Session of 2004

## SENATE BILL No. 357

By Committee on Judiciary

1-26

10 AN ACT concerning notaries public; creating the Kansas notary public 11 act; repealing K.S.A. 53-401, 53-503, 53-505, 53-506, 53-507, 53-508, 12 53-509, 53-510 and 53-511 and K.S.A. 2003 Supp. 53-504.

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. This act may be cited as the Kansas notary public act.

- Sec. 2. The existing bond, seal, length of commission term and liability of current notaries public commissioned before the effective date of this act may not be invalidated, modified or terminated by this act, but those notaries shall comply with this act in performing notarizations and in applying for new commissions.
- Sec. 3. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, the provisions of this act are severable.
  - Sec. 4. For the purposes of sections 1 through 36 35 of this act:
- (a) "Acknowledgment" means a notarial act in which an individual at a single time and place:
  - (1) Appears in person before the notary;
- (2) is personally known to the notary or identified by the notary through satisfactory evidence; and
- (3) declares to the notary that the signature on the document is the true signature of the individual and was voluntarily affixed by the individual, and if the instrument is executed in a representative capacity, that the individual was duly authorized to sign in the particular representative capacity.
- (b) "Affirmation" means a notarial act, or part thereof, which is legally equivalent to an oath and in which an individual at a single time and place:
  - (1) Appears in person before the notary;
- (2) is personally known to the notary or identified by the notary through satisfactory evidence; and
  - (3) makes a vow of truthfulness or fidelity on penalty of perjury, based

on personal honor and without invoking a deity or using any form of the word "swear."

- (c) "Commission" means the authority to perform notarial acts and the written evidence of authority to perform those acts granted by the secretary of state.
- (d) "Copy certification" means a notarial act in which a notary:
- (1) Is presented with a document that is neither a vital statistics record nor a public record;
- (2) copies or supervises the copying of the document using a photographic or electronic copying process;
  - (3) compares the document to the copy; and
  - (4) determines that the copy is a full, true and accurate reproduction.
- (e) "Credible witness" means an impartial person who personally knows an individual appearing before a notary and who takes an oath or affirmation administered by the notary and verifies the individual's identity.
- (f) "Electronic" means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic or similar capabilities.
- (g) "Electronic notary public" and "electronic notary" mean a notary public who has registered with the secretary of state the capability of performing electronic notarial acts is conformance with this act.
- (h) "Electronic document" means information that is created, generated, sent, communicated, received or stored by electronic means.
- (i) "Electronic notarial act" and "electronic notarization" mean an official act by an electronic notary public that involves electronic documents.
- (j) "Electronic signature" means an electronic sound, symbol or process attached to or logically associated with an electronic document and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the document.
- (k) "Notarial act" and "notarization" mean any act that a notary is empowered to perform under this act.
- (I) "Notarial certificate" and "certificate" mean the portion of a notarized document that is completed by the notary, bears the notary's signature and seal and states the facts attested by the notary in a particular notarization.
- (m) "Notary public" and "notary" mean any person commissioned by the secretary of state to perform notarial acts under this act.
- (n) "Oath" means a notarial act, or part thereof, which is legally equivalent to an affirmation and in which an individual at a single time and place:
  - (1) Appears in person before the notary;
- (2) is personally known to the notary or identified by the notary through satisfactory evidence; and

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- (3) makes a vow of truthfulness or fidelity on penalty of perjury while invoking a deity or using any form of the word "swear."
  - (o) "Official misconduct" means:
- (1) A notary's performance of any act prohibited by law or failure to perform any act mandated by this act or any other law in connection with the performance of a notarial act; or
- (2) a notary's performance of a notarial act in a manner found by the secretary of state to be negligent or contrary to the public interest.
- (p) "Personal appearance" means that the principal appears in the presence of the notary so that both parties are physically close enough to see, hear and communicate with each other and to hand identification documents to each other.
- (q) "Personal knowledge of identity" and "personally knows" mean familiarity with an individual resulting from interactions with that individual over a period of time sufficient to dispel any reasonable uncertainty that the individual has the identity claimed.
  - (r) "Principal" means:
  - (1) A person whose signature is notarized; or
- (2) a person, other than a credible witness, taking an oath or affirmation from the notary.
  - (s) "Representative capacity" means:
- (1) For and on behalf of a corporation, partnership, trust or other entity, as an authorized officer, agent, partner, trustee or other representative;
- (2) as a public officer, personal representative, guardian or other representative in the capacity recited in the instrument;
  - (3) as a attorney in fact for a principal; or
  - (4) in any other capacity as an authorized representative of another.
- (t) "Satisfactory evidence of identity" means identification of an individual based on:
- (1) At least one current document issued by a federal, state, local or tribal government agency with the individual's photograph, signature image and physical description; or
- (2) the oath or affirmation (a) of one credible witness unaffected by the document or transaction who is personally known to the notary and who personally knows the individual; or (b) of two credible witnesses unaffected by the document or transaction each of whom personally knows the individual and shows to the notary documentary identification as described in subparagraph (1) of this section.
- (u) "Seal" shall have the meaning prescribed in section  $\frac{17}{16}$  of this act.
- 42 (v) "Signature witnessing" and "attesting a signature" mean a notarial 43 act in which an individual at a single time and place:

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- Appears in person before the notary;
- is personally known to the notary or identified by the notary through satisfactory evidence; and
  - signs the document in the presence of the notary.
- "Verification" means a notarial act in which an individual at a single time and place:
  - Appears in person before the notary;
- 8 is personally known to the notary or identified by the notary 9 through satisfactory evidence;
  - (3) takes an oath or affirmation from the notary declaring the truthfulness or accuracy of the document; and
    - signs the document in the presence of the notary.
- 13 Sec. 5. (a) The secretary of state shall issue a notary commission to any qualified person who submits an application, oath of office and a \$25,000 \$10,000 bond to the secretary of state in accordance with this 15 16
  - (b) A qualified person shall:
  - (1)Be at least 18 years of age;
  - reside or have a regular place of work or business in this state;
  - reside legally in the United States; and
    - (4) pass a course of instruction and examination prescribed by the secretary of state.
      - The secretary of state may deny an application based on:
  - Submission of an application containing material misstatement or (1)
  - the applicant's conviction or plea of admission or nolo contendere for a felony or any crime involving dishonesty or moral turpitude or of a nature incompatible with the duties of a notary public, but in no case may a commission be issued to the applicant within five years after such conviction or plea;
  - a finding or admission of liability against the applicant in a civil lawsuit based on the applicant's negligence or deceit;
    - (4) revocation, suspension, restriction or denial of a notarial commission or professional license by this or any other state or nation but in no case may a commission be issued to the applicant within five years after such disciplinary action; or
      - the applicant's official misconduct.
  - The secretary of state, if satisfied that the applicant is qualified to be appointed as a notary public, shall issue a certificate of commission stating the notary public's name and the starting and ending dates of the commission and forward it to the notary public at the residential address given on the application.
    - No person may be automatically reappointed as a notary public.

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1 A current or former notary applying for a new notary commission shall 2 submit a new completed application, oath of office and bond.

- Sec. 6. (a) Every application for a notary commission shall be made under oath on forms prescribed by the secretary of state and include:
  - (1) A statement of the applicant's personal qualifications;
- (2) a certificate evidencing successful completion of a course of instruction and examination;
  - (3) an oath of office for the applicant;
- (4) (3) the notary's official signature and a sample or an impression of the notary's seal;
- (5) (4) such other information as the secretary of state may deem appropriate; and
- (6) (5) an application fee prescribed by the secretary of state in rule and regulation.
- (b) The secretary of state may require any person applying for an electronic notary public commission to provide additional information as prescribed by rules and regulations.
- (c) Any information provided on the application by an electronic notary public pertaining to decrypting instructions, codes, keys or software shall be used by the secretary of state only for the purpose of performing official duties under this act and shall not be disclosed to any person other than a government agent acting in an official capacity and duly authorized to obtain such information, a person authorized by court order or to the registrant or the registrant's duly authorized agent.
- Sec. 7. (a) The statement of personal qualifications for a notary commission shall state:
  - (1) The applicant's date of birth;
  - (2) the applicant's residential address and telephone number;
- (3) the applicant's business address and telephone number, the business mailing address, if different, and the name of the applicant's employer, if any;
- (4) that the applicant is a legal resident or a U.S. citizen residing or having a regular place of work or business in the state;
- (5) all issuances, denials, revocations, suspensions, restrictions and resignations of a notarial commission, professional license or public office involving the applicant in this or any other state or nation;
- (6) all criminal convictions of the applicant, including any pleas of admission or nolo contendere, in this or any other state or nation; and
- (7) all claims pending or disposed against a notary bond held by the applicant, and all civil findings or admissions of fault or liability regarding the applicant's activities as a notary, in this or any other state or nation.
- Sec 8. A person commissioned as a notary may perform notarial acts in any part of this state for a term of four years unless the commission is

earlier revoked or resigned.

- Sec. 9. (a) The notary shall secure a bond for a term of four years, commencing on the effective date of the notary commission and terminating on its expiration date, with payment of bond funds to any person conditioned upon the notary's misconduct. The bond shall be executed by a surety licensed in this state, or other surety as approved by the secretary of state, on a form prescribed by the secretary of state.
- (b) No surety shall cancel a notary public's bond without giving 30 days written notice to the notary public. The surety shall provide to the secretary of state a copy of the notice of cancellation. If proper notice is given, the surety shall be released from liability on such bond as of the date of cancellation. The notary public shall secure a good and sufficient surety bond, which shall be filed with the secretary of state prior to the cancellation date. Failure to secure a new bond within the prescribed time shall result in revocation of the notary public's commission.
- (c) The surety for a notary bond shall report any claim against the bond to the secretary of state within 30 days from the date of payment on the claim.
- (d) If a notary bond has been exhausted by claims paid out by the surety, the surety shall notify the secretary of state, who shall suspend the notary's commission until:
  - (1) A new bond is obtained by the notary; and
- (2) the notary's fitness to serve the remainder of the commission term is determined by the secretary of state.
- (e) Any person injured by the failure of a notary public to faithfully perform any notarial act for which a bond is given under the laws of this state may sue on the bond in the person's own name in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover the damages the person may have sustained by such failure.
- Sec. 10. (a) Each applicant for a notary commission shall, within the six months prior to application, take a course of instruction and pass a written examination. Any person applying for an electronic notary public commission shall take an additional course of instruction and pass an additional written examination within the six-month period preceding application. The additional course and test shall be specific to electronic notarizations. Courses of instruction and examinations required by this section shall be prescribed by the secretary of state in rules and regulations.
- (b) Each applicant for a notary commission shall include an education fee, in addition to the application fee. If the applicant requests an electronic notary public commission, an additional education fee shall be included. All education fees shall be set by the secretary of state in rules and regulations.

(c) There is hereby created in the state treasury the notary public education fee fund. The secretary of state shall remit all moneys received by or for it from fees to the state treasurer in accordance with K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the notary public education fee fund. All expenditures from the notary public education fee fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the secretary of state or by a person or persons designated by the secretary of state.

Sec. 11 10. (a) A notary is empowered to perform the following notarial acts:

- (1) Acknowledgment;
- (2) administering oaths and affirmations;
- (3) verification;
- (4) witnessing or attesting a signature;
  - (5) copy certification; and
  - (6) any other acts authorized by law.
- (b) A notary may accept the use of a mark instead of a signature on a document presented for notarization if:
- 21 (1) The mark is affixed in the presence of the notary and two wit-22 nesses unaffected by the document;
  - (2) both witnesses sign their own names beside the mark;
  - (3) the notary states below the mark: "Mark affixed by (name of signer by mark) in presence of (names and addresses of witnesses) and undersigned notary"; and
  - (4) the notary notarizes the signature by mark through an acknowledgment, verification or signature witnessing.
  - (c) Notary acts may be performed electronically by a commissioned notary public:
  - (1) Who complies with the provisions of this act, the Kansas uniform electronic transactions act and other applicable law; and
  - (2) affixes an electronic notarial certificate as authorized by the secretary of state.
  - Sec. 12 11. (a) A notary shall not perform a notarial act if the principal:
    - (1) Is not in the notary's presence at the time of notarization;
  - (2) is not personally known to the notary of identified by the notary through satisfactory evidence;
  - (3) in the notary's judgment, does not appear to be aware of the significance of the transaction requiring a notarial act; or
    - (4) in the notary's judgment, is not acting of his or her own free will.
- 43 (b) A notary shall not execute a certificate containing information

- 1 known or believed by the notary to be false.
  - (c) A notary shall not affix an official signature or seal on a notarial certificate that is incomplete.
  - (d) A notary shall not provide a signed or sealed notarial certificate to another person with the understanding that it will be completed or attached to a document outside of the notary's presence.
  - (e) A notary shall not notarize a signature on a document without notarial certificate wording.
- 9 Sec. <del>13</del> **12**. (a) A notary is disqualified from performing a notarial 10 act if the notary:
  - (1) Is a party to or named in the document that is to be notarized;
  - (2) will receive as a direct or indirect result any commission, fee, advantage, right, title, interest, cash, property or other consideration, excluding a notary fee; or
  - (3) is a spouse, ancestor, descendant or sibling of the principal, including in-law, step or half relatives.
- 17 (b) A notary public is not disqualified when the notary public acts in 18 the capacity of an agent, employee, insurer, attorney, escrow agent or 19 lender for a person having a financial or beneficial interest in the 20 transaction.
  - Sec. 14 13. A notary shall perform any notarial act for any person requesting such an act unless:
  - (1) The notary knows or has good reason to believe that the notarial act or the associated transaction is unlawful; or
  - (2) the act is prohibited under section  $\frac{12}{11}$  and amendments thereto.
  - Sec. 15 14. In notarizing a document, a notary shall sign the notarial certificate at the time the notarial act is performed using a signature that matches the signature given on the notary's commission.
  - Sec. 16 15. (a) A notary shall keep an official seal that is the exclusive property of the notary. Such seal shall not be possessed or used by any other person or surrendered to an employer upon termination of employment.
  - (b) When not in use, the seal shall be kept in a secure area under the exclusive control of the notary.
  - (c) If the notary public obtains a new seal for any reason, the notary shall notify the secretary of state of the change of seal and provide an impression of the new seal within 30 days of obtaining the new seal. The notary public shall not use the new seal until an impression of the seal is provided to the secretary of state.
  - (d) Upon resignation, revocation or expiration of a notary commission or death of the notary, the seal shall be destroyed, defaced or otherwise rendered inoperable so that it may not be misused by another person.

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- Sec. 47 16. (a) At the time the notarial act is performed, the notary shall affix a legible and photographically reproducible impression of the official seal on the notarial certificate, near the notary's official signature, that shall include the following elements:
  - (1) The notary's name exactly as listed on the commission;
  - (2) the words "Notary Public" and "State of Kansas"
- (b) The seal for an electronic notarization shall be prescribed by the secretary of state in rules and regulations.
- Sec. 18 17. Within 30 days after the change of a notary's residence, business or mailing address, the notary shall send to the secretary of state notice of the change, giving both old and new addresses.
- Sec. 19 18. A notary whose name has changed shall send to the secretary of state notice of the change within 30 days after such change occurs, giving both former and new names and providing a specimen of the new seal and new official signature. The notary shall not perform notarial acts using the new name until notice has been provided to the secretary of state. The notary may perform notarial acts using the former name that time period.
- Sec. 2019. (a) A notary may resign his or her commission by sending to the secretary of state notice stating the effective date of resignation. The commission of the notary public shall cease to be effective upon the secretary of state's receipt of the resignation.
- (b) Notaries who cease to reside in or to maintain a regular place of work or business in this state, or who become permanently unable to perform their notarial duties, shall resign their commission.
- Sec. 21 20. (a) A notary is liable to any person for damages caused by the notary's negligence, intentional violation of law or official misconduct in relation to a notarization.
- (b) A surety for a notary's bond is liable to any person for damages caused that person by the notary's negligence, intentional violation of law or official misconduct in relation to a notarization during the bond term, but this liability may not exceed the dollar amount of the bond or of any remaining bond funds that have not been disbursed to other claimants.
- (c) An employer of a notary is liable to any person for damages caused by the notary's negligence, intentional violation of law or official misconduct in performing a notarization during the course of employment, if the employer directed, encouraged or approved the notary's negligence, violation of law or official misconduct.
- (d) No suit shall be instituted against a notary public, a surety or an employer more than three years after the cause of action accrues.
- Sec. 22 21. (a) The secretary of state may revoke a notary commission for any ground on which an application for a commission may be denied under section 5 and amendments thereto.

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- The secretary of state shall revoke the commission of any notary 2 who fails to maintain a residence or a regular place of work or business 3 in this state or status as a legal resident of the United States.
  - Prior to revocation of a notary commission, the secretary of state shall inform the notary that the revocation takes effect on a particular date unless a proper appeal is filed with the secretary of state before that date.
  - Resignation or expiration of a notary commission does not terminate or preclude an investigation into the notary's conduct by the secretary of state.
  - (e) Any person whose notary public commission has been revoked may not apply for a new commission until the expiration of five years from the date of revocation.
  - The secretary of state may deliver a written warning to any notary who has engaged in official misconduct and may record a complaint of official misconduct on the notary public's record.
  - Sec. 23 22. (a) In performing a notarial act, a notary is guilty of a class  $\mathbf{A}$   $\mathbf{C}$ , nonperson misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding \$2,500 or imprisonment for not more that one year, or both, for knowingly:
  - Failing to require the presence of a principal at the time of the notarial act;
  - failing to identify a principal through personal knowledge or sat-(2)isfactory evidence; or
    - executing a false notarial certificate.
  - Any person who is not a notary and who knowingly acts as or otherwise impersonates a notary is guilty of a class  $\mathbf{B}$   $\mathbf{C}$ , nonperson misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both.
  - (c) Any person who knowingly obtains, conceals, damages or destroys the seal, journal or official records of a notary is guilty of a class  $\frac{B}{C}$ , nonperson misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine not execcding \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both. Defacement or destruction of a seal in accordance with subsection (d) of section 16 15 and amendments thereto shall not constitute a violation of this section.
  - (d) Any person who knowingly obtains, conceals, damages or destroys the certificate, disk, coding, card, program, software or hardware enabling an electronic notary to affix an official electronic signature is guilty of a class  $\mathbf{B}$   $\mathbf{C}$ , nonperson misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both.
  - Any person who knowingly solicits, coerces or in any way influ-

ences a notary to commit official misconduct is guilty of a class  $\frac{\mathbf{B}}{\mathbf{C}}$ , nonperson misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both.

- (f) The criminal penalties in this act do not preclude other criminal penalties provided by law.
- Sec. 24 23. (a) The state of Kansas hereby declares its intent to accede to the Hague convention abolishing the requirement of legalization for foreign public documents.
- (b) Upon presentation of a public document to which the convention applies, the secretary of state, or an assistant or deputy assistant secretary of state appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 75-412, and amendments thereto shall affix to the document the certificate required by the convention. The secretary of state shall maintain a record of all documents certified under this section.
- Sec. 25 24. On a notarized document sent to another state or nation, evidence of the authenticity of the official seal and signature of a notary of this state, if required, shall be in the form of:
- (a) A certificate of authority from the secretary of state and any designated local official if necessary, authenticated as necessary by additional certificates from United States or foreign government agencies; or
- (b) in the case of a notarized document to be used in a nation that has signed and ratified the Hague convention abolishing the requirement of legalization for foreign public documents of October 5, 1961, an apostille from the federally designated official in the form prescribed by the convention, with no additional authenticating certificates required.
- Sec. 26 25. A certificate of authority evidencing the authenticity of the official seal and signature of a notary of this state shall be substantially in the following form:

Certificate of Authority for a Notarial Act

I, \_\_\_\_\_\_ Secretary of State, certify that \_\_\_\_\_ (name of notary), the person named as the notary public in the attached document, was a notary public for the State of Kansas and authorized to act as such at the time of the document's notarization.

To verify this Certificate of Authority for a Notarial Act, I have affixed below my signature and seal of office this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_, 20

- Sec. 27 26. The secretary of state shall prescribe by rule and regulation the fee for issuing a certificate of authority or an apostille.
- Sec.  $\frac{28}{27}$ . (a) As used in this section, the term "notarial officer" means any person authorized to perform notarial acts under section  $\frac{29}{28}$  and amendments thereto
- (b) In taking an acknowledgment, the notarial officer shall determine, either from personal knowledge of identity or from satisfactory evidence

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of identity, that the person appearing before the officer and making the 2 acknowledgment is the person whose true signature is on the instrument.

- 3 In taking a verification upon oath or affirmation, the notarial of-4 ficer shall determine, either from personal knowledge of identity or from 5 satisfactory evidence of identity, that the person appearing before the 6 officer and making the verification is the person whose true signature is 7 on the statement.
  - In witnessing or attesting a signature, the notarial officer shall determine, either from personal knowledge of identity or from satisfactory evidence of identity, that the signature is that of the person appearing before the officer and named in the instrument.
  - In certifying a copy of a document, the notarial officer shall determine that the proffered copy is a full, true, and accurate transcription or reproduction of that which was copied.

Sec. 29 28. (a) A notarial act may be performed within this state by the following persons:

- A notary public of this state;
- a judge, clerk or deputy clerk of any court of this state;
- a county clerk or deputy county clerk;
- an election commissioner or assistant election commissioner; or
- 21 any other person authorized to perform the specific act by the 22 law of this state.
  - Notarial acts performed within this state under federal authority as provided in section 31 30, and amendments thereto, shall have the same effect as if performed by a notarial officer of this state.
  - 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.
- 29 Sec. 30 29. (a) A notarial act has the same effect under the law of 30 this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state, if performed 31 in another state, commonwealth, territory, district or possession of the 32 United States by any of the following persons:
  - A notary public of that jurisdiction;
  - a judge, clerk or deputy clerk of a court of that jurisdiction; or
  - any other person authorized by the law of that jurisdiction to perform notarial acts.
  - Notarial acts performed in other jurisdictions of the United States under federal authority as provided in section 31 30, and amendments thereto, have the same effect as if performed by a notarial officer of this state.
- 41 The signature and title of a person performing a notarial act are 42 prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the person 43 holds the designated title.

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1 (d) The signature and indicated title of an officer listed in subsection 2 (a)(1) or (a)(2) conclusively establish the authority of a holder of that title 3 to perform a notarial act.

Sec. 31 30. (a) 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 anywhere by any of the following persons under authority granted by the law of the United States:

- (1) A judge, clerk or deputy clerk of a court;
- (2) a commissioned officer on active duty in the military service of the United States;
- (3) an officer of the foreign service or consular officer of the United States; or
- (4) any other person authorized by federal law to perform notarial acts.
- (b) 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.
- (c) the signature and indicated title of an officer listed in subsection (a)(1), (a)(2) or (a)(3) conclusively establish the authority of a holder of that title to perform a notarial act.
- Sec. 32 31. (a) 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 within the jurisdiction of and under authority of a foreign nation or its constituent units or a multi-national or international organization by any of the following persons:
  - (1) A notary public or notary;
  - (2) a judge, clerk or deputy clerk of a court of record; or
- (3) any other person authorized by the law of that jurisdiction to perform notarial acts.
- (b) An "Apostille" in the form prescribed by the Hague Convention of October 5, 1961, conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the officer holds the indicated office.
- (c) A certificate by a foreign service or consular officer of the United States stationed in the nation under the jurisdiction of which the notarial act was performed, or a certificate by a foreign service or consular officer of that nation stationed in the United States, conclusively establishes any matter relating to the authenticity or validity of the notarial act set forth in the certificate.
- $\left(d\right)$  An official stamp or seal of the person performing the notarial act is prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the person holds the indicated title.
- (e) An official stamp or seal of an officer listed in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) is prima facie evidence that a person with the indicated title has

authority to perform notarial acts.

- (f) If the title of office and indication of authority to perform notarial acts appears either in a digest of foreign law or in a list customarily used as a source for that information, the authority of an officer with that title to perform notarial acts is conclusively established.
- Sec. 33 32. (a) A notarial act shall be evidenced by a certificate signed and dated by a notarial officer. The certificate must include identification of the jurisdiction in which the notarial act is performed and the title of the office of the notarial officer and shall include the official stamp or seal of the notary public or any official stamp or seal of office of any other notarial officer, if such exists. If the officer is a notary public, the certificate must also indicate the date of expiration, if any, of the commission of office. If the officer is a commissioned officer on active duty in the military service of the United States, the certificate must also include the officer's rank.
- (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 34 33 and amendments thereto;
  - (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.
- (c) The form and content of an electronic notarial certificate shall be prescribed by the secretary of state in rules and regulations.
- (d) By executing a certificate of a notarial act, the notarial officer certifies that the officer has made the determinations required by section 28 27, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 34 33. The following short form certificates of notarial acts are sufficient for the purposes indicated, if completed with the information required by subsection (a) of section 33 32, and amendments thereto:

33	(a) For an acknowledgment in an individual capacity:
34	State of )
35	(County) of)
36	This instrument was acknowledged before me on(date) by
37	[name(s) of person(s)]
38	
39	(Signature of notarial officer)
40	(Seal, if any)
41	·
42	Title (and Rank)
43	[My appointment expires:

1	(b) For an acknowledgment in a representative capacity:
2	State of
3	(County) of
4	This instrument was acknowledged before me on(date)by[name(s)
5	of person(s)] as (type of authority, e.g., officer, trustee, etc.) of (name of party or
6	behalf of whom instrument was executed.)
7	
8	(Signature of notarial officer)
9	(Seal, if any)
10	, 
11	Title (and Rank)
12	[My appointment expires:
13	(c) For a verification upon oath or affirmation:
14	State of
15	(County) of
16	Signed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on(date)by[name(s)
17	of person(s) making statement].
18	
19	(Signature of notarial officer)
20	(Seal, if any)
21	
22	Title (and Rank)
23	[My appointment expires:
24	(d) For witnessing or attesting a signature:
25	State of
26	(County) of
27	Signed or attested before me on(date) by[name(s) of person(s)].
28	
29	(Signature of notarial officer)
30	(Seal, if any)
31	
32	Title (and Rank)
33	[My appointment expires:
34	(e) For attestation of a copy of a document:
35	State of
36	(County) of
37	I certify that this is a true and correct copy made by me [description of
38	document
39	Dated:
40	
41	(Signature of notarial officer)
12	(Seal, if any)
43	

1	Title (and Rank)
2	[My appointment expires:]
3	Sec. 35 34. This act applies to notarial acts performed on or after its
4	effective date.
5	Sec. 36 35. This act shall be applied and construed to effectuate its
6	general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of
7	this act among states enacting it.
8	Sec. <del>37</del> <b>36</b> . K.S.A. 53-401, 53-503, 53-505, 53-506, 53-507, 53-508,
9	53-509, 53-510 and 53-511 and K.S.A. 2003 Supp. 53-504 are hereby
10	repealed.
11	Sec. 38 37. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after
12	January 1, 2005, and its publication in the statute book.
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