

STATUTORY OUT-OF-STATE ACCEPTANCE LANGUAGE		STATES
RULONA		RULONA states
§ 11: (a) A notarial act performed in another state has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state, if the act performed in that state is performed by: (1) a notary public of that state	Colorado (effective July 1, 2018)	
	Idaho	
(b) The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act in another state are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.	Indiana = almost identical (but adds "is presumptively valid" to § 11) (effective July 1, 2018)	
	Iowa (but no video)	
(c) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection (a)(1) or (2) conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act	Montana	
	North Dakota	
§ 15: (c) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) and: (1) is in a short form set forth in Section 16; (2) is in a form otherwise permitted by the law of this state; (3) is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed; or ...	Oregon	
	Pennsylvania	
	Washington (effective July 1, 2018)	
	West Virginia	
	ULONA	ULONA states
	§ 4: A notarial act has the same effect under the law of this State as if performed by a notarial officer of this State, if performed in another state, commonwealth, territory, district, or possession of the United States by any of the following persons: (1) a notary public of that jurisdiction;	Delaware
D.C.		
Kansas		
(c) The signature and title of a person performing a notarial act are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the person holds the designated title.	Minnesota (adds English req. in cert provision)	
(d) The signature and indicated title of an officer listed in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) conclusively establish the authority of a holder of that title to perform a notarial act.	Nevada	
	New Hampshire	
§ 7: (b) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsection (a) and it: (1) is in the short form set forth in Section 8; (2) is in a form otherwise prescribed by the law of this State; (3) is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the notarial act was performed; or (4) sets forth the actions of the notarial officer and those are sufficient to meet the requirements of the designated notarial act.	New Mexico	
	Oklahoma	
	Washington (repealed as of July 1, 2018)	
	Wisconsin	
	Wyoming	
	URAA	URAA states
§ 1: 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 of this state: (i) A notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed.	Alaska	
	Arizona	
	Colorado (repealed as of July 1, 2018)	
§ 2: (1) If the notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in section 1, paragraphs 1 through 4, inclusive, 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.	Connecticut	
	Illinois	
	Kentucky (no Sec. 2)	
(2) 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.	Maine	
§ 4: The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under section 33-501 shall be accepted in this state if: 1. The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations of this state, or 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.	Michigan	
	Nebraska	
	Ohio	
	South Carolina	
	Utah = almost identical	
	Virginia	
Guam		
UAA	UAA states	

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§ 3: 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 - (3) A notary public;	Alabama (only sec. 10)
§ 9: (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 the 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 officer taking such acknowledgment.	Arkansas (Adds proofs of conveyances and affidavits to § 3. / No § 9)
§ 10: 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 ... 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	California (only § 3)
	Connecticut
	Maryland (§§ 9 & 10 have same content but written dif.)
	South Dakota (no sec 9)
	Virgin Islands
Other State Language	States
§ 35-4-26: (a) Acknowledgments, proofs of conveyances, and affidavits may be taken within the United States and beyond the State of Alabama, by judges and clerks of any federal court, judges and clerks of any state court of record in any state, notaries public ...	Alabama
§ 12-21-4: Affidavits required in the commencement or progress of any action or judicial proceedings may be taken without this state ... or any notary public, who shall certify under their hands and seals of office, if any	
§ 16-47-209(a): (a) If the acknowledgment is taken within this state or is made without this state but in the United States by one (1) of the officers designated in § 16-47-203, or without the United States by an officer of the United States, no authentication shall be necessary.	Arkansas
Civil Code § 1189: (b) Any certificate of acknowledgment taken in another place shall be sufficient in this state if it is taken in accordance with the laws of the place where the acknowledgment is made.	California
tit 29 § 4324(e): A document notarized by a notary public or other person referenced in this section above, which appears on its face to be properly notarized, shall be presumed to have been notarized properly in accordance with the laws and regulations of the jurisdiction within the United States in which the document was notarized.	Delaware
§ 92.50: Oaths, affidavits, and acknowledgments required or authorized under the laws of this state, may be taken or administered in any other state, territory, or district of the United States, before ... or before any notary public ... having a seal, in such state, territory, or district; provided, however, such officer or person is authorized under the laws of such state, territory, or district to take or administer oaths, affidavits and acknowledgments. The jurat, or certificate of proof or acknowledgment, shall be authenticated by the signature and official seal of such officer or person taking or administering the same ...	Florida
§ 695.03: (2) An acknowledgment or proof made out of this state but within the United States may be made before ... or a notary public, ... or recorder of deeds of any state, territory, or district having a seal, and the certificate of acknowledgment or proof must be under the seal of the court or officer, as the case may be. If the acknowledgment or proof is made before a notary public who does not affix a seal, it is sufficient for the notary public to type, print, or write by hand on the instrument, "I am a Notary Public of the State of (state), and my commission expires on (date)."	
§ 90.902: Extrinsic evidence of authenticity as a condition precedent to admissibility is not required for: (10) Any document properly certified under the law of the jurisdiction where the certification is made.	
§ 9-10-113: All affidavits, petitions, answers, defenses, or other proceedings required to be verified or sworn to under oath shall be held to be sufficient when the same are sworn to before any notary public ... or any other officer of the state or county where the oath is made who is authorized by the laws thereof to administer oaths. The oath if made outside this state shall have the same force and effect as if it had been made before an officer of this state authorized to administer the same. The official attestation of the officer before whom the oath or affidavit is made shall be prima-facie evidence of the official character of the officer and that he was authorized by law to administer oaths. However, this Code section	Georgia

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shall not apply to such affidavits as may be expressly required by statute to be made before some particular officer within the state.	
<p>§ 502-45: The proof or acknowledgment of any deed or other written instrument required to be proved or acknowledged in order to enable the same to be recorded or read in evidence, when made by any person without the State and within any other state, territory, district, or dependency of the United States, may be made before any officer of the state, territory, district, or dependency authorized by the laws thereof to take proof and acknowledgment of deeds and when so taken, and when the certificate of acknowledgment is in a form sufficient to entitle deeds of real property to be recorded in the appropriate office for recording in such state, territory, district, or dependency or in the form provided or permitted by any of sections 502-41 to 502-43, shall be entitled to be recorded and may be read in evidence in the State. The signature of such officer constitutes prima facie evidence that the acknowledgment is taken in accordance with the laws of the place where made and of the authority of the officer to take the acknowledgment. If the record of any such instrument, or a transcript thereof, is used in evidence in any proceeding the burden shall be on the party relying on such record to prove that the instrument was duly executed, in any proceeding where such fact is asserted by such party and is in dispute.</p>	Hawaii
<p>§ 9B.2: Personal appearance” means an act of a party to physically appear within the presence of a notarial officer at the time the notarial act is performed.</p> <p>b. “Personal appearance” does not include appearances which require video, optical, or technology with similar capabilities.</p>	Iowa
<p>§ 9B.6: If a notarial act relates to a statement made in or a signature executed on a record, the individual making the statement or executing the signature shall appear personally before the notarial officer.</p>	
<p>§ 9B.11(4): The notarial act performed in another state must be performed in accordance with section 9B.6.</p>	
<p>§ 558.15: Any official stamp purporting to have been affixed to any instrument in writing, by any notary public as provided in chapter 9B residing elsewhere than in this state, shall be prima facie evidence that the words thereon engraved conform to the requirements of the law of the place where such certificate purports to have been made</p>	
<p>KRE 902: Extrinsic evidence of authenticity as a condition precedent to admissibility is not required with respect to the following:</p> <p>(1) Domestic public documents under seal. A document bearing a seal purporting to be that of the United States, or of any state, district, Commonwealth, territory, or insular possession thereof, or the Panama Canal Zone, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or of a political subdivision, department, officer, or agency thereof, and a signature purporting to be an attestation or execution.</p> <p>(8) Acknowledged documents. Documents accompanied by a certificate of acknowledgement executed in the manner provided by law before a notary public or other officer authorized by law to take acknowledgements.</p>	Kentucky
<p>§ 35.5: Oaths, acts, and acknowledgements taken, made, or executed by or before any person purporting to be a notary public, duly appointed and duly qualified in any other state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia shall have the same force and effect without further proof of the signatures as if taken, made, or executed by or before a notary public in Louisiana. This Section is remedial and shall be retroactive. All oaths, acts, and acknowledgements heretofore made in compliance with the provisions of this Section are hereby validated.</p>	Louisiana
<p>§ 35.6: All acts passed before any notary public and two witnesses in the District of Columbia, or any state of the United States other than Louisiana shall be authentic acts and shall have the same force and effect as if passed before a notary public in Louisiana.</p>	
<p>State Gov't § 19-109: (b) In another state. (1) No authentication is necessary if the acknowledgment is taken outside of the State, but within another state.</p> <p>(2)(i) The certificate may, however, be authenticated by a certificate as to the official character of the officer that took the acknowledgment.</p> <p>(iii) If the officer that took the acknowledgment is a notary public, the authenticating certificate shall be executed by a clerk of a court of record of the county, parish, or district in which the acknowledgment is taken.</p>	Maryland
<p>State Gov't § 19-110: Notwithstanding any other provision of this subtitle, the acknowledgment of an instrument outside the State shall have the same effect as an acknowledgment in the manner and form required by the laws of the State for instruments executed within the State if the acknowledgment:</p> <p>(1) was executed in another state, in compliance with the manner and form required by the laws of that state; and</p> <p>(2) is verified by the official seal of the officer before whom the instrument was acknowledged</p>	

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<p>ch. 183 § 30: (b) The acknowledgment of the execution of a deed or other written instrument required to be acknowledged shall be by 1 or more of the grantors or by any attorneys or representatives executing it on behalf of the grantors. The officer before whom the acknowledgment is made shall endorse upon or annex to the instrument a certificate thereof. Such acknowledgment may be made— (b) If without the commonwealth, in any state, territory, district or dependency of the United States, before a justice of the peace, notary public, magistrate or commissioner appointed therefor by the governor of this commonwealth, or, if a certificate of authority in the form prescribed by section thirty-three is attached thereto, before any other officer therein authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds.</p>	<p>Massachusetts</p>
<p>ch. 222 § 15: This section shall not require a notary public to use the forms in this section if the form of acknowledgment, jurat, signature witnessing or copy certification of a document contains an alternative form from another state if the document is to be filed or recorded in or governed by the laws of the other state.</p>	
<p>ch. 233 § 73: All oaths and affidavits administered or taken by a notary public, duly commissioned and qualified by authority of any other state or government, within the jurisdiction for which he is commissioned, and certified under his official seal, shall be as effectual in this commonwealth as if administered or taken and certified by a justice of the peace therein</p>	
<p>§ 11-1-1: A judge ..., notary public, ... and any officer of any other state, or of the United States, authorized by the law thereof to administer oaths, ...; may administer oaths and take and certify affidavits whenever the same may be necessary or proper in a proceeding in any court or under any law of this state, or for the purpose of taking depositions of any party of interest, or witnesses of any suit pending before any such court, or for the perpetuation of testimony, as provided in Section 13-1-57, Mississippi Code of 1972.</p>	<p>Mississippi</p>
<p>§ 13-1-81: Any certificate, attestation, or authentication, purporting to have been made or given by any person as an officer of any state or of the United States, shall be prima facie evidence of the official character of such person.</p>	
<p>§ 89-3-9: If the party who shall execute any conveyance of lands or personal property situated in this state, or if the witnesses thereto reside or be in some other state, territory in the Union, the District of Columbia, or in any possession of the United States, or land over which the United States has sovereign power, then the acknowledgment or proof may be made before and certified by ... or any notary public or a clerk of a court of record having a seal of office in said state, territory, District of Columbia, possession, or land over which the United States has sovereign power, and shall be as good and effectual as if the certificate of acknowledgment or proof had been made by a competent officer in this state.</p>	
<p>§ 442.150: The proof or acknowledgment of every conveyance or instrument in writing affecting real estate in law or equity, including deeds of married women, shall be taken by some one of the following courts or officers: ... (2) If acknowledged or proved without this state and within the United States, by any notary public or by any court of the United States, or of any state or territory, having a seal, or the clerk of any such court or any commissioner appointed by the governor of this state to take the acknowledgment of deeds.</p>	<p>Missouri</p>
<p>§ 490.530: Any such affidavits, taken out of this state and in the United States, may be taken before a notary public, or before any associate circuit judge, and when taken before such associate circuit judge shall be accompanied by a certificate of the official character of such associate circuit judge, attested by the seal of state, or proved by the certificate and seal of the clerk of the same court of record in the state where the affidavit was made, certifying that such associate circuit judge had full power and authority to administer oaths at the time such affidavit was taken, and that the signature of such magistrate thereto is genuine.</p>	
<p>§ 41:2-17: Any oath, affirmation or affidavit required or authorized to be taken in any suit or legal proceeding in this state, or for any lawful purpose whatever, except official oaths and depositions required to be taken upon notice, when taken out of this state, may be taken before any notary public of the state, territory, nation, kingdom or country in which the same shall be taken, or before any officer who may be authorized by the laws of this state to take the acknowledgment of deeds in such state, territory, nation, kingdom or country; and a recital that he is such notary or officer in the jurat or certificate of such oath, affirmation or affidavit, and his official designation annexed to his signature, and attested under his official seal, shall be sufficient proof that the person before whom the same is taken is such notary or officer. When, however, any other certificate is required by law to be annexed to the certificate of such officer, other than a notary public, for the recording of a deed acknowledged before him, a like certificate shall be annexed to his certificate of the taking of such oath.</p>	<p>New Jersey</p>
<p>§ 46:14-6.1: b. The officers authorized to take acknowledgments or proofs, in addition to those listed in subsection a., are: (1) any officer of the United States, of a state, territory or district of the United States, or of a foreign nation authorized at</p>	

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<p>the time and place of the acknowledgment or proof by the laws of that jurisdiction to take acknowledgments or proofs. If the certificate of acknowledgment or proof does not designate the officer as a justice, judge or notary, the certificate of acknowledgment or proof, or an affidavit appended to it, shall contain a statement of the officer's authority to take acknowledgments or proofs;</p>	
<p>Real Prop. Law § 299: The acknowledgment or proof of a conveyance of real property situate in this state, if made (a) without the state but within the United States (b) within any territory, possession, or dependency of the United States, or (c) within any place over which the United States, at the time when such acknowledgment or proof is taken, has or exercises jurisdiction, sovereignty, control, or a protectorate, may be made before any of the following officers acting within his territorial jurisdiction or within that of the court of which he is an officer: 3. A notary public.</p>	<p>New York</p>
<p>Real Prop. Law § 299a: An acknowledgment or proof made pursuant to the provisions of section two hundred ninety-nine of this chapter may be taken in the manner prescribed either by the laws of the state of New York or by the laws of the state, District of Columbia, territory, possession, dependency, or other place where the acknowledgment or proof is taken. The acknowledgment or proof, if taken in the manner prescribed by such state, District of Columbia, territory, possession, dependency, or other place, must be accompanied by a certificate to the effect that it conforms with such laws. Such certificate may be made by</p> <p>(a) An attorney-at-law admitted to practice in the state of New York... or by</p> <p>(b) An attorney-at-law admitted to practice in the state, District of Columbia, territory, possession, dependency, or other place where the acknowledgment or proof is taken, or by</p> <p>(c) Any other person deemed qualified by any court of the state of New York, if, in any action, proceeding, or other matter pending before such court, it be necessary to determine that such acknowledgment or proof conforms with the laws of such state, District of Columbia, territory, possession, dependency, or other place....</p> <p>2. (a) The signature to such a certificate of conformity shall be presumptively genuine, and the qualification of the person whose name is so signed as a person authorized to make such certificate shall be presumptively established by the recital thereof in the certificate.</p>	
<p>§ 309-b: 1. The certificate of an acknowledgement, without this state, of a conveyance or other instrument with respect to real property situate in this state, by a person, may conform substantially with the following form, the blanks being properly filled:</p> <p>State, District of Columbia, Territory, Possession, or Foreign Country) ss.:</p> <p>On the ___ day of ___ in the year ___ before me, the undersigned, personally appeared ____, personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual(s) whose name(s) is (are) subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their capacity(ies), that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument, the individual(s), or the person upon behalf of which the individual(s) acted, executed the instrument, and that such individual made such appearance before the undersigned in the _____. (insert the city or other political subdivision and the state or country or other place the acknowledgement was taken). (Signature and office of individual taking acknowledgement.)</p>	
<p>§ 10B-20: (f) A notarial act performed in another jurisdiction in compliance with the laws of that jurisdiction is valid to the same extent as if it had been performed by a notary commissioned under this Chapter if the notarial act is performed by a notary public of that jurisdiction or by any person authorized to perform notarial acts in that jurisdiction under the laws of that jurisdiction, the laws of this State, or federal law.</p>	<p>North Carolina</p>
<p>§ 10B-40: (e) Any notarial certificate made in another jurisdiction shall be sufficient in this State if it is made in accordance with federal law or the laws of the jurisdiction where the notarial certificate is made.</p>	
<p>§ 47-2.2: (a) If the proof or acknowledgment of any instrument is had before a notary public of any state other than North Carolina and the instrument does not (i) show the seal or stamp of the notary public, (ii) provide evidence pursuant to subsection (b) of this section that a seal or stamp is not required and the expiration date of the commission of the notary public, or (iii) state that the notary's commission does not expire or is a lifetime appointment, the certificate of proof or acknowledgment made by such notary public shall be accompanied by the certificate of the county official before whom the notary qualifies for office or of a state officer authorized to issue certificates regarding notary commission status, stating that such notary public was at the time his certificate bears date an acting notary public of such state, and that such notary's genuine signature is set to his certificate. The certificate of the official herein provided for shall be under his hand and official seal.</p> <p>(b) A proof or acknowledgement which does not require a seal or stamp of the notary to be effective in the jurisdiction issuing the notary's commission shall include either (i) a statement by the notary within the proof or acknowledgement</p>	

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area of the instrument that the notary is not required to utilize a seal or stamp or (ii) a reference that purports to be the statute of the commissioning state which provides that no seal or stamp is required together with a statement that the notary is not required to utilize a seal or stamp.	
§ 34-12-2: Acknowledgment of any instrument required by any statute of this state to be acknowledged shall be made: (2) Without this state and within the limits of United States or any dependency thereof, before any judge or justice of a court of record or other court, justice of the peace, mayor or notary public, of the state, District of Columbia, territory or such dependency, in which such acknowledgment is made, or before any commissioner appointed by the governor of this state, or before any officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments of deeds in the place in which the acknowledgment is made.	Rhode Island
§ 26-1-120(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.	South Carolina
§ 66-22-103: If the person executing the instrument resides or is beyond or without the limits of the state, but within the union or its territories or districts, the acknowledgment may be made: (1) Before any court of record, or before the clerk of any court of record; or, before a commissioner for Tennessee, appointed by the governor; or before a notary public authorized there to take proof or acknowledgments. If the acknowledgment is made before a court of record, a copy of the entry of the acknowledgment on the record shall be certified by the clerk, under the clerk's seal of office; and the judge, chief justice, or presiding magistrate of the court shall certify as to the official character of the clerk	Tennessee
§ 66-22-115: (a) The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under §§ 66-22-103 and 66-22-104, shall be accepted in this state if the: (1) Certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations of this state; or (2) Certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the other state, or territory, or foreign country in which the acknowledgment is taken.	
Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 121.001: (b) An acknowledgment or proof of a written instrument may be taken outside this state, but inside the United States or its territories, by: (3) a notary public.	Texas
Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 121.003: In a proceeding to prove a written instrument, an officer authorized by this chapter to take an acknowledgment or a proof of a written instrument is also authorized to: (1) administer oaths; (2) employ and swear interpreters; and (3) issue subpoenas.	
Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code. § 121.004: (c) The failure of a notary public to attach an official seal to a certificate of an acknowledgement or proof of a written instrument made outside this state but inside the United States or its territories renders the acknowledgement or proof invalid only if the jurisdiction in which the certificate is made requires the notary public to attach the seal.	
Gov't Code Ann. § 602.003: An oath made outside this state but inside the United States or its territories may be administered and a certificate of the fact given by: (3) a notary public.	
Tit. 27 § 379: If deeds and other conveyances, and powers of attorney for the conveyance of lands, the acknowledgment or proof of which is taken out of state, are certified agreeably to the laws of the state, province or kingdom in which such acknowledgment or proof is taken, they shall be as valid as though the same were taken before a proper officer or court in this state. The proof of the same may be taken, and the same acknowledged with like effect before a justice, magistrate, or notary public within the United States or in a foreign country, before a commissioner appointed for that purpose by the governor of this state, or before a minister, charge d'affaires, consul, or vice consul of the United States in a foreign country.	Vermont
4 L.P.R.A. § 884: Affidavits may be made before either of the following officers who are authorized to take such affidavits and give a certificate thereof: (2) If taken without Puerto Rico and within the United States before any clerk of a court of record having a seal, any notary public, or any commissioner of deeds, duly appointed under the laws of Puerto Rico, within some state or territory.	Puerto Rico