Section 25 [15 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] 14-14A-15 NMSA .225386.1

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1 1978 and the short-form certificate provided in Section [15 of 2 the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] 14-14A-15 NMSA 1978 3 shall indicate that the notarial act was performed using 4 communication technology. 5 A short-form certificate provided pursuant to Ε. 6 Section [15 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] 7 14-14A-15 NMSA 1978 for a notarial act subject to this section is sufficient if it: 8

9 (1) complies with rules adopted under
10 Paragraph (1) of Subsection H of this section; or

(2) is in the form provided in Section [15 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] <u>14-14A-15 NMSA 1978</u> and contains a statement substantially as follows: "This notarial act involved the use of communication technology.".

F. A [notary public] notarial officer, a guardian, a conservator or an agent of a [notary public] notarial officer or a personal representative of a deceased [notary public] <u>notarial officer</u> shall retain the audiovisual recording created pursuant to Paragraph (3) of Subsection C of this section or cause the recording to be retained by a repository designated by or on behalf of the person required to retain the recording. Unless a different period is required by rule adopted pursuant to Paragraph (4) of Subsection H of this section, the recording must be retained for a period of at least ten years after the recording is made.

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1 G. Before a notarial officer performs the notarial 2 officer's initial notarial act with a remotely located 3 individual under this section, the notarial officer shall 4 notify the secretary of state that the notarial officer will be 5 performing notarial acts with respect to remotely located 6 individuals and identify the technologies the notarial officer 7 intends to use. If the secretary of state has established 8 standards pursuant to Subsection H of this section and Section 9 [26 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] 14-14A-26 NMSA 10 1978 for approval of communication technology or identity 11 proofing, the communication technology and identity proofing 12 shall conform to the standards.

H. In addition to adopting rules pursuant to Section [26 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] <u>14-14A-26 NMSA 1978</u>, the secretary of state may adopt rules under this section regarding performance of a notarial act. The rules may:

(1) prescribe the means of performing a notarial act involving a remotely located individual using communication technology;

(2) establish standards for communicationtechnology and identity proofing;

(3) establish requirements or procedures toapprove providers of communication technology and the processof identity proofing; and

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1 establish standards and a period for the (4) 2 retention of an audiovisual recording created pursuant to 3 Paragraph (3) of Subsection C of this section. 4 I. Before adopting, amending or repealing a rule 5 governing performance of a notarial act with respect to a 6 remotely located individual, the secretary of state shall 7 consider: 8 (1) the most recent standards regarding the 9 performance of a notarial act with respect to a remotely 10 located individual promulgated by national standard-setting organizations and the recommendations of the national 11 12 association of secretaries of state; standards, practices and customs of other 13 (2) 14 jurisdictions that have laws substantially similar to this section; and 15 16 (3) input from governmental officials and 17 entities and other interested persons. J. By allowing its communication technology or 18 19 identity proofing to facilitate a notarial act for a remotely 20 located individual or by providing storage of the audiovisual recording created pursuant to Paragraph (3) of Subsection C of 21 22 this section, the provider of the communication technology, identity proofing or storage appoints the secretary of state as 23 the provider's agent for service of process in a civil action 24 25 in this state related to the notarial act.

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1	K. As used in this section:
2	(1) "communication technology" means an
3	electronic device or process that:
4	(a) allows a notarial officer and a
5	remotely located individual to communicate with each other
6	simultaneously by sight and sound; and
7	(b) when necessary and consistent with
8	other applicable law, facilitates communication with a remotely
9	located individual who has a vision, hearing or speech
10	<pre>impairment;</pre>
11	(2) "identity proofing" means a process or
12	service by which a third person provides a notarial officer
13	with the means to verify the identity of a remotely located
14	individual by a review of personal information from public or
15	private data sources;
16	(3) "outside the United States" means a
17	location outside the geographic boundaries of the United
18	States, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands and any
19	territory, insular possession or other location subject to the
20	jurisdiction of the United States; and
21	(4) "remotely located individual" means an
22	individual who is not in the physical presence of the notarial
23	officer who performs a notarial act under Subsection C of this
24	section."
25	SECTION 6. Section 14-14A-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021,
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      Chapter 21, Section 7) is amended to read:
 2
            "14-14A-7. AUTHORITY TO REFUSE TO PERFORM NOTARIAL
 3
      ACTS.--
 4
                 A. A notarial officer may refuse to perform a
 5
      notarial act if the officer is not satisfied that:
 6
                       (1)
                            the individual executing the record is
 7
      competent or has the capacity to execute the record; or
 8
                       (2) the individual's signature is knowingly
 9
      and voluntarily made.
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                 B. A notarial officer may refuse to perform a
      notarial act unless refusal is prohibited by a state or federal
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      law other than the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts.
13
                     In accordance with the Human Rights Act, a
                 C.
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      notary public or notarial officer shall not discriminate in the
      [performance of] refusal to perform or the manner in which a
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16
      notarial act is performed pursuant to the Revised Uniform Law
      on Notarial Acts."
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            SECTION 7. Section 14-14A-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021,
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      Chapter 21, Section 9) is amended to read:
            "14-14A-9. NOTARIAL ACTS IN THIS STATE.--
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21
                 A. A notarial act may be performed in this state
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      by:
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                            a notary public of this state; or
                       (1)
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                       (2) [a judge of a court] an automatic notarial
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      officer of this state.
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1	[(3) a court clerk or deputy court clerk of
2	this state while performing a notarial act within the scope of
3	a court clerk's or deputy court clerk's duties;
4	(4) a county clerk or deputy county clerk
5	while performing a notarial act within the scope of the county
6	clerk's or deputy county clerk's duties;
7	(5) an individual licensed to practice law in
8	this state; or
9	(6) any other individual authorized to perform
10	a specific notarial act by the law of this state other than the
11	Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts.]
12	B. The signature and title of an individual
13	performing a notarial act in this state are prima facie
14	evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual
15	holds the designated title.
16	C. The signature and title of a notarial officer
17	described in Subsection A of this section conclusively
18	establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial
19	act. An official stamp is required [if the laws of this state
20	require] <u>unless a state law specifies that</u> an official stamp <u>is</u>
21	not required for that notarial act."
22	SECTION 8. Section 14-14A-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021,
23	Chapter 21, Section 10) is amended to read:
24	"14-14A-10. NOTARIAL ACT IN ANOTHER STATE
25	A. A notarial act performed in another state has
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<u>underscored material = new</u> [bracketed material] = delete the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state if the act performed in that state is performed by a notarial officer or other individual authorized by the law of that state to perform the notarial act.

Β. The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act in another state are prima facie 8 evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual 9 holds the designated title.

The signature and title of a notarial officer C. described in Subsection A of this section conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act. An official stamp is required [if the laws of this state require] unless a state law specifies that an official stamp is not required by that notarial officer or for that notarial act."

SECTION 9. Section 14-14A-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, Chapter 21, Section 11) is amended to read:

"14-14A-11. NOTARIAL ACT UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF A FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN NATION, TRIBE OR PUEBLO.--

Α. A notarial act performed under the authority and in the jurisdiction of a federally recognized Indian nation, tribe or pueblo has the same effect as if performed by a notarial officer of this state if the act performed in the jurisdiction of the <u>nation</u>, tribe <u>or pueblo</u> is performed by a .225386.1

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notarial officer or other individual authorized by the written
 law of the <u>nation</u>, tribe <u>or pueblo</u> to perform the notarial act.

B. The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act under the authority of and in the jurisdiction of a federally recognized Indian <u>nation</u>, tribe <u>or</u> <u>pueblo</u> are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

8 C. The signature and title of a notarial officer
9 described in Subsection A of this section conclusively
10 establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial
11 act. An official stamp is required [if] unless the laws of the
12 nation, tribe [require] or pueblo specify that an official
13 stamp is not required by that notarial officer for that
14 notarial act."

SECTION 10. Section 14-14A-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, Chapter 21, Section 12) is amended to read:

"14-14A-12. NOTARIAL ACT UNDER FEDERAL AUTHORITY.--

A. 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 act performed under federal law is performed by:

(1) a judge;

(2) a court clerk or deputy court clerk;(3) an individual in military service or

performing duties under the authority of military service who .225386.1

	1	is authorized to perform notarial acts under federal law;
	2	(4) an individual designated a notarizing
	3	officer by the United States department of state for performing
	4	notarial acts overseas; or
	5	(5) any other individual authorized by federal
	6	law to perform [the] <u>a specified</u> notarial act.
	7	B. The signature and title of an individual acting
	8	under federal authority and performing a notarial act are prima
	9	facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the
	10	individual holds the designated title.
	11	C. The signature and title of an officer described
	12	in Subsection A of this section conclusively establish the
	13	authority of the officer to perform the notarial act. An
	14	official stamp is required unless a law specifies that an
	15	official stamp is not required by that federal notarial officer
	16	or for that notarial act."
delete	17	SECTION 11. Section 14-14A-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021,
	18	Chapter 21, Section 13) is amended to read:
= =	19	"14-14A-13. FOREIGN NOTARIAL ACTS
[bracketed material]	20	A. If a notarial act is performed under authority
	21	and in the jurisdiction of a foreign state or constituent unit
	22	of the foreign state or is performed under the authority of a
	23	multinational or international governmental organization, the
	24	act has the same effect under the law of this state as if
	25	performed by a notarial officer of this state.
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If the title of office and indication of Β. 2 authority to perform notarial acts in a foreign state appears 3 in a digest of foreign law or in a list customarily used as a 4 source for that information, the authority of an officer with that title to perform notarial acts is conclusively established.

7 The signature and official stamp of an C. 8 individual holding an office described in Subsection B of this 9 section are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine 10 and the individual holds the designated title. An official 11 stamp is required unless a law of the foreign state specifies 12 that an official stamp is not required by that notarial officer 13 or for that notarial act.

An apostille in the form prescribed by the Hague D. Convention of October 5, 1961 and issued by a foreign state party to 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.

Ε. 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 officer holds the indicated office."

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1	SECTION 12. Section 14-14A-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021,
2	Chapter 21, Section 14) is amended to read:
3	"14-14A-14. CERTIFICATE OF NOTARIAL ACT
4	A. A notarial act shall be evidenced by a
5	certificate. The certificate shall:
6	(1) be executed contemporaneously with the
7	performance of the notarial act;
8	(2) be signed and dated by the notarial
9	officer [and, if the notarial officer is a notary public, be
10	signed] in the same manner as on file with the secretary of
11	state;
12	(3) identify the jurisdiction in which the
13	notarial act is performed;
14	(4) contain the title of office of the
15	notarial officer;
16	(5) if the notarial officer is a notary
17	public, indicate the notary public's commission number and the
18	date of expiration of the notarial officer's commission;
19	(6) <u>if the notarial officer is an automatic</u>
20	notarial officer:
21	(a) identify the judicial district or
22	area served if the notarial officer is a [judge, court clerk or
23	<pre>deputy court clerk] judicial officer;</pre>
24	[(7)] <u>(b)</u> identify the county served if
25	the notarial officer is a county clerk or deputy county clerk;
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1 and 2 [(8)] (c) identify the state bar number 3 if the notarial officer is an attorney but is not [in a 4 category identified in Paragraph (6) or (7) performing a 5 notarial act pursuant to Subparagraph (a) or (b) of this 6 [subsection] paragraph and is not a judge; and 7 (7) if the notarial officer is an individual 8 authorized by a statutory law of this state other than the 9 Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts to perform a specified 10 notarial act, identify the statute authorizing the person to 11 perform the specified notarial act. 12 If a notarial act regarding a tangible record is Β. 13 performed by a notary public, an official stamp shall be 14 affixed to or embossed on the certificate. If a notarial act 15 is performed regarding a tangible record by $[\frac{1}{2}]$ an automatic 16 notarial officer [other than a notary public] and the 17 certificate contains the information specified in Paragraphs 18 (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) of Subsection A of this 19 section, an official stamp shall be affixed to or embossed on 20 the certificate. If a notarial act regarding an electronic 21 record is performed by a notarial officer and the certificate 22 contains the information specified in Paragraphs (2), (3), (4), 23 (5), (6) and (7) of Subsection A of this section, an official 24 stamp shall be attached to or logically associated with the 25 certificate.

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1	C. A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if
2	it meets the requirements of Subsections A and B of this
3	section and:
4	(1) is in a short-form set forth in Section
5	[15 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] <u>14-14A-15 NMSA</u>
6	<u>1978</u> ;
7	(2) is in a form otherwise permitted by the
8	[law] <u>laws</u> of this state;
9	(3) is in a form permitted by [the] law
10	applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was
11	performed; or
12	(4) sets forth the actions of the notarial
13	officer, and the actions are sufficient to meet the
14	requirements of the notarial act as provided in Sections [4, 5
15	and 6 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] <u>14-14A-4</u>
16	through 14-14A-6 NMSA 1978 or law of this state other than the
17	Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts.
18	D. By executing a certificate of a notarial act, a
19	notarial officer certifies that the officer has complied with
20	the requirements and made the determinations specified in
21	Sections [4, 5 and 6 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial
22	Acts] <u>14-14A-4 through 14-14A-6 NMSA 1978</u> .
23	E. A notarial officer shall not affix the officer's
24	signature to, or logically associate it with, a certificate
25	until after the notarial act has been performed.
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1	F. If a notarial act is performed regarding a
2	tangible record, a certificate shall be part of, or securely
3	attached to, the record. If a notarial act is performed
4	regarding an electronic record, the certificate shall be
5	affixed to, or logically associated with, the electronic
6	record. If the secretary of state has established standards
7	pursuant to Section [26 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial
8	Acts] <u>14-14A-26 NMSA 1978</u> for attaching, affixing or logically
9	associating the certificate, the process shall conform to the
10	standards."
11	SECTION 13. Section 14-14A-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021,
12	Chapter 21, Section 15) is amended to read:
13	"14-14A-15. SHORT-FORM CERTIFICATESThe following
14	short-form certificates of notarial acts are sufficient for the
15	purposes indicated, if completed with the information required
16	by Subsections A and B of Section [14 of the Revised Uniform
17	Law on Notarial Acts] 14-14A-14 NMSA 1978:
18	A. for an acknowledgment in an individual capacity:
19	State of
20	[County] of
21	This record was acknowledged before me on
22	Date
23	by
24	Name(s) of individual(s)
25	
	.225386.1
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1	Signature of notarial officer
2	Stamp
3	[]
4	Title of office
5	[New Mexico state bar identification number, judicial district
6	or area, county or notary public commission number and date of
7	commission expiration:];
8	B. for an acknowledgment in a representative
9	capacity:
10	State of
11	[County] of
12	This record was acknowledged before me on by
13	Date
14	
15	Name(s) of individual(s)
16	as (type of authority, such as officer or trustee) of (name of
17	party on behalf of whom record was executed).
18	
19	Signature of notarial officer
20	Stamp
21	[]
22	Title of office
23	[New Mexico state bar identification number, judicial
24	district or area, county served or notary public commission
25	number and date of commission expiration:];
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	SHPAC/SB 246
1	C. for a verification on oath or affirmation:
2	State of
3	[County] of
4	Signed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on
5	Date
6	by
7	Name(s) of individual(s)
8	making statement
9	
10	Signature of notarial officer
11	Stamp
12	[]
13	Title of office
14	[New Mexico state bar identification number, judicial district
15	or area, county served or notary public commission number and
16	<pre>date of commission expiration:];</pre>
17	D. for witnessing or attesting a signature:
18	State of
19	[County] of
20	Signed (or attested) before me on by
21	Date
22	·
23	Name(s) of individual(s)
24	
25	Signature of notarial officer
	.225386.1
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1	Stamp
2	[]
3	Title of office
4	[New Mexico state bar identification number, judicial district
5	or area, county served or notary public commission number and
6	date of commission expiration:]; and
7	E. for certifying a copy of a record:
8	State of
9	[County] of
10	I certify that this is a true and correct copy of a record in
11	the possession of
12	Dated
13	
14	Signature of notarial officer
15	Stamp
16	[]
17	Title of office
18	[New Mexico state bar identification number, judicial district
19	or area, county served or notary public commission number and
20	date of commission expiration:]."
21	SECTION 14. Section 14-14A-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021,
22	Chapter 21, Section 16) is amended to read:
23	"14-14A-16. OFFICIAL STAMPThe official stamp of a
24	notarial officer shall:
25	A. include the notarial officer's name,
	.225386.1
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1	[jurisdiction and] New Mexico state bar identification number
2	if the notary public is licensed to practice law [in this
3	state], judicial district or area served if the notarial
4	officer is a judge, court clerk or deputy court clerk, county
5	if the notarial officer is a county clerk or deputy county
6	clerk or notary public commission number and date of commission
7	expiration, the notarial officer's official notary seal and
8	other information required by the secretary of state;
9	B. be capable of being copied together with the
10	record to which it is affixed or attached or with which it is
11	logically associated; and
12	C. be filed with the secretary of state before the
13	notarial officer performs the notarial officer's initial
14	notarial act."
15	SECTION 15. Section 14-14A-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021,
16	Chapter 21, Section 17) is amended to read:
17	"14-14A-17. STAMPING DEVICE
18	A. A [notary public] <u>notarial officer</u> is
19	responsible for the security of the [notary public's] <u>notarial</u>
20	officer's stamping device and may not allow another individual
21	to use the device to perform a notarial act. On resignation
22	from, or the revocation or expiration of, $[the]$ <u>a</u> notary
23	public's commission, or on the expiration of the date set forth
24	in the stamping device, if any, the notary public shall disable
25	the stamping device by destroying, defacing, damaging, erasing
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1 or securing it against use in a manner that renders it 2 unusable. On the death or adjudication of incompetency of a 3 [notary public] notarial officer, the [notary public's] 4 notarial officer's personal representative or guardian or any 5 other person knowingly in possession of the stamping device 6 shall render it unusable by destroying, defacing, damaging, 7 erasing or securing it against use in a manner that renders it 8 unusable.

B. If a [notary public's] notarial officer's stamping device is lost or stolen, the [notary public] notarial officer or the [notary public's] notarial officer's personal representative or guardian shall promptly notify the secretary of state on discovering that the device is lost or stolen."

SECTION 16. Section 14-14A-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, Chapter 21, Section 18) is amended to read:

"14-14A-18. JOURNAL.--

A. A [notary public] <u>notarial officer</u> in this state shall maintain a journal in which the [notary public] <u>notarial</u> <u>officer</u> chronicles all notarial acts that the [notary public] <u>notarial officer</u> performs. The [notary public] <u>notarial</u> <u>officer</u> shall retain the journal for ten years after the performance of the last notarial act chronicled in the journal.

B. A journal may be created on a tangible medium or in an electronic format. A [notary public] notarial officer performing notarial acts pursuant to Subsection E of this .225386.1

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	1	section shall maintain only one journal at a time to chronicle
	2	all notarial acts, whether those notarial acts are performed
	3	regarding tangible or electronic records; provided that a
	4	[notary public] <u>notarial officer</u> may keep a journal in a
	5	tangible medium for tangible records and an electronic journal
	6	for electronic records. If the journal is maintained on a
	7	tangible medium, it must be a permanent, bound register with
	8	numbered pages. If the journal is maintained in an electronic
	9	format, it must be in a permanent, tamper-evident electronic
	10	format complying with the rules of the secretary of state.
	11	C. An entry in a journal must be made
	12	contemporaneously with performance of the notarial act and
	13	contain the following information:
	14	(1) the date and time of the notarial act;
	15	(2) a description of the record, if any, and
	16	type of notarial act;
רברפ	17	(3) the full name and address of each
ามา	18	individual for whom the notarial act is performed;
I 	19	(4) if identity of the individual is based on
בד דמ	20	personal knowledge, a statement to that effect;
ווומרע	21	(5) if identity of the individual is based on
רבת	22	satisfactory evidence, a brief description of the method of
ורעכ	23	identification and the identification credential presented, if
[חדכ	24	any, including the date of issuance and expiration of any
	25	identification credential; and
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1	(6) the fee, if any, charged by the [notary
2	public] notarial officer.
3	D. If a [notary public's] <u>notarial officer's</u>
4	journal is lost or stolen, the [notary public] <u>notarial officer</u>
5	shall promptly notify the secretary of state on discovering
6	that the journal is lost or stolen.
7	E. Pursuant to the requirements provided in
8	Subsections B and C of this section, a notarial officer
9	licensed to practice law [in this state] shall maintain a
10	journal when performing notarial acts for members of the public
11	unrelated to an established attorney-client relationship.
12	F. On resignation from, or the revocation or
13	suspension of, a notary public's commission, the notary public
14	shall retain the notary public's journal in accordance with
15	Subsection A of this section and inform the secretary of state
16	of where the journal is located.
17	G. Instead of retaining a journal as provided in
18	Subsections A and F of this section, a current or former
19	[notary public] <u>notarial officer</u> may transmit the journal to
20	the secretary of state, the state records [officer]
21	administrator or a repository approved by the secretary of
22	state.
23	H. On the death or adjudication of incompetency of
24	a current or former [notary public] <u>notarial officer</u> , the
25	[notary public's] <u>notarial officer's</u> personal representative or
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guardian or any other person knowingly in possession of the journal shall transmit the journal to the secretary of state, the state records officer or a repository approved by the secretary of state."

SECTION 17. Section 14-14A-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, Chapter 21, Section 19) is amended to read:

"14-14A-19. NOTIFICATION REGARDING PERFORMANCE OF NOTARIAL ACT ON ELECTRONIC RECORD--SELECTION OF TECHNOLOGY.--

A. A [notary public or] notarial officer shall
select one or more tamper-evident technologies to perform
notarial acts with respect to electronic records. A person may
not require a [notary public or] notarial officer to perform a
notarial act with respect to an electronic record with a
technology that the [notary public] notarial officer has not
selected.

B. Before performing the [notary public's or] notarial officer's initial notarial act with respect to an electronic record, a [notary public or] notarial officer shall notify the secretary of state that the [notary public] notarial officer 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 [26 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] 14-14A-26 NMSA 1978, the technology must conform to the .225386.1

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	1	standards. If the technology conforms to those standards, the
	2	secretary of state shall approve the use of the technology."
	3	SECTION 18. Section 14-14A-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021,
	4	Chapter 21, Section 20) is amended to read:
	5	"14-14A-20. COMMISSION AS NOTARY PUBLIC QUALIFICATIONS
	6	NO IMMUNITY OR BENEFIT
	7	A. An individual may apply to the secretary of
	8	state for a commission as a notary public. The applicant shall
	9	comply with and provide the information required by rules
	10	established by the secretary of state and pay any application
	11	fee.
	12	B. To qualify for the commission as a notary
	13	public, an applicant [shall]:
	14	(1) <u>shall</u> be at least eighteen years of age;
	15	[(2) be a citizen or permanent legal resident
	16	of the United States;
delete	17	(3)] <u>(2) shall</u> be a resident of or have a
-	18	place of employment in this state;
H] =	19	[(4)] <u>(3) shall</u> be able to read and write
[bracketed material]	20	English;
mate	21	[(5)] <u>(4) shall</u> not be disqualified to receive
ted	22	a commission under Section [22 of the Revised Uniform Law on
leke	23	Notarial Acts] <u>14-14A-22 NMSA 1978</u> ;
[] 1	24	[(6)] <u>(5) shall</u> have passed the examination
	25	required pursuant to Subsection A of Section [21 of the Revised
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Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] 14-14A-21 NMSA 1978; and [(7) not otherwise be qualified as a notarial officer; provided that an individual who is employed as a court clerk, deputy court clerk] (6) if a judicial officer, the secretary of state or a full-time staff member of the secretary of state's office, county clerk or deputy county clerk who is not licensed to practice law, may also be commissioned as a notary public to perform notarial acts outside the individual's scope of duties

as an automatic notarial officer.

C. Before issuance of a commission as a notary public, an applicant for the commission shall execute an oath of office pursuant to the laws of this state and submit it to the secretary of state.

Before issuance of a commission as a notary D. public, the notary public or applicant for a commission shall submit to the secretary of state an assurance in the form of a surety bond or its functional equivalent in the amount of ten thousand dollars (\$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. If a notary public violates law with respect to notaries public in this state, the surety or issuing entity is liable under the assurance. The .225386.1

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surety or issuing entity shall give thirty 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 thirty 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.

8 E. On compliance with this section, the secretary
9 of state shall issue a commission as a notary public to an
10 applicant for a term of four years.

F. A commission to act as a notary public authorizes the notary public to perform notarial acts. The commission does not provide the notary public any immunity or benefit conferred by law of this state on public officials or employees.

G. At least thirty days before expiration of each [notary public's] notarial officer's commission, the secretary of state shall mail a notice of expiration to the [notary public's] notarial officer's mailing address of record. A [notary public] notarial officer may be reappointed upon making an application in the same manner as required for an original application."

SECTION 19. Section 14-14A-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, Chapter 21, Section 21) is amended to read:

"14-14A-21. EXAMINATION OF NOTARY PUBLIC AND NOTARIAL .225386.1 - 35 -

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1 OFFICERS--CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS FOR AUTOMATIC 2 NOTARIAL OFFICERS .--

3 A. An applicant for a commission as a notary public 4 who does not hold a commission in this state is required to 5 pass an examination administered by the secretary of state or 6 an entity approved by the secretary of state. The examination 7 will be based on the course of study described in Subsection B 8 of this section.

9 The secretary of state or an entity approved by Β. 10 the secretary of state shall offer regularly a course of study to applicants who do not hold commissions as notaries public in 12 this state. The course must cover the laws, rules, procedures 13 and ethics relevant to notarial acts.

[C. A notarial officer authorized to practice law in this state

C. A person qualified to be an automatic notarial officer is required to attend a course delivered by the secretary of state or an entity approved by the secretary of state. The course may be delivered in person or online. Attendance in the course is required before the person's seal may be registered with the secretary of state, and attendees shall demonstrate an understanding of the course material. The course shall cover laws, rules, procedures and ethics relevant to being an automatic notarial officer.

D. An automatic notarial officer may obtain [one .225386.1

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unit of] continuing legal education credit, pursuant to rules established by the board of bar commissioners of the state of New Mexico, for participating in continuing legal education related to performing the notarial acts."

SECTION 20. Section 14-14A-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, Chapter 21, Section 22) is amended to read:

"14-14A-22. GROUNDS TO DENY, REFUSE TO RENEW, REVOKE, SUSPEND OR CONDITION COMMISSION OF [NOTARY PUBLIC] NOTARIAL OFFICER.--

A. The state ethics commission may [deny, refuse to renew] revoke, suspend or impose a condition on a [commission as notary public] notarial officer for any act or omission that demonstrates that the individual lacks the honesty, integrity, competence or reliability to act as a [notary public] notarial officer, including:

(1) failure to comply with the Revised UniformLaw on Notarial Acts;

(2) a fraudulent, dishonest or deceitful
misstatement or omission in the application for a commission as
a notary public [submitted to the state ethics commission];

(3) a conviction of the applicant or [notary public] <u>automatic notarial officer</u> of any felony or a crime involving fraud, dishonesty or deceit during the [term of the notary public's commission or during the five years immediately preceding such term] preceding four years;

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1 (4) a finding against, or admission of 2 liability by, the applicant or [notary public] notarial officer 3 in any legal proceeding or disciplinary action based on the 4 applicant's or [notary public's] notarial officer's fraud, 5 dishonesty or deceit; 6 (5) failure by the [notary public] notarial 7 officer to discharge any duty required of a [notary public] 8 notarial officer, whether by the provisions of the Revised 9 Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, rules of the secretary of state 10 or any federal or state law; 11 (6) violation by the notarial officer of an 12 obligation required of a notarial officer, whether by the 13 provisions of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, rules 14 of the secretary of state or any federal or state law; 15 [(6)] (7) use of false or misleading 16 advertising or representation by the notary public representing 17 that the notary has a duty, right or privilege that the notary 18 does not have; 19 [(7) violation by the notary public of a rule 20 of the secretary of state regarding a notary public;] 21 (8) denial, refusal to renew, revocation, 22 suspension or conditioning of a notary public commission in 23 another state; failure of the notary public to maintain 24 (9) 25 an assurance as provided in Subsection D of Section [20 of the .225386.1

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1	Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] <u>14-14A-20 NMSA 1978</u> ; or
2	(10) if the individual ceases to be a resident
3	of this state or ceases to be employed in this state.
4	B. The secretary of state may deny or refuse to
5	renew an applicant upon notice from the state ethics commission
6	of adverse action upon <u>an applicant or</u> a [notary public]
7	notarial officer.
8	C. The authority of the state ethics commission to
9	deny, refuse to renew, suspend, revoke or impose conditions on
10	a [commission as a notary public] <u>notarial officer</u> does not
11	prevent a person from seeking and obtaining other criminal or
12	civil remedies provided by law."
13	SECTION 21. Section 14-14A-23 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021,
14	Chapter 21, Section 23) is amended to read:
15	"14-14A-23. DATABASE OF [NOTARIES PUBLIC] <u>NOTARIAL</u>
16	<u>OFFICERS</u> The secretary of state shall maintain an electronic
17	database of [notaries public] <u>notarial officers</u> providing the
18	following:
19	A. information and a means through which a person
20	may verify the authority of a [notary public] <u>notarial officer</u>
21	to perform notarial acts; and
22	B. indication of whether a [notary public] notarial
23	<u>officer</u> has notified the secretary of state that the [notary
24	public] notarial officer will be performing notarial acts on
25	electronic records."
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1	SECTION 22. Section 14-14A-24 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021,
2	Chapter 21, Section 24) is amended to read:
3	"14-14A-24. PROHIBITED ACTS
4	A. A commission as a notary public <u>or status as an</u>
5	<u>automatic notarial officer</u> does not <u>by itself</u> authorize an
6	individual to:
7	(1) assist persons in drafting legal records,
8	give legal advice or otherwise practice law;
9	(2) act as an immigration consultant or an
10	expert on immigration matters;
11	(3) represent a person in a judicial or
12	administrative proceeding relating to immigration to the United
13	States, United States citizenship or related matters; or
14	(4) receive compensation for performing any of
15	the activities listed in this subsection.
16	B. A [notary public] <u>notarial officer</u> shall not
17	engage in false or deceptive advertising.
18	C. A [notary public] <u>notarial officer</u> , other than
19	an attorney licensed to practice law in this state, shall not
20	use the term "notario" or "notario publico".
21	D. A [notary public] <u>notarial officer who is not</u>
22	licensed to practice law shall not advertise or represent that
23	the [notary public] <u>notarial officer</u> may assist persons in
24	drafting legal records, give legal advice or otherwise practice
25	law. If a [notary public] <u>notarial officer</u> who is not an
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attorney licensed to practice law [in this state] in any manner advertises or represents that the notary public offers notarial services, whether orally or in a record, including broadcast media, print media and the internet, the [notary public] notarial officer shall include the following statement or an alternate statement authorized or required by the secretary of state, in the advertisement or representation, prominently and in each language used in the advertisement or representation: "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.". 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 size, the statement shall be displayed prominently or provided at the place of performance of the notarial act before the notarial act is performed.

E. Except as otherwise allowed by law, a [notary public] notarial officer shall not withhold access to or possession of an original record provided by a person that seeks performance of a notarial act by the [notary public] notarial officer.

F. A [notary public] notarial officer shall not:

(1) perform a notarial act on a blank or incomplete record;

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1	(2) certify or authenticate a photograph;
2	(3) perform a notarial act with intent to
3	deceive or defraud; or
4	(4) use the title of notary public, <u>notarial</u>
5	officer or official stamp to endorse, promote, denounce or
6	oppose any product, service, contest, candidate or other
7	offering.
8	G. A notarial officer shall not:
9	(1) make or deliver a certificate of notarial
10	act containing statements that the notarial officer knows to be
11	false; or
12	(2) knowingly perform a notarial act for an
13	individual who does not comply with Section [6 of the Revised
14	Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] <u>14-14A-6 NMSA 1978</u> .
15	H. A notarial officer who violates any of the
16	provisions of Subsections A through G of this section is guilty
17	of a misdemeanor for each violation and upon conviction shall
18	be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars
19	(\$1,000) or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six
20	months, or both.
21	I. An individual who performs a purported notarial
22	act with knowledge that the individual's commission as a notary
23	public has expired or that the individual is otherwise
24	disqualified from [the office of notary public or as a] <u>being a</u>
25	notarial officer is guilty of a misdemeanor <u>for each purported</u>
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<u>notarial act</u> and upon conviction shall be [punished by a fine
 of five hundred dollars (\$500) and shall be removed from office
 by the state ethics commission] sentenced pursuant to the
 provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 23. Section 14-14A-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, Chapter 21, Section 25) is amended to read:

"14-14A-25. VALIDITY OF NOTARIAL ACTS.--Except as otherwise provided in Subsection B of Section [3 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] 14-14A-3 NMSA 1978, the failure of a notarial officer to perform a duty or meet a requirement specified in the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts does not invalidate a notarial act performed by the notarial officer. The validity of a notarial act under the Revised 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 the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts or law 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."

SECTION 24. Section 14-14A-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, Chapter 21, Section 26) is amended to read:

"14-14A-26. RULES.--

A. The secretary of state may adopt rules to implement the <u>secretary's responsibilities pursuant to the</u> .225386.1

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1 Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts. Rules adopted regarding 2 the performance of notarial acts with respect to electronic 3 records may not require, or accord greater legal status or 4 effect to, the implementation or application of a specific 5 technology or technical specification. The rules may: 6 (1) prescribe the manner of performing 7 notarial acts regarding tangible and electronic records; 8 include provisions to ensure that any (2) 9 change to or tampering with a record bearing a certificate of a 10 notarial act is self-evident; 11 (3) include provisions to ensure integrity in 12 the creation, transmittal, storage or authentication of 13 electronic records or signatures; 14 (4) prescribe the process of granting or 15 renewing [conditioning, denying, suspending or revoking] a 16 notary public commission [and assuring the trustworthiness of 17 an individual holding a commission as notary public]; 18 include provisions to prevent fraud or (5) 19 mistake in the performance of notarial acts; 20 establish the process for approving and (6) 21 accepting surety bonds and other forms of assurance pursuant to 22 Subsection D of Section [20 of the Revised Uniform Law on 23 Notarial Acts] 14-14A-20 NMSA 1978; 24 (7) provide for the administration of the 25 examination pursuant to Subsection A of Section [21 of the .225386.1

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Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] <u>14-14A-21 NMSA 1978</u> and the course of study pursuant to Subsection B of Section [21 of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts] <u>14-14A-21 NMSA 1978</u>; and

5 (8) provide for the administration of
6 continuing legal education for notarial officers authorized to
7 practice law in this state in collaboration with the board of
8 bar commissioners of the state of New Mexico and pursuant to
9 rules adopted by the board of bar commissioners of the state of
10 New Mexico.

B. 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 Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts:

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

(2) standards, practices and customs of other jurisdictions that substantially enact the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts; and

(3) the views of governmental officials and entities and other interested persons.

<u>C. The state ethics commission may adopt rules to</u> <u>implement the commission's responsibilities pursuant to the</u> <u>Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts. The rules may:</u>

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1	(1) prescribe the process of submitting a
2	<pre>complaint;</pre>
3	(2) provide for the administration of the
4	adjudication of complaints;
5	(3) prescribe the procedure by which the state
6	ethics commission shall handle complaints;
7	(4) prescribe the procedure the state ethics
8	commission shall follow in approving a hearing officer's
9	recommendation; and
10	(5) prescribe the procedure of appealing the
11	state ethics commission's determination."
12	SECTION 25. Section 14-14A-27 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021,
13	Chapter 21, Section 27) is amended to read:
14	"14-14A-27. [NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISSION IN] EFFECT <u>OF</u>
15	ADOPTION OF AND AMENDMENTS TO ACT
16	A. A commission as a notary public in effect on the
17	effective date of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts
18	continues until its date of expiration.
19	[B. A notarial officer authorized to practice law
20	in this state is authorized to practice notarial acts with no
21	expiration of this authority but shall maintain an active
22	license to practice law.
23	C. A notary public not authorized to practice law
24	in this state who applies to renew a commission as a notary
25	public on or after the effective date of the Revised Uniform
	.225386.1 - 46 -

1 Law on Notarial Acts is subject to and shall comply with the 2 Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts. 3 D.] B. A [notary public or] notarial officer, in 4 performing notarial acts after the effective date of the 5 Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts or any amendments to the 6 <u>Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts</u> shall comply with the <u>most</u> 7 recent version of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts in effect. 8 9 C. When changes to the official stamp are adopted in the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts or by rules issued 10 by the secretary of state, a notarial officer who has 11 12 registered a stamp with the secretary of state may continue to 13 use the registered stamp until: 14 (1) the expiration of the officer's commission, in the case of a notary public; or 15 16 (2) one year following the effective date of the change, in the case of an automatic notarial officer. 17 D. The secretary of state shall notify notarial 18 19 officers when a change to the official stamp is adopted." 20 SECTION 26. Section 14-14A-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, Chapter 21, Section 28) is amended to read: 21 "14-14A-28. FEES.--22 23 A. A [notary public or] notarial officer may charge the maximum fee specified in this section, charge less than the 24 25 maximum fee or waive the fee. .225386.1

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1	B. An employer shall not establish fees for
2	notarial services that are in excess of those specified in this
3	section nor on the attributes of the principal as delineated.
4	C. The maximum fees that may be charged by a
5	[notary public or] notarial officer [licensed to practice law]
6	for notarial acts are:
7	(1) for acknowledgments, five dollars (\$5.00)
8	per acknowledgment;
9	(2) for oaths or affirmations without a
10	signature, five dollars (\$5.00) per person;
11	(3) for jurats, five dollars (\$5.00) per
12	jurat; and
13	(4) for copy certifications, fifty cents
14	(\$.50) per page with a minimum total charge of five dollars
15	(\$5.00).
16	D. A [notary public or] notarial officer may charge
17	a travel fee when traveling to perform a notarial act if:
18	(1) the [notary public] <u>notarial officer</u> and
19	the person requesting the notarial act agree upon the travel
20	fee in advance of the travel; and
21	(2) the [notary public] <u>notarial officer</u>
22	explains to the person requesting the notarial act that the
23	travel fee is separate from the notarial fees and not mandated
24	by law.
25	E. In addition to the fees prescribed in
	.225386.1
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Subsections C and D of this section, a [notary public] notarial
 officer may charge a technology fee not to exceed twenty-five
 dollars (\$25.00) or other amount established by rule by the
 secretary of state per notarial act performed with respect to
 an electronic record."
 SECTION 27. Section 14-14A-30 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021.

6 SECTION 27. Section 14-14A-30 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021,
7 Chapter 21, Section 30) is amended to read:

8 "14-14A-30. SAVING CLAUSE.--The Revised Uniform Law on
9 Notarial Acts does not affect the validity or effect of a
10 notarial act performed before the effective date of the Revised
11 Uniform Law on Notarial Acts or any amendments to the Revised
12 Uniform Law on Notarial Acts."

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