

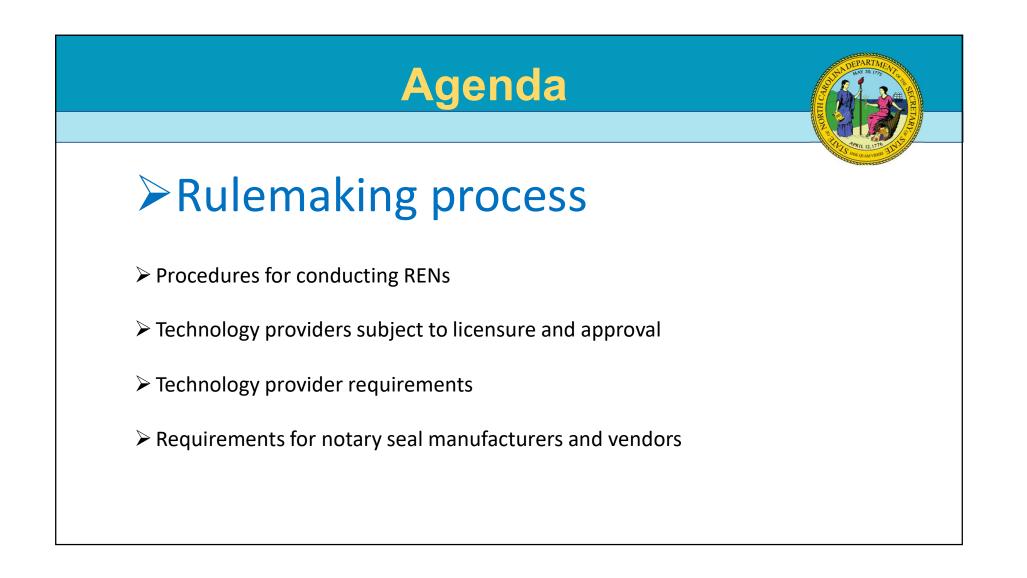
Disclaimer

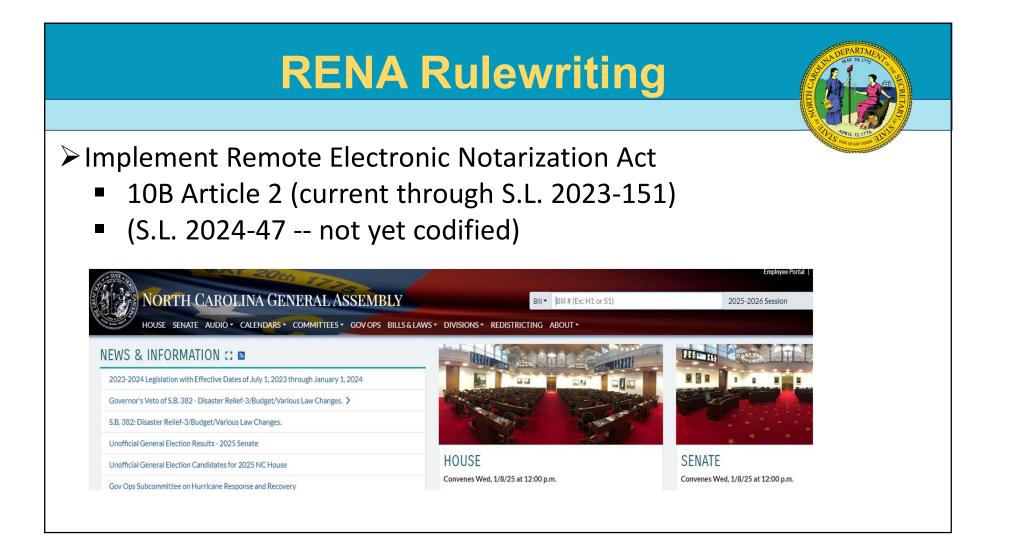
This is an Informational Meeting only

These slides and the presentation are a summary of the proposed third tranche of RENA rules

Reference to the proposed rules is necessary for a complete understanding of the proposed requirements

Text of the proposed rules controls over any information presented in the Informational Meeting





RENA Rulewriting

Implement Remote Electronic Notarization Act

- 10B Article 2 (current through S.L. 2023-151)
- (S.L. 2024-47 -- not yet codified)
- Perform mandated decadal rules review
 - GS 150B-21.3A

Resulted in various statutory amendments necessary to address issues discovered during the rulewriting process

RENA Rulewriting

Three year process

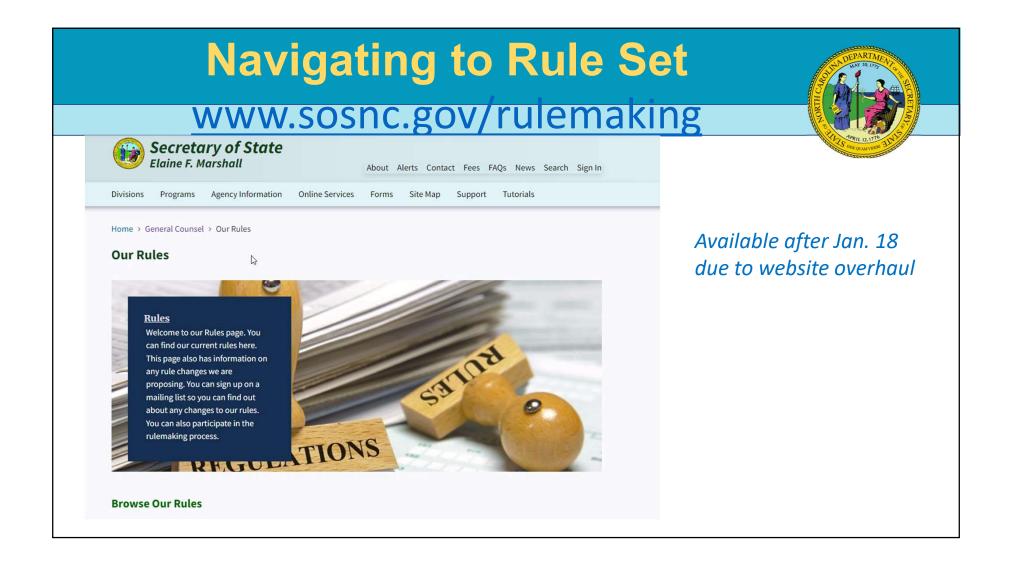
Notary experts, technology experts, lawyers

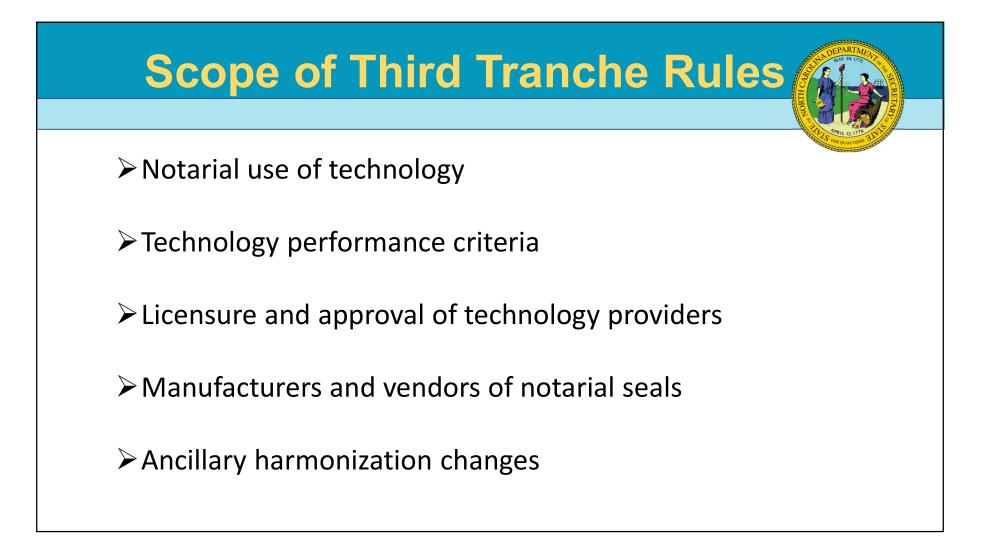
Two tranches of rules already adopted

Variously effective 7/1/24, 3/1/25

Comprehensive rule set (adopted and proposed) available Jan 18 www.sosnc.gov/rulemaking

The Department has expended over 14,500 hours without General Assembly appropriations to support the rulemaking. The Department has seen a 20% increase in business registration filings over the same period.







Reduce transactional repudiation as a result of:

- 1. Mental incapacity of the principal
- 2. Coercion or duress or
- 3. Fraud

LexisNexis estimates the direct and indirect costs of seller impersonation fraud involving a \$370,000 home (median value NC home sale) to be as high as \$1.6 million in direct and indirect expenses (investigation, underwriting, attorney fees, external recovery fees, etc.).

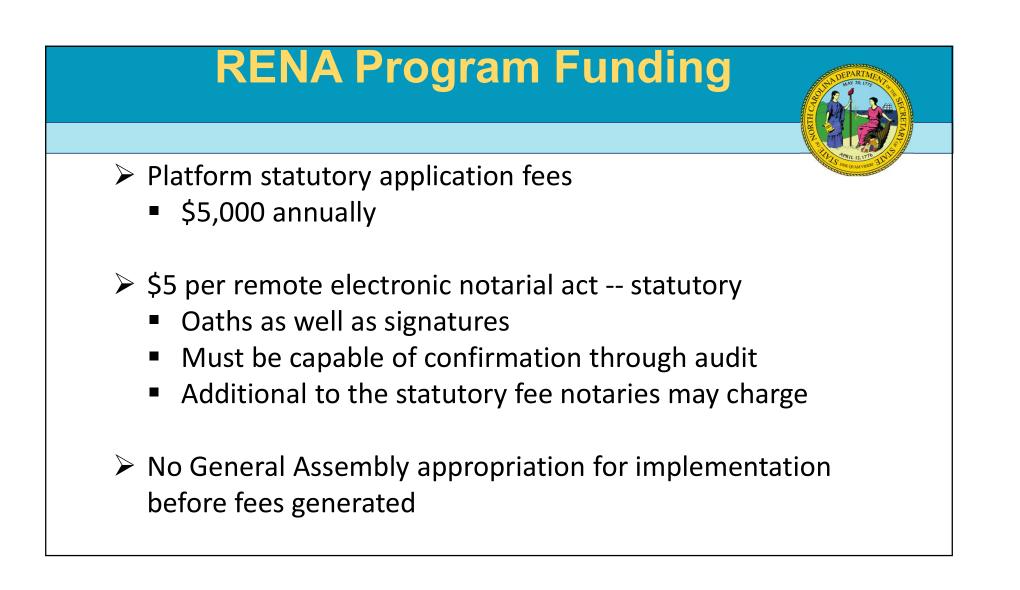


Promote reliable identification of remote principals

- Assure security of remote transactions
- Establish security of transactional records
- Counter fraud-amplification inherent in digital transactions

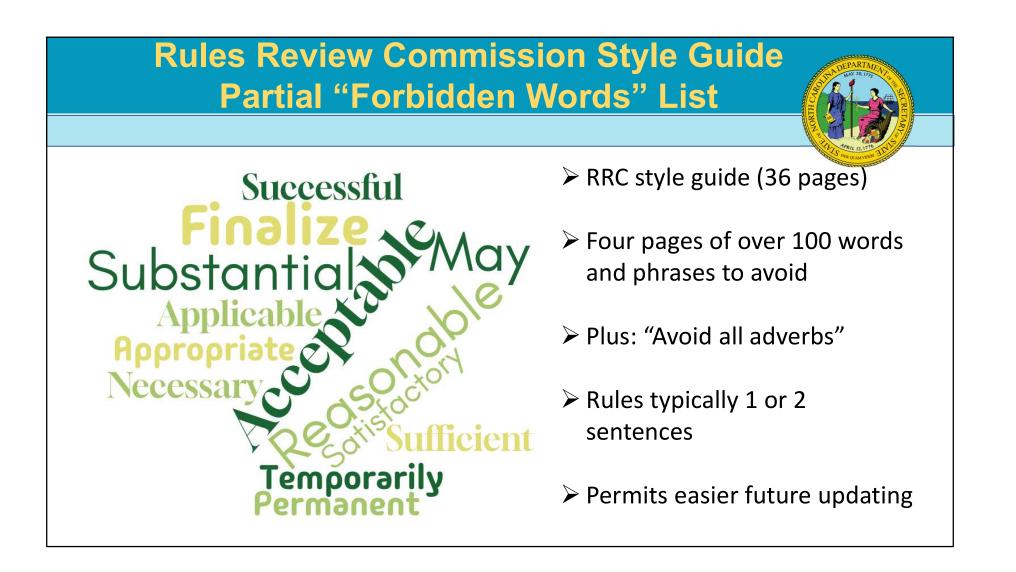
Effects of 2008 Great Recession were exacerbated by lax notarial enforcement in states like VA, GA, TX and FL.

NC noticeably less affected because it is an attorney close state with a strong notarial oversight program.



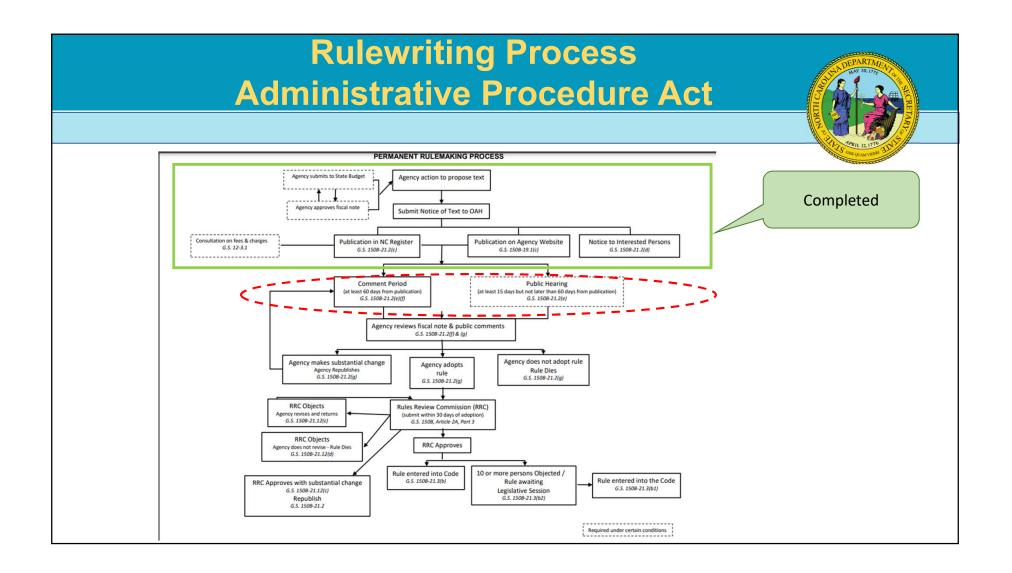
REN Rulewriting Overarching Philosophy

- > No more regulatory oversight than required to meet statutory mandates
- Rules must promote
 - Security
 - Efficiency
 - Transparency
 - Reliability
- Technology and vendor agnostic
- > Sufficiently flexible to permit change as threats and vulnerabilities evolve
 - Best practices (application, security standards, etc.) quickly become outdated
 - Laws and regulations take years to develop, even longer to update



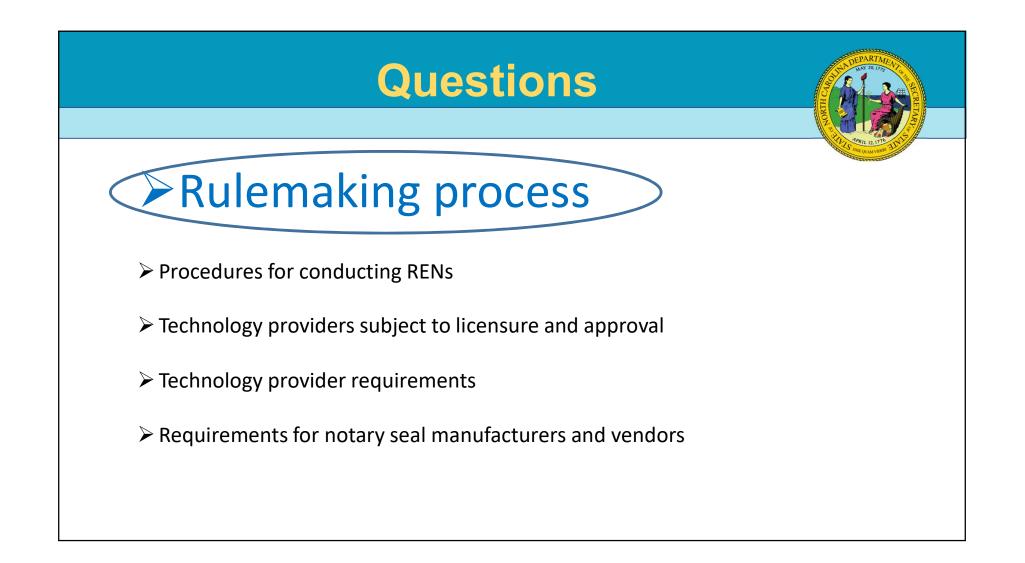
Rulewriting Process (Completed Steps – Jan. 2, 2025)

- Research
 - Ask stakeholders about needs through 2 Advance Notices of Proposed Rulemaking
 - Other state regulatory approaches
 - Existing applicable industry standards
 - Academic and outside expert input
- > Two rule tranches now adopted
 - Effective variously 7/1/24, 3/1/25
- Third tranche drafted
- Fiscal Note approved
- Third tranche proposed rules published Jan. 2, 2025



Adoption	Schedule
(Best	Case)

January 14	Public Information Meeting
February 4	Public Hearing
March 3	Public Comment Period Closes
March 20	Adopt and File Final Rules with Rules Review Commission
April 24	Rules Review Comm'n Evaluates
July 1	Requested effective date





Traditional In-person Notarization Steps

Principal personally appears before notary

Notary identifies principal using Personal knowledge Satisfactory evidence consisting of proper identification Credible witness

Notary conducts notarial act Acknowledgement, or administer oath or affirmation

Notary records journal entry (best practice)

Notary signs notarial certificate and affixes notarial seal

REN and IPEN Technology Providers Some Definitions

- Platform technology used for remote electronic notarial acts (GS 134.1(6), 134.19(g))
- Identity Proofing -- affirmation of identity by reference to public and private data sources (GS 134.1(5))
- Credential Analysis -- evaluate characteristics and security features of identification credentials (GS 134.1(3))
- Custodian -- long-term storage electronic journal and communication recordings (GS 134.1(3a), (3b))
- IPEN -- technology for in-person electronic notarial acts (18 NCAC 07B .0102(16))

Remote Electronic Notarial Acts Who may perform

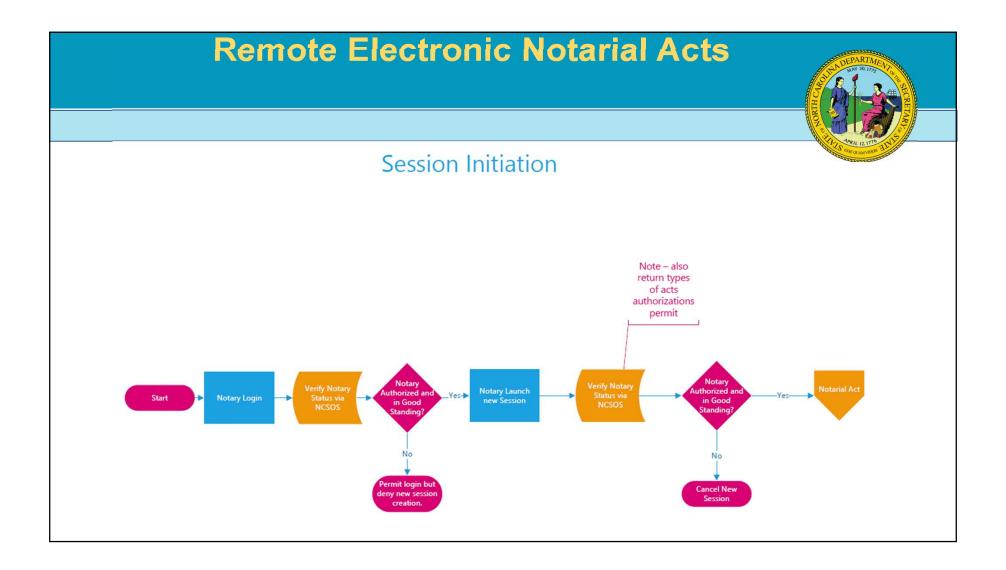
Electronic notaries who may perform All electronic notaries registered or re-registered after 7/1/25 Electronic notaries registered as of 7/1/25 who take bridge course (18 NCAC 07F .0303)

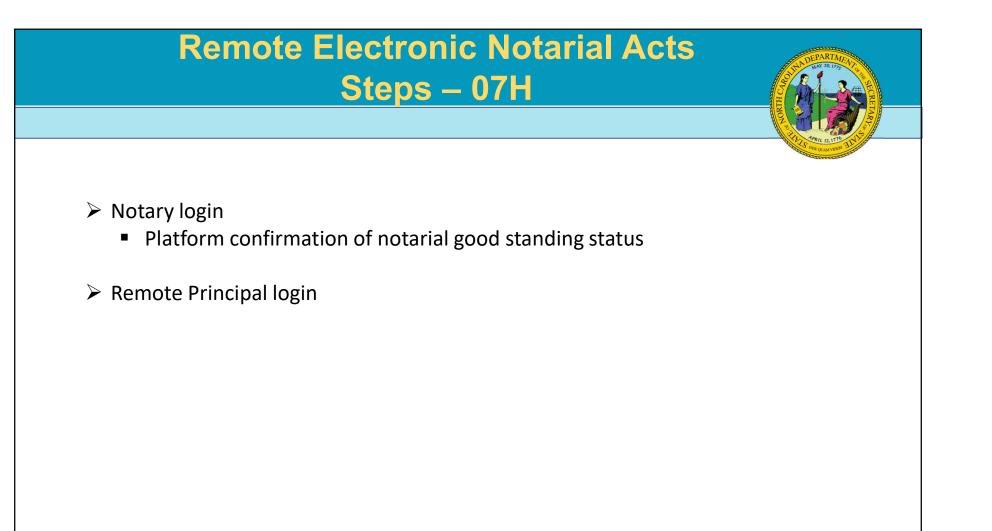
Traditional notaries who may perform (18 NCAC 07D .0500) Only GS 10B-134.9(d) judicial actions or proceedings Satisfy training requirement Requested by judicial officer or officer of court

Must use Platform licensed by and Custodial Services approved by Department

Electronic notaries notify Department of technology providers to be used (18 NCAC 07F .0600)

Platform confirms notary in good standing





Remote Electronic Notarial Acts (cont.) Steps – 07H

Identify Remote Principal

- Personal knowledge; or
- Credential Analysis, Identity Verification, and facial comparison
- No credible witness

Locate Principal

- Geolocation using Platform; or
- Self-attestation, if appropriate

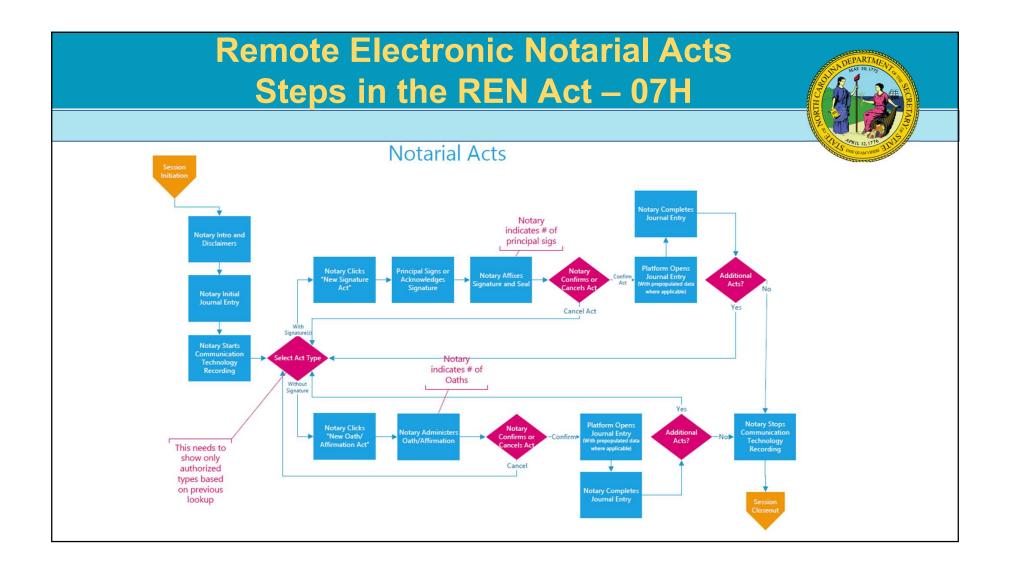
> Notary evaluation of identification, location

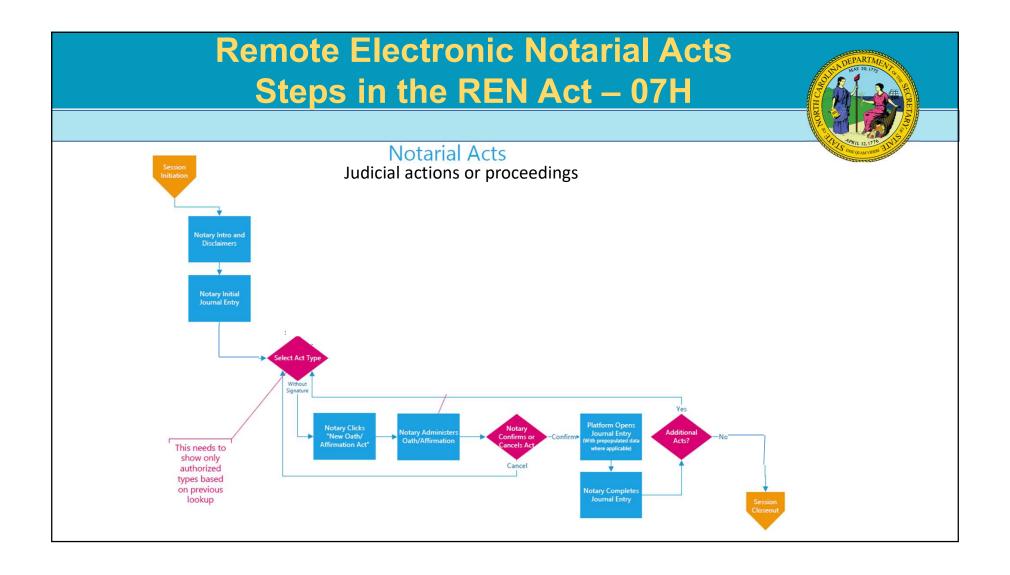
Remote Electronic Notarial Acts (cont.) Steps in the REN Act – 07H

- Preliminary requirements for communication recording (18 NCAC 07H .0600)
 - Obtain remote principal permission, inform of right to attorney attendance
 - Not applicable to GS 10B-134(d) judicial acts or proceedings
- > Notary initiates
 - Preliminary Electronic journal entry (18 NCAC 07I)
 - Communication recording
 - Notarial and principal recitations entered into recording

Remote Electronic Notarial Acts (cont.) Steps in the REN Act – 07H

- Conducts notarial act
 - Acknowledgement or administer oath or affirmation
 - Sign notarial certificate and affix notarial seal on electronic records
- Completes electronic journal entry
- Ends communication recording



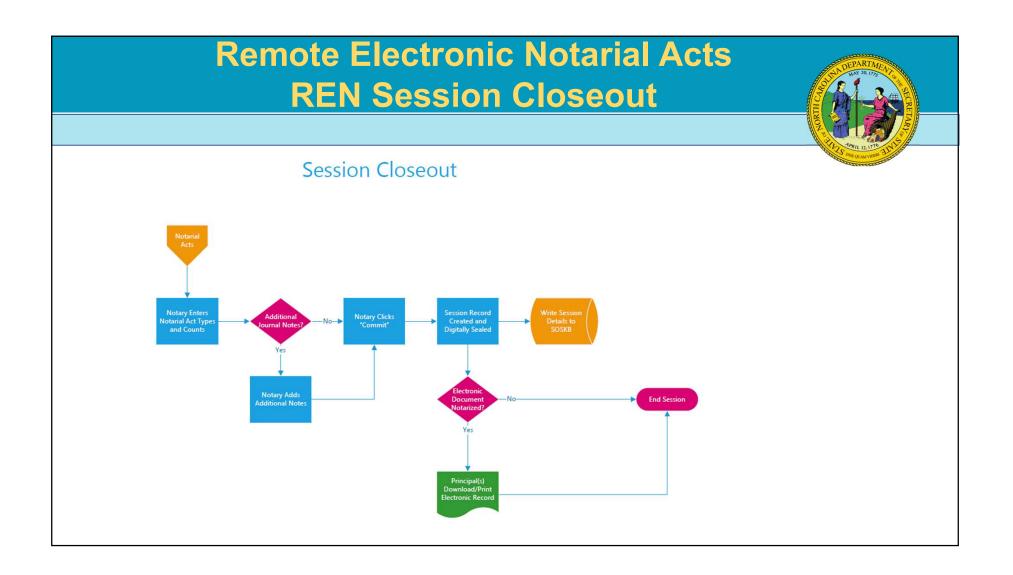


Remote Electronic Notarial Acts REN Session Closeout

- > Notary enters notarial act types and number of acts in journal/platform
- Notary commits the session
- Principal may download any electronic record that has been electronically notarized

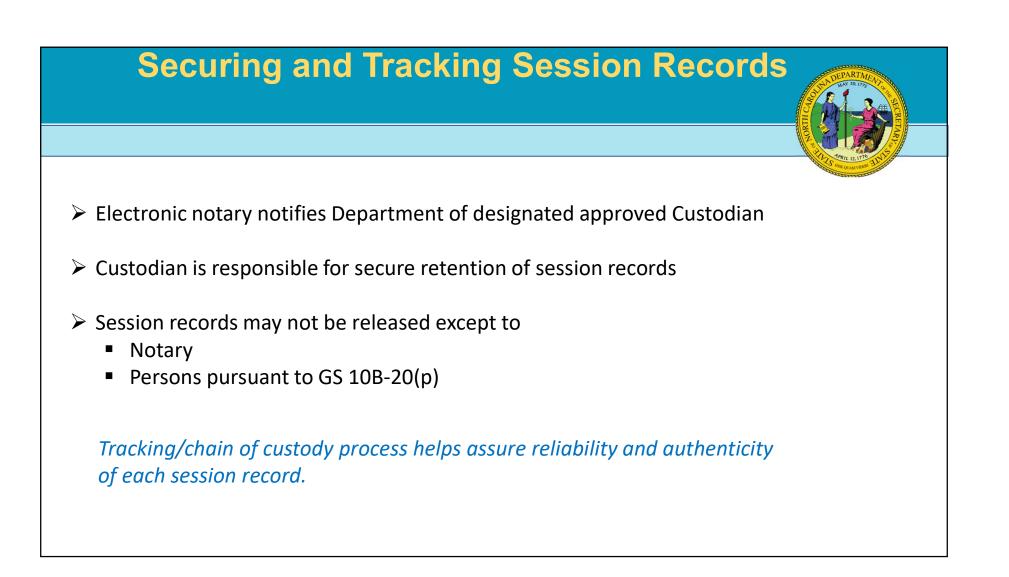
Remote Electronic Notarial Acts REN Session Closeout (cont.)

- > Depository creates and digitally seals session record
 - Consists of journal entry, communication recording (if any)
- Depository creates session record log
 - Session log details submitted to Department
- Session record and log delivered to approved Custodian within one year



Notarial Record Retention Integrity and Chain of Custody

- Notarial Record Content and Format
- Transfer from Depository to Custodian
- Allowing Custodial Notaries
- Assuring security of notarial records
 - Physical, digital, disaster recovery



In-Person Electronic Notarial Acts Steps

Electronic Notary login

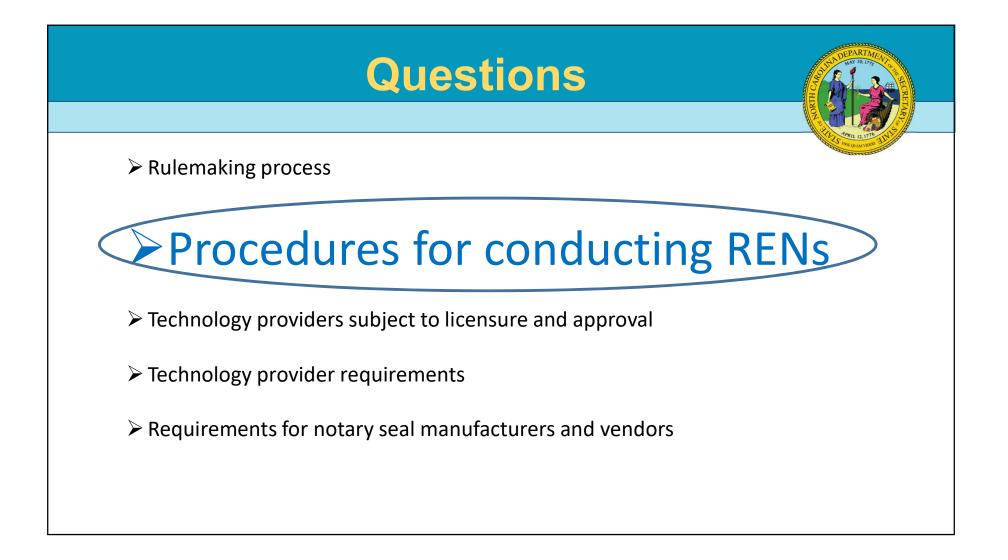
- IPEN provider confirms notarial status
- Credential Analysis/Identity Verification for initial account creation (18 NCAC 07J .1200)

Identify Principal

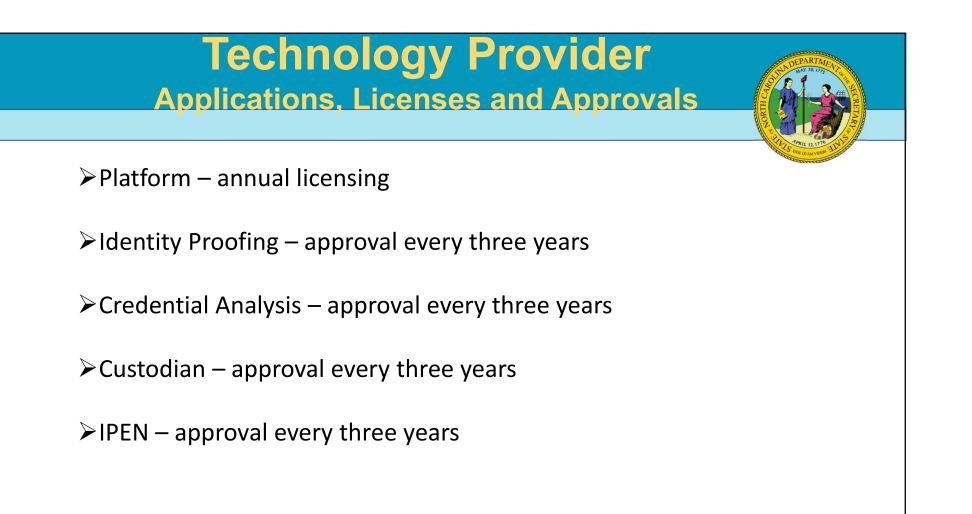
- Personal knowledge
- Satisfactory evidence consisting of proper identification
- Credible witness

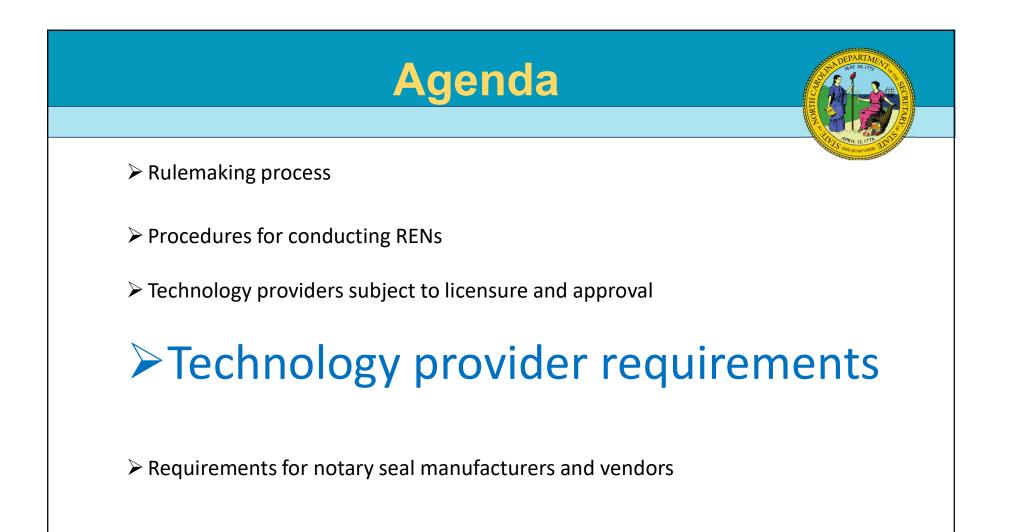
In-Person Electronic Notarial Acts Steps (cont.)

- Notary conducts notarial act
- Notary records electronic journal entry
- > Notary electronically signs notarial certificate and affixes electronic notarial seal
- IPEN establishes session record and transfers to approved Custodian designated by notary









Platform Components 18 NCAC 07J .1400

- Communication technology
- Credential Analysis and Identity Proofing
- Geolocation
- Communication Technology Recordings
- Electronic notarial signature and seal
- Electronic journals
- > Depository
- Fee remission to Department

Platform Licensure 18 NCAC 07J .1500

> Submit criminal history record checks for "key individuals"

Submit \$5,000 statutory application fee

➤ Annual licensure

> Provide following disclosures in standardized format to Department and public

- Whether Platform retains copy of notarized electronic document
- Whether Platform retains principal personal information
- Devices principal may use to complete notarial transaction
- Auxiliary aids for accommodation successfully tested for use with Platform

Platform Licensure (cont.) 18 NCAC 07J .1500

- > Technology requirements
 - Continuous and real time communication
 - Reasonable accommodation for remote principals with vision, hearing or speech impairment
 - Technological processes necessary to perform REN acts
 - Security
- > Before opening account, verify electronic notary identity, active registration
 - Must use approved Credential Analysis and Identity Proofing

> Verify with Department electronic notary in active status prior to each notarial session

Communication Technology Standards 18 NCAC 07J .0900

- > Limit ability of imposters to eavesdrop on or successfully exploit remote notarial acts
- Permit the notary to
 - Compare the face of the remotely located principal to credentials presented
 - View events leading up to the notarial act (document signing, etc)
- Permit recording for mandated communication technology recordings
 - Associate metadata with recording
- Accommodate vision, hearing, or speech impairments
 - Must balance with requirement of direct notarial communication necessary to establish identity, mental capacity, and determine absence of fraud or duress

Identity Verification

Identity Proofing and Credential Analysis required by statute

Identity Proofing – vendor affirms identity through review of personal information from public or proprietary data sources

Credential Analysis – vendor performs remote analysis of the characteristics and security features of each identification document that otherwise satisfies GS 10B-3(22a) (satisfactory evidence)

Notary uses these tools, plus facial comparison, to determine whether, in the judgment of the notary, the identity of the principal has been established.

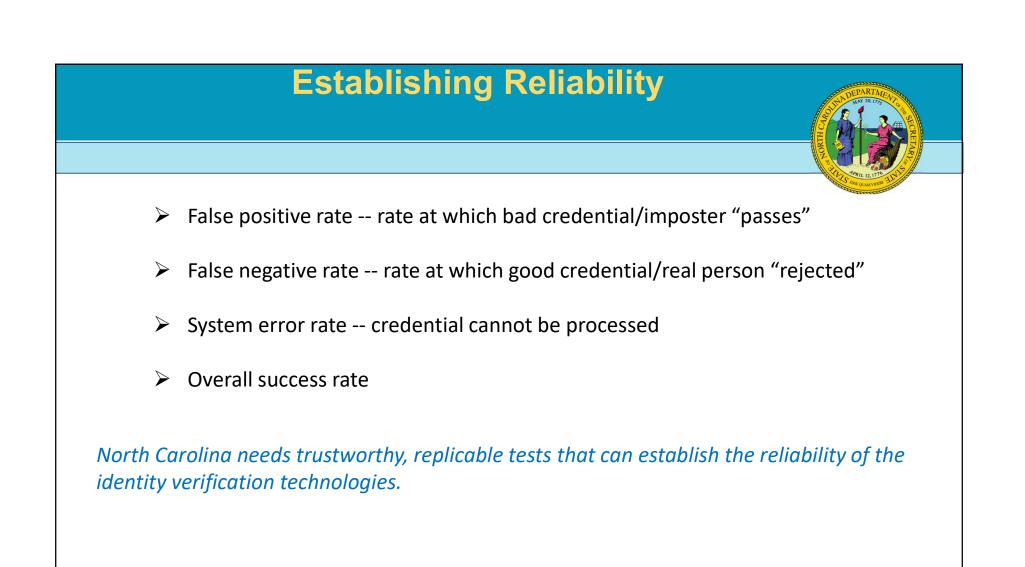
Credential Analysis/Identity Proofing (cont.) 18 NCAC 07J .1600; .1800

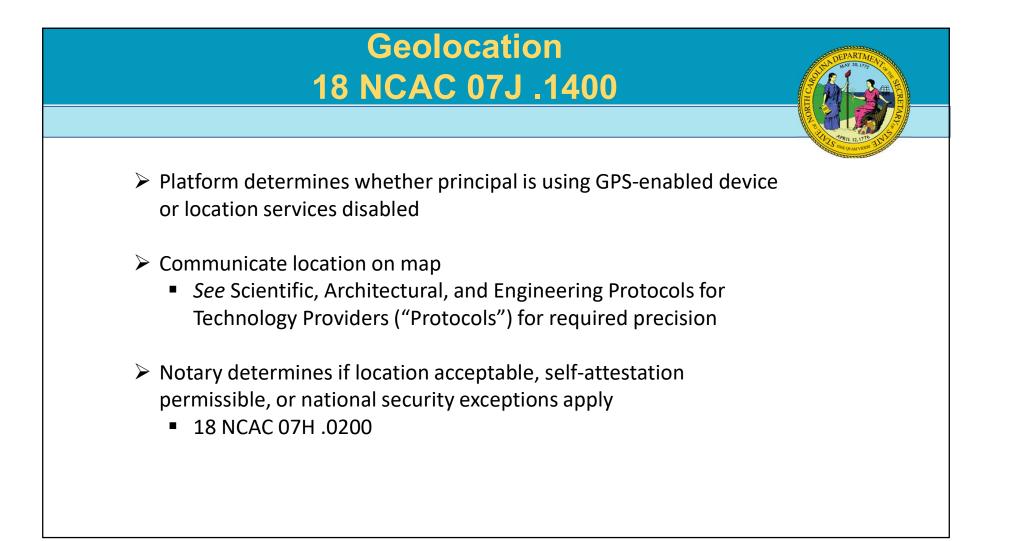
Credential analysis to include

- Facial match
- Liveness detection
- Credential evaluation

Credential Analysis/Identity Proofing 18 NCAC 07J .1600; .1800

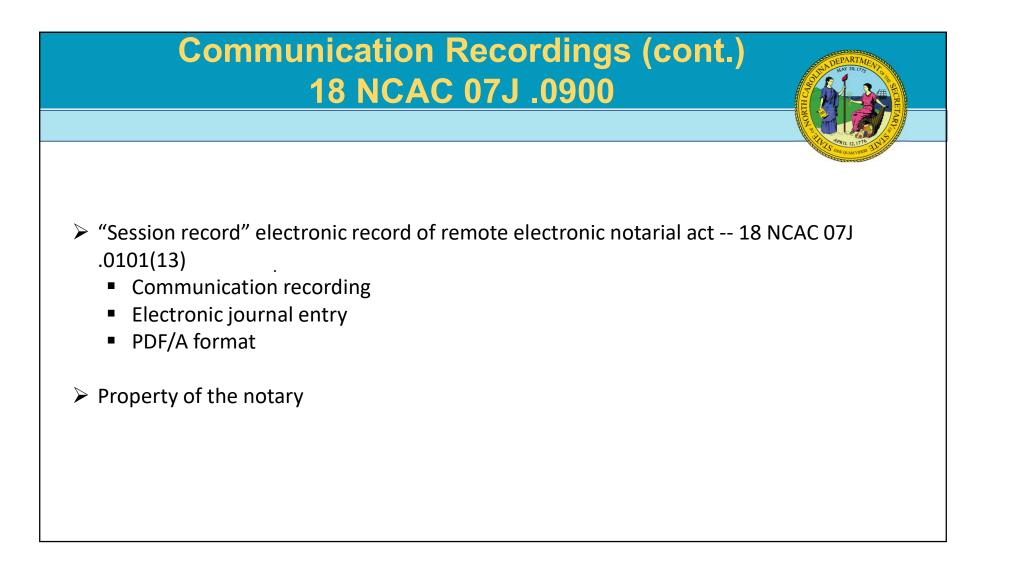
- Department approval required every three years
- Must measure and disclose reliability of technology
 - No industry standard measure of reliability
 - Rules establish uniform tests of reliability
- Require disclosures of reliability for stakeholder evaluation
 - False negative rate
 - False positive rate
 - Overall success rate
 - System error rate
- No minimum reliability threshold established





Communication Recordings 18 NCAC 07J .0900

- Capable of recording remote electronic notarial session
- Notary initiates, concludes recording
- > Platform excludes or blurs from recording any document being notarized
- > Part of the "session record" of the notarial transaction, along with metadata



Electronic Notarial Signature and Seal 18 NCAC 07J .0700

Comply with existing rules

- 18 NCAC 07F .0700, .0800
- Electronic signature and seal to be "permanently affixed" to electronic record
 - "Permanently affixed" standards set out in Protocols



- Separate journal entry for
 - Each notarial act
 - Cancelled notarial acts
 - Supplemental entries

Prohibit amendment once entry is committed

- Searchable by any field
- > Becomes part of the "session record" of the notarial transaction

Property of the notary

Depository Standards 18 NCAC 07J .1000

Create, temporarily hold session records

Journal entries, any communication recordings, metadata

Digitally sign PDF/A of session record (see also 18 NCAC .1418)

Create and apply session identifier

Depository and related Custodian rules are designed to establish a chain of custody to help assure the reliability and authenticity of each session record and assure the integrity of the REN act.



Maintain session record log for at least 15 years

- Must transfer session record and copy of session record log to Custodian
 - No later than one year after creation
 - Validate transfer to Custodian

Update Department database with session identifier and Custodian transferee information

Reporting to the Department aids in the location of session records over time and the investigation of alleged fraud or notarial misconduct.

Platform Fee Remission Standards 18 NCAC 07J .1419 -- .1426

- Statute requires remission to Department of \$5 per remote electronic notarial act
 - All remote electronic notarial acts, including oaths/affirmations associated with GS 10B-134.9(d) judicial actions or proceedings
 - Fee independent of amount notaries may charge
- Notary enters number of notarial acts into Platform

Mechanisms designed to assure accurate and auditable fee remission to the Department.

Platform Fee Remission Standards (cont.) 18 NCAC 07J .1419 -- .1426

- Platform calculates fees from notary count of acts
- Platform separately tabulates notarial acts from journal entries
- > Platform prepares monthly log of all remote electronic notarial acts
- Fees and log submitted to Department monthly

Mechanisms designed to assure accurate and auditable fee remission to the Department.



Must be approved by Department every 3 years

- Receive session record and copy of session record log from Depository or previous Custodian
 - Validate file integrity upon receipt

Permit notarial access to session record within 48 hours of request

Custodian Standards (cont.) 18 NCAC 07J .2000

> Maintain records in two geographically separated data facilities

- Maintain session record for at least 10 years from last committed journal entry associated with session record unless transferred to another Custodian
- May delete session record upon confirmation of receipt by Custodian transferee or expiration of mandated custodianship
- > Maintain session record log for at least 15 years from date of notarial session
- Update Department database with session identifier, transferor and transferee information

IPEN Standards 18 NCAC 07J .1200

Must be approved by Department every 3 years

Submit criminal history record checks for "key individuals"

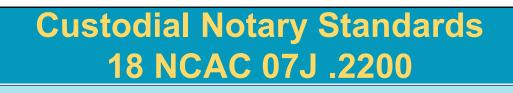
> Provide following disclosures in standardized format to the Department and public

- Whether IPEN retains copy of notarized electronic document
- Whether IPEN retains principal personal information

Existing IPENs subject to bridge rules through 7/1/26 -- 18 NCAC .1100

IPEN Standards (cont.) 18 NCAC 07J .1200

- Verify electronic notary identity, registration before opening account
 - Must use approved Credential Analysis and Identity Proofing
- > Offer solutions for electronic seal/notarial signature, electronic journal
- > Confirm with Department electronic notary in active status prior to each notarial session
- Create session record for transfer to Custodian



Electronic notary who designates self as Custodial Notary pursuant to 18 NCAC 07H .0504

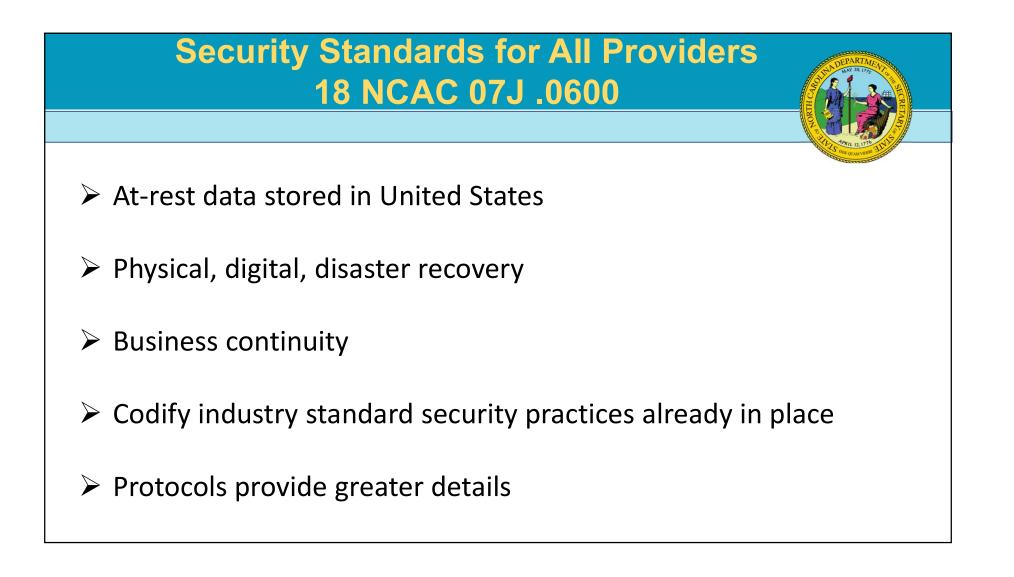
- Only own session records
- Any transfer must be to approved Custodian
- ➢ IPEN acts only
 - Session record consists solely of electronic journal entry

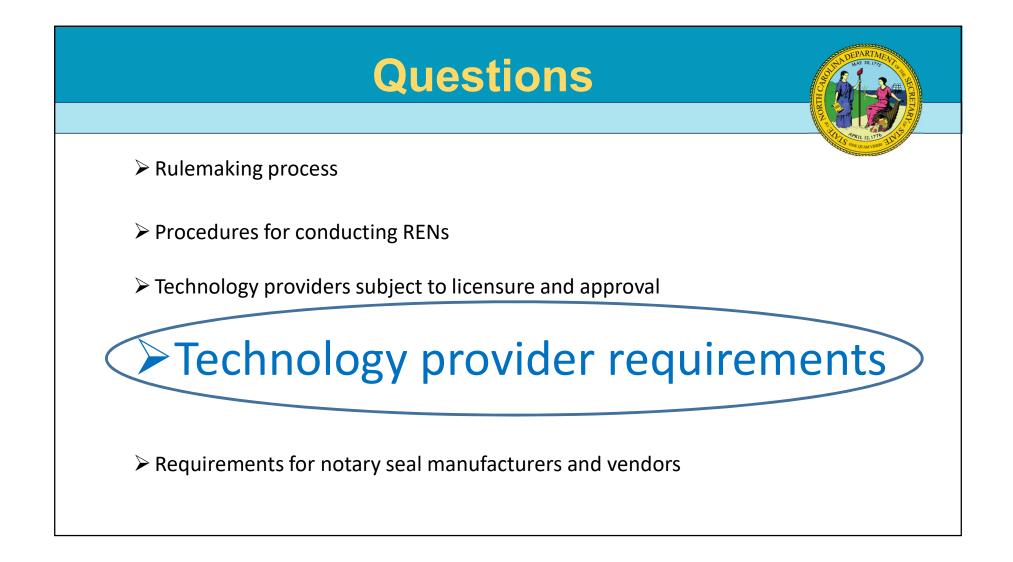
Custodial Notary Standards (cont.) 18 NCAC 07J .2200

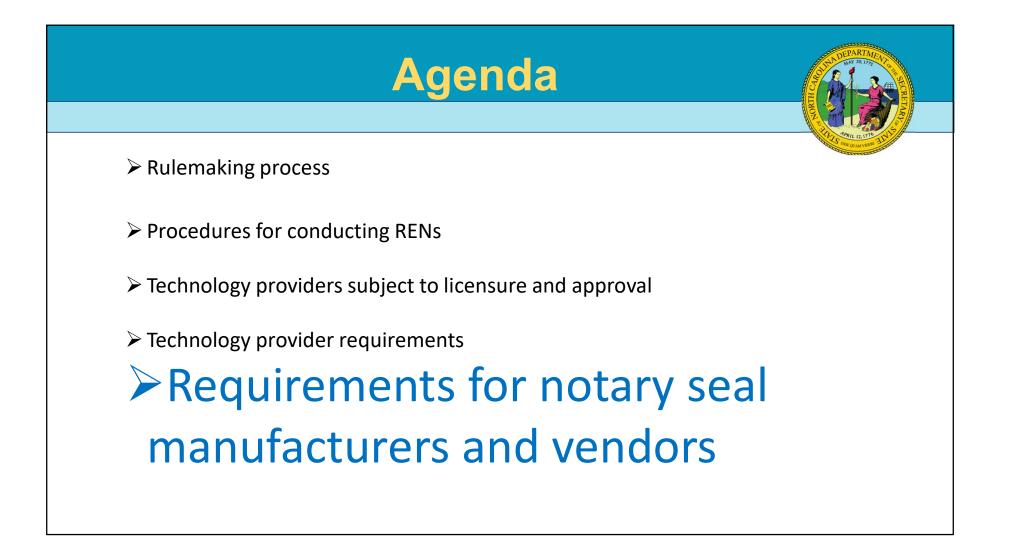
Comply with many, but not all, Custodian requirements (18 NCAC 07J .2204)

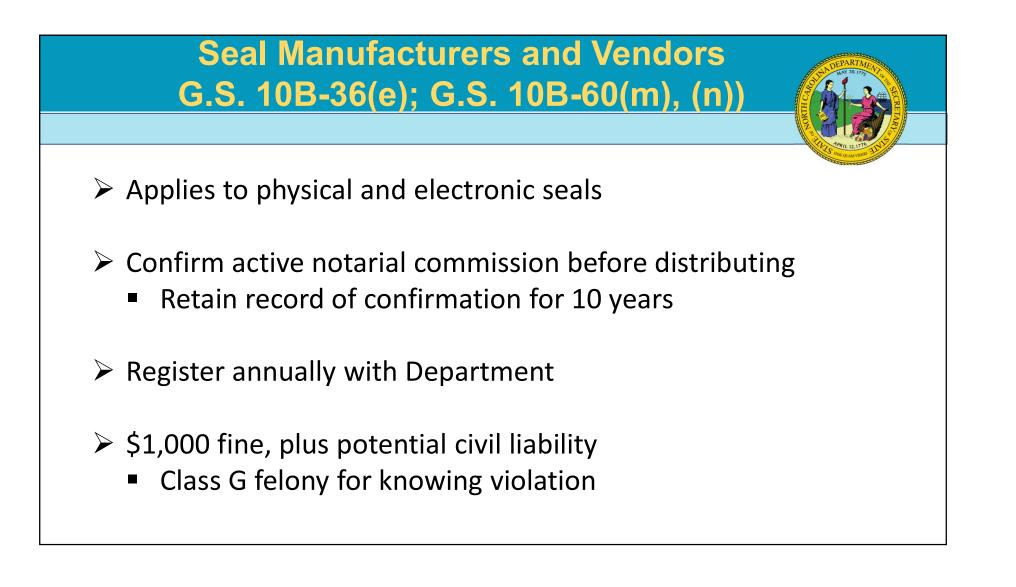
- Session record log is notable exception
- Maintain two copies of each session record
 - Not stored on same device
 - One copy must be digital

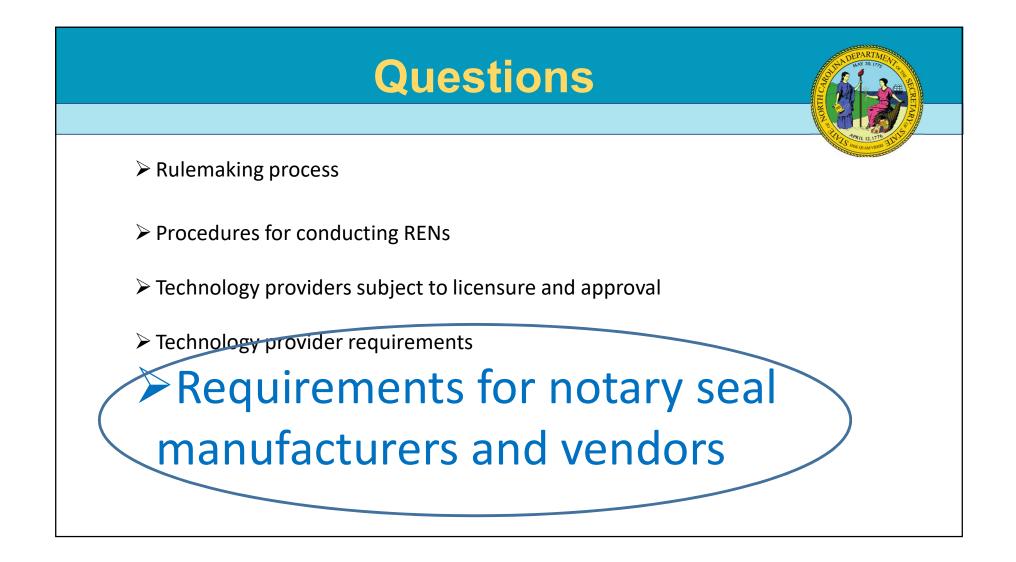
> Annual verification to Department of compliance with Custodial Notary standards



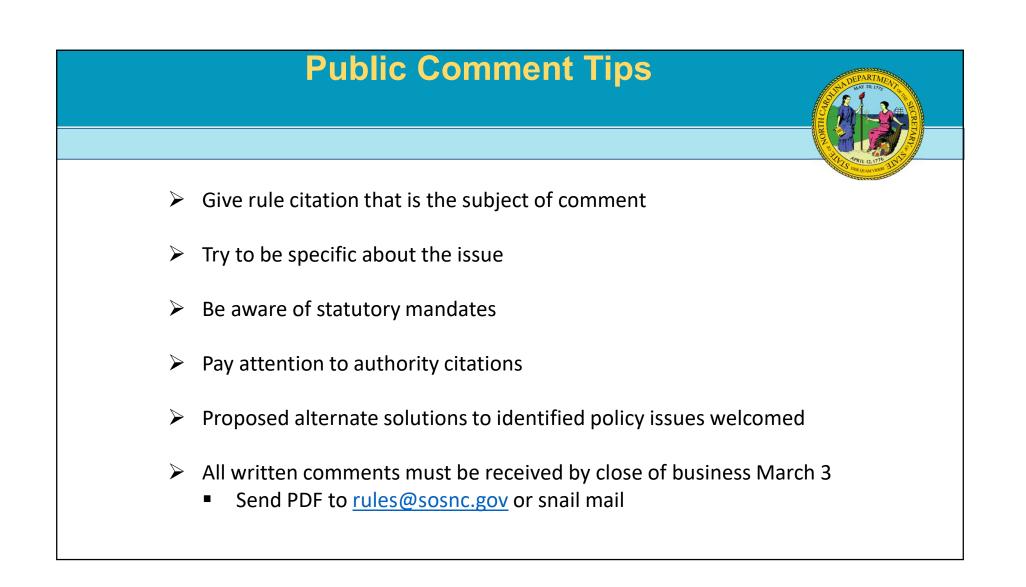








	Next Steps (Best Case)	A DEPARTMENT
		1
February 4	Public Hearing	All 2 All (MUNICE)
March 3	Public Comment Period Closes	
March 20	Adopt and File Final Rules with Rules Review Commission	
April 24	Rules Review Comm'n Evaluates	
July 1	Requested effective date	
June – Sept.	Train instructors, notaries; review provider applications	



Other Questions

- ➢ Rulemaking process
- Procedures for conducting RENs
- > Technology providers subject to licensure and approval
- > Technology provider requirements
- > Requirements for notary seal manufacturers and vendors

