

# PROPOSED

## TITLE 655. SECRETARY OF STATE CHAPTER 25. NOTARY PUBLIC

### SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### **655:25-1-1.1. Availability of forms and instructions**

The following forms and instructions related to this Chapter are available for public use and may be obtained by contacting the Notary Department or from the Secretary of State website at ~~www.sos.state.ok.us:~~

- (1) Application for Notary Public Commission;
- (2) Notarial Bond, with Oath of Office and Loyalty Oath; and
- (3) Application for Remote Online Notarization Authorization.
- ~~(3) Guidebook~~

#### **655:25-1-2. Application for commission as a notary public; renewal**

(a) **Application contents.** Every application for a notarial commission must include:

- (1) the printed name of the applicant exactly as he/she will sign documents as a notary;
- (2) former names, ~~—complete only if applicant has been previously commissioned as an Oklahoma notary under a different name the notary's name has changed since the last commission;~~
- (3) if a resident of this state, the county of residence and street address (see also (d) of this Section);
- (4) if a resident of another state, the county and street address of employment in Oklahoma and applicant's residence address (see also (d) of this Section);
- (5) ~~a statement~~ statements that the applicant:
  - (A) is at least 18 years of age;
  - (B) has never been convicted of a felony; and
  - (C) is able to read and write in English and a citizen of the United States;
- (6) a designation of new, renewal, or expired commission, including an expiration date if applicable;
- ~~(7) the mailing address where the applicant's commission is to be mailed;~~
- ~~(8)(7)~~ a daytime telephone number; ~~and~~
- (8) a valid email address for the applicant;
- (9) the signature of the applicant, which must match the printed name required in paragraph (1) of this subsection; and
- (10) an application fee of \$25.00 for a new or expired application and \$20.00 for a renewal application [49 O.S., §1.1].

(b) **Renewal period.** Renewal applications must be filed and accepted prior to the expiration of the commission being renewed. However, Renewal renewal applications will only not be accepted during the earlier than six (6) weeks prior to the expiration date of the commission.

(c) **New commission required.** The applicant ~~will~~ must apply for a new commission if:

- (1) The applicant has never been an Oklahoma notary public;
- (2) The applicant has been an Oklahoma notary public but has let the commission expire; or

(3) The applicant is a current Oklahoma notary public and wishes to make changes on the current commission [see also 655:25-7-2].

(d) **Post office boxes not allowed; ACP exception.** A post office box number cannot be accepted in lieu of a residence or employment address on the application. A If no street address exists, a route number or directions to the Oklahoma residence or place of Oklahoma employment of the applicant must be provided. An exception to this requirement will be granted for individuals participating in the Address Confidentiality Program [22 O.S., § 60.14 and OAC 75:20].

#### **655:25-1-5. Bond, oaths, signature, and seal; failure to file**

(a) **Filing.** Prior to performing the duties as a notary public and not more than sixty (60) days after issuance of a notary commission, the following must be filed with the ~~court clerk in the county in~~ which the notary resides or if a non-resident, the county-employed Secretary of State:

(1) ~~the commission;~~

(2) ~~the notary's oath of office and loyalty oath;~~

(3)~~(2)~~ ~~the notary's official signature;~~

(4)~~(3)~~ ~~an impression of the notary's official seal;~~

(5)~~(4)~~ ~~a bond in the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), to be approved by the court clerk~~ Secretary of State; and

(6)~~(5)~~ ~~a filing fee of \$10.00 [49 O.S., §2].~~

~~(b) The bond reflecting the commission number and oath of office shall be transmitted by the court clerk to the Secretary of State for filing and recording.~~

(b) **Term of bond.** The notarial bond must be valid from the bond's effective date until the expiration date of the notary's current commission.

(c) **Failure to file.** Failure to file the notarial bond, as set forth in this Section, will result in revocation of the notary's commission.

#### **655:25-1-5.1. Term of notary commission**

Each person appointed and commissioned as a notary public shall hold office for a term of four (4) years from the effective date of the notary's commission, unless a commission is resigned or revoked prior to the end of the four year term.

#### **655:25-1-8. Electronic notarization and seal**

As authorized by 12A O.S., §15-111, Oklahoma Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, an Oklahoma notary may perform an electronic notarization. An electronic notarization must meet all of the requirements of a traditional notarization, including the requirement that the principal appear in person before the notary. The notary's electronic seal must reproduce the required elements of the notary seal, as set forth in 49 O.S., §5.

### **SUBCHAPTER 3. REVOCATION, RESIGNATION AND DEATH**

#### **655:25-3-1. Revocation**

(a) A notary commission ~~may~~ will be revoked by the Secretary of State upon receipt of the following:

(1) ~~a court order issued for such purpose;~~

(2)~~(1)~~ ~~conviction of any felony an official notice by a county court clerk; or~~

(3)~~(2)~~ ~~failure to comply with Section 2 of Title 49 of the Oklahoma Statutes, requiring the notary to file a notarial bond within sixty (60) days after issuance of notary's commission [49~~

~~O.S., § 12(A)]. an official notice by a public official in a position to order such suspension; or~~

~~(4) failure to tender the statutory notary fees to the Secretary of State.~~

~~(b) A notary commission shall be revoked by the Secretary of State:~~

~~(1) upon receipt of a final judgment from a district court in this state or its equivalent in a foreign jurisdiction against a notary public in this state for performing a false or fraudulent notarial act [49 O.S., § 12(B)]; or~~

~~(2) for a period of eight (8), years upon receipt of a final judgment against a notary public for a violation of 49 O.S., § 6(B) from a district court of this state or its equivalent from a foreign jurisdiction [49 O.S., § 6.1].~~

~~(b)(c) Upon revocation of a notary notary's commission, notice of such action will be mailed sent to the party ordering such revocation, the county court clerk of the county in which the notary's bond is filed and said the address currently on file for the notary.~~

### **655:25-3-2. Resignation**

(a) A notary who resigns ~~their~~ a notarial commission shall ~~submit~~ deliver to the Secretary of State a written notice of resignation and the effective date of such resignation.

(b) Notaries who cease to reside or work in this state shall resign their commission.

(c) When a notarial commission is resigned, the notary shall destroy the official seal seal(s).

### **655:25-3-3. Death**

If a notary dies during the term of commission, the notary's heirs or personal representative, as soon as reasonably practicable after death, shall:

(1) destroy the official seal seal(s);

(2) ~~deliver~~ submit a signed written notice of the date of death to the Secretary of State, signed by an heir or personal representative of the deceased notary.

## **SUBCHAPTER 5. SEAL**

### **655:25-5-2. Official seal**

(a) A notary shall keep an official notarial seal that is the exclusive property of the notary and that may not be used by any other person. At the end of a notary's employment, an employer may not require the notary to surrender the seal.

(b) The seal may be either a metal seal which leaves an embossed impression, ~~or~~ a rubber stamp, or an electronic seal, as defined in 49 O.S., § 5 and OAC 655:25-1-8.

(c) A notary shall authenticate all official acts with this seal. The seal ~~impression~~ shall appear near the notary's official signature on a notarial certificate.

### **655:25-5-3. Lost journal or stolen seal**

(a) **Notification.** ~~Within 10 days after~~ Upon the loss or theft of ~~a the journal or seal,~~ the notary shall ~~deliver~~ submit to the Secretary of State a written notice of the loss or theft and the date the seal was first discovered missing, and inform the appropriate law enforcement agency in the case of theft.

(b) **Replacement.** When purchasing a replacement seal, it is advisable to have a character or symbol added to the seal to distinguish it from the missing one. ~~Within 10 days after~~ After purchasing a new seal, the notary shall ~~deliver~~ submit to the Secretary of State a written notice advising that a replacement seal has been purchased, the date of purchase, and, if applicable, the distinguishing character or symbol added.

## SUBCHAPTER 7. CHANGE OF NAME OR ADDRESS

### 655:25-7-1. Change of address

Within 30 days after the change of a notary's Oklahoma residence address or Oklahoma employment address if a non-resident, the notary shall submit to the Secretary of State written notification of the new address [49 O.S., §11].

### 655:25-7-2. Change of name

If a notary's name changes in the middle of the commission term, the notary may:

- (1) continue to use the former name until the current commission expires; or
- (2) apply for a new commission, obtain and file a new bond and seal, along with official signature and oaths, and pay applicable fees [49 O.S., §11 and this Chapter].

## SUBCHAPTER 11. REMOTE ONLINE NOTARIZATION

### 625:25-11-1. Purpose

The purpose of this Subchapter is to establish the procedures necessary to implement the Oklahoma Remote Online Notary Act, 49 O.S., §§ 201 through 214.

### 655:25-11-2. Definitions

The following words or terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

*"Communication technology" means an electronic device or process that allows a notary public and a remotely located individual to communicate with each other by sight and sound [49 O.S., § 202(1)].*

*"Credential analysis" means a process or service that meets the standards under Section 655:25-11-5(a)(1), through which a third person affirms the validity of an identification credential through review of public or private data sources [49 O.S., § 202(2)].*

*"Dynamic knowledge-based authentication assessment" means an identity assessment of a remotely located individual that is based on a set of questions formulated from public or private data sources for which the individual has not provided a prior answer.*

*"Electronic" means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic or similar capabilities [49 O.S., § 202(3)].*

*"Electronic record" means information that is created, generated, sent, communicated, received or stored by electronic means [49 O.S., § 202(4)].*

*"Electronic seal" means an electronic image attached to or logically associated with an electronic record that conforms to the requirements of Section 655:25-11-4(b).*

*"Electronic signature" means an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with an electronic record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the electronic record [49 O.S., § 202(6)].*

*"Identification credential" means a non-expired passport, driver's license, or form of government-issued identification document that contains the signature and photograph of the individual.*

*"Identity proofing" means a process or service that meets the standards under Section 655:25-11-5(a)(2) by which a third person provides a notary public with the means to verify the*

identity of a remotely located individual through review of personal information from public or private data sources.

"Notary public" means an individual commissioned to perform notarial acts by the Secretary of State.

"Person " means an individual, corporation, business trust, statutory trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity [49 O.S., § 202(11)].

"Personal knowledge" means through dealings sufficient to provide reasonable certainty that the individual has the identity claimed, and "personally known" and "personally knows" have corresponding meanings [49 O.S., § 202(12)].

"Principal" means a remotely located individual whose electronic signature is notarized in a remote online notarization, whether in an individual or representative capacity, or who makes an oath, affirmation or acknowledgment in a remote online notarization, other than in the capacity of a witness [49 O.S., § 202(13)].

"Remote online notarization" or "remote online notarial act" means a notarial act performed for a remotely located individual facilitated by communication technology under this Subchapter.

"Remote presentation" means transmission to a notary public through communication technology of an image of a remotely located individual's identification credential that is of sufficient quality to enable the notary public to identify the individual and to perform credential analysis [49 O.S., § 202(15)].

"Remotely located individual" means an individual who is not in the physical presence of the notary public who performs a remote online notarization [49 O.S., § 202(16)].

### **655:25-11-3. Registration to perform remote online notarizations**

(a) A notary public is authorized to perform remote online notarizations during the term of the notary public's commission if the notary public has registered under subsection (b) of this Section and received written authorization from the Secretary of State under subsection (f) of this Section.

(b) Registration under this section shall be by written application to the Secretary of State that includes the following information:

(1) the applicant's full legal name;

(2) the exact name under which the applicant is commissioned as a notary public, if different from the legal name;

(3) the applicant's commission number as a notary public;

(4) a description of the technologies or devices that the applicant intends to use to perform remote online notarizations;

(5) the name, address, and website URL of any vendors or other persons that will directly supply to the notary public the technologies that the notary public intends to use; and

(6) a statement that the technologies identified in the application are compliant with 49 O.S., § 201 through 214 and with this subchapter.

(c) The application must be submitted electronically to the Secretary of State as provided by information posted on the Secretary of State's website.

(d) If, during the term of a notary public's commission, the notary public intends to use the technologies of another vendor or person than those identified in subsection (b)(3) of this Section, then an additional application identifying such other vendors or other persons must be submitted to

the Secretary of State as provided in this section.

(e) Each application submitted under this section must be accompanied by a fee of Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00) [49 O.S., § 209].

(f) If the technology identified by the notary public in the notification required under subsection (b) of this Section conforms to the standards adopted under this subchapter and the notary public satisfies the requirements of this Section, the Secretary of State shall approve the use of the technology and issue to the notary public written authorization to perform remote online notarizations during the term of the notary public's commission.

(g) The Secretary of State may disapprove the application and reject the notary public's request for authorization for the following reasons:

(1) the applicant is not currently commissioned as a notary public in the State of Oklahoma;

(2) any reason for which the Secretary of State may deny, refuse to renew or revoke a commission under 49 O.S., § 12(A);

(3) the notary public's failure to comply with Title 49 of the Oklahoma Statutes or this Subchapter;

(4) any information required under subsection (b) of this Section is missing, inaccurate or incomplete; or

(5) the technology identified by the notary public does not conform to the standards adopted under this Subchapter.

(h) The Secretary of State shall notify the applicant of approval or disapproval of the application within thirty (30) days after receipt. If the application is disapproved, the Secretary of State shall state the reasons for the disapproval.

(i) The renewal of the commission of a notary public who has previously received authorization to perform remote online notarizations under this Section does not constitute renewal of such authorization. A notary public who wishes to perform remote online notarizations after renewal of a prior commission must submit another application for registration under this Section.

(j) A notary public's authorization to perform remote online notarizations terminates if:

(1) the notary public's name changes during the term of the notary public's commission [49 O.S., § 204(G)(1)]; and

(2) the notary public elects to use the notary public's new name under a new commission [49 O.S., § 204(G)(2)].

(k) Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit a notary public from receiving, installing, or using a hardware or software update to the technologies that the notary public identified [49 O.S., § 204(H)] under subsection (b) of this Section if the hardware or software update does not result in technologies that are materially different from the technologies that the notary public identified [49 O.S., § 204(H)].

#### **655:25-11-4. Electronic signatures and electronic seals**

(a) **Tamper-evident technology.** A notary public must select one or more tamper-evident technologies to perform remote online notarizations. A person may not require a notary public to use a technology that the notary public has not selected. The tamper-evident technology must consist of a digital certificate complying with the X.509 standard adopted by the International Telecommunication Union on October 14, 2016, or a similar industry-standard technology. A notary public must attach or logically associate the notary public's electronic signature and electronic seal to an electronic record that is the subject of a notarial act by use of the digital certificate. A notary public may not perform a remote online notarization if the digital certificate:

- (1) has expired;
- (2) has been revoked or terminated by the issuing or registering authority;
- (3) is invalid; or
- (4) is incapable of authentication.

(b) **Electronic seal.** A notary public must use the same unique electronic seal for all remote online notarizations. When affixed to an electronic record, an electronic seal must be clear, legible and photographically reproducible. An electronic seal is not required to be within a minimum or maximum size when photographically reproduced on an electronic record. An electronic seal used for remote online notarizations must substantially conform to the following design: a rectangular or circular seal with *the notary public's name exactly as indicated on the notary's commission, the words "State of Oklahoma" and "Notary Public", the notary public's commission number, and the date of expiration of the notary public's commission* [49 O.S., § 202(5)].

(c) **Security of electronic signature and electronic seal.** A notary public's electronic seal must remain within the exclusive control of the notary public, including control by means of use of a password or other secure method of authentication. A notary public may not allow any other individual to use his or her electronic seal to perform a notarial act. A notary public shall not disclose any access information used to affix the notary public's electronic signature or electronic seal to electronic records, except:

- (1) when requested by the Secretary of State or a law enforcement officer;
- (2) when required by court order or subpoena; or
- (3) pursuant to an agreement to facilitate notarial acts with a vendor or other technology provider identified in Section 655:25-11-3.

(d) **Termination of commission.** Upon resignation, revocation or expiration of the notary's commission, the notary public's electronic seal (including any coding, disk, digital certificate, card, software, or password that enables the notary public to attach or logically associate the electronic seal to an electronic record) must be destroyed or disabled to prohibit its use by any other person.

(e) **Notifications upon theft, vandalism or misuse.** A notary public shall immediately notify an appropriate law enforcement agency and the Secretary of State on actual knowledge of the theft or vandalism of the notary public's electronic signature, electronic seal or digital certificate. A notary public shall immediately notify the an appropriate law enforcement agency and Secretary of State on actual knowledge of the unauthorized use by another person of the notary public's electronic signature, electronic seal or digital certificate provider identified in Section 655:25-11-3.

#### **655:25-11-5. Standards for identity verification**

(a) **Multi-factor authentication.** If a notary public does not have satisfactory evidence of the identity of a principal under subsection (b) of this Section, the notary public must reasonably verify the principal's identity through a multi-factor authentication procedure as provided in this subsection. The procedure shall analyze the principal's identification credential that is the subject of remote presentation against trusted third-person data sources, bind the principal's identity to the individual following successful dynamic knowledge-based authentication assessment, and permit the notary public visually to compare the identification credential and the principal. The analysis of the identification credential and the dynamic knowledge-based authentication assessment shall conform to the following requirements:

- (1) **Credential analysis.** The analysis of the identification credential that is the subject of remote presentation must use public or private data sources to confirm its validity and shall, at a minimum:

- (A) use automated software processes to aid the notary public in verifying the identity of each principal;
- (B) require that the identification credential passes an authenticity test, consistent with sound commercial practices that use appropriate technologies to confirm the integrity of visual, physical or cryptographic security features and to confirm that the identification credential is not fraudulent or inappropriately modified;
- (C) use information held or published by the issuing source or an authoritative source, as available and consistent with sound commercial practices, to confirm the validity of personal details and identification credential details; and
- (D) enable the notary public visually to compare for consistency the information and photograph on the identification credential and the principal as viewed by the notary public in real time through communication technology.

(2) **Identity proofing.** The notary public must perform an identity proofing procedure that consists of a dynamic knowledge-based authentication assessment. The assessment is successful if it meets the following requirements:

- (A) The principal must answer a quiz consisting of a minimum of five questions related to the individual's personal history or identity formulated from public or private data sources;
- (B) Each question must have a minimum of five possible answer choices;
- (C) At least 80% of the questions must be answered correctly;
- (D) All questions must be answered within two minutes;
- (E) If the principal fails the first attempt, the principal may retake the quiz one time within 24 hours;
- (F) During a retake of the quiz, a minimum of 40% of the prior questions must be replaced;
- (G) If the principal fails the second attempt, the principal is not allowed to retry with the same online notary public within twenty-four (24) hours of the second failed attempt; and
- (H) The notary public must not be able to see or record the questions or answers.

(b) **Other methods of identity verification.** A notary public has satisfactory evidence of the identity of a principal if the notary public has personal knowledge of the identity of the principal or if the principal is identified by oath or affirmation of a credible witness in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) To be a credible witness, an individual must have personal knowledge of the principal.
- (2) The notary public must have personal knowledge of the credible witness or verify the identity of the credible witness by multi-factor authentication in accordance with subsection (a).
- (3) A credible witness may be a remotely located individual if the notary public, credible witness, and principal can communicate by using communication technology.

#### **655:25-11-6. Standards for communication technology**

The communication technology used by a notary public in the performance of remote online notarizations must conform to the following requirements:

- (1) **Audio-video feeds.** Communication technology must provide for synchronous audio-video feeds of sufficient video resolution and audio clarity to enable the notary public and all remotely located individuals to see and speak with each other. The process must

provide a means for the notary public reasonably to confirm that an electronic record before the notary public is the same electronic record in which the principal made a statement or on which the principal executed an electronic signature.

(2) **Security measures.** Communication technology must provide reasonable security measures to prevent unauthorized access to:

(A) the live transmission of the audio-visual feeds;

(B) the methods used to perform the identify verification process under Section 655:25-11-5; and

(C) any electronic record in which the principal made a statement or on which the principal executed an electronic signature.

(3) **Work flow.** If any remotely located individual must exit the workflow, the individual must restart the identify verification process under Section 655:25-11-5 from the beginning.

### **655:25-11-7. Certificate of notarial act for remote online notarizations**

(a) The certificate of notarial act for a remote online notarization must indicate that the notarial act was a remote online notarial act performed by means of communication technology.

(b) A form of certificate for a remote online notarization satisfies the requirement of subsection (a) of this Section if it is in the form provided by applicable law and contains a statement substantially as follows: "This remote online notarization involved the use of communication technology."

(c) A short form certificate provided in 49 O.S., § 119, or an acknowledgment form prescribed in 60 O.S., § 178.11, satisfies the requirement of subsection (a) of this Section if it is in substantially one of the forms provided in Appendix A of this Chapter.

### **655:25-11-8. Record retention and depositories**

(a) A notary public must retain an electronic journal and an audio-visual recording created under 49 O.S., § 206 in a computer or other electronic storage device that protects the journal and recording against unauthorized access by password or cryptographic process. The recording must be created in an industry-standard audio-visual file format and must not include images of any electronic record on which the remotely located individual executed an electronic signature.

(b) An electronic journal must be retained for at least ten (10) years after the last notarial act chronicled in the journal. An audio-visual recording must be retained for at least ten (10) years after the recording is made [49 O.S., § 206].

(c) A notary public must take reasonable steps to ensure that a backup of the electronic journal and audio-visual recording exists and is secure from unauthorized use.

(d) On the death or adjudication of incompetency of a current or former notary public, the notary public's personal representative or guardian or any other person knowingly in possession of an electronic journal or audio-visual recording must:

(1) comply with the retention requirements of this Section;

(2) transmit the journal and recording to one or more depositories under subsection (e); or

(3) transmit the journal and recording in an industry-standard readable data storage device to the Secretary of State.

(e) A notary public, a guardian, conservator, or agent of a notary public, or a personal representative of a deceased notary public may, by written contract, engage a third person to act as a depository to provide the storage required by subsection (a) of this Section. The contract shall:

(1) enable the notary public, the guardian, conservator, or agent of the notary public, or the personal representative of the deceased notary public to comply with the retention

requirements of this Section even if the contract is terminated; or  
(2) provide that the information will be transferred to the notary public, the guardian, conservator, or agent of the notary public, or the personal representative of the deceased notary public if the contract is terminated.

**APPENDIX A. CONTENTS AND SUFFICIENCY OF CERTIFICATES OF REMOTE  
ONLINE NOTARIAL ACTS [NEW]**

(a) *For an acknowledgment in an individual capacity:*

State of Oklahoma  
County of \_\_\_\_\_

This record was acknowledged before me by means of communication technology on (date) by (name(s) of person(s)).

(Signature of notary public)  
Notary Public  
(Electronic seal)  
(My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_)

(b) *For an acknowledgment in a representative capacity:*

State of Oklahoma  
County of \_\_\_\_\_

This record was acknowledged before me by means of communication technology on (date) by (name(s) of person(s) as (type of authority, e.g., officer, trustee, etc.) of (name of party on behalf of whom the electronic record was executed).

(Signature of notary public)  
Notary Public  
(Electronic seal)  
(My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_)

(c) *For a verification upon oath or affirmation:*

State of Oklahoma  
County of \_\_\_\_\_

Signed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by means of communication technology on (date) by (name(s) of person(s) making statement).

(Signature of notary public)  
Notary Public  
(Electronic seal)  
(My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_)

(d) *For witnessing or attesting a signature:*

State of Oklahoma  
County of \_\_\_\_\_

Signed (or attested) before me by means of communication technology on (date) by (name(s) of person(s)).

(Signature of notary public)  
Notary Public  
(Electronic seal)  
(My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_)

*(e) Certificate of acknowledgement executed for a corporation:*

State of Oklahoma  
County of \_\_\_\_\_

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of communication technology this (date) by (name of officer or agent, title of officer or agent) of (name of corporation acknowledging), a (state or place of incorporation) corporation, on behalf of the corporation.

(Signature of notary public)  
Notary Public  
(Electronic seal)  
(My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_)

*(f) Certificate of acknowledgement executed for a partnership:*

State of Oklahoma  
County of \_\_\_\_\_

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of communication technology this (date) by (name of acknowledging partner or agent), partner (or agent) on behalf of (name of partnership), a partnership.

(Signature of notary public)  
Notary Public  
(Electronic seal)  
(My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_)

*(g) Certificate of acknowledgement executed for an individual acting as principal by an attorney-in-fact:*

State of Oklahoma

County of \_\_\_\_\_

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of communication technology this (date) by (name of attorney-in-fact) as attorney-in-fact on behalf of (name of principal).

(Signature of notary public)  
Notary Public  
(Electronic seal)  
(My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_)

(h) *Certificate of acknowledgement executed by any public officer, trustee, or personal representative:*

State of Oklahoma  
County of \_\_\_\_\_

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of communication technology this (date) by (name and title of position).

(Signature of notary public)  
Notary Public  
(Electronic seal)  
(My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_)

(i) *Certificate of acknowledgement executed by a public trust:*

State of Oklahoma  
County of \_\_\_\_\_

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of communication technology this (date) by (name), President or Chair of (name of trust), a public trust, on behalf of the trust.

(Signature of notary public)  
Notary Public  
(Electronic seal)  
(My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_)