Chapter 33-Secretary
Sec. 3-94a. Notaries public. Definitions. The following terms, when used in sections 3-94a to 3-95, inclusive, shall have the following meanings unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Acknowledgment" means a notarial act in which a notary public certifies that a signatory, whose identity is personally known to the notary public or proven on the basis of satisfactory evidence, has admitted, in the notary public's presence, to having voluntarily signed a document for its stated purpose.

2. "Jurat" means a notarial act in which a notary public certifies that a signatory, whose identity is personally known to the notary public or proven on the basis of satisfactory evidence, has made, in the notary public's presence, a voluntary signature and taken an oath or affirmation vouching for the truthfulness of the signed document.

3. "Notarial act" or "notarization" means any act that a notary public is empowered to perform under the general statutes.

4. "Notarial certificate" or "certificate" means the part of, or attachment to, a notarized document to be completed and signed by the notary public.

5. "Notary public" or "notary" means any person appointed by the Secretary of the State to perform notarial acts.

6. "Oath" or "affirmation" means a notarial act or part thereof in which a notary public certifies that a person has made a vow in the presence of the notary public on penalty of perjury. In the case of an oath, the vow shall include reference to a Supreme Being unless an affirmation is administered as provided by section 1-23.

7. "Official misconduct" means (A) a notary public's performance of an act prohibited by the general statutes or failure to perform an act mandated by the general statutes or (B) a notary public's performance of a notarial act in a manner found to be negligent, illegal or against the public interest.

8. "Personal knowledge of identity" means familiarity with an individual resulting from interaction with that individual over a period of time sufficient to eliminate any reasonable doubt that the individual has the identity claimed.

9. "Satisfactory evidence of identity" means identification of an individual based on (A) at least two current documents, one issued by a federal or state government and containing the individual's signature and either a photograph or physical description, and the other by an institution, business entity or state government or the federal government and containing at least the individual's signature or (B) the oath or affirmation of a credible person who is personally known to the notary public and who personally knows the individual.

10. "Secretary" means the Secretary of the State.

Sec. 3-94b. Appointment and qualifications of notary. Application fee. Certificate of appointment. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the Secretary of the State may appoint as a notary public any qualified person who submits an application in accordance with this section.

(b) In order to qualify for appointment as a notary public, a person shall:

1. Be eighteen years of age or older at the time of application;

2. (A) Be a resident of the state of Connecticut at the time of application and appointment, or (B) have one's principal place of business in the state at the time of
application and appointment;
(3) Pass a written examination approved or administered by the Secretary;
(4) Submit an application, on a form prescribed and provided by the Secretary, which
the applicant shall complete in the applicant's handwriting without misstatement or
omission of fact. The application shall be accompanied by (A) a nonrefundable application
fee of sixty dollars and (B) the recommendation of an individual who has personally known
the applicant for at least one year and is not legally related to the applicant.
(c) The Secretary may deny an application based on:
(1) The applicant's conviction of a felony or a crime involving dishonesty or moral
turpitude;
(2) Revocation, suspension or restriction of a notary public appointment or professional
license issued to the applicant by this state or any other state; or
(3) The applicant's official misconduct, whether or not any disciplinary action has
resulted.
(d) Upon approval of an application for appointment as a notary public, the Secretary shall
cause a certificate of appointment bearing a facsimile of the Secretary's signature and
countersigned by the Secretary's executive assistant or an employee designated by the
Secretary to be issued to such appointee.
(e) A notary public may obtain a replacement certificate of appointment by filing a written
request with the Secretary, accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of five dollars.

Sec. 3-94c. Term of office of notary. Recording of certificate and oath. (a) A person
appointed as a notary public by the Secretary of the State may exercise the functions of the
office of notary public at any place within the state beginning on the date of such person's
appointment and ending five years later on the last day of the month of appointment, unless
(1) such appointment as a notary is suspended or terminated by the Secretary before the end
of such term, (2) the notary resigns such appointment, or (3) the notary ceases to either be a
resident of the state or have one's principal place of business in the state.
(b) The Secretary may, pursuant to regulations adopted in accordance with the provisions
of chapter 54, extend or reduce, by not more than one year, the term of any person serving as
a notary public on October 1, 1990, who seeks reappointment after such date, in order for the
new term for each such notary to begin on the effective date of the notary's reappointment.
(c) Within thirty days after receiving a certificate of appointment from the Secretary, a
notary public shall record, with the town clerk of the municipality in the state in which the
notary resides, or, if the notary is not a resident of the state, with the town clerk of the
municipality in the state in which the notary's principal place of business is located, such
certificate and such notary's oath of office taken and subscribed to by the notary before some
proper authority. Any notary public who is a resident of the state and whose principal place of
business is in a municipality within the state other than the municipality in which the notary
resides, may also record the notary's certificate of appointment and oath of office with the
town clerk of such other municipality. Town clerks or assistant town clerks may certify to the
authority and official acts of any notary public whose certificate of appointment and oath of
office have been recorded in the books in their charge. The failure of a notary public to so
record such certificate of appointment and oath of office shall not invalidate any notarial act
performed by the notary after the date of such person's appointment as a notary public.

Sec. 3-94d. Reappointment of notary. A notary public may apply for reappointment on a
form prescribed and provided by the Secretary, accompanied by a nonrefundable application
fee of sixty dollars, and shall otherwise comply with all requirements for being appointed and
serving as a notary public. Not later than ninety days before the expiration of the term of a
notary public, the Secretary shall send the notary a notice of the expiration and a
reappointment application form.
Sec. 3-94e. Appointment of certain state police officers as notaries. (a) The Secretary of the State may appoint as notaries public, in accordance with the provisions of sections 3-94a to 3-95, inclusive, any number of state police majors, captains, lieutenants and sergeants. The Secretary shall not charge any such person an application fee.

(b) A notary public appointed under this section shall exercise his authority as a notary public only in the administration of oaths and affirmations and the taking of acknowledgments as pertain to official police matters. In such cases the seal of the state police shall be the notarial seal and such notary public shall not charge a fee for such notary's services as a notary public.

(c) Upon terminating employment with the state police, a notary public appointed under this section shall immediately resign as a notary public, in writing. Such resignation shall be effective on the date of such termination of employment.

Sec. 3-94f. Prohibitions re lawful transactions. A notary public shall not unreasonably refuse to perform notarial acts in lawful transactions for any requesting person who tenders payment of the statutory fee.

Sec. 3-94g. Disqualification of notary. A notary public is disqualified from performing a notarial act if the notary is a signatory of the document that is to be notarized.

Sec. 3-94h. Prohibited acts. A notary public shall not (1) perform any official action with intent to deceive or defraud or (2) use the notary's title or seal in an endorsement or promotional statement for any product, service, contest or other offering.

Sec. 3-94i. Notary's signature. In completing a notarial act, a notary public shall sign on the notarial certificate only the notary's own name, as it appears on the notary's certificate of appointment.

Sec. 3-94j. Official notarial seal. (a) A notary public, except a state police major, captain, lieutenant or sergeant appointed as a notary public pursuant to section 3-94e, may keep and use an official notarial seal. Such seal shall not be used by any other person or surrendered to any employer upon termination of the notary's employment.

(b) A notary shall immediately destroy the notary's notarial seal upon resigning as a notary or upon the revocation, lapse or expiration of such person's appointment as a notary.

Sec. 3-94k. Notarial certificate. Notarial seal. Stamp. If a notary public utilizes a notarial seal, the notary shall, near the notary's official signature on a notarial certificate, affix an impression of the notarial seal, which shall include: (1) The notary's name exactly as it appears on the notary's certificate of appointment, (2) the words "Notary Public" and "Connecticut" and (3) the words "My commission expires (commission expiration date)", provided the notary may elect to have the words in subdivision (3) appear on a stamp instead of such seal. If the notary does not utilize a notarial seal or stamp, the words "Notary Public" and "My commission expires (commission expiration date)" shall be typed or printed legibly by the notary near the notary's official signature on a notarial certificate.

Sec. 3-94l. Liability. (a) A notary public shall be liable to any person for all damages proximately caused to that person by the notary's official misconduct.

(b) An employer of a notary shall be liable to any person for any damages proximately caused to that person by the notary's official misconduct related to the employer's business, if the employer directed, encouraged, consented to, ratified or approved the notary's official misconduct, either in the particular transaction or, implicitly, by previous actions in at least one similar transaction.

(c) An employer of a notary shall be liable to the notary for all damages recovered from

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the notary as a result of official misconduct that was coerced by threat of the employer, if the
threat, such as a threat of demotion or dismissal, was made in reference to a particular
notarial act, or, implicitly, by the employer's previous actions in at least one similar
transaction. The employer shall also be liable to the notary for damages caused to the notary
by demotion, dismissal or other action resulting from the notary's refusal to commit official
misconduct.

**Sec. 3-94m. Warning, reprimand, revocation, suspension, resignation.** (a) The
Secretary may deliver a written, official warning and reprimand to a notary, or may revoke or
suspend a notary's appointment, as a result of such notary's official misconduct or on any
ground for which an application for appointment as a notary may be denied, or for a violation
of any provision of the general statutes.

(b) The termination or lapse of an appointment as a notary, regardless of reason, shall not
stop or preclude any investigation into such notary's conduct by the Secretary, who may
pursue any such investigation to a conclusion and issue any finding.

(c) Within thirty days after the resignation, revocation or suspension of a notary's
certificate of appointment, the Secretary shall notify all town clerks within the state, in such
manner as the Secretary shall determine, of such resignation, revocation or suspension. The
town clerk of any municipality in which such notary's certificate of appointment or replacement
certificate of appointment has been recorded shall note the resignation, revocation or
suspension, and the effective date thereof, on the original record of such certificate or
replacement certificate.

**Sec. 3-94n. Change of address of notary. Fee.** Within thirty days after a change of
residence address, a notary public who is a resident of the state shall file with the Secretary a
signed, written notice which shall include both the old and new addresses. Within thirty days
after a change of address of one's principal place of business, a notary public who is not a
resident of the state shall file with the Secretary a signed, written notice which shall include
both the old and new addresses. Such notice shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of
five dollars. If the change of address is to a different municipality, the notary shall, within
thirty days after issuance of a replacement certificate of appointment by the Secretary, record
such certificate with the town clerk of the municipality in which the new address is located.
The failure of a notary to so record such replacement certificate shall not invalidate any
notarial act performed by the notary.

**Sec. 3-94o. Change of name of notary. Fees.** (a) Within thirty days after a change in the
name of a notary public, the notary shall file a notice of the change with the Secretary, on a
form prescribed and provided by the Secretary. The notice shall state the notary's old and new
names and the effective date of the new name, include such proof of the change of name as
the Secretary shall require, be signed by the notary and be accompanied by a nonrefundable
fee of fifteen dollars. The notary shall, within thirty days after the issuance of a replacement
certificate of appointment by the Secretary, record such certificate with the town clerk of the
municipality wherein the notary recorded the notary's original certificate of appointment and
oath of office. The failure of a notary to so record such replacement certificate shall not
invalidate any notarial act performed by the notary. Any town clerk who is required by statute
to make a record of the certificate of appointment and oath of office of a notary shall record
the replacement certificate of appointment containing the change of name of the notary upon
payment of a fee of fifteen dollars by such notary to the town clerk.

(b) Beginning on the date of issuance of such replacement certificate of appointment by
the Secretary, the notary public shall (1) sign the notary's new name on all notarial certificates
and (2) if the notary uses a notarial seal, use only a notarial seal that contains the notary's
new name.
Sec. 3-94p. Procedure for resignation of notary. (a) A notary public may resign as a notary by filing with the Secretary a signed, written notice of resignation which shall indicate the effective date of such resignation.

(b) A notary public who ceases to either reside within the state or have one's principal place of business in the state shall immediately resign as a notary in the manner provided in subsection (a) of this section.

Sec. 3-94q. Death of notary. As soon as possible after the death of a notary public, the notary's personal representative shall destroy the notary's official notarial seal, if any, and file a signed, written notice, with the Secretary of the State, indicating that the notary public has died and the date of death.

Sec. 3-95. Fees of notary. The fee for any act performed by a notary public in accordance with the provisions of the general statutes shall not exceed five dollars plus an additional thirty-five cents for each mile of travel.

Sec. 7-62a. Illegal issuance of certificates. No person other than a registrar of vital statistics or the commissioner of public health shall issue or cause to be issued any certificate or document which is, or purports to be, an original or certified copy of a certificate of birth, death, fetal death or marriage. No person other than such registrar or said commissioner shall certify or purport to certify as a true copy any certificate of birth, death, fetal death or marriage. Any person who violates this section shall be fined not more than one hundred fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than one year or both.

Sec. 45a-251. (Formerly Sec. 45-161). Making and execution of wills. Wills executed outside the state. A will or codicil shall not be valid to pass any property unless it is in writing, subscribed by the testator and attested by two witnesses, each of them subscribing in the testator's presence; but any will executed according to the laws of the state or country where it was executed may be admitted to probate in this state and shall be effectual to pass any property of the testator situated in this state.

Sec. 1-22. Ceremony. The ceremony to be used, by persons to whom an oath is administered, shall be the holding up of the right hand; but when any person, by reason of scruples of conscience, objects to such ceremony or when the court or authority by whom the oath is to be administered has reason to believe that any other ceremony will be more binding upon the conscience of the witness, such court or authority may permit or require any other ceremony to be used.

Sec. 1-23. When affirmation may be used. When any person, required to take an oath, from scruples of conscience declines to take it in the usual form or when the court is satisfied that any person called as a witness does not believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, a solemn affirmation may be administered to him in the form of the oath prescribed, except that instead of the word "swear" the words "solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare" shall be used and instead of the words "so help you God" the words "upon the pains and penalties of perjury or false statement" shall be used.

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Sec. 1-28. Permissible forms of acknowledgment. Any instrument may be acknowledged in the manner and form now provided by other laws of this state, or as provided by this chapter.

Sec. 1-29. Acknowledgments within state. The acknowledgment of any instrument may be made in this state before: (1) A judge of a court of record or a family support magistrate;

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(2) a clerk or deputy clerk of a court having a seal; (3) a commissioner of deeds or town clerk; (4) a notary public; (5) a justice of the peace; or (6) an attorney admitted to the bar of this state.

Sec. 1-30. Acknowledgments in other states, territories or possessions. The acknowledgment of any instrument may be made without the state but within the United States or a territory or insular possession of the United States and within the jurisdiction of the officer, before: (1) A clerk or deputy clerk of any federal court; (2) a clerk or deputy clerk of any court of record of any state or other jurisdiction; (3) a notary public; (4) a commissioner of deeds; (5) any person authorized by the laws of such other jurisdiction to take acknowledgments.

Sec. 1-31. Acknowledgments without United States. The acknowledgment of any instrument may be made without the United States before: (1) An ambassador, minister, charge d'affaires, counselor to or secretary of a legation, consul general, consul, vice-consul, commercial attache, or consular agent of the United States accredited to the country where the acknowledgment is made; (2) a notary public of the country where the acknowledgment is made; (3) a judge or clerk of a court of record of the country where the acknowledgment is made; (4) any attorney admitted to the bar in this state as provided in section 1-31a.

Sec. 1-31a. Acknowledgments by attorney outside state. An acknowledgment of any instrument pertaining to real property located in this state or a power of attorney may be made outside the state before an attorney admitted to the bar in this state.

Sec. 1-32. Identification of person making acknowledgment. The officer taking the acknowledgment shall know or have satisfactory evidence that the person making the acknowledgment is the person described in and who executed the instrument.

Sec. 1-33. Married women. An acknowledgment of a married woman may be made in the same form as though she were unmarried.

Sec. 1-34. Certificate of officer. An officer taking the acknowledgment shall endorse thereon or attach thereto a certificate substantially in one of the following forms;

(1) By individuals:

State of _________
County of _________
On this the _________day of _________, 20__, before me, _________, the undersigned officer, personally appeared _________, known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the person whose name _________ subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that _________he _________ executed the same for the purposes therein contained.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand.

............

Title of Officer.
(2) By a corporation:

State of _________
County of _________

On this the _________day of _________, 20__, before me, _________, the undersigned officer, personally appeared _________ who acknowledged himself to be the _________ of _________, a corporation, and that he, as such _________, being authorized so to do, executed the foregoing instrument for the purposes therein contained, by signing the name of the corporation by himself as _________.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand.

................

Title of Officer.

(3) By an attorney in fact:

State of _________
County of _________

On this the _________day of _________, 20__, before me, _________, known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the person whose name is subscribed as attorney in fact for _________, and acknowledged that he executed the same as the act of his principal for the purposes therein contained.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand.

................

Title of Officer.

(4) By any public officer or deputy thereof, or by any trustee, administrator, guardian, or executor:

State of _________
County of _________

On this the _________day of _________, 20__, before me, _________, the undersigned officer, personally appeared _________, known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be the person described in the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same in the capacity therein stated and for the purposes therein contained.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand.

................

Title of Officer.

Sec. 1-35. Identification of acknowledging officer. The certificate of the acknowledging officer shall be completed by his signature, his official seal if he has one, the title of his office and, if he is a notary public, the date his commission expires.
Sec. 1-36. Authentication. (1) If the acknowledgment is taken within this state or is made without the United States by an officer of the United States no authentication shall be necessary.
(2) If the acknowledgment is taken without this state, but in the United States, or a territory or insular possession of the United States, the certificate shall be authenticated by a certificate as to the official character of such officer, executed, if the acknowledgment is taken by a clerk or deputy clerk of a court, by the presiding judge of the court or, if the acknowledgment is taken by a notary public, or any other person authorized to take acknowledgments, by a clerk of a court of record of the county, parish or district, or the clerk of the town, in which the acknowledgment is taken. The signature to such authenticating certificate may be a facsimile printed, stamped, photographed or engraved thereon when the certificate bears the seal of the authenticating officer. A judge or clerk authenticating an acknowledgment shall endorse thereon or attach thereto a certificate in substantially the following form.

State of __________
County of __________

I _________ (judge or clerk) of the _________ in and for said county, which court is a court of record, having a seal, (or I, clerk of the town of .... in said county,) do hereby certify that __________ by and before whom the foregoing (or annexed) acknowledgment was taken, was at the time of taking the same a notary public (or other officer) residing (or authorized to act) in said county, and was authorized by the laws of said state to take and certify acknowledgments in said state, and, further, that I am acquainted with his handwriting and that I believe that the signature to the certificate of acknowledgment is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the court this __________ day of __________, 20__

(3) If the acknowledgment is taken without the United States and by a notary public or a judge or clerk of a court of record of the country or the clerk of the town where the acknowledgment is taken, the certificate shall be authenticated by a certificate under the great seal of state of the country, affixed by the custodian of such seal, or by a certificate of a diplomatic, consular or commercial officer of the United States accredited to that country, certifying as to the official character of such officer. The officer authenticating an acknowledgment shall endorse thereon or attach thereto a certificate in substantially the form prescribed in subsection (2) of this section.

Sec. 1-37. Acknowledgment in compliance with law of other jurisdiction.
Notwithstanding any provision in this chapter, the acknowledgment of any instrument without this state in compliance with the manner and form prescribed by the laws of the place of its execution, if in a state, a territory or insular possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, verified by the official seal of the officer before whom it is acknowledged, and authenticated in the manner provided by subsection (2) of section1-36, shall have the same effect as an acknowledgment in the manner and form prescribed by the laws of this state for instruments executed within the state.

Sec. 1-38. Acknowledgment of person in armed forces. In addition to the acknowledgment of instruments in the manner and form and as otherwise authorized by this chapter, persons serving in or with the armed forces of the United States or their dependents, wherever located, may acknowledge the same before any commissioned officer in active service of the armed forces of the United States with the rank of second lieutenant or higher in the army, air force or marine corps, or ensign or higher in the navy or coast guard. The instrument shall not be rendered invalid by the failure to state therein the place of execution.
or acknowledgment. No authentication of the officer's certificate of acknowledgment shall be
required but the officer taking the acknowledgment shall endorse thereon or attach thereto a
certificate substantially in the following form:

On this the _________day of _________, 20___, before me, _________, the undersigned
officer, personally appeared _________, (Serial No.) (if any) _________, known to me (or
satisfactorily proven) to be (serving in or with the armed forces of the United States) (a
dependent of _________, (Serial No.) (if any)_________, a person serving in or with the
armed forces of the United States) and to be the person whose name is subscribed to the
within instrument and acknowledged that _________ he _________executed the same for the
purposes therein contained. And the undersigned does further certify that he is at the date of
this certificate a commissioned officer of the rank stated below and is in the active service of
the armed forces of the United States.

_________Signature of the Officer
_________Rank and Serial No. of Officer and Command to which attached.

Sec. 1-39. Prior acknowledgments unaffected. No acknowledgment taken prior to October
1, 1961, shall be affected by anything contained in this chapter.

Sec. 1-40. Interpretation of chapter. This chapter shall be so interpreted as to make
uniform the
laws of those states which enact it.

Sec. 1-41. Citation of chapter. This chapter may be cited as the Uniform Acknowledgment Act.

UNIFORM RECOGNITION OF ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ACT

Sec. 1-57. Definitions. Authorized officers. For the purposes of this chapter, "notarial
acts" means acts which the laws and regulations of this state authorize notaries public of this
state to perform, including the administering of oaths and affirmations, taking proof of
execution and acknowledgments of instruments, and attesting documents. Notarial acts may
be performed outside this state for use in this state with the same effect as if performed by a
notary public of this state by the following persons authorized pursuant to the laws and
regulations of other governments in addition to any other person authorized by the laws and
regulations of this state:

(1) A notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is
performed;
(2) a judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of any court of record in the place in which the
notarial act is performed;
(3) an officer of the foreign service of the United States, a consular agent, or any other
person authorized by regulation of the United States Department of State to perform notarial
acts in the place in which the act is performed;
(4) a commissioned officer in active service with the armed forces of the United States
and any other person authorized by regulation of the armed forces to perform notarial acts if
the notarial act is performed for one of the following or his dependents: A merchant seaman of
the United States, a member of the armed forces of the United States, or any other person
serving with or accompanying the armed forces of the United States; or
(5) any other person authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is
performed.
Sec. 1-58. Proof of authority to perform notarial act. (a) If the notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive, of section 1-57, other than a person authorized to perform notarial acts by the laws or regulations of a foreign country, the signature, rank or title and serial number, if any, of the person are sufficient proof of the authority of a holder of that rank or title to perform the act. Further proof of his authority is not required.
(b) If the notarial act is performed by a person authorized by the laws or regulations of a foreign country to perform the act, there is sufficient proof of the authority of that person to act if:

(1) A foreign service officer of the United States resident in the country in which the act is performed or a diplomatic or consular officer of the foreign country resident in the United States certifies that a person holding that office is authorized to perform the act; or

(2) the official seal of the person performing the notarial act is affixed to the document; or

(3) the title and indication of authority to perform notarial acts of the person appears either in a digest of foreign law or in a list customarily used as a source of such information.
(c) If the notarial act is performed by a person other than one described in subsections (a) and (b), there is sufficient proof of the authority of that person to act if the clerk of a court of record in the place in which the notarial act is performed certifies to the official character of that person and to his authority to perform the notarial act.
(d) The signature and title of the person performing the act are prima facie evidence that he is a person with the designated title and that the signature is genuine.

Sec. 1-59. Certification by person taking acknowledgment. The person taking an acknowledgment shall certify that: (1) The person acknowledging appeared before him and acknowledged he executed the instrument; and (2) the person acknowledging was known to the person taking the acknowledgment or that the person taking the acknowledgment had satisfactory evidence that the person acknowledging was the person described in and who executed the instrument.

Sec. 1-60. Form of certificate. The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under section 1-57 shall be accepted in this state if: (1) The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations of this state; (2) the certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the acknowledgment is taken; or (3) the certificate contains the words "acknowledged before me," or their substantial equivalent.

Sec. 1-61. "Acknowledged before me" defined. The words "acknowledged before me" mean: (1) That the person acknowledging appeared before the person taking the acknowledgment;
(2) that he acknowledged he executed the instrument;
(3) that, in the case of:
(A) A natural person, he executed the instrument for the purposes therein stated,
(B) a corporation, the officer or agent acknowledged he held the position or title set forth in the instrument and certificate, he signed the instrument on behalf of the corporation by proper authority, and the instrument was the act of the corporation for the purpose therein stated,
(C) a partnership, the partner or agent acknowledged he signed the instrument on behalf of the partnership by proper authority and he executed the instrument as the act of the partnership for the purposes therein stated,
(D) a person acknowledging as principal by an attorney in fact, he executed the instrument by proper authority as the act of the principal for the purposes therein stated and

(E) a person acknowledging as a public officer, trustee, administrator, guardian, or other representative, he signed the instrument by proper authority and he executed the instrument in the capacity and for the purposes therein stated; and (4) that the person taking the acknowledgment either knew or had satisfactory evidence that the person acknowledging was the person named in the instrument or certificate.

Sec. 1-62. Statutory short forms of acknowledgment. The forms of acknowledgment set forth in this section may be used and are sufficient for their respective purposes under any law of this state. The forms shall be known as “Statutory Short Forms of Acknowledgment” and may be referred to by that name. The authorization of the forms in this section does not preclude the use of other forms.

(1) For an individual acting in his own right:

State of _________
County of _________
The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this (date) by (name of person acknowledged.)

(Signature of person taking acknowledgment)
(Title or rank)
(Serial number, if any)

(2) For a corporation:

State of _________
County of _________
The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me 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 person taking acknowledgment)
(Title or rank)
(Serial number, if any)

(3) For a partnership:

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

(Signature of person taking acknowledgment)
(Title or rank)
(Serial number, if any)
(4) For an individual acting as principal by an attorney in fact:

State of __________
County of __________

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

(Signature of person taking acknowledgment)
>Title or rank
(Serial number, if any)

(5) By any public officer, trustee, or personal representative:

State of __________
County of __________

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

(Signature of person taking acknowledgment)
>Title or rank
(Serial number, if any)

Sec. 1-63. Prior acts unaffected. Method additional. A notarial act performed prior to October 1, 1969, is not affected by this chapter. This chapter provides an additional method of proving notarial acts. Nothing in this chapter diminishes or invalidates the recognition accorded to notarial acts by other law or regulations of this state.

Sec. 1-64. Uniform interpretation. This chapter shall be so interpreted as to make uniform the laws of those states which enact it.

Sec. 1-65. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the Uniform Recognition of Acknowledgments