

What Identification Can an Oregon Notary Accept?

A plain-language guide based on Oregon law

An Oregon notary must identify each signer through personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence. Bringing the right identification can prevent a delayed or incomplete appointment.

Commonly acceptable identification

Passport

A current United States passport or officially recognized foreign passport - or one that expired no more than three years before the notarization.

Driver license or state identification card

An Oregon driver license or identification card, or a comparable credential from another state, that is current or expired no more than three years.

Other qualifying government identification

A military ID, federally recognized tribal ID, or another document issued by a federal, state, county, or local government. It must be current or expired no more than three years and contain both the signer's photograph and signature.

Other ways identity may be established

Personal knowledge

The notary may rely on personal knowledge developed through sufficient dealings with the signer to provide reasonable certainty of the signer's identity.

Credible witness

Oregon law permits identification through the oath or affirmation of a credible witness who personally appears and is either personally known to the notary or identified with qualifying identification.

Before your appointment

- Bring the original identification credential, not merely a photo or photocopy.
- Call ahead if your ID is damaged, missing, expired more than three years, or shows a different name.
- The notary may request additional information or identification when necessary to confirm identity.

Educational summary only; identification is evaluated by the notary at the appointment. Based on ORS 194.240, current through early 2026. Call or text before the appointment if you are unsure what to bring.