The Notary Public Law
(Act No. 373 of 1953, as amended by Act 151 of 2002, effective July 1, 2003)

Section 1. Short Title. – This act shall be known and may be cited as “The Notary Public Law.”

Section 2. Appointment of Notaries. – The Secretary of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to appoint and commission, for a term of four years from the date of appointment, as many notaries public as, in the Secretary’s judgment, the interest of the public may require, whose jurisdiction shall be coextensive with the boundaries of the Commonwealth.

Section 3. Eligibility. –
(a) Any person who is eighteen (18) years of age or over, who resides or is employed within this Commonwealth and who is of good character, integrity and ability shall be eligible for the office of notary public.
(b) Any person who is a notary public and who resides outside this Commonwealth shall be deemed to have irrevocably appointed the Secretary of the Commonwealth as the person’s agent upon whom may be served any summons, subpoena, order or other process.

Section 4. Disqualification; Exception. – The following persons shall be ineligible to hold the office of notary public:
(1) Any person holding any judicial office in this Commonwealth, except the office of justice of the peace, magistrate, or alderman.
(2) Every member of Congress, and any person, whether an officer, a subordinate officer, or agent, holding any office or appointment of profit or trust under the legislative, executive, or judiciary departments of the government of the United States, to which a salary, fees or perquisites are attached.

Section 5. Application to Become a Notary Public. –
(a) Applications for appointment to the office of notary public shall be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on forms prescribed and furnished by the secretary, and shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable filing fee as set forth in section 618-A of the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L. 177, No. 175), known as “The Administrative Code of 1929,” payable to the order of the “Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.” Each application shall bear the endorsement of the Senator of the district in which the applicant resides or, if the applicant does not reside in this Commonwealth, the endorsement of the Senator of the district in which the applicant is employed. In the case of a vacancy in that senatorial district, the application shall be endorsed by the Senator of an adjacent district.
(b) Before issuing to any applicant a commission as notary public, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be satisfied that the applicant is of good moral character, and is familiar with the duties and responsibilities of a notary public. The application must contain no material misstatement or omission of fact, and the applicant shall not:
(1) have been convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to a felony or a lesser
offense incompatible with the duties of a notary public during the five (5) year period
preceding the date of the application; or
(2) have had a prior notary public commission revoked by the Commonwealth or
any other state during the five (5) year period preceding the date of the application. The
Secretary of the Commonwealth may, for good cause, reject any application of any notary
public subject to the right of notice, hearing and adjudication and the right of appeal
therefrom in accordance with 2 Pa.C.S. Chs. 5 Subch. A (relating to practice and procedure
of Commonwealth agencies) and 7 Subch. A (relating to judicial review of Commonwealth
agency action), known as the Administrative Agency Law.
(c) As a condition for the Secretary of the Commonwealth’s issuance of a notary
commission to an applicant not appointed to the office of notary public as of the effective date of
this subsection, a notary applicant must complete at least three (3) hours of approved notary
education within the six (6) month period immediately preceding their application.
(d) Notary education may either be interactive or classroom instruction. All education
programs shall be preapproved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth with a core curriculum
that includes the duties and responsibilities of the notary office and electronic notarization.

Compiler's Note: Section 15 of Act 67 of 1990 provided that section 5 is repealed insofar as it
relates to fee payments.

Section 6. Application for Reappointment. – Applications for reappointment to the office of
notary public shall be filed at least two months prior to the expiration of the commission under
which the notary is acting. Persons seeking reappointment must continue to meet the
requirements set forth in section 5 in order to be reappointed.

Section 7. Vacation of Office; Change of Residence. –
(a) In the event of any change of address within the Commonwealth, notice in writing or
electronically shall be given to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the recorder of deeds of
the county of original appointment by a notary public within five (5) days of such change. For the
purpose of this subsection, “address” means office address. A notary public vacates his office by
removing the notary’s residence and business address from the Commonwealth, and such
removal shall constitute a resignation from the office of notary public as of the date of removal.
(b) If a notary public neither resides nor works in the Commonwealth, that notary public
shall be deemed to have resigned from the office of notary public as of the date the residency
ceases or employment within the Commonwealth terminates. A notary public who resigns that
notary’s commission in accordance with this subsection shall notify the Secretary of the
Commonwealth in writing of the effective date of the resignation.

Section 8. Oath of Office; Bond; Recording. – Every notary, upon appointment and prior to
entering upon the duties of the office of notary public, shall take and subscribe the constitutional
oath of office, and shall give a surety bond, payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the
amount of ten thousand dollars ($ 10,000), which bond shall, after being recorded, be approved
by and filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Every such bond shall have as surety a
duly authorized surety company or two sufficient individual sureties, to be approved by the
Secretary of the Commonwealth, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the
office of notary public and for the delivery of the notary’s register and seal to the office of the
recorder of deeds of the proper county in case of the death, resignation or disqualification of the
notary within thirty (30) days of such event. Such bond, as well as the commission and oath of
office, shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which the notary
maintains an office at the time of appointment or reappointment. The commission of any notary
hereafter appointed who shall, for forty-five (45) days after the beginning of the term, neglect to
give bond and cause the bond and the commission and oath to be recorded, as above directed,
shall be null and void.

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Section 9. Registration of Notary's Signature; Fee. –
(a) The official signature of each notary public shall be registered, in the “Notary Register” provided for such purpose in the prothonotary's office of the county wherein the notary maintains an office, within forty-five (45) days after appointment or reappointment, and in any county to which the notary may subsequently move the notary's office, within thirty (30) days thereafter. In counties of the second class, such signature shall also be registered in the clerk of courts' office within said period.
(b) The fee to be charged by the prothonotary for recording a notary's signature shall be fifty ($ .50) cents.
(c) In acting as a notary public, a notary shall sign the notary’s name exactly and only as it appears on the commission or otherwise execute the notary’s electronic signature in a manner that attributes such signature to the notary public identified on the commission.
(d) A county may permit notaries to register their electronic signatures.

Section 10. Change of Name. – Whenever the name of any notary is changed by decree of court, or otherwise, such notary may continue to perform official acts, in the name in which he or she was commissioned, until the expiration of his or her term, but he or she shall, within thirty (30) days after entry of such decree, or after such name change, if not by decree of court, notify the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the recorder of deeds of the county in which he or she maintains an office of such change of name. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall mark the public records relating to the notary accordingly and the recorder of deeds shall record the notification. Application for reappointment of such notary shall be made in the new name.

Section 11. Refund of Fee. – (Repealed June 30, 1988, P.L. 462, No. 78)

Section 12. Notarial Seal. –
(a) A notary public shall provide and keep an official seal which shall be used to authenticate all the acts, instruments and attestations of the notary. The seal shall be a rubber stamp and shall show clearly in the following order: the words “Notarial Seal”; the name and surname of the notary and the words “Notary Public”; the name of the municipality and county in which the notary maintains an office; and the date the notary’s commission expires.
(b) The seal shall have a maximum height of one (1) inch and width of three and one-half (3 1/2) inches, with a plain border. It shall be stamped in a prominent place on the official notarial certificate near the notary's signature in such a manner as to be capable of photographic reproduction.
(c) (Deleted by Act 151 of 2002, effective July 1, 2003)
(d) The notary public seal is the exclusive property of the notary to whom it is issued, and a notary shall be responsible at all times for maintaining custody and control of the seal. No notary public shall permit the use of the seal by another person.
(e) The use of a notary public seal by a person who is not the notary public named on the seal shall be deemed an impersonation of a notary public under and shall be subject to the penalties set forth in 18 Pa.C.S. § 4913 (relating to impersonating a notary public).
(f) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, in accordance with the act of December 16, 1999 (P.L. 971, No. 69), known as the “Electronic Transactions Act,” a notary public is not required to use an electronic seal for the notarization, acknowledgment or verification of electronic records and electronic signatures, provided that, in any event, the following information is attached to or logically associated with the electronic signature or electronic record being notarized, acknowledged or verified:
   (1) The full name of the notary along with the words “Notary Public.”
   (2) The name of the municipality and the county in which the notary maintains an office.
   (3) The date the notary's commission is due to expire.

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Section 12.1. Determining Identity of Person Appearing. –
(a) The officer notarizing the instrument shall know through personal knowledge or have satisfactory evidence that the person appearing before the notary is the person described in and who is executing the instrument. For the purposes of this act and section 5 of the act of July 24, 1941 (P.L.490, No.188), known as the "Uniform Acknowledgment Act," "personal knowledge" means having an acquaintance, derived from association with the individual in relation to other people and based upon a chain of circumstances surrounding the individual, which establishes the individual’s identity, and "satisfactory evidence" means the reliance on the presentation of a current, government-issued identification card bearing a photograph, signature or physical description and serial or identification number, or the oath or affirmation of a credible witness who is personally known to the notary and who personally knows the individual.
(b) In certifying a copy of a document or other item, a notary public shall determine that the proffered copy is a full, true and accurate transcription or reproduction of that which was copied.

Section 13. Date of Expiration of Commission. – (Repealed June 30, 1988, P.L. 462, No. 78)

Section 14. Position of Seal and Date of Expiration of Commission. – (Repealed June 30, 1988, P.L. 462, No. 78)

Section 15. Register; Copies of Records. –
(a) Every notary public shall keep and maintain custody and control of an accurate chronological register of all official acts by that notary done by virtue of that notary’s office, and shall, when thereunto required, give a certified copy of the register in the notary's office to any person applying for same. Each register shall contain the date of the act, the character of the act, and the date and parties to the instrument, and the amount of fee collected for the service. Each notarization shall be indicated separately.
(b) The register and other public records of such notary shall not in any case be liable to be seized, attached or taken in execution for debt or for any demand whatsoever.
(c) A notary public register is the exclusive property of the notary public, may not be used by any other person and may not be surrendered to any employer of the notary upon termination of employment.
(d) Upon a notary public's resignation, death or disqualification or upon the revocation or expiration of a commission, unless the notary public applies for a commission within thirty (30) days of the expiration of the prior commission, the notary public's register shall be delivered to the office of the recorder of deeds of the proper county within thirty (30) days of such event.

Section 16. Power to Administer Oaths and Affirmations. –
(a) Notaries shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, certify copies and take depositions, affidavits, verifications, upon oath or affirmation and acknowledgments according to law, in all matters belonging or incident to the exercise of their notarial office.
(b) Any person who shall be convicted of having willfully and knowingly made or taken a false oath, affirmation, deposition, affidavit, certification or acknowledgment before any notary in any matters within their official duties shall be guilty of perjury under and shall be subject to the penalties set forth in 18 Pa.C.S. § 4902 (relating to perjury).

Section 17. Power to take Acknowledgment of Instruments of Writing Relating to Commerce or Navigation and to Make Declarations. – Repealed by 2002, Dec. 9, P.L. 1269, No. 151, effective July 1, 2003

Section 18. Power to Take Depositions, Affidavits and Acknowledgment of Writings Relative to Lands. – Repealed by 2002, Dec. 9, P.L. 1269, No. 151, effective July 1, 2003
Section 19. Limitation on Powers; Fees. –
(a) to (c) (Deleted by Act 151 of 2002, effective July 1, 2003.)
(d) No district justice, holding at the same time the office of notary public, shall have jurisdiction in cases arising on papers or documents containing acts by him done in the office of notary public.
(e) No notary public may act as such in any transaction in which he is a party directly or pecuniarily interested. For the purpose of this section, none of the following shall constitute a direct or pecuniary interest:
   (1) being a shareholder in a publicly traded company that is a party to the notarized transaction;
   (2) being an officer, director or employee of a company that is a party to the notarized transaction, unless the director, officer or employee personally benefits from the transaction other than as provided in clause (3); or
   (3) receiving a fee that is not contingent upon the completion of the notarized transaction.


Section 21. Fees of Notaries Public. –
(a) The fees of notaries public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth with the approval of the Attorney General.
(b) A notary public shall not charge, attempt to charge or receive a notary public fee that is in excess of the fees fixed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.
(c) The fees of notaries public shall be displayed in a conspicuous location in the notary’s place of business or be provided upon request to any person utilizing the services of the notary. The fees of the notary shall be separately stated. A notary public may waive the right to charge a fee, in which case the requirements of this subsection regarding the display or provision of fees shall not apply.
(d) The fee for any notary public employed by a bank, banking institution or trust company shall be the property of the notary and in no case belong to or be received by the corporation for whom the notary is employed.

Section 22. Rejection of Application; Removal. –
(a) The Secretary of the Commonwealth may, for good cause, reject any application, issue a written reprimand, suspend or revoke the commission of any notary public.
(b) The Secretary of the Commonwealth may, for good cause, impose a civil penalty not to exceed five hundred dollars ($ 500) for each act or omission which constitutes a violation of this act.
(c) The Secretary of the Commonwealth may, for good cause, order a notary to attend education courses for an act or omission which constitutes a violation of this act.
(d) Any action taken under this section shall be subject to the right of notice, hearing and adjudication, and the right of appeal therefrom, in accordance with 2 Pa.C.S. Chs. 5 Subch. A (relating to practice and procedure of Commonwealth agencies) and 7 Subch. A (relating to judicial review of Commonwealth agency action), known as the Administrative Agency Law.

Section 22.1. Surrender of Seal. –
(a) Should an application or renewal be rejected, or should a commission be revoked or recalled for any reason, or should a notary public resign, the applicant or notary shall deliver the seal of office to the Department of State within ten (10) days after notice from the department or from the date of resignation, as the case may be. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection shall be guilty of a summary offense and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to
pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars ($300) or to imprisonment not exceeding ninety (90) days, or both.

(b) Upon the death of a notary public, the notary’s personal representative shall deliver the seal of office to the Department of State within ninety (90) days of the date of the notary’s death.

Section 22.2. Revocation of Commission for Certain Personal Checks. –
(a) The Secretary of the Commonwealth may revoke the notary public commission of a notary public who issues to the order of any State agency or the Commonwealth a personal check without sufficient funds on deposit.

(b) Any action taken by the Secretary of the Commonwealth under this section shall be subject to the right of notice, hearing and adjudication and right of appeal therefrom in accordance with 2 Pa.C.S. Chs. 5 Subch. A relating to practice and procedure of Commonwealth agencies) and 7 Subch. A (relating to judicial review of Commonwealth agency action), known as the Administrative Agency Law.

Section 22.3. Regulations. – The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall have the authority to promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to administer and enforce this act.

Section 23. Specific Repeal. – The act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 1440), entitled "An act concerning notaries public and amending, revising, consolidating and changing the law relating thereto," is hereby repealed absolutely.

Section 24. Repeals. –
(a) The following acts and parts of acts are repealed:
The act of April 14, 1828 (P.L.447, No.188), entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of commissioners to take the acknowledgement of deeds and instruments of writing under seal." The act of March 13, 1839 (P.L.92, No.44), entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds and instruments of writing under seal,'" approved on the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight. The act of April 6, 1843 (P.L.175, No.83), entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds and instruments of writing under seal.'" Section 15 of the act of April 9, 1849 (P.L.524, No.354), entitled "A supplement to an act relative to the venders of mineral waters; and an act relative to the Washington coal company; to sheriffs' sales of real estate; to the substitution of executors and trustees when plaintiffs; to partition in the courts of common pleas, and for other purposes."

(b) All other acts and parts of acts are repealed insofar as they are inconsistent with this act.

UNIFORM ACKNOWLEDGMENT ACT
Relating to acknowledgments of written instruments, and to make uniform the law with relation thereto. The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Acknowledgment of Instruments. - Any instruments may be acknowledged in the manner and form now provided by the laws of this State or as provided by this act.

Section 2. Acknowledgment within this State. -
The acknowledgment of any instrument may be made in this State before-
(1) A judge of a court of record;
(2) A clerk, prothonotary or deputy prothonotary or deputy clerk of a court having a seal;
(3) A recorder of deeds or deputy recorder of deeds;

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(4) A notary public;
(5) A justice of the peace, magistrate or alderman.

**Section 3. Acknowledgment within the United States.** - The acknowledgment of any instrument may be made without the State, but within the United States, or territory or insular possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, and within the jurisdiction of the officer before-

(1) A clerk or deputy of any federal court;
(2) A clerk, prothonotary or deputy prothonotary or deputy clerk of any court of record of any state or other jurisdiction;
(3) A notary public;
(4) A recorder of deeds.

**Section 4. Acknowledgment without the 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 attaché or consular agent of the United States accredited to the country where acknowledgment is made;
(2) A notary public of the country where acknowledgment is made;
(3) A judge or clerk of a court of record of the country where acknowledgment is made.

**Section 5. Requisites of 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.

**Section 6. Acknowledgment by a Married Woman.** - An acknowledgment of a married woman may be made in the same form as though she were unmarried.

**Section 7. Forms of Certificates.** - 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(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that ______________executed the same for the purposes therein contained.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and official seals.

_________________________
Title of Officer

[NOTARIAL SEAL]
(2) By a corporation-

State of _______________
County of _______________

On this, the ______ day of ______, 20______, before me, ____________________________ he undersigned officer, personally appeared, _________________ who acknowledged himself to be the of ___________________________, a corporation, and that he as such _______________________, being authorized to do so, executed the foregoing instrument for the purpose therein contained by signing the name of the corporation by himself as __________________________

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and official seals.

___________________________
Title of Officer
[NOTARIAL SEAL]

Any deed, conveyance, mortgage or other instrument in writing, made and executed by a corporation, may be acknowledged by any officer of said corporation whose signature appears on such deed, conveyance, mortgage or other instrument in writing, in execution or in attestation of the execution thereof.

(3) By an attorney in fact-

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 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 and official seals.

___________________________
Title of Officer
[NOTARIAL SEAL]

(4) By any public official 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 whose name is subscribed 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 and official seals.

___________________________
Title of Officer
[NOTARIAL SEAL]
(5) **By any attorney-at-law**-

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 a member
of the bar of the highest court of said state and a subscribing witness
to the within instrument and certified that he was personally present when
______________________________, whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument executed the
same, and that said persons acknowledge that ______________________executed the same for
the purposes therein contained.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and official seals.

Title of Officer
[NOTARIAL SEAL]

**Section 8. Execution of Certificate.**—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.

**Section 9. Authentication of Acknowledgments.**—

(1) If the acknowledgment is taken within this State, or if taken without this State by an
officer of 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, a territory
or insular possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, no authentication shall be
necessary if the official before whom the acknowledgment is taken affixes his official seal to the
instrument so acknowledged; otherwise certificate shall be authenticated by a certificate as to the
official character of such officer, executed (1) if the acknowledgment is taken by a clerk or deputy
clerk of court, by the presiding judge of the court, or (2) if the acknowledgment is taken by some
other authorized officer, by the official having custody of the official record of the election,
appointment or commission of the I officer taking such acknowledgment.

**Section 10. Acknowledgments under Laws of other States.**—Notwithstanding any provision
in this act contained, 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, 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 or authenticated, in the manner provided by section
9, subsection 2 hereof, 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.

**Section 10.1. Acknowledgment by persons Serving in or with the Armed Forces of the
United States.**—In addition to the acknowledgment of instruments in the manner and form and
as otherwise now or hereafter authorized by the laws of this State or by this Act, 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 & Serial No. of Officer and Command to which attached

Section 11. Acknowledgments not Affected by this Act.- No acknowledgment heretofore taken shall be affected by anything contained herein.

Section 12. Uniformity of Interpretation.- This act shall be so interpreted as to make uniform the laws of those States which enact it.

Section 13. Name of Act.- This act may be cited as the Uniform Acknowledgment Act.

Section 14. Time of Taking Effect.- This act shall take effect immediately upon final enactment.