**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND CHAPTER 1, TITLE 26, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO NOTARIES PUBLIC, SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR DEFINITIONS, QUALIFICATIONS FOR A NOTARIAL COMMISSION, SPECIFIC POWERS AND LIMITS ON POWERS OF A NOTARY, DISCLOSURE BY A NONATTORNEY NOTARY AND PROHIBITION OF A NONATTORNEY NOTARY ACTING IN THE UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW, PROHIBITION OF A NOTARY EXECUTING A CERTIFICATE IN A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH, CHARGING OF SPECIFIC FEES FOR SPECIFIC NOTARIAL ACTS, REQUIRED CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A NOTARIAL CERTIFICATE MAY BE MADE OR GIVEN BY A NOTARY, MAINTENANCE OF A JOURNAL OF THE NOTARY’S NOTARIAL ACTS, FORMS AND PROCESSES FOR REPORTING CHANGES IN A NOTARY’S STATUS, AND PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN ACTS BY A NOTARY AND CRIMINAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES FOR A VIOLATION.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Chapter 1, Title 26 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“CHAPTER 1

Notaries Public

Section 26‑1‑5. For purposes of this chapter:

(1) ‘Acknowledgment’ means a notarial act in which a notary certifies that, at a single time and place, all of the following occurred:

(a) an individual appeared in person before the notary and presented a record;

(b) the individual was personally known to the notary or identified by the notary through satisfactory evidence; and

(c) the individual signed the record while in the physical presence of the notary and while being personally observed signing the record by the notary.

(2) ‘Affirmation’ means a notarial act which is legally equivalent to an oath and in which a notary certifies that, at a single time and place, all of the following occurred:

(a) an individual appeared in person before the notary;

(b) the individual was personally known to the notary or identified by the notary through satisfactory evidence; and

(c) the individual made a vow of truthfulness on penalty of perjury, based on personal honor and without invoking a deity or using a form of the word ‘swear’.

(3) ‘Attest’ or ‘attestation’ means the completion of a certificate by a notary who has performed a notarial act.

(4) ‘Commission’ means the empowerment to perform notarial acts and the written evidence of authority to perform those acts.

(5) ‘Credible witness’ means an individual who is personally known to the notary and whom the notary believes to be honest and reliable for the purpose of confirming to the notary the identity of another individual and the notary believes is not a party to or beneficiary of the transaction.

(6) ‘Jurat’ means a notary’s certificate evidencing the administration of an oath or affirmation.

(7) ‘Moral turpitude’ means conduct contrary to expected standards of honesty, morality, or integrity.

(8) ‘Notarial act’, ‘notary act’, and ‘notarization’ mean acts that the laws and regulations of this State authorize notary publics of this State to perform including the administering of oaths and affirmations, taking proof of execution and acknowledgments of instruments, and attesting documents.

(9) ‘Notarial certificate’ and ‘certificate’ mean the portion of a notarized record that is completed by the notary, bears the notary’s signature and seal, and states the facts attested by the notary in a particular notarization.

(10) ‘Notary public’ and ‘notary’ mean a person commissioned to perform notarial acts pursuant to this chapter. A notary is a public officer of the State of South Carolina and shall act in full and strict compliance with this chapter.

(11) ‘Oath’ means a notarial act that is legally equivalent to an affirmation and in which a notary certifies that at a single time and place all of the following occurred:

(a) an individual appeared in person before the notary;

(b) the individual was personally known to the notary or identified by the notary through satisfactory evidence; and

(c) the individual made a vow of truthfulness on penalty of perjury while invoking a deity or using a form of the word ‘swear’.

(12) ‘Official misconduct’ means a notary’s performance of a prohibited act or failure to perform a mandated act set forth in this chapter or other law in connection with notarization.

(13) ‘Personal appearance’ and ‘appear in person before a notary’ mean an individual and a notary are in close physical proximity to one another so that they may freely see and communicate with one another and exchange records back and forth during the notarization process.

(14) ‘Personal knowledge’ or ‘personally known’ means familiarity with an individual resulting from interactions with that individual over a period of time sufficient to eliminate every reasonable doubt that the individual has the identity claimed.

(15) ‘Principal’ means:

(a) in the case of an acknowledgment, the individual whose identity and due execution of a record is being certified by the notary;

(b) in the case of a verification or proof, the individual other than a subscribing witness whose identity and due execution of the record are being proven or signature is being identified as genuine; or

(c) in the case of an oath or affirmation, the individual who makes a vow of truthfulness on penalty of perjury.

(16) ‘Record’ means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium and called a traditional or paper record.

(17) ‘Satisfactory evidence’ means identification of an individual based on either:

(a) a current identification document issued by a federal or state government agency bearing a photographic image of the individual’s face and signature and a physical description, except that a properly stamped passport without a physical description is acceptable; or

(b) upon the oath or affirmation of a credible witness personally known to the notary public or of two credible witnesses who present an identification document as provided in this section.

(18) ‘Seal’ or ‘stamp’ means a device for affixing on a paper record an image containing a notary’s name, the words ‘notary public’ and the words ‘State of South Carolina’.

(19) ‘Secretary’ means the South Carolina Secretary of State or the secretary’s designee.

(20) ‘Subscribing witness’ means a person who signs a record for the purpose of being a witness to the principal’s execution of the record or to the principal’s acknowledgment of his or her execution of the record.

(21) ‘Verification’ or ‘proof’ means a notarial act in which a notary certifies that:

(a) an individual appeared in person before the notary;

(b) the individual was personally known to the notary or identified by the notary through satisfactory evidence;

(c) the individual was not a party to or beneficiary of the transaction; and

(d) the individual took an oath or gave an affirmation and testified that he is a subscribing witness and as such (i) witnessed the principal who signed the record; or (ii) received the acknowledgement of the principal’s signature from the principal who signed the record.

Section 26‑1‑10. The Governor may appoint from the qualified electors as many notaries public throughout the State as the public good ~~shall require~~ requires, to hold their offices for a term of ten years. A commission ~~shall~~ must be issued to each notary public so appointed and the record of ~~such~~ the appointment ~~shall~~ must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. ~~All commissions issued or renewed after July 1, 1967 shall be for the specified term. All commissions issued prior to July 1, 1967, unless renewed for the term herein provided, shall expire and terminate on January 1, 1970 for any person whose last name begins with A through K and on January 1, 1971 for any person whose last name begins with L through Z.~~

Section 26‑1‑15. A person qualified for a notarial commission:

(1) must be a registered voter in this State;

(2) shall speak, read, and write the English language; and

(3) shall submit an application containing no significant misstatement or omission of fact. The application form must be provided by the Secretary and must include the signature of the applicant written with pen and ink, and the signature must be acknowledged as the applicant’s by a person authorized to administer oaths.

Section 26‑1‑20. Each county legislative delegation shall determine whether the endorsement of notaries public must be by ~~(1)~~(i) one‑half of the members of the legislative delegation representing ~~that~~ the county in which the applicant resides, or, ~~(2)~~(ii) endorsement by the ~~Senator~~ senator and ~~Representative~~ representative in whose district the applicant resides, without other endorsers. Each county legislative delegation shall notify the Secretary of State in writing if it chooses to utilize method ~~(2)~~(ii) within the individual county. If the county legislative delegation chooses to utilize method ~~(2)~~(ii), the applicant, Senator, and Representative shall indicate their respective districts on the application provided to the Secretary of State. If the office of Senator or Representative from that district is vacant at the time the application is submitted, the notary public may be appointed upon the endorsement of a majority of the legislative delegation representing the county in which the applicant resides.

Section 26‑1‑25. (A) In addition to the methods of endorsement of applications for notary public commissions provided in Section 26‑1‑20, a legislator may provide for the endorsement of these applications by authorizing either the member serving as chairman or the member serving as secretary of the legislative delegation of the county in which the applicant resides to sign on the legislator’s behalf.

(B) A copy of the resolution adopting any or all of these endorsement methods for a county must be forwarded to the Secretary of State, after which the method or methods of endorsement shall continue to apply in the county unless rescinded by a ~~subsequent~~ later delegation resolution.

Section 26‑1‑30. The fee for the issuance or renewal of a commission is twenty‑five dollars, collected by the Secretary of State as other fees.

Section 26‑1‑40. ~~Every~~ A notary public shall take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, and a certified ~~copies of which shall~~ copy of the written oath must be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State.

Section 26‑1‑50. ~~Every~~ A notary public ~~shall~~, within fifteen days after he has been commissioned, shall exhibit his commission to the clerk of the court of the county in which he resides and be enrolled by the clerk.

Section 26‑1‑60. ~~Each~~ A notary public shall have a seal of office, which ~~shall~~ must be affixed to his instruments of publications and to his protestations. He shall indicate below his signature the date of expiration of his commission~~. But~~; except that, the absence of ~~such~~ the seal or date ~~prior to~~ before and after May 30, 1968 ~~shall~~, does not render his acts invalid if his official title ~~be~~ is affixed ~~thereto~~ to it.

Section 26‑1‑70. ~~Any notary public whose name is legally changed during his term of office may apply to the Secretary of State in such manner as may be prescribed by him, and the Secretary of State may change the name of the notary upon proper application and upon payment of a fee of ten dollars. The term expires at the same time as the original term.~~ (Reserved)

Section 26‑1‑80. The jurisdiction of notaries public ~~shall extend~~ extends throughout the State.

Section 26‑1‑90. (A) A notary public may administer oaths, take depositions, affidavits, protests for nonpayment of bonds, notes, drafts and bills of exchange, acknowledgments and proof of deeds and other instruments required by law to be acknowledged and renunciations of dower and perform all other acts provided by law to be performed by notaries public.

(B) A notarial act must be attested by the:

(1) signature of the notary, exactly as shown on the notary’s commission;

(2) legible appearance of the notary’s name exactly as shown on the notary’s commission. The legible appearance of the notary’s name may be ascertained from the notary’s typed or printed name near the notary’s signature or from elsewhere in the notarial certificate or from the notary’s seal if the name is legible; and

(3) statement of the date the notary’s commission expires. The statement of the date that the notary’s commission expires may appear in the notary’s stamp or seal or elsewhere in the notarial certificate.

(C) A notary may not perform a notarial act if the:

(1) principal or subscribing witness is not in the notary’s presence at the time the notarial act is performed. This chapter does not require a notary to complete the notarial certificate attesting to the notarial act in the presence of the principal or subscribing witness;

(2) principal or subscribing witness is not personally known to the notary or identified by the notary through satisfactory evidence;

(3) notary is a signer of, party to, or beneficiary of the record that is to be notarized. A disqualification pursuant to this item does not apply to a notary who is named in a record solely as the trustee in a deed of trust, the drafter of the record, the person to whom a registered document must be mailed or sent after recording, or the attorney for a party to the record, so long as the notary is not also a party to the record individually or in some other representative or fiduciary capacity; or

(4) notary will receive directly from a transaction connected with the notarial act any commission, fee, advantage, right, title, interest, cash, property, or other consideration exceeding in value the fees specified in Section 26‑1‑100, other than fees or other consideration paid for services rendered by a licensed attorney, a licensed real estate broker or salesperson, a motor vehicle dealer, or a banker.

(D) A notary may not certify photocopies.

(E) A notary may certify the affixation of a signature by mark on a record presented for notarization if:

(1) the mark is affixed in the presence of the notary;

(2) the notary writes below the mark: ‘Mark affixed by (name of signer by mark) in presence of undersigned notary’; and

(3) the notary notarizes the signature by performing an acknowledgment, oath or affirmation, jurat, or verification or proof.

(F) If a principal is physically unable to sign or make a mark on a record presented for notarization, that principal may designate another person, who must be a disinterested party, as his designee, to sign on the principal’s behalf pursuant to the following procedure:

(1) the principal directs the designee to sign the record in the presence of the notary and two witnesses unaffected by the record;

(2) the designee signs the principal’s name in the presence of the principal, the notary, and the two witnesses;

(3) both witnesses sign their own names to the record near the principal’s signature;

(4) the notary writes below the principal’s signature: ‘Signature affixed by designee in the presence of (names and addresses of principal and witnesses)’; and

(5) the notary notarizes the signature through an acknowledgment, oath or affirmation, jurat, or verification or proof.

(G) A notary public who is not an attorney licensed to practice law in this State and who advertises his services as a notary public in a language other than English, by radio, television, signs, pamphlets, newspapers, other written communication, or in another manner, shall post or otherwise include with the advertisement the notice set forth in this subsection in English and in the language used for the advertisement. The notice must be of conspicuous size, if in writing, and must state: ‘I AM NOT AN ATTORNEY LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAW IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND I MAY NOT GIVE LEGAL ADVICE OR ACCEPT FEES FOR LEGAL ADVICE.’ If the advertisement is by radio or television, the statement may be modified but must include substantially the same message.

(H) A notary public who is not an attorney licensed to practice law in this State may not render a service that constitutes the unauthorized practice of law. A nonattorney notary may not assist another person in drafting, completing, selecting, or understanding a record or transaction requiring a notarial act.

(I) A notary may not claim to have powers, qualifications, rights, or privileges that the office of notary does not provide including the power to counsel on immigration matters.

Section 26‑1‑95. ~~A notary public who, in his official capacity, falsely certifies to affirming, swearing, or acknowledging of a person or his signature to an instrument, affidavit, or writing is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days. A notary public convicted under the provisions of this section shall forfeit his commission and shall not be issued another commission. The court in which the notary public is convicted shall notify the Secretary of State within ten days after conviction.~~ A notary may not execute a certificate that is not written in the English language. A notary may execute a certificate written in the English language that accompanies a record written in another language, which record may include a translation of the notarial certificate into the other language. In that instance, the notary shall execute only the English language certificate.

Section 26‑1‑100. ~~A notary public shall exercise no power or jurisdiction in criminal cases.~~ (A) A notary public may charge for:

(1) taking a deposition and swearing witnesses, one dollar for each copy sheet;

(2) a duplicate of a deposition, protest, and certificate, fifty cents for each copy sheet of one hundred words;

(3) each attendance upon a person for proving a matter or thing and certifying it, five dollars;

(4) every notarial certificate, with seal, five dollars;

(5) administering an oath for an affidavit, five dollars;

(6) taking a renunciation of dower or inheritance, one dollar; and

(7) every protest, five dollars, together with the cost of postage for transmitting notice of it.

(B) A notary who charges a fee for his notarial services shall display conspicuously in his place of business, or present to each principal outside his place of business, an English‑language schedule of fees for notarial acts.

(C) Nothing in this chapter compels a notary to charge a fee.

Section 26‑1‑110. ~~Any attorney at law who is a notary public may exercise all his powers as a notary notwithstanding the fact that he may be interested as counsel or attorney at law in any matter with respect to which he may so exercise any such power and may probate in any court in this State in which he may be counsel.~~ When notarizing a paper record, a notary shall sign by hand in ink on the notarial certificate. The notary shall comply with the requirements of Section 26‑1‑90 (B)(1) and (B)(2). The notary shall affix the official signature only after the notarial act is performed. The notary may not sign a paper record using the facsimile stamp or an electronic or other printing method; except that, a notary with a disability may use a signature stamp that depicts the notary’s signature in a clear and legible manner, upon prior approval of the Secretary.

Section 26‑1‑120. ~~A notary public who is a stockholder, director, officer or employee of a corporation may take renunciation of dower in any written instrument, take the acknowledgment or the oath of a subscribing witness of any party to a written instrument executed to or by such corporation, administer an oath to any stockholder, director, officer, employee or agent of such corporation or protest for nonacceptance or nonpayment bills of exchange, drafts, checks, notes and other negotiable instruments which may be owned or held for collection by such corporation. But when a notary public is individually a party to an instrument it shall be unlawful for him to take the acknowledgment or probate to such instrument executed by or to a corporation of which he is a stockholder, director, officer or employee or to protest any such negotiable instrument owned or held for collection by such corporation.~~ (A) A notary may not make or give a notarial certificate unless the notary has either personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the principal and, if applicable, the subscribing witness.

(B) By making or giving a notarial certificate, whether or not stated in the certificate, a notary certifies that:

(1) at the time the notarial act was performed and the notarial certificate was signed by the notary, the notary was lawfully commissioned, the notary’s commission had neither expired nor been suspended, the notarial act was performed within the geographic limits of the notary’s commission, and the notarial act was performed in accordance with the provision of this chapter;

(2) if the notarial certificate is for an acknowledgment or the administration of an oath or affirmation, the person whose signature was notarized did not appear in the judgment of the notary to be incompetent, lacking in understanding of the nature and consequences of the transaction requiring the notarial act, or to be acting involuntarily, under duress, or undue influence; and

(3) the notary was not prohibited from acting pursuant to this chapter.

(C) The inclusion of additional information in a notarial certificate including the representative or fiduciary capacity in which a person signed or the means a notary used to identify a principal does not invalidate an otherwise sufficient notarial certificate.

(D) A notarial certificate for the acknowledgment must comply with Chapter 3, Title 26, the Uniform Recognition of Acknowledgments Act.

(E) A notarial certificate for the verification or proof of the signature of a principal by a subscribing witness taken by a notary is sufficient and must be accepted in this State if it is substantially in a form otherwise prescribed by the laws of this State, or if it:

(1) identifies the state and county in which the verification or proof occurred;

(2) names the subscribing witness who appeared in person before the notary;

(3) names the principal whose signature on the record is to be verified or proven;

(4) indicates that the subscribing witness certified to the notary under oath or by affirmation that the subscribing witness is not a party to or beneficiary of the transaction, signed the record as a subscribing witness, and either (i) witnessed the principal sign the record, or (ii) witnessed the principal acknowledge the principal’s signature on the record;

(5) states the date of the verification or proof;

(6) contains the signature of the notary who took the verification or proof; and

(7) states the notary’s commission expiration date.

(F) A notarial certificate for an oath or affirmation taken by a notary is sufficient and must be accepted in this State if it is substantially in a form otherwise prescribed by the laws of this State, or if it:

(1) names the principal who appeared in person before the notary unless the name of the principal otherwise is clear from the record itself;

(2) indicates that the principal who appeared in person before the notary signed the record in question and certified to the notary under oath or by affirmation as to the truth of the matters stated in the record;

(3) states the date of the oath or affirmation;

(4) contains the signature of the notary who took the oath or affirmation; and

(5) states the notary’s commission expiration date.

(G) A notarial certificate made in another jurisdiction is sufficient in this State if it is made in accordance with federal law or the laws of the jurisdiction where the notarial certificate was made.

(H) On records to be filed, registered, recorded, or delivered in another state or jurisdiction of the United States, a South Carolina notary may complete a notarial certificate that is required in that other state or jurisdiction.

(I) If an individual signs a record and purports to be acting in a representative or fiduciary capacity that individual shall provide sufficient evidence to the notary that he is signing the record with proper authority to do so on behalf of the person or entity represented and identified in the evidence or in the fiduciary capacity indicated in the evidence. In performing a notarial act in relation to an individual described pursuant to this subsection, a notary has no duty to verify whether the individual acted in a representative or fiduciary capacity or, if so, whether the individual was duly authorized to do so. A notarial certificate may include a statement:

(1) that an individual signed a record in a particular representative or fiduciary capacity;

(2) that the individual who signed the record in a representative or fiduciary capacity had due authority so to do; or

(3) identifying the represented person or entity or the fiduciary capacity.

Section 26‑1‑130. (A) A notary public shall keep, maintain, and protect a chronological paper or electronic official journal of his notarial acts.

(B) For every notarial act he performs, the notary shall record in the journal the:

(1) date and time of the notarial act;

(2) type of notarial act;

(3) date and the type, title, or description of the document or matter;

(4) name, address, signature, and, in the case of real estate documents, the right thumbprint of a person who requests a notarial act;

(5) evidence of identity of a person requesting a notarial act including, if applicable, the type, issuing agency, serial or identification number, and date of issuance or expiration of an identification document, or the name and signature of a credible witness, and if applicable, the type, issuing agency, serial or identifying number, and date of issuance or expiration of a document identifying the witness; and

(6) the fee, if any, charged for the notarial act.

(C) A notary public shall retain the official journal of his notarial acts under the notary’s exclusive control for a period of seven years after the date of the last recorded entry.

Section 26‑1‑140. The following changes in the notary’s status must be submitted to the office of the Secretary of State on a Change in Status Form, accompanied by a fee of ten dollars, and in a form and manner that is prescribed by the Secretary:

(1) within forty‑five days after the change of a notary’s residence, business, or a mailing address or telephone number, the notary shall notify the Secretary of the change. The notary’s term expires at the same time as the original term;

(2) within forty‑five days after the legal change of a notary’s name, the notary shall notify the Secretary of the name change;

(a) A notary with a new name may continue to use the former name in performing notarial acts until the notary receives a confirmation of Notary’s Name Change Form from the Secretary;

(b) Upon receipt of the confirmation of the Notary’s Name Change Form from the Secretary, the notary shall use the new name;

(c)The notary’s term expires at the same time as the original term;

(3) within forty‑five days after the change of a notary’s county of residence, the notary shall notify the Secretary of the change of county. A notary who has moved to another county in South Carolina remains commissioned until the current commission expires, is not required to obtain a new seal, and may continue to notarize without changing his or her seal.

Section 26‑1‑150. (A) A notary who resigns the notary’s commission shall submit to the Secretary a Change in Status Form indicating the effective date of resignation.

(B) A notary who ceases to reside in this State, or who becomes permanently unable to perform his notarial duties, shall resign his commission and submit to the Secretary a Change in Status Form indicating the effective date of resignation.

Section 26‑1‑160. (A) Except as otherwise permitted by law, a person who commits one of the following acts is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(1) holding one’s self out to the public as a notary if the person does not have a commission;

(2) performing a notarial act if the person’s commission has expired or been suspended or restricted; or

(3) performing a notarial act before the person had taken the oath of office.

(B) A notary is guilty of a misdemeanor if the notary takes:

(1) an acknowledgment or administers an oath or affirmation without the principal appearing in person before the notary;

(2) a verification or proof without the subscribing witness appearing in person before the notary;

(3) an acknowledgment or administers an oath or affirmation without personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the principal; or

(4) a verification or proof without personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the subscribing witness.

(C) A notary is guilty of a felony if the notary takes:

(1) an acknowledgment or a verification or proof or administers an oath or affirmation if the notary knows it is false or fraudulent;

(2) an acknowledgment or administers an oath or affirmation without the principal appearing in person before the notary if the notary does so with the intent to commit fraud; or

(3) a verification or proof without the subscribing witness appearing in person before the notary if the notary does so with the intent to commit fraud.

(D) It is a felony for a person to perform notarial acts in this State with the knowledge that he is not commissioned pursuant to this chapter.

(E) A person who without authority obtains, uses, conceals, defaces, or destroys the seal or notarial records of a notary is guilty of a felony.

(F) A person who knowingly solicits, coerces, or in a material way influences a notary to commit official misconduct is guilty as an aider and abettor and is subject to the same level of punishment as the notary.

(G) The sanctions and remedies of this chapter supplement other sanctions and remedies provided by law.

(H) A notary public convicted under the provisions of this section must forfeit his commission and must not be issued another commission. The court in which the notary public is convicted shall notify the Secretary of State within ten days after conviction.

Section 26‑1‑170. A notary public has no power or jurisdiction in criminal cases.

Section 26‑1‑180. An attorney at law who is a notary public may exercise all his powers as a notary, notwithstanding the fact that he may be interested as counsel or attorney at law in a matter with respect to which he may exercise the power, and may probate in any court in this State in which he may be counsel.

Section 26‑1‑190. A notary public who is a stockholder, director, officer, or employee of a corporation may take renunciation of dower in a written instrument, take the acknowledgment or the oath of a subscribing witness of a party to a written instrument executed to or by the corporation, administer an oath to any stockholder, director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation or protest for nonacceptance or nonpayment bills of exchange, drafts, checks, notes, and other negotiable instruments that may be owned or held for collection by the corporation; except that, when a notary public is individually a party to an instrument it is unlawful for him to take the acknowledgment or probate to that instrument executed by or to a corporation of which he is a stockholder, director, officer, or employee or to protest a negotiable instrument owned or held for collection by that corporation.”

SECTION 2. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

‑‑‑‑XX‑‑‑‑