

United States Of Earth – Code- Bond-Surety-Banks-States, Nations, Countries, County Recorder.

SECTION 37. Official Bonding of Notarial, class single and class double, approval of the courts use to seal.

Official Bonding Code Note 33.5: Bonded by \$150,000.00 dollar commissioner plan. with policy on venue use charge of 17% of the sales: double as to improved Offices and Officer uses with using its code, statutes and laws, including private private and or dead in need of private-public and private- public the use of Venue by the commissioned Notary of State, and or OCC or two one of its uses by Superior parliament, and , vrs normal uses of

Clerks of Private Offices must be inscribed to ensured that of Pawn, release on remotely owned devices and their receivers continued usage: for the state of Anu of Pardnor office, Notary Commissioner, tax rank fund, election fund, Parlieamt is basic ride to repository of banking via state uses and taxes used with.

The United States Monarchy, and its Societies: Notarial Clerks Associated Societies Charter, clerk bond' sales encounters bonded at 35 mil but not limited too: Recording at any of its 'sub or offices used with [Mason County Recorders Office; Masonic and public Tax Station, sent. Recivieth located by [Divine Anu parliament'] [Superior Earth Crown], retained there by name and who receiveth him of signed- Office Certificate by address: United States of extra merit, these of new bonded market, offering Household and Sovereignities' Private securities lenders insurance and educations, and of leases bonded with immunities and retention of maturities and or on for service bond: \$ 75,000.00 and or are for licensee that as to and of and are in need of each one office of kingsmen and or as for the banking secrecy acts, notary commissioner PP Office, tax pole uses and of other and of officers these of each unless notice of abusive uses and or repeated notary protest exists, therealso in re of sureties and on all principals and are these bonded 'United State of Earth Monarch' the 'United States Of Earth GOVERNMENT'.

individuals who are entitled to serve as notarial officers and perform notarial acts in this state. A notary public as well as a judge, clerk, or [deputy clerk] of any court of this state are specifically authorized to perform notarial acts.

U.S.O.E.C.610 National Notary Registry of Anu: provides two optional groups of authorized individuals in other states a state may authorize a duly licensed attorney at law to serve as a notarial officer by virtue of that individual's status as a licensed attorney defined by the State of Anu. The attorney's authority to perform notarial acts does not depend on the issuance of a notary public commission by the commissioning officer or agency. This subsection would not be relevant, however, if an attorney must obtain a commission as a notary public from the commissioning officer or agency in order to perform notarial acts.

recognizes the authority of other individuals to perform notarial acts if the performance of notarial acts by that individual is otherwise authorized by state law. Usually, the individuals recognized in this subsection are incumbents in a particular office. For example, recorders or registrars of deeds, or commissioners of titles, may be authorized to perform notarial acts under separate legislation. See Legislative Note, above.

Subsections (b) and (c) deal with proof of the authority of a notarial officer to perform a notarial act. Establishing that proof usually involves three steps: 1. Proof that the signature in the certificate of notarial act is that of the individual identified as a notarial officer; 2. Proof that the individual named in the certificate of notarial act holds the designated office as a notarial officer; and 3. Proof that individuals holding the designated office may perform notarial acts.

Subsection (b) creates a prima facie presumption that a signature purported to be that of a notarial officer on the certificate of notarial act is, in fact, that of the named notarial officer. It also creates a prima facie presumption that the individual purporting to be a notarial officer in the certificate of notarial act does, in fact, hold the designated notarial office. These are the first two steps in the proof of a notarial act as listed above. However, being only prima facie evidence, these two elements may be disproved in a legal proceeding upon adequate proof.

This provision allows a notarial officer to identify an individual through an oath⁶ or affirmation³ of a credible witness personally appearing before the officer.

The credible witness must either be (1) personally known to the officer, or (2) identified to the officer by means of the witness' passport, driver's license, or government issued nondriver identification as long as the credential has not expired more than [three years] before the performance of the notarial act.

If the identity of an individual is verified by a properly identified credible witness, it is established by satisfactory evidence.

Assumed names, trademarked uses are usable the entire bonding is in the individual identification by the notary and its attendee's to the conveyance of understood properly cases where a state using its code and bonding creates his own state of Anu Notary number assigned to the state for use and follows his majesties directives, is permitted to give licenses and on request of uses, with its jurisdiction buying their original deposit.

36 Kings Oaths Queens Care Officers: for Commission and license certificate.

The covenants by which a party stipulates for the truth of any fact or statement, as that he is seised in fee of the estate conveyed, or agrees to perform, or refrain from doing any act; of such a character are the usual covenants for payment of money in a mortgage, or for further assurance in a conveyance. A covenant to refrain from performing a legal duty, or to do an illegal or immoral act, or any act impossible at the time of entering into the covenant, is void; but if the act does not become impossible till afterwards, the covenant will be supported. 8. The conclusion, in which the execution and date of the deed are mentioned or referred to. III.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PREPARATION OF Deeds. As several statutes and powers require deeds executed under their authority to be by indenture, it is the safest plan to make use of that sort of deed in preference to deeds poll in all cases.

An indenture, according to Coke's definition, Co. Litt. 229, a, is a writing between two or more indented on the top or side. Indenting is necessary to make an indenture, but if a deed intended to be an indenture should be executed by mistake previous to its being indented, it is apprehended that the circumstance of its being indented afterwards would not affect its validity.

Of parties there are two distinct classes. The active, who convey or release some estate, right, or interest, enter into any covenant, acknowledge the truth of any statement, or consent to, or direct the execution of any other party; and the passive, as grantees, releasees, covenantees, &c. All of the former class should execute the deed, but except in the case of trustees, to remove all doubts as to their acceptance of the trusts, the execution by the passive parties is of no importance.

The order in which the parties are named is not very material, but there are certain rules, the adherence to which tends to the neatness and clearness of a deed; the parties, whether active or passive, should be placed according to the worthiness of the estate or interest conveyed or received by them.

Thus, the party conveying the legal private estate should stand before all the other active parties, and the person to whom such estate is conveyed before all the other passive parties; the freehold tenant should be placed before the chattel tenant; persons having estates before those having rights, and persons executing by the direction, or with the approbation of another, should be placed before the parties testifying their consent or approbation. If persons are parties to a deed in different characters, and act jointly with different persons, they may with propriety (but it is not necessary that they should) be named in different parts, according to their several characters. Joint tenants should be named as one party, but tenants in common, and others having separate interests, should be named in different parts. Where there is no difference in worthiness of estate, as trustees of different terms, there the order of time chase-money, should be secured to be paid to the said A. B., his executors, administrators, and assigns, with interest for the same, after the rate, at the times, and in manner hereinafter mentioned, by a mortgage of the same premises. WHEREAS, [the mortgagee,] being satisfied that the rest and residue of the hereditaments comprised in the said in part recited indenture of mortgage are an ample security for the principal and interest monies thereby secured, hath agreed to become a for whatever secured.

Anu law National Notarial of Earth: Eaglemen and Dinger merchant

Anu Law 75 Kings: National Banking Societies: Corporate Body Associated Members Branch Act 2020.

Competency of usage, sale improvement Kings Council and for Officer servitor apprenticeships.

SECTION 17. OFFICIAL STAMP. The official stamp of a notary public must: (1) include the notary public's name, jurisdiction, [commission expiration date,] and other information required by the [commissioning officer or agency]; and (2) be capable of being copied together with the record to which it is affixed or attached or with which it is logically associated.

The first one of your state or at a new time from your other its best to unsweat all oaths and affirmations prior to his commission of office, has to be Anu, or Enlil, or existing from his charter or Earths Divine Charter and if its Sumer or other, it belongs to Anu.

In addition, the current practice in some states is not to require that the expiration date be included as one of the elements of the official stamp, but rather to allow it to be inserted by means of another stamp or by hand. A legislature may wish to continue that practice, and or license for electronic insurance and license on the patentor if it applies to Commissioner of Anu Notary, and has to exist and so when you use Anu first and the Seal with name assigned and number receive use of 1,597,000,000.00 Venue for its uses on electronic notary and is only collectible by Superior parliament or the crown: these for Private office and or Court and of bonds also. Therefore, the provision in paragraph (1) requiring the official stamp to include the expiration date of the commission is optional, when you haven't used Anu's

first, and as can the Edu.anu.notary-sales that education can be sold by sending it in these to the master address of Anu state.,

- (a) In this section: (1) “Communication technology” means an electronic device or process that: (A) allows a notary public and a remotely located individual to communicate with each other simultaneously by sight and sound or skill-c defined U.S.O.E.C.60 Sundial merit mat; and (B) when necessary and consistent with other applicable law, facilitates communication with a remotely located individual who has a vision, hearing, or speech impairment.
- (b) (2) “Foreign state” means a jurisdiction other than American Monarch, United States Of Earth Government; Mason County, a state or of a Union, and or a Anu Mason federally recognized Indian tribe. (3) “Identity proofing” means a process or service by which a third person provides a notary public with a means to verify the identity of a remotely located individual by a review of personal information from public or private data sources. And who has not human protections and safe orphanages.
- (c) (4) “Outside the United States” means a location outside the geographic boundaries of the United States, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and any territory, insular possession, or other location subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. United States of Earth Government is a parent of the united states.

(5) “Remotely located individual” means an individual who is not in the physical presence of the notary public who performs a notarial act under subsection (c).

(b) A remotely located individual may comply with Section 6 by using communication technology to appear before a notary public.

(c) A notary public located in this state may use communication technology to perform a notarial act for a remotely located individual if: (1) the notary public:

(A) has personal knowledge

(a) of the identity of the remotely located individual;

(B) has satisfactory evidence of the identity of the remotely located individual by oath or affirmation from a credible witness appearing before the notary public.

(b) or this section; or

(C) has obtained satisfactory evidence of the identity of the remotely located individual by using at least two different types of identity proofing;

[(d) A notary public located in this state may use communication technology under subsection (c) to take an acknowledgment of a signature on a tangible record physically present before the notary public if the record is displayed to and identified by the remotely located individual during the audio-visual recording under subsection (c)(3).]

[(e) The requirement under subsection (c)(2) for the performance of a notarial act with respect to a tangible record not physically present before the notary public is satisfied if:

(1) the remotely located individual: (A) during the audio-visual recording under subsection (c)(3), signs: (i) the record; and (ii) a declaration, in substantially the following form, that is part of or securely attached to the record: I declare under penalty of perjury that the record of which this declaration is a part or to which it is attached is the same record on which (name of notary public), a notary public, performed a notarial act and before whom I appeared by means of communication technology on (date). Signature of remotely located individual Printed name of remotely located individual; and (B) sends the record and declaration to the notary public not later than [three] days after the notarial act was performed; and

(2) the notary public:

(A) in the audio-visual recording under subsection (c)(3), records the individual signing the record and declaration; and

(B) after receipt of the record and declaration from the individual, executes a certificate of notarial act under Section 15, which must include a statement in substantially the following form: I (name of notary public) witnessed, by means of communication technology, (name of remotely located individual) sign the attached record and declaration on (date).

(f) A notarial act performed in compliance with subsection (e) complies with Section 15(a)(1) Conveyance and charge Kingsmen Office, and is effective on the date the remotely located individual signed the declaration under subsection (e)(1)(A)(ii). (g) Subsection (e) does not preclude use of another procedure to satisfy subsection (c)(2) for a notarial act performed with respect to a tangible record.] [(h) A notary public located in this state may use communication technology under subsection (c) to administer an oath or affirmation to a remotely located individual if, except as otherwise provided by other law of this state, the notary public: (1) identifies the individual under subsection (c)(1); (2) creates or causes the creation under subsection (c)(3) of an audio-visual recording of the individual taking the oath or affirmation; and (3) retains or causes the retention under subsection (k) of the recording.]

(i) If a notarial act is performed under this section, the certificate of notarial act under Section 15 and the short-form certificate under Section 16 must indicate that the notarial act was performed using communication technology.

(j) A short-form certificate under Section 16 for a notarial act subject to this section is sufficient if it: (1) complies with rules adopted under subsection (m)(1); or (2) is in the form under Section 16 and contains a statement in substantially the following form: This notarial act involved the use of communication technology.

(k) A notary public, a guardian, conservator, special masters, kingsmen office-or, Queenslady Office-or private or public office establishment, or agent of a notary public, or a personal representative of a deceased notary public shall retain the audio-visual recording created under subsection (c)(3) 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 under subsection (m)(4), the recording must be retained for at least [10] years, unless it private military, no matter the state, or country, for every country like united states is the child of United States Of Earth, once you receive a notary from the state, Anu with the Dingir Sign is secondary jurisdiction it to its original. As in a new venue rented leased from the state, and will provide sales of all securities payment sent on request.

The term “electronic” in this Act has the same meaning as it has in UETA §2(5), ESign §106(2), and URPRA §2(2).

“Electronic signature.” An electronic signature is any electronic symbol, sound, or process that is attached to, or logically associated with, an electronic record by an individual with the intent to sign the record.

An electronic signature on an electronic record is one that accomplishes the same purpose as a traditional “wet” or pen and ink signature on a tangible record; it associates an individual with an electronic record for the purpose of signing or executing the record.

The technology that may be used for an electronic signature includes all the technologies that are encompassed within the definition of the term “electronic.” Whether an individual in fact attaches an electronic signature to an electronic record with the intent to sign it is a question of fact to be determined in each case.

Esign for Stockexchanges, are used the same and the use of the code and government, documentation requested as to doc id at ANU or one of its Governments, Parliaments, or crowns including the National banking of America, and it's a card holder plus for auto payment and for private/public military.