

U.S. Interstate Recognition Statutes for Notarial Acts

State	Statute	Language
ALABAMA	Ala. Code § 35-4-26	Acknowledgment - Officers authorized to take outside Alabama; validity; certification: (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 ... (b) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, the acknowledgment of any instrument executed outside the State of Alabama which is in compliance with the manner and form prescribed by the laws of the place of its execution, is executed in a state, territory, or insular possession of the United States or the District of Columbia, and is verified by the official seal of the officer before whom it is acknowledged, 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.
	Ala. Code § 35-4-27	Acknowledgment — Proof of official seal: All deeds, powers of attorney and other instruments of conveyance, affidavits or contracts purporting to be acknowledged, proved or verified as prescribed by law, and which have been recorded or may hereafter be recorded in the office of the judge of probate of the proper county in this state, and transcripts thereof from such record shall be prima facie evidence that the seal of such officer acknowledging or attesting such instrument was his official seal and that it was affixed by him in his official capacity; and all such instruments and certified copies thereof shall have the same force and effect and shall be received in evidence in any court in this state without further proof of the due execution of such instrument or proof of the seal of any officer so certifying or attesting and that the same was affixed by him as his official seal, in his official capacity, whether he be an officer of this state or of any other state, territory or district of the United States.
	Ala. Code § 12-21-4	Taking of affidavits outside state: Affidavits required in the commencement or progress of any action or judicial proceedings may be taken without this state before any commissioner appointed by the Governor of this state, any judge or clerk of a federal court, any judge or clerk of any court of record or any notary public, who shall certify under their hands and seals of office, if any.
ALASKA	Alaska Stat. § 09.63.050	Recognition of notarial acts performed outside the state: Notarial acts may be performed outside the state for use in the state with the same effect as if performed by a notary public of the state by (1) a notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed
	Alaska Stat. § 09.63.060	Authentication of authority of officer: (a) If the notarial act is performed by a person described in AS 09.63.050(1) - (4) other than a person authorized to perform notarial acts by the laws or regulations of a foreign country, the signature, rank or title and, if appropriate, the serial number of the person are sufficient proof of the authority of a person to perform the act. ***** (d) The signature and title of the person performing the act are prima facie evidence that the person has the designated title and that the signature is genuine.
	Alaska Stat. § 09.63.080	Recognition of certificate of acknowledgment: The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under AS 09.63.010 or 09.63.050 shall be accepted in the state if (1) the certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations of the state; (2) the certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the acknowledgment is taken; or (3) the certificate contains the words "acknowledged before me" or their substantial equivalent.
ARIZONA	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 33-411	Invalidity of unrecorded instrument as to bona fide purchaser; acknowledgment required for proper recording; recording of instruments acknowledged in another state; exception: D. An instrument affecting real property in this state executed, acknowledged and certified in any other state in accordance with the laws of that state, shall be valid and entitled to record as if executed in accordance with the laws of this state.
	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 33-501	Recognition of notarial acts performed outside this state: 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: 1. A notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed....
	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 33-502	Authentication of authority of officer: A. If the notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in section 33-501, 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. ***** D. The signature and title of the person performing the act are prima facie evidence that he is a person with the designated title and that the signature is genuine.
	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 33-504	Recognition of certificate of acknowledgment: 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.

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	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 41-322	<p>Authentication of authority of officer for foreign notarizations: A. If a notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in section 33-501, paragraphs 1 through 4, 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 is sufficient proof of the authority of the person to perform the act. Further proof of the person's authority is not required. ***** D. The signature and title of a person performing a notarial act are prima facie evidence that the person is a person with the designated title and that the signature is genuine.</p>
ARKANSAS	Ark. Code Ann. § 16-45-102(b)	<p>Officials before whom affidavits may be made: (b) An affidavit may be made out of this state before a commissioner appointed by the Governor of this state to take depositions, or before a judge of a court, mayor of a city, notary public, or justice of the peace, whose certificate shall be proof of the time and manner of its being made.</p>
	Ark. Code Ann. § 16-47-103	<p>Officers authorized to take proof or acknowledgment of real estate conveyances: (a) The proof or acknowledgment of every deed or instrument of writing for the conveyance of any real estate shall be taken by one of the following courts or officers: ***** (2) When acknowledged or proven outside this state, and within the United States or its territories, or in any of the colonies or possessions or dependencies of the United States, before any court of the United States, or any state or territory, or colony or possession or dependency of the United States, having a seal, or a clerk of any such court, or before any notary public, or before the mayor of any incorporated city or town, or the chief officer of any city or town having a seal, or before a commissioner appointed by the Governor of this state;</p>
	Ark. Code Ann. § 16-47-104	<p>Attestation of acknowledgments: (a) In cases of acknowledgment or proof of deeds or conveyances of real estate taken within the United States or territories thereof, when taken before any court or officer having a seal of office, the deed or conveyance shall be attested under the seal of office. If the officer has no seal of office, then it shall be attested under the official signature of the officer.</p>
	Ark. Code Ann. § 16-47-203	<p>Officials authorized to take within the United States: The acknowledgment of any instrument may be without the state but within the United States or a territory or insular possession of the United States and within the jurisdiction of the officer, before: ***** (3) A notary public</p>
	Ark. Code Ann. § 16-47-209(a)	<p>Authentication of acknowledgments: (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.</p>
	Ark. Code Ann. § 16-47-210	<p>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, a territory or insular possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, or in the Philippine Islands, verified by the official seal of the officer before whom it is acknowledged, 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.</p>
	Ark. Code Ann. § 18-12-203	<p>Officers authorized to take proof or acknowledgment of real estate conveyances: (a) The proof or acknowledgment of every deed or instrument of writing for the conveyance of any real estate shall be taken by one (1) of the following courts or officers: ***** (2) When acknowledged or proved outside this state, and within the United States or its territories, or in any of the colonies or possessions or dependencies of the United States, before any court of the United States, or any state or territory, or colony or possession or dependency of the United States, having a seal, or a clerk of any such court, or before any notary public, or before the mayor of any incorporated city or town, or the chief officer of any city or town having a seal, or before a commissioner appointed by the Governor;</p>
	Ark. Code Ann. § 18-12-204	<p>Attestation of acknowledgments: (a) In cases of acknowledgment or proof of deeds or conveyances of real estate taken within the United States or territories thereof, when taken before any court or officer having a seal of office, the deed or conveyance shall be attested under the seal of office. If the officer has no seal of office, then it shall be attested under the official signature of the officer.</p>
CALIFORNIA	Cal. Civ. Code § 1182	<p>Proof and Acknowledgment of Instruments: The proof or acknowledgment of an instrument may be made without this state, but within the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the officer, before any of the following: ***** (4) A notary public.</p>
	Cal. Civ. Code § 1189	<p>Proof and Acknowledgment of Instruments: (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.</p>
	Cal. Civ. Code § 1193	<p>Proof and Acknowledgment of Instruments: Officers taking and certifying acknowledgments or proof of instruments for record, must authenticate their certificates by affixing thereto their signatures, followed by the names of their offices; also, their seals of office, if by the laws of the State or country where the acknowledgment or proof is taken, or by authority of which they are acting, they are required to have official</p>

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COLORADO	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-21-511	<p>Notarial act in another state: (1) 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: (a) a notary public of that state; *****</p> <p>(2) 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. (3) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b) of this section conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.</p>
	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-21-515	<p>Certificate of notarial act: (3) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsections (1) and (2) of this section and: (a) Is in a short form set forth in section 24-21-516; (b) Is in a form otherwise permitted by the law of this state; (c) Is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed;</p>
	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 38-30-126	<p>Acknowledgments, before whom taken: (1) Deeds, bonds, and agreements in writing conveying lands or any interest therein, or affecting title thereto, may be acknowledged or proved before the following officers when executed within this state: *****</p> <p>(2) When executed out of this state, and within the United States or any territory thereof, before: *****</p> <p>(c) Any notary public of such state or territory, certifying the same under his notarial seal; *****</p> <p>(4) When executed or acknowledged out of the state and within any colony, island possession, or bailiwick belonging to or under the control of the United States, before: *****</p> <p>(c) Any notary public within such colony, island possession, or bailiwick, such notary public certifying such acknowledgment under his seal.</p>
	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 38-30-127	<p>Acknowledgments taken pursuant to other laws: (1) In addition to the acknowledgment of instruments as provided by articles 30 to 44 of this title, instruments may be acknowledged by: *****</p> <p>(b) Any person within or outside of this state, pursuant to part 5 of article 21 of title 24. *****</p> <p>(3) A certificate of acknowledgment taken pursuant to part 5 of article 21 of title 24, or taken pursuant to such part 2 and subsection (2) of this section shall: (a) Constitute prima facie evidence of proper execution of the instrument acknowledged; (b) Carry with it the presumptions provided by section 38-35-101; and (c) Be accorded the same force and effect as any acknowledgment taken and certified in accordance with articles 30 to 44 of this title.</p>
	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 38-35-105	<p>Foreign instruments, prima facie evidence: All deeds, powers of attorney, agreements, or other instruments in writing conveying, encumbering, or affecting title to real property in this state purporting to have been acknowledged or proved out of this state before a notary public or other officer empowered by the laws of this state to take acknowledgments, if the form of acknowledgment is in substantial compliance with the laws of the state or territory where taken or in substantial compliance with the requirement of this article, shall be deemed prima facie to have been properly acknowledged or proved before proper officers, and such deeds or other instruments in writing or the record thereof or a certified copy of the record thereof shall be received as prima facie evidence of the execution, acknowledgment, and delivery thereof.</p>
	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-30	<p>Acknowledgments in other states, territories or possessions: The acknowledgment of any instrument may be made without the state but within the United States or a territory or insular possession of the United States and within the jurisdiction of the officer, before: (1) A clerk or deputy clerk of any federal court; (2) a clerk or deputy clerk of any court of record of any state or other jurisdiction; (3) a notary public; (4) a commissioner of deeds; (5) any person authorized by the laws of such other jurisdiction to take acknowledgments; (6) any attorney admitted to the bar in this state as provided in section 1-31a.</p>
	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-36.	<p>Authentication: (2) If the acknowledgment is taken without this state, but in the United States, or a territory or insular possession of the United States, the certificate shall be authenticated by a certificate as to the official character of such officer, executed, if the acknowledgment is taken by a clerk or deputy clerk of a court, by the presiding judge of the court or, if the acknowledgment is taken by a notary public, or any other person authorized to take acknowledgments, by a clerk of a court of record of the county, parish or district, or the clerk of the town, in which the acknowledgment is taken. The signature to such authenticating certificate may be a facsimile printed, stamped, photographed or engraved thereon when the certificate bears the seal of the authenticating officer. A judge or clerk authenticating an acknowledgment shall endorse thereon or attach thereto a certificate in substantially the following form ...</p>

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CONNECTICUT	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-37	Acknowledgment in compliance with law of other jurisdiction: Notwithstanding any provision in this chapter, the acknowledgment of any instrument without this state in compliance with the manner and form prescribed by the laws of the place of its execution, if in a state, a territory or insular possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, verified by the official seal of the officer before whom it is acknowledged, and authenticated in the manner provided by subsection (2) of section 1-36, shall have the same effect as an acknowledgment in the manner and form prescribed by the laws of this state for instruments executed within the state.
	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-57.	Definitions. Authorized officers: 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: (1) A notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed.
	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-58	Proof of authority to perform notarial act: (a) If the notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive, of section 1-57, other than a person authorized to perform notarial acts by the laws or regulations of a foreign country, the signature, rank or title and serial number, if any, of the person are sufficient proof of the authority of a holder of that rank or title to perform the act. Further proof of his authority is not required. ***** (d) The signature and title of the person performing the act are prima facie evidence that he is a person with the designated title and that the signature is genuine.
	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-60	Form of certificate: The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under section 1-57 shall be accepted in this state if: (1) The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations of this state; (2) the certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the acknowledgment is taken; or (3) the certificate contains the words "acknowledged before me", or their substantial equivalent.
	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 47-5a	Persons before whom acknowledgment may be made: If the acknowledgment in a conveyance of real estate is made in this state, it may be made ... if in any other state or territory of the United States, before a commissioner residing in such other state or territory appointed by the Governor of Connecticut, or an officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds in such state or territory; ... but no officer shall have power to take such acknowledgment, except within the territorial limits in which he may perform the duties of his office. The authentication of the signature and qualification of the acknowledging officer on any instrument executed out of this state may conform either to the provisions of chapter 6 or to section 47-7.
	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 47-7	Conveyances and releases executed outside this state: (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1-36, any conveyance of real estate situated in this state, any mortgage or release of mortgage or lien upon any real estate situated in this state, and any power of attorney authorizing another to convey any interest in real estate situated in this state, executed and acknowledged in any other state or territory in conformity with the laws of that state or territory relating to the conveyance of real estate therein situated or of any interest therein or with the laws of this state, is valid. (b) No county clerk's certificate or other authenticating certificate is required for such conveyance, mortgage, release, lien or power of attorney to be valid, provided the officer taking the acknowledgment indicated thereon the date, if any, on which his current commission expires.
	Conn. Gen. Stat. 52-148c(b)	Before whom depositions may be taken: (b) In any other state or country, depositions for use in a civil action or probate proceeding within this state shall be taken before a notary public, a commissioner appointed by the Governor of this state, any magistrate having power to administer oaths or a person commissioned by the court before which such action or proceeding is pending, or when such court is not in session, by any judge thereof. Any person so commissioned shall have the power by virtue of his commission to administer any necessary oath and to take testimony.
DELAWARE	Del. Code Ann. tit 25 § 129	Acknowledgment or proof outside State: (c) Any deed concerning lands, tenements or hereditaments within this State, any other instrument of writing whatsoever, or any affidavit or other statement requiring acknowledgment or proof may be so acknowledged and proved out of this State before a notary public of any state or territory or of the District of Columbia. The provisions of this paragraph shall extend to affidavits of demand and defense as provided for in § 3901 of Title 10.
	Del. Code Ann. tit 29 § 4324	Notarial Acts - Acts in Other Jurisdictions of the United States: (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 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 ***** (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. (d) The signature and indicated title of an officer listed in subsection (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section conclusively establish the authority of a holder of that title to perform a notarial act. (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.

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	Del. Code Ann. tit 29 § 4327	<p>Certificate of notarial acts:</p> <p>(b) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsection (a) of this section and it:</p> <p>(1) Is in the short form set forth in § 4328 of this title;</p> <p>(2) Is in a form otherwise prescribed by the law of this State;</p> <p>(3) Is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the notarial act was performed;</p>
D.C.	D.C. Code § 1-1231.10	<p>Notarial act in another state:</p> <p>(a) A notarial act performed in another state shall have the same effect under the law of the District as if performed by a notarial officer of the District, if the notarial act performed in that state is performed by:</p> <p>(1) A notary public of that state;</p> <p>*****</p> <p>(b) The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act in another state shall be prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.</p> <p>(c) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection (a)(1) or (2) of this section shall conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.</p>
	D.C. Code § 1-1231.14	<p>Certificate of notarial act:</p> <p>(c) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of this section and it:</p> <p>(1) Is in a short form as set forth in § 1-1231.15;</p> <p>(2) Is in a form otherwise permitted by the law of the District;</p> <p>(3) Is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed;</p>
	D.C. Code § 42-111	<p>Acknowledgments in Guam, Samoa, and Canal Zone:</p> <p>Deeds and other instruments affecting land situate in the District of Columbia may be acknowledged in the islands of Guam and Samoa or in the Canal Zone before any notary public or judge, appointed therein by proper authority, or by any officer therein who has ex officio the powers of a notary public; provided, that the certificate by such notary in Guam, Samoa, or the Canal Zone, as the case may be, shall be accompanied by the certificate of the governor or acting governor of such place to the effect that the notary taking said acknowledgment was in fact the officer he purported to be; and any deeds or other instruments affecting lands so situate, so acknowledged since the 1st day of January, 1905, and accompanied by such certificate shall have the same effect as such deeds or other instruments hereafter so acknowledged and certified.</p>
	D.C. Code § 42-112	<p>Acknowledgments in Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico:</p> <p>Deeds and other instruments affecting land situate in the District of Columbia may be acknowledged in the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico before any notary public appointed therein by proper authority, or any officer therein who has ex officio the powers of a notary public; provided, that the certificate by such notary in the Philippine Islands or in Puerto Rico, as the case may be, shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Executive Secretary of Puerto Rico, or the Governor or Attorney General of the Philippine Islands to the effect that the notary taking said acknowledgment was in fact the officer he purported to be.</p>
	Fla. Stat. § 92.50	<p>Oaths, affidavits, and acknowledgments; who may take or administer; requirements:</p> <p>*****</p> <p>(2) IN OTHER STATES, TERRITORIES, AND DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES. 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, by or before ... or by or before any notary public or justice of the peace, 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; provided, however, when taken or administered by or before any judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of record, the seal of such court may be affixed as the seal of such officer or person.</p>

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FLORIDA	Fla. Stat. § 695.03	<p>Acknowledgment and proof; validation of certain acknowledgments; legalization or authentication before foreign officials: To entitle any instrument concerning real property to be recorded, the execution must be acknowledged by the party executing it, proved by a subscribing witness to it, or legalized or authenticated in one of the following forms: *****</p> <p>(2) OUTSIDE THIS STATE BUT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES. An acknowledgment or a proof taken, administered, or made outside of this state but within the United States may be taken, administered, or made by or before a civil-law notary of this state or a commissioner of deeds appointed by the Governor of this state; a judge or clerk of any court of the United States or of any state, territory, or district; by or before a United States commissioner or magistrate; or by or before a notary public, justice of the peace, master in chancery, or registrar 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 taken, administered, or made by or 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)." *****</p> <p>(4) COMPLIANCE AND VALIDATION. The affixing of the official seal or the electronic equivalent thereof under s. 117.021 or other applicable law, including part II of chapter 117, conclusively establishes that the acknowledgment or proof was taken, administered, or made in full compliance with the laws of this state or, as applicable, the laws of the other state, or of the foreign country governing notarial acts. All affidavits, oaths, acknowledgments, legalizations authentications, or proofs taken, administered, or made in any manner as set forth in subsections (1), (2), and (3) are validated and upon recording may not be denied to have provided constructive notice based on any alleged failure to have strictly complied with this section, as currently or previously in effect, or the laws governing notarization of instruments ...</p>
	Fla. Stat. § 90.902	<p>Self-authentication: Extrinsic evidence of authenticity as a condition precedent to admissibility is not required for: *****</p> <p>(10) Any document properly certified under the law of the jurisdiction where the certification is made.</p>
GEORGIA	Ga. Code Ann. § 44-2-21	<p>Recording instrument executed out of state; attestation and acknowledgment; validity of attestation by officer who appears to have no jurisdiction to attest the instrument: (a) To authorize the recording of a deed to realty or personalty executed outside this state, the deed must be attested by or acknowledged before: *****</p> <p>(4) A notary public or justice of the peace of the county or city of the state or the state and the county, city, or country where executed, with his seal of office attached; if such notary public or justice of the peace has no seal, then his official character shall be certified by a clerk of any court of record in the county, city, or country of the residence of such notary or justice of the peace. *****</p> <p>(b) A deed to realty must be attested by two witnesses, one of whom may be one of the officials named in subsection (a) of this Code section.</p> <p>(c) Wherever any deed to realty or personalty executed outside this state appears by its caption to have been executed in one state and county and the official attesting witness appears to be an official of another state or county, which official would not have jurisdiction to witness such deed in the state and county named in the caption, the deed, notwithstanding the caption, shall be conclusively considered and construed to have been attested by the officer in the state and county in which he had authority to act.</p>
	Ga. Code Ann. § 44-2-17	<p>Validity of attestation by a state or county officer who appears to have no jurisdiction to attest the instrument: (b) Wherever a deed, mortgage, bond for title, or other recordable instrument appears by its caption to have been executed in one state or county and the official attesting witness appears to be an officer of a different state or of another county, which official would not have jurisdiction to witness instruments in the state or county named in the caption, the instrument, notwithstanding its caption, shall be conclusively considered and construed to have been attested by the officer in the state or county in which he has authority to act. Such deed, mortgage, bond for title, or other recordable instrument so witnessed shall be entitled to be recorded if in other respects it is so entitled.</p>
	Ga. Code Ann. § 44-14-34	<p>Signing of mortgages executed outside state: When executed outside this state, mortgages shall be signed by the maker, attested by an officer as provided in Code Section 44-2-15, and attested by one other witness.</p>
	Ga. Code Ann. § 44-14-62	<p>Signing of deeds to secure debt and bills of sale -- Out-of-state deeds to secure debt and bills of sale: When executed outside this state, deeds to secure debt and bills of sale to secure debt shall be signed by the maker, attested by an officer as provided in Code Section 44-2-15, and attested by one other witness.</p>
	Ga. Code Ann. § 9-10-113	<p>When verification sufficient: 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, magistrate, judge of any court, 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 shall not apply to such affidavits as may be expressly required by statute to be made before some particular officer within the state.</p>

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State	Statute	Language
HAWAII	Haw. Rev. Stat. § 502-45	<p>Acknowledgments without the State: 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>
	Haw. Rev. Stat. § 502-46	<p>Same; certificate of authority of officer: The burden of proving due execution of any conveyance or written instrument, acknowledged or proved under section 502-45, may be met by any admissible evidence sufficient for that purpose and shall also be met if at the time of recording or thereafter there is indorsed, subjoined, or attached to the certificate of proof or acknowledgment, signed by such officer, a certificate of the secretary of state of the state or territory in which such officer resides, under the seal of the state or territory, or a certificate of the clerk of a court of record of the state, territory, or district in the county in which the officer resides or in which the officer took such proof or acknowledgment, under the seal of the court, or a certificate of the executive officer or clerk of a court of record of such dependency, authorized to make such certificate, stating that the officer was, at the time of taking the proof or acknowledgment, duly authorized to take acknowledgments and proofs of deeds of lands in the state, territory, district, or dependency, and that the secretary of state, or other authorized executive officer, or clerk of court, is well acquainted with the handwriting of the officer taking the acknowledgment or proof, and that the secretary of state, executive officer, or clerk verily believes that the signature affixed to the certificate of proof or acknowledgment is genuine. The authentication of the proof of acknowledgment of a deed or other written instrument when taken without the State and within any other state, territory, or district of the United States, shall be in substantially the following form: (Begin with a caption specifying the state, territory, or district, and county or place, where the authentication is made.) I,....., clerk of the..... in and for said county which court is a court of record, having a seal (or I,....., the secretary of state of said state or territory) do hereby certify that..... by and before whom the foregoing acknowledgment (or proof) was taken, was at the time of taking the same, a notary public (or other officer) residing (or authorized to act) in the county, and was duly authorized by the laws of the state (territory or district) to take and certify acknowledgment or proofs of deeds of land in the state (territory or district), and further that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of..... and that I verily believe that the signature to the certificate of acknowledgment (or proof) is genuine. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the court (or state) this....day of...., 19.....</p>
	Haw. Rev. Stat. § 621-13	<p>Oaths, validity of: If an oath has been administered by a judge of a court of record, or by a clerk, notary public, or other person having authority to administer oaths by the law of the place where the oath was administered, it shall not be an objection to the validity of the oath that the judge or other person has not jurisdiction or cognizance of the matter or thing concerning which the oath was administered.</p>
IDAHO	Idaho Code § 51-111	<p>Notarial act in another state: (1) A notarial act performed in another state has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notary public of this state if the act performed in that state is performed by: (a) A notary public of that state; ***** (3) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.</p>
	Idaho Code § 51-115	<p>Certificate of notarial act: (3) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsections (1) and (2) of this section and: (a) Is in a short form set forth in section 51-116, Idaho Code; (b) Is in a form otherwise permitted by the law of this state; (c) Is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed</p>
	Idaho Code § 55-805	<p>Acknowledgment necessary to authorize recording: Before an instrument may be recorded, unless it is otherwise expressly provided, its execution must be acknowledged by the person executing it, or if executed by a corporation, by its president or vice president, or secretary or assistant secretary, or other person executing the same on behalf of the corporation, or if executed in the name of the state of Idaho or any county, political subdivision, municipal, quasi-municipal, or public corporation, by one (1) or more of the officers of such state, county, political subdivision, municipal, quasi-municipal, or public corporation executing the same, or if executed in a partnership name, by one (1) or more of the partners who subscribed the partnership name thereto, or if executed by a limited liability company, by the manager, member or other person executing the same on behalf of the limited liability company, or the execution must be proved and the acknowledgment or proof, certified in substantially the manner prescribed by chapter 7, title 55, Idaho Code; provided, that if such instrument shall have been executed and acknowledged in any other state or territory of the United States, or in any foreign country, according to the laws of the state, territory or country wherein such acknowledgment was taken, the same shall be entitled to record, and a certificate of acknowledgment indorsed upon or attached to any such instrument purporting to have been made in any such state, territory or foreign country, shall be prima facie sufficient to entitle the same to such record.</p>

U.S. Interstate Recognition Statutes for Notarial Acts

State	Statute	Language
	Idaho Code § 9-1401	Who may administer oaths: Every court, every judge or clerk of any court, every justice and every notary public, the secretary of state, and every officer or person authorized to take testimony in any action or proceeding, or to decide upon evidence, has power to administer oaths or affirmations.
ILLINOIS	765 Ill. Comp. Stat. 30/2	Recognition of notarial acts performed outside this State: 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: (1) A notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed.
	765 Ill. Comp. Stat. 30/3	Authentication of authority of officer: (a) If the notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in paragraphs 1 to 4, inclusive of Section 2, 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. ***** (d) The signature and title of the person performing the act are prima facie evidence that he is a person with the designated title and that the signature is genuine.
	765 Ill. Comp. Stat. 30/5	Recognition of certificate of acknowledgment: The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under Section 2 shall be accepted in this State if: (1) the certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations of this State; (2) the certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the acknowledgment is taken; or (3) the certificate contains the words "acknowledged before me" or their substantial equivalent.
	765 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/20	Deeds, mortgages, conveyances, releases, powers of attorney or other writings of or relating to the sale, conveyance or other disposition of real estate or any interest therein whereby the rights of any person may be affected, may be acknowledged or proven before some one of the following courts or officers, namely ... 2. When acknowledged or proved outside of this State and within the United States or any of its territories or dependencies or the District of Columbia, before a justice of the peace, notary public ... When such acknowledgment or proof is made before a notary public, United States commissioner or commissioner of deeds, it shall be certified under his seal of office... As acknowledgment or proof of execution of any instrument above stated, may be made in conformity with the laws of the State, territory, dependency or district where it is made. If any clerk of any court of record within such state, territory, dependency or district shall, under his signature and the seal of such court, certify that such acknowledgment or proof was made in conformity with the laws of such state, territory, dependency or district, or it shall so appear by the laws of such state, territory, dependency or district such instrument or a duly proved or certified copy of the record of such deed, mortgage or other instrument relating to real estate heretofore or hereafter made and recorded in the proper county may be admitted in evidence as in other cases involving the admission of evidence of certified copies.
	5 Ill. Comp. Stat. 255/6	When any oath authorized or required by law to be made is made out of the state, it may be administered by any officer authorized by the laws of the state in which it is so administered, and if such officer have a seal, his certificate under his official seal shall be received as prima facie evidence without further proof of his authority to administer oaths.
INDIANA	Ind. Code Ann. § 32-21-2-5	Notarial acts in another state: To record in Indiana a conveyance that is acknowledged outside Indiana but within the United States, the conveyance must be: (1) certified by the clerk of any court of record of the county in which the officer receiving the acknowledgment resides; and (2) attested by the seal of that court. However, an acknowledgment before an officer having an official seal that is attested by the officer's official seal is sufficient without a certificate.
	Ind. Code Ann. § 34-37-1-5	Notary public, certificates or instruments. Certificates or instruments, either printed or written, purporting to be: (1) the official act of a notary public of this state, of the District of Columbia, or of any other state or territory of the United States; and (2) under the seal and signature of a notary public; shall be received as presumptive evidence of the official character of the instrument and of the facts set forth in the instrument.
	Ind. Code Ann. § 33-42-9-8	Notarial acts in another state: (a) A notarial act performed in another state is presumed valid and has the same effect as a notarial act performed by a notarial officer of Indiana if the notarial act performed in that state is performed by: (1) a notary public of that state; ***** (b) The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act in another state is prima facie evidence of the fact that: (1) the signature is genuine; and (2) the individual holds the designated title. ***** (c) The signature of a notarial officer described in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) conclusively establishes the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.

U.S. Interstate Recognition Statutes for Notarial Acts

State	Statute	Language
	Ind. Code Ann. § 33-42-9-12	Authentication by certificate: (d) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements described in subsections (a) and (b) and: (1) is in a form permitted by the laws of this state; (2) is in a form permitted by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed.
	Ind. Code Ann. § 33-42-17-12	Requirements for certain remote notarial acts: (a) An individual performing a notarial act as described in IC 33-42-9-8, IC 33-42-9-9, IC 33-42-9-10, or IC 33-42-9-11 may not perform the notarial act as a remote notarial act unless: (1) the individual performing the remote notarial act is: (A) a notary public commissioned by the secretary of state under IC 33-42-2; and (B) registered as a remote notary public under section 2 of this chapter; (2) the remote notarial act is performed in accordance with this chapter; and (3) the individual performing the remote notarial act complies with this chapter.
IOWA	Iowa Code § 9B.11	Notarial Acts in Other Jurisdictions of the United States: 1. 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: (a) a notary public of that jurisdiction ***** 2. 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. 3. The signature and indicated title of an officer listed in subsection 1, paragraph "a" or "b" conclusively establish the authority of a holder of that title to perform a notarial act. 4. The notarial act performed in another state must be performed in accordance with section 9B.6.
	Iowa Code § 558.15	Official stamps of nonresident public notaries — presumption: 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.
	Iowa Code § 558.20	Acknowledgments: The acknowledgment of any deed, conveyance, or other instrument in writing by which real estate in this state is conveyed or encumbered, whether made within this state, outside this state, outside the United States, or under federal authority, shall comply with the provisions of chapter 9B.
	Iowa Code § 622.86	Foreign affidavits: An affidavit taken out of the state before any judge or clerk of a court of record, or before a notarial officer as provided in chapter 9B, or a commissioner appointed by the governor of this state to take acknowledgment of deeds in the state where the affidavit is taken, are of the same credibility as if taken within this state.
KANSAS	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 53-505	Notarial Acts in Other Jurisdictions of the United States: (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 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 ***** (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. (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.
	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 53-508	Certificate of notarial acts: (a) A notarial act must 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 may include the official stamp or seal of office. If the officer is a notary public, the certificate must also indicate the date of expiration, if any, of the commission of office, but omission of that information may subsequently be corrected. If the officer is a commissioned officer on active duty in the military service of the United States, it 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 K.S.A. 53-509; (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.
	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 58-2228	Validity of instruments acknowledged in other states: All deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney and other instruments of writing for the conveyance or encumbrance of any lands, tenements or hereditaments situate within this state, executed and acknowledged or proved in any other state, territory, or country, in conformity with the laws of such state, territory, or country, or in conformity with the laws of this state, shall be as valid as if executed within this state in conformity with the provisions of this act
	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 59-2117	Same; execution and acknowledgment outside of state, in foreign country or by person in military service: (a) A consent or relinquishment executed and acknowledged outside of this state, either in accordance with the law of this state or in accordance with the law of the place where executed, is valid.

U.S. Interstate Recognition Statutes for Notarial Acts

State	Statute	Language
KENTUCKY	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 382.076	Paper copy of electronic record relating to real property - Certificate - Notice - Exception for plats, maps, and surveys: (3) A county clerk shall record a paper copy of a document that was originally in electronic form and that is otherwise entitled to be recorded under the laws of this state, if the paper copy has been certified to be a true and correct copy of the electronic record by a notary public as evidenced by a certificate attached to or made a part of the record. ***** (5) A notary public duly commissioned under the laws of this Commonwealth or of another state within the United States has the authority to make the certification provided in this section.
	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 382.160	Certificate of acknowledgment or proof of deed: (1) Where the acknowledgment of a deed is taken by an officer of this state or by an officer residing out of this state, he may simply certify that it was acknowledged before him, and when it was done
	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 423.110	Recognition of notarial acts performed outside this state: 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: (1) A notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed.
	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 423.140	Recognition of certificate of acknowledgment: The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under KRS 423.110 shall be accepted in this State if: (1) the certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations of this State; (2) the certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the acknowledgment is taken; or (3) the certificate contains the words "acknowledged before me" or their substantial equivalent.
	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 423.345	Effect of notarial act performed in another state, under authority of tribe, or under authority of federal law: (1) (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 ***** (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. (c) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.
	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 423.360	Certificate of notarial act: (3) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsections (1) and (2) of this section and: (a) Is in a short form set forth in Section 14 of this Act; (b) Is in a form otherwise permitted by the laws of this state; (c) Is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed; or (d) Sets forth the actions of the notarial officer and the actions are sufficient to meet the requirements of the notarial act as provided in Sections 1 to 32 of this Act or other law of this state other than Sections 1 to 32 of this Act.
	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 423.440	Presumption of proper notarization -- Immunity of county clerk: (2) A writing or record notarized outside this state by a notary public or other person referenced in KRS 423.345 or 423.350 that 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 in which the document was notarized.
LOUISIANA	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 35:5	Foreign notaries; oaths, acts, and acknowledgments; effect: Oaths, acts, and acknowledgments 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 acknowledgments heretofore made in compliance with the provisions of this Section are hereby validated.
	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 35:6 (<i>repealed as of Aug 1, 2020</i>)	Foreign notaries; acts and other instruments, effect: 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.
	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 35:6 (<i>effective Aug 1, 2020</i>)	Foreign notaries; acts and other instruments, effect: 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, except those performed by remote online notarization, shall be authentic acts and shall have the same force and effect as if passed before a notary public in Louisiana.
	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 35:513	Officers before whom proof or acknowledgment taken in other states: 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 this state and within any other state, territory, or district of the United States, may be made before any officer of such state, territory or district, authorized by the laws thereof to take the proof and acknowledgment of deeds, and when so taken and certified under his official seal, shall be entitled to be recorded in this state, and may be read in evidence in the same manner and with like effect as proofs and acknowledgments taken before any of the officers now authorized by law to take such proofs and acknowledgments, and whose authority so to do is not intended to be hereby affected.

U.S. Interstate Recognition Statutes for Notarial Acts

State	Statute	Language
	L.a. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13.3719	Instruments acknowledged before U.S. diplomatic and consular officials admissible in evidence: All deeds and other acts under private signature heretofore acknowledged before any ambassador, minister, charge d'affaires, secretary of legation, consul general, consul, vice-consul, consul, or a notary public of any one of the states of the union, insular possession, territories of the United States, District of Columbia, or a commissioner for the state of Louisiana in any one of the said states or territories, whether the acknowledgement be signed or not signed by the party making it, or whether the acknowledgement be made in the presence of or out of the presence of witnesses, shall be deemed, taken and accepted as prima facie valid and received in evidence without further proof.
	L.a. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13.3720	Instruments attested by witnesses and accompanied by affidavit; admissible in evidence: Any deed, counter letter, power of attorney, declaration, contract, or other instrument, under private signature, purporting to be attested by two or more witnesses and accompanied by an affidavit of the vendor or grantor that the same was signed or executed by him, or by an affidavit of one or more such witnesses, made at or after the signing and execution of such deed, counter letter, or other instrument, and setting forth substantially that the instrument was signed or executed by the party or parties thereto in the presence of the affiant or affiants, shall be deemed, taken and accepted, prima facie, and without further proof, as being true and genuine, and shall be so received and accepted in evidence in the courts of Louisiana, without further proof. In the event that the instrument referred to in the above paragraph is executed outside of the State of Louisiana then the fact that the notary public is one of the witnesses to either the instrument itself or the attestation thereof or both shall not affect the validity or admissibility of the document as set forth in the preceding paragraph
MAINE	Me. Stat. tit 4 § 202	Oaths and acknowledgments: All oaths required to be taken by personal representatives, trustees, guardians, conservators, or of any other persons in relation to any proceeding in the probate court, or to perpetuate the evidence of the publication of any order of notice, may be administered by the judge or register of probate or any notary public. A certificate thereof, when taken out of court, shall be returned into the registry of probate and there filed. When any person of whom such oath is required, including any parent acknowledging consent to an adoption, resides temporarily or permanently without the State, the oath or acknowledgment may be taken before and be certified by a notary public without the State, a commissioner for the State of Maine or a United States Consul.
	Me. Stat. tit 4 § 1011	Recognition of notarial acts performed outside this State: 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: (1) A notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed.
	Me. Stat. tit 4 § 1012	Authentication of authority of officer: 1. Proof. If the notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in section 1011, subsections 1 to 4, 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. ***** 4. Signature and title. 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.
	Me. Stat. tit 4 § 1014	Recognition of certificate of acknowledgment: The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under section 1011 shall be accepted in this State if: 1. Laws of the State. The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations of this State; 2. Laws of state where acknowledged. The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the acknowledgement is taken; or 3. Certain words. The certificate contains the words "acknowledged before me," or their substantial equivalent.
	Me. Stat. tit 4 § 1014-A	Presumption of compliance: For the purposes of section 1014, subsection 2, a certificate of acknowledgment taken in a state other than Maine shall be presumed to be in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the acknowledgment is taken if upon that certificate appears, in stamped, printed or embossed form, either separately or together: 1. Notary public. The words "notary public;" 2. Name. The name of the notary public; and 3. State. The name of the state, or an abbreviation of the name of the state, in which the acknowledgment was taken.
	Maryland Ann Code State Gov't § 18-108 (repealed as of Oct 1, 2020)	Notary seal or stamp: use, requirements: (a) In general. – A notary public shall provide a public notarial seal or stamp with which the notary shall authenticate the notary's acts, instruments, and attestations, on which seal or stamp shall be shown a device that the notary thinks proper and for legend shall have the name, surname, and office of the notary and the notary's place of residence, which shall be designated by the county of the notary's residence or if the notary is a resident of the City of Baltimore, by the City of Baltimore. (b) Out-of-state notary. – If the notary is an out-of-state notary, the legend shall have the name, surname, office of the notary, and the county where the notary qualified.

U.S. Interstate Recognition Statutes for Notarial Acts

State	Statute	Language
MARYLAND	Maryland Ann Code State Gov't § 19-103 <i>(repealed as of Oct 1, 2020)</i>	Acknowledgment within another state: The acknowledgment of any instrument may be made outside the State but within another state and within the jurisdiction of the officer, before: ***** (3) a notary public.
	Md. Code Ann., State Gov't § 19-109 <i>(repealed as of Oct 1, 2020)</i>	Determining necessity to authenticate acknowledgement; method of authentication: (b) In another state. — (1) No authentication is necessary if the acknowledgment is taken outside of the State, but within another state. (2)(i) The certificate may, however, be authenticated by a certificate as to the official character of the officer that took the acknowledgment. ***** (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.
	Md. Code Ann., State Gov't § 19-110 <i>(repealed as of Oct 1, 2020)</i>	Acknowledgments under laws of another state: 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: (1) was executed in another state, in compliance with the manner and form required by the laws of that state; and (2) is verified by the official seal of the officer before whom the instrument was acknowledged.
	Md. Code Ann., State Gov't § 18-210 <i>(effective Oct 1, 2020)</i>	(a) A notarial act performed in another state has the same effect under the laws of this State as if performed by a notarial officer of this State, if the act performed in the other state is performed by: (1) a notary public of that state; ***** (b) The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act in another state are prima facie evidence that: (1) the signature is genuine; and (2) the individual holds the designated title. (c) The signature and title of a notarial officer listed in subsection (a)(1) or (2) of this section conclusively establish the authority of the notarial officer to perform the notarial act.
	Md. Code Ann., State Gov't § 18-215 <i>(effective Oct 1, 2020)</i>	(c) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of this section and: (1) is in a short form provided in § 18–216 of this subtitle; (2) is in a form otherwise allowed by the laws of this State; (3) is in a form allowed by the laws applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed:
MASSACHUSETTS	Mass. Ann. Laws ch. 183 § 30	Method of making acknowledgment: 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.
	Mass. Ann. Laws ch. 183 § 41	Proof of deed made outside commonwealth: The proof of a deed or other instrument, if made without the commonwealth in some state, territory, district or dependency of the United States, may be made before any of the persons enumerated in clause (b) of section thirty; provided, however, that a certificate of authority as provided in section thirty-three shall be attached thereto; if without the United States or any dependency thereof, such proof may be made before any of the persons enumerated in clause (c) of said section thirty.
	Mass. Ann. Laws ch. 183 § 54B	Mortgage discharge, release, assignment, foreclosure, etc.; execution before officer entitled to acknowledge instruments; effect: Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, (1) a discharge of mortgage; (2) a release, partial release or assignment of mortgage; (3) an instrument of subordination, non-disturbance, recognition, or attornment by the holder of a mortgage; (4) any instrument for the purpose of foreclosing a mortgage and conveying the title resulting therefrom, including but not limited to notices, deeds, affidavits, certificates, votes, assignments of bids, confirmatory instruments and agreements of sale; or (5) a power of attorney given for that purpose or for the purpose of servicing a mortgage, and in either case, any instrument executed by the attorney-in-fact pursuant to such power, if executed before a notary public, justice of the peace or other officer entitled by law to acknowledge instruments, whether executed within or without the commonwealth, by a person purporting to hold the position of president, vice president, treasurer, clerk, secretary, cashier, loan representative, principal, investment, mortgage or other officer, agent, asset manager, or other similar office or position, including assistant to any such office or position, of the entity holding such mortgage, or otherwise purporting to be an authorized signatory for such entity, or acting under such power of attorney on behalf of such entity, acting in its own capacity or as a general partner or co-venturer of the entity holding such mortgage, shall be binding upon such entity and shall be entitled to be recorded, and no vote of the entity affirming such authority shall be required to permit recording.

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State	Statute	Language
	Mass. Ann. Laws ch. 222 § 15	Notarial acts; forms of acknowledgment or certification; when alternate forms may be used: (i) 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.
	Mass. Ann. Laws ch. 233 § 73	Foreign oaths and affidavits: 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.
MICHIGAN	Mich. Comp. Laws § 55.285a	Notarial acts performed in another state; in federally recognized Indian tribe; under federal law; in foreign country; applicability; definition of "foreign country": (1) All of the following apply with regard to a notarial act that is performed in another state: (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 any of the following individuals: (i) A notary public who is authorized to perform notarial acts in the state in which the act is performed. ***** (b) The signature and title of an individual described in subdivision (a)(i) to (iii) who performs a notarial act in another state are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title. (c) The signature and title of an individual described in subdivision (a)(i) or (ii) who performs a notarial act in another state conclusively establish the authority of the individual to perform the notarial act.
	Mich. Comp. Laws § 565.9	Execution of deed in another state; governing law, acknowledgment: If any such deed shall be executed in any other state, territory or district of the United States, such deed may be executed according to the laws of such state, territory or district, and the execution thereof may be acknowledged before any judge of a court of record, notary public, justice of the peace, master in chancery or other officer authorized by the laws of such state, territory or district to take the acknowledgment of deeds therein, or before any commissioner appointed by the governor of this state for such purpose.
	Mich. Comp. Laws § 565.10	Execution of deed in another state; seal of officer, certificate; record of prior deeds as evidence: In the cases provided for in the last preceding section unless the acknowledgment be taken before a commissioner appointed by the governor of this state for that purpose the officer taking such acknowledgment shall attach thereto the seal of his office, and if such acknowledgment be taken before a justice of the peace or other officer having no seal of office, such deed or other conveyance or instrument shall have attached thereto a certificate of the clerk or other proper certifying officer of a court of record of the county or district, or of the secretary of the state or territory within which such acknowledgment was taken under the seal of his office, that the person whose name is subscribed to the certificate of acknowledgment was, at the date thereof, such officer as he is therein represented to be, and that he believes the signature of such person to such certificate of acknowledgment to be genuine, and that the deed is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of such state, territory or district. Whenever any deed or other instrument affecting the title to land, executed, acknowledged and authenticated in accordance with this section and the last preceding section, has been heretofore recorded in the proper county, such record, or a certified transcript thereof shall be prima facie evidence of the due execution of such instrument to the same extent as if it had been authenticated as required by the statute in force at the time such instrument was recorded.
	Mich. Comp. Laws § 565.352	Land contract; execution and acknowledgment in another state: If any such contract be executed in any other state, district or territory, the same shall be executed and acknowledged in the same manner as provided in section 9 of chapter 150 of the Compiled Laws of 1871 (i.e. 565.9), for the execution of deeds in any other state, district, or territory.
	Mich. Comp. Laws § 565.601	Deed executed according to law of place of execution; validity: That all deeds of lands situated within this state, heretofore or hereafter made without this state, and executed according to the laws of the place where made, and acknowledged to be the free act of the grantor or grantors therein named, before any person authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds by the laws of the place where executed, or of the laws of the territory or state of Michigan, in force at the date of such acknowledgment, shall be deemed between the parties thereto, and all persons claiming under or through them, as valid and effectual to convey the legal estate of the premises therein described, as if the said deed had been in all respects legally executed.
MINNESOTA	Minn. Stat. § 358.61	Notarial Act in Another State: Subdivision 1. Effect. 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; ***** Subd. 2. Significance of signature and title. 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. Subd. 3. Authority of officer established. The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subdivision 1, clause (1) or (2), conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.
	Minn. Stat. § 358.65	Certificate of Notarial Act: Subd. 3. Sufficiency. A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subdivisions 1 and 2 and: (1) is in a short form set forth in section 358.66; (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;

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State	Statute	Language
MISSISSIPPI	Miss. Code Ann. § 11-1-1	Before whom oaths may be taken: A judge of any court of record, clerk of such court, court reporter of such court, master, member of the board of supervisors, justice court judge, notary public, mayor, or police justice of a city, town or village, clerk of a municipality, and any officer of any other state, or of the United States, authorized by the law thereof to administer oaths, the judge of any court of record, or the mayor or chief magistrate of any city, borough or corporation of a foreign country; 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.
	Miss. Code Ann. § 13-1-81	Presumptions attending certificates, attestation, etc: 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.
	Miss. Code Ann. § 89-3-9 (<i>repealed as of July 1, 2021</i>)	Acknowledgment or proof in another state: 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 the chief justice of the United States, or an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or a circuit or district judge of the United States, or any other United States judge, or any judge or justice of the supreme or superior court of any such state, territory, District of Columbia, or possession of the United States, or land over which the United States has sovereign power, or any justice of the peace of such state, territory, District of Columbia, possession, or land over which the United States has sovereign power, whose official character shall be certified under the seal of some court of record in his country, parish or other named official jurisdiction, or before any commissioner residing in such state, territory, District of Columbia, possession, or land over which the United States has sovereign power, who may be appointed by the governor of this state to take acknowledgments and proof of conveyances, 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.
	Miss. Code Ann. § 89-3-11 (<i>repealed as of July 1, 2021</i>)	Acknowledgment or proof in another state; construction and application as to prior acknowledgments: In the construction of this section and section 89-3-9, the adoption of such sections shall not be construed as meaning that the word "territory" as used in section 89-3-9 did not include prior to the adoption of these sections the possessions of the United States, or land over which the United States has sovereign power. And any acknowledgment heretofore taken in any possession of the United States, or any land over which the United States has sovereign power, by any of the officials thereof named above in section 89-3-9 shall be as good and effectual as if made after the adoption of these sections.
	HB1156 § 12 (<i>effective July 1, 2021</i>)	(1) 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: (a) A notary public of that state ... (2) The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act in another state is prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title. (3) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection (1)(a) or (b) conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.
	HB1156 § 16 (<i>effective July 1, 2021</i>)	(4) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsections (1) and (2) and: (a) Is in a form otherwise permitted by the law of this state; (b) Is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed; or (c) Sets forth the actions of the notarial officer and the actions are sufficient to meet the requirements of the notarial act as provided in Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this act or any law of this state other than this act.
	Miss. Code Ann. § 91-7-33	Foreign wills recorded: Authenticated copies of wills proven according to the laws of any of the states of the union, of the territories, of the District of Columbia, or of any foreign country, and affecting or disposing of property within this state, may be admitted to probate in the proper court. Such will may be contested as the original might have been if it had been executed in this state, or the original will may be proven and admitted to record here.
	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 442.150.	Proof or acknowledgment, by whom taken: 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.

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State	Statute	Language
MISSOURI	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 442.155	Acknowledgment of instruments not affecting lands — certificate — curative provision: 1. All officers within or without the state of Missouri now by the laws of this state authorized to take the proof or acknowledgment of any conveyance or other instrument in writing affecting real estate, shall have the power to take the proof or acknowledgment of any instrument in writing. 2. The certificate of the proof or acknowledgment shall be the same as now provided by law for the certificate of proof of acknowledgment to conveyances or other instruments in writing affecting real estate. 3. Any such proof or acknowledgment heretofore taken by any such officer of any instrument in writing not affecting real estate and which proof or acknowledgment was taken in conformity with the then existing law providing for the proof or acknowledgment of conveyances or other instruments in writing affecting real estate, are hereby validated and legalized for all purposes from and after the effective date of this section. It shall not be necessary to rerecord any such instrument.
	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 442.220	Conveyances of bounty lands, how acknowledged: Every instrument of writing executed out of this state, and within the United States, which conveys or affects military bounty lands in this state, and which is acknowledged or proved according to the laws and usages of the place where executed, shall be received and recorded in the county where such lands lie.
	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 442.230	Such instrument valid: Every such instrument thus acknowledged or proved shall be as effectual and valid as if such acknowledgment or proof had been made in accordance with the laws of this state.
	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 486.775 (effective Aug. 28, 2020)	Notarial act may be performed, when — seal, signature, title, prima facie evidence, when — reciprocity, when: 3. A notarial act shall have 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 of that jurisdiction; ***** 4. The official signature, title, and, if required by law, seal of a person whose authority to perform notarial acts is recognized by subsection 3 of this section shall be considered prima facie evidence that the signature and seal are genuine and that the person holds the indicated title, and, except in the case of subdivision (3) of subsection 3 of this section, shall conclusively establish the authority of a holder of that title to perform a notarial act.
	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 490.530	Affidavit taken in another state before notary public or associate circuit judge: 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.
MONTANA	Mont. Code Ann. § 1-5-605	Notarial act in another state -- reciprocity -- notary public authority: (1) A notarial act performed in another state has the same effect under the law of this state as if the notarial act were performed by a notarial officer of this state if the notarial act performed in the other state is performed by: (a) a notary public of that state (2) 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. (3) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection (1) conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.
	Mont. Code Ann. § 1-5-609	Certificate of notarial acts: (3) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if the certificate meets the requirements of subsections (1) and (2) and this subsection and: (a) is in the short form set forth in 1-5-610; (b) is in a form otherwise permitted by the law of this state; (c) is in a form permitted by the laws applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed;
	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 64-201	Notarial acts, defined; performed; effect: 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: (1) A notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed.
	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 64-202	Notarial act; performance; proof of authority; maintenance of records: (1) If the notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in sections 64-201 to 64-204, 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 or her authority shall not be required.
	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 64-204	Certificate of acknowledgment; form; acceptance: The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under section 64-201 shall be accepted in this state if: (1) The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations of this state; (2) The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the acknowledgment is taken;

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State	Statute	Language
NEBRASKA	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 76-219	Acknowledgment; before whom taken in any other state or territory: If the instrument is executed and acknowledged or proved in any other state, territory or district of the United States, it must be executed and acknowledged or proved either according to the laws of such state, territory or district or in accordance with the law of this state, and if acknowledged out of this state it must be before some court of record or clerk or officer holding the seal thereof, or before some commissioner to take the acknowledgment of deeds, appointed by the Governor of this state, or before some notary public.
	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 76-235	Deed; receipt in evidence; recording; proof: Every deed acknowledged or proved, and certified by any of the officers named in sections 76-217, 76-219, 76-220 (repealed), 76-226 and 76-227, and authorized to take acknowledgments, including the certificate specified in section 76-242, whenever such certificate is required by law, may be read in evidence without further proof, and shall be entitled to be recorded. The record of a deed duly recorded, or a transcript thereof duly certified, may also be read in evidence with the like force and effect as the original deed, whenever by the party's oath or otherwise the original is known to be lost, or not belonging to the party wishing to use the same, nor within his control. Neither the certificate of the acknowledgment or the proof of any deed, nor the record or transcript of the record of such deed, shall be conclusive, but may be rebutted, and the force and effect thereof may be contested by any party affected thereby. If the party contesting the proof of a deed shall make it appear that such proof was taken upon the oath of an interested or incompetent witness, neither such deed nor the record thereof shall be received in evidence until established by other competent proof.
	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 76-242	Acknowledgment in another state; recording; what constitutes sufficient authentication: In all cases provided for in section 76-219, if such acknowledgment or proof is taken before a notary public or other officer using an official seal, except a commissioner appointed by the Governor of this state, the instrument thus acknowledged or proved shall be entitled to be recorded without further authentication. In all other cases the deed or other instrument shall have attached thereto a certificate of the clerk of a court of record, or other proper certifying officer of the county, district or state within which the acknowledgment or proof was taken, under the seal of his office, showing that the person, whose name is subscribed to the certificate of acknowledgment, was at the date thereof such officer as he is therein represented to be; that he is well acquainted with the handwriting of such officer; that he believes the signature of such officer to be genuine; and that the deed or other instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of such state, district or territory.
	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 76-264	Deeds executed in another state, omission of private seal, validated. No deed of conveyance or other instrument affecting real estate in this state, which has been executed and acknowledged or proved in any other state, territory or district of the United States and which has been executed and acknowledged or proved in accordance with the laws of such state, territory or district, shall be held invalid because of the failure of the grantor to affix thereto his private seal, although the affixing of such private seal may be required by the laws of such state, territory or district. Every such deed of conveyance or other instrument, which has been so executed and acknowledged or proved, is declared to be legal, valid and binding, and all such deeds of conveyance or other instruments, and the record thereof in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which said real estate is situated, shall be competent evidence in the courts of this state.
NEVADA	Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 240.164	Notarial Acts in Other Jurisdictions of the United States: (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 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 ***** (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. (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.
	Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 240.1655	Notarial acts: 3. A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsections 1 and 2 and it: (a) Is in the short form set forth in NRS 240.166 to 240.169, inclusive; (b) Is in a form otherwise prescribed by the law of this State; (c) Is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the notarial act was performed;
NEW HAMPSHIRE	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 456-B:4	Notarial Acts in Other Jurisdictions of the United States: (I) 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: (a) a notary public of that jurisdiction ***** (III) 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. (IV) The signature and indicated title of an officer listed in subsection (1)(a) or (b) conclusively establish the authority of a holder of that title to perform a notarial act.
	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 456-B:7	Certificate of Notarial Acts: II. A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of paragraph I and it: (a) Is in the short form set forth in RSA 456-B:8; (b) Is in a form otherwise prescribed by the law of this state; (c) Is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the notarial act was performed;

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State	Statute	Language
NEW JERSEY	N.J. Stat. 2A:82-7	Certificate of protest as evidence: The certificate of a notary public of this state or of any other state of the United States, under his hand and official seal accompanying any bill of exchange or promissory note which has been protested by such notary for nonacceptance or nonpayment, shall be received in all the courts of this state as competent evidence of the official character of such notary, and also of the facts therein certified as to the presentment and dishonor of such bill or note and of the time and manner of giving or sending notice of dishonor to the parties to such bill or note.
	N.J. Stat. 41:2-17	Officers authorized to administer or take; jurat; certificate: 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.
	N.J. Stat. 46:14-6.1	Officers authorized to take acknowledgments: 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 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:
NEW MEXICO	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 14-14-4	Notarial Acts in Other Jurisdictions of the United States: 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 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 ***** 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. D. The signature and indicated title of an officer listed in subsection (1) or (2) of subsection A of this section conclusively establish the authority of a holder of that title to perform a notarial act.
	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 14-14-7	Certificate of notarial acts: B. A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of Subsection A of this section and it: (1) is in the short form set forth in Section 8 [14-14-8 NMSA 1978] of the Uniform Law on Notarial Acts; (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;
	N.Y. Real Prop. Law § 299	Acknowledgments and proofs without the state, but within the United States or any territory, possession, or dependency thereof: 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.
	N.Y. Real Prop. Law § 299-a	Acknowledgment to conform to law of New York or of place where taken; certificate of conformity: 1. 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 (a) An attorney-at-law admitted to practice in the state of New York... or by (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 (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.... 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.

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State	Statute	Language
NEW YORK	N.Y. Real Prop. Law § 309-b	<p>Uniform forms of certificates of acknowledgement or proof without this state:</p> <p>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: State, District of Columbia, Territory, Possession, or Foreign Country) ss.: 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>3. No provision of this section shall be construed to: (a) modify the choice of laws afforded by sections two hundred ninety-nine-a and three hundred one-a of this article pursuant to which an acknowledgement or proof may be taken; ***** (e) modify any requirement imposed by any provision of this article when the certificate of acknowledgment or proof purports to be taken in the manner prescribed by the laws of another state, the District of Columbia, territory, possession, or foreign country</p>
	N.Y. Real Prop. Law § 311	<p>Authentication of acknowledgments and proofs made without the state:</p> <p>5. Except as provided in this section, no certificate of authentication shall be required to entitle a conveyance to be read in evidence or recorded in this state when acknowledged or proved before any officer designated in section two hundred ninety-nine or in section three hundred one of this chapter to take such acknowledgment or proof.</p>
	N.Y. Real Prop. Law § 314	<p>Recording of conveyances acknowledged or proved without the state, when parties and certifying officer are dead:</p> <p>When the execution of a conveyance of real property within this state is acknowledged or proved according to the laws of any other state of the United States, and a certificate of the acknowledgment or proof signed by the officer taking it is annexed to or indorsed upon the instrument, if such officer and the grantor or mortgagor be dead and the death of all of them be proved by affidavit, sworn to in such state before an officer authorized by its laws to administer an oath therein, the conveyance, with the affidavit or affidavits annexed thereto, on being authenticated as required by this section, may be read in evidence and recorded in the same manner, and with like effect, as if the conveyance was acknowledged or proved and certified as required by the laws of this state. To entitle such conveyance and affidavits to be read in evidence, or recorded, a certificate of the clerk, recorder, register or prothonotary of the county in which the deceased officer resided, authenticating his signature, and also certifying that the conveyance is acknowledged or proved in all respects, as required by the laws of such state, must be annexed to the original certificate; and a like certificate of such clerk, recorder, register or prothonotary, authenticating the signature of the officer, before whom the affidavits proving the deaths were taken, must be annexed to such affidavits. The affidavits on being recorded, are presumptive evidence of the matters of fact, required to be stated therein.</p>
	N.Y. Civ. Prac. L.R. § 2309	<p>Oaths and affirmations:</p> <p>(c) Oaths and affirmations taken without the state. An oath or affirmation taken without the state shall be treated as if taken within the state if it is accompanied by such certificate or certificates as would be required to entitle a deed acknowledged without the state to be recorded within the state if such deed had been acknowledged before the officer who administered the oath or affirmation.</p>
NORTH CAROLINA	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 10B-20	<p>Powers and limitations:</p> <p>(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>
	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 10B-40	<p>Notarial certificates in general:</p> <p>(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>
	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 47-2.2	<p>Notary public of sister state; lack of seal or stamp or expiration date of commission:</p> <p>(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 acknowledgment 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 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.</p>

U.S. Interstate Recognition Statutes for Notarial Acts

State	Statute	Language
NORTH DAKOTA	N.D. Cent. Code § 44-06.1-10	<p>Notarial act in another state:</p> <p>1. 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:</p> <p>a. A notary public of that state.</p> <p>2. 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.</p> <p>3. The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subdivision a or b of subsection 1 conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.</p>
	N.D. Cent. Code § 44-06.1-14	<p>Certificate of notarial act:</p> <p>3. A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsections 1 and 2 and:</p> <p>a. Is in a short form set forth in section 44-06.1-19;</p> <p>b. Is in a form otherwise permitted by the law of this state;</p> <p>c. Is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed;</p>
OHIO	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 147.51	<p>Notarial acts:</p> <p>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 persons authorized by the laws and regulations of this state:</p> <p>(A) A notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed</p>
	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 147.52	<p>Notarial acts by authorized person:</p> <p>(A) If the notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in divisions (A) to (D) of section 147.51 of the Revised Code, 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.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>(D) The signature and title of the person performing the act are prima-facie evidence that he is a person with the designated title and that the signature is genuine.</p>
	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 147.54	<p>Recognized certificate of acknowledgment:</p> <p>The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under section 147.51 of the Revised Code shall be accepted in this state if:</p> <p>(A) The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations of this state;</p> <p>(B) The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the acknowledgment is taken; or</p> <p>(C) The certificate contains the words "acknowledged before me," or their substantial equivalent.</p>
	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5301.06	<p>Instruments executed according to law of place where made:</p> <p>All deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney, and other instruments of writing for the conveyance or encumbrance of lands, tenements, or hereditaments situated within this state, executed and acknowledged, or proved, in any other state, territory, or country in conformity with the laws of such state, territory, or country, or in conformity with the laws of this state, are as valid as if executed within this state, in conformity with sections 1337.01 to 1337.03, inclusive, and 5301.01 to 5301.04, inclusive, of the Revised Code.</p>
OKLAHOMA	Okla. Stat. tit. 49 § 115	<p>Notarial acts performed in another state, commonwealth, territory, district, or possession of the United States:</p> <p>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 in another state, commonwealth, territory, district, or possession of the United States by any of the following persons:</p> <p>1. a notary public of that jurisdiction</p> <p>*****</p> <p>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.</p> <p>D. The signature and indicated title of an officer listed in subsection conclusively establish the authority of a holder of that title to perform a notarial act.</p>
	Okla. Stat. tit. 49 § 118	<p>Evidence and Sufficiency of Notarial Act—Execution of Certificate of Notarial Act:</p> <p>B. A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsection A of this section and it:</p> <p>1. is in the short form set forth in Section 9 of this act;</p> <p>2. is in a form otherwise prescribed by the law of this state;</p> <p>3. is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the notarial act was performed;</p>
	Okla. Stat. tit. 16 § 35	<p>Acknowledgment to be under seal - Before whom taken:</p> <p>Every acknowledgment must be under seal of the officer taking the same; and when taken in this state, it may be taken before any notary public, county clerk, clerk of the district court, clerk of the county court, or county judge; and when taken elsewhere in the United States, or United States possessions, or Canada (including Newfoundland), it may be taken before any notary public, clerk of a court of record, or commissioner of deeds duly appointed by the Governor of the state for the county, state or territory where the same is taken; and when taken in any other foreign country, it may be taken before any court of record or clerk of such court, or before any Consul of the United States, provided, that acknowledgments relating to military business of the state may be taken before an officer in charge of any summary Court-Martial appointed under the provisions of Section 157, Title 44, Oklahoma Statutes, 1941, a certified copy of whose appointment is placed of record in the office of the Secretary of State by the Adjutant General.</p>

U.S. Interstate Recognition Statutes for Notarial Acts

State	Statute	Language
	Okla. Stat. tit. 16 § 37b	Foreign execution and acknowledgments validated--Exceptions: All deeds, mortgages, releases, oil and gas leases, powers of attorney and other instruments of writing for the conveyance or encumbrance of any lands, tenements or hereditaments situated within this state, now of record or hereafter recorded which are executed and acknowledged or proved in any state, territory, District of Columbia or foreign country, in conformity with the law of such state, territory, District of Columbia or foreign country, or in conformity with the Federal Statutes, shall be as valid as to execution and acknowledgment thereof, only, as if executed and acknowledged within this state in conformity with the provisions of the laws of this state. Provided this act shall not validate any deed, mortgage, releases, oil and gas leases, powers of attorney, and other instruments of writing for the conveyance of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, the validity of which is in litigation upon the effective date of this act. Provided this act shall not validate any execution or acknowledgment fraudulently obtained.
OREGON	Or. Rev. Stat. § 194.255	Notarial act in this state: (2) Notarial acts performed under ORS 194.260, 194.265, 194.270 or 194.275 have the same effect as if performed by a notarial officer of this state.
	Or. Rev. Stat. § 194.260	Notarial act in another state: (1) 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 the other state is performed by: (a) A notary public of the other state ***** (2) 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. (3) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection (1) of this section conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.
	Or. Rev. Stat. § 194.280	Certificate of notarial act: (4) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsections (1) to (3) of this section and: (a) Is in a short form set forth in ORS 194.285; (b) Is in a form otherwise permitted by the law of this state; (c) Is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed;
	21 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 185	Acknowledgments in territories of United States: The provisions of the third section of the act of assembly of this commonwealth, approved December 14, 1854,1 authorizing acknowledgments, in certain cases, to be taken before any officer or magistrate of the state wherein such deeds, powers of attorney, or other instruments of writing, therein mentioned, are executed, be and are hereby extended so as to authorize such acknowledgments to be taken before any officer or magistrate of any territory of the United States, created and organized by act of Congress, authorized by the laws of such territory to take acknowledgments of such deeds, powers of attorney, or other instruments of writing; and all deeds, powers of attorney or other instruments of writing which have been executed prior to the passage of this act, in any territory, created by act of Congress, and acknowledged before any officer or magistrate of such territory, authorized by the laws of such territory to take acknowledgments of deeds, powers of attorney, or other instruments of writing, shall be as valid, to all intents and purposes, as if such territory had been one of the states of this Union.
	21 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 186	May be taken in the District of Columbia: The provisions of the third section of the act of assembly entitled "An act relating to the authentication of letters of attorney, protests of notaries public and assignments made out of the state and to the acknowledgment of deeds," approved December 14, 1854,1 for taking and certifying acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments of writing, executed in any of the United States, are hereby extended to the District of Columbia, with like effect as if the said district had been therein specially mentioned and included; and all such acknowledgments heretofore taken and certified in the said district, in the manner provided in said section, are hereby validated and confirmed, and the deeds and other instruments so acknowledged, and the records thereof when recorded, shall be deemed as valid and effectual as if said district had been mentioned and included in the provisions of said section.
	21 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 190	Proof of official character of person taking acknowledgment: And provided further, That the proof of the official character of the person taking such acknowledgment shall be his official seal, if he have one; and if not, then a certificate under the seal of any officer of the United States who has an official seal, in any of said places.
	21 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 265	Deeds made in any other state: Any and every deed of grant, bargain and sale, release, or other deed of conveyance or assurance of any lands, tenements or hereditaments in this commonwealth, heretofore bona fide made, executed and delivered by husband and wife, or other grantor or grantors, within any other of the United States, where the acknowledgment of the execution thereof has been taken and certified by any officers in the state where the same was made and executed, and the acknowledgment thereof taken, who was authorized by the laws of such state to take and certify the acknowledgment of deeds of conveyance of lands therein, shall be deemed and adjudged to be as good, valid and effectual in law, for transferring, passing and conveying the estate, right, title and interest of such husband and wife, or other grantor or grantors of, in and to the lands, tenements and hereditaments therein mentioned, and be in like manner entitled to be recorded, and if recorded, such record thereof shall be as good and effectual as if the acknowledgment of the execution of the same deed had been in the same and like way, manner and form, taken and certified by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace of and within this commonwealth.

U.S. Interstate Recognition Statutes for Notarial Acts

State	Statute	Language
PENNSYLVANIA	21 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 289	Records of legal instruments having defective acknowledgments: The records of all legal instruments which, by law, are directed to be recorded or are entitled to be recorded, and which have been duly executed by the proper party or parties, and which have been acknowledged to and certified by a qualified officer without this State but in the United States, a territory or insular possession of the United States or the District of Columbia, notwithstanding the absence of any authentication, affirming the official character of such officer in conformity with the laws of this Commonwealth in force at the time such instrument was acknowledged, are hereby severally made as valid and effective in law as if each such instrument had been fully acknowledged, certified and authenticated. The record of each such instrument, or the original of such instrument itself, shall be admitted as evidence in all courts of this Commonwealth, and shall be as valid and conclusive evidence as if such instrument had been in all respects acknowledged and the acknowledgement certified and authenticated in accordance with the then existing law. Deeds, etc., duly executed and acknowledged out of the state, may be recorded.
	21 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 381	Deeds duly executed and acknowledged out of the State may be recorded. Any and every grant, bargain and sale, release or other deed of conveyance or assurance of any lands, tenements or hereditaments in this Commonwealth, and any power or powers of attorney to make and execute such sale, conveyance, mortgage or transfer of any lands, tenements or hereditaments in this Commonwealth, made and executed in any of the United States, may be recorded in the county in which such lands, tenements or hereditaments are situated, if the acknowledgment thereof be taken in due form before any officer or magistrate of the state wherein such deed, et cetera, is executed, authorized by the laws of said state to take the acknowledgment of deeds or other instruments of writing therein; and such acknowledgment is either verified by the official seal of the officer or magistrate before whom it is taken or authenticated by a certificate of the clerk or prothonotary of any court of record in such state, that the officer or magistrate so taking such acknowledgment, is duly qualified by law to take the
	57 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 311	Notarial act in another state: (a) Effect.--A notarial act performed in another state has the same effect under the law of this Commonwealth as if performed by a notarial officer of this Commonwealth if the act performed in that state is performed by any of the following: (1) A notary public of that state. ***** (b) Prima facie evidence.--The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act in another state are prima facie evidence that: (1) the signature is genuine; and (2) the individual holds the designated title. (c) Conclusive determination.--The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection (a)(1) or (2) conclusively establish the authority of the notarial officer to perform the notarial act.
	57 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 315	Certificate of notarial act: (c) Sufficiency.--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 316 (relating to short form certificates); (2) is in a form otherwise permitted by a statutory provision; (3) is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed;
RHODE ISLAND	R.I. Gen Laws § 34-12-1	Form of acknowledgment -- Foreign acknowledgments: Acknowledgment of any instrument hereafter made need not be in any set form, but shall be made by all the parties executing the instrument and the certificate thereof shall express the ideas that the parties were each and all known to the magistrate taking the acknowledgment, and known by the magistrate to be the parties executing the instrument, and that they acknowledge the instrument to be their free act and deed; provided, however, that in case of any such instrument executed without this state, and within the limits of the United States or of any dependency thereof, if the instrument is acknowledged or proved in the manner prescribed by the law of the state, District of Columbia, territory or such dependency, where executed, it shall be deemed to be legally executed, and acknowledged and shall have the same effect as if executed and acknowledged in the mode above prescribed, including an acknowledgment by less than all parties if made in a jurisdiction the laws of which permit acknowledgments in that manner; provided, however, that instruments requiring acknowledgments by parties having opposing interests must be acknowledged by at least one party of each interest.
	R.I. Gen Laws § 34-12-2	Officers authorized to take acknowledgments. – 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.
	R.I. Gen Laws § 34-12-3	Acknowledgments in good faith before person claiming to be authorized -- Penalty for misrepresentation: Any acknowledgment made in good faith before a person claiming to be one of the foregoing officials authorized to take acknowledgments within the respective jurisdictions as above, shall be valid, although the official before whom the acknowledgment is made was not duly qualified in that office; but every person who shall, within this state, wilfully take and certify to the taking of any such acknowledgment, without being lawfully qualified thereunto, shall be liable in a criminal proceeding to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars (\$ 50.00), one-half (1/2) to the use of the complainant and the other half thereto to the use of this state.

U.S. Interstate Recognition Statutes for Notarial Acts

State	Statute	Language
	R.I. Gen Laws § 42-30.1-10	<p>Notarial act in another state: (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; ***** (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. (c) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.</p>
SOUTH CAROLINA	S.C. Code Ann. § 26-1-120(G)	<p>Notarial certificate: 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.</p>
	S.C. Code Ann. § 26-3-20	<p>"Notarial acts" defined; notarial acts performed outside of State: 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: (1) A notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed.</p>
	S.C. Code Ann. § 26-3-30	<p>Proof of authority: (a) If the notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in items (1) to (4), inclusive, of Section 26-3-20, 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. ***** (d) The signature and title of the person performing the act are prima facie evidence that he is a person with the designated title and that the signature is genuine.</p>
	S.C. Code Ann. § 26-3-50	<p>Form of certification: The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under § 26-3-20 shall be accepted in this State if: (1) The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations of this State; (2) The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the acknowledgment is taken; or (3) The certificate contains the words "acknowledged before me," or their substantial equivalent.</p>
	S.C. Code Ann. § 30-5-30	<p>Prerequisites to recording: (B) A deed or other instrument must be signed by the grantor, mortgagor, vendor, or lessor and the signing must be acknowledged by the grantor, mortgagor, vendor, or lessor in the presence of two witnesses, taken before some officer within this State competent to administer an oath. If the acknowledgment is taken without the limits of this State, it may be taken before: ***** (5) a notary public who shall affix to the deed or other instrument his official seal within the state of his appointment, which is a sufficient authentication of his signature, residence, and official character</p>
SOUTH DAKOTA	S.D. Codified Laws § 18-5-3	<p>Officers permitted to take acknowledgment within United States: The acknowledgment of any instrument may be made without the state but within the United States or a territory or insular possession of the United States or the District of Columbia or the Philippine Islands and within the jurisdiction of the officer, before: ***** (3) A notary public</p>
	S.D. Codified Laws § 18-5-15	<p>Acknowledgment recognized if valid where executed: Notwithstanding any provision in this chapter 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, a territory or insular possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, or in the Philippine Islands, verified by the official seal of the officer before whom it is acknowledged, shall have the same effect as an acknowledgment in the manner and form prescribed by the laws of this state for instruments executed within this state.</p>
	S.D. Codified Laws § 18-4-23	<p>Certificates of acknowledgment or proof — Authentication: Officers taking and certifying acknowledgments or proof of instruments for record must authenticate their certificates by affixing thereto their signatures, followed by the names of their offices; also their seals of office, if by the laws of the state, territory, or country where the acknowledgment or proof is taken or by authority of which they are acting, they are required to have official seals. Judges and clerks of courts of record must authenticate their certificates as aforesaid by affixing thereto the seal of the proper court; and mayors of first and second class municipalities, by the seal thereof.</p>
	S.D. Codified Laws § 15-6-28(a)	<p>Depositions taken within United States: Within the United States or within a territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, depositions shall be taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths by the laws of this state, the United States or of the place where the examination is held, or before a person appointed by the court in which the action is pending. A person so appointed has power to administer oaths and take testimony. The term officer as used in §§ 15-6-30, 15-6-31 and 15-6-32 includes a person appointed by the court or designated by the parties under § 15-6-29.</p>

U.S. Interstate Recognition Statutes for Notarial Acts

State	Statute	Language
TENNESSEE	Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-16-116	Receipt of instruments in evidence: The attestations, protestations, and other instruments of publication or acknowledgment, made by any notary public under seal, shall be received in evidence.
	Tenn. Code Ann. § 66-22-103	Acknowledgment in other states or territories: 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
	Tenn. Code Ann. § 66-22-107	Form of certificate of acknowledgment: (a) If the acknowledgment is made before a county clerk or deputy, or clerk and master, or notary public, or before any of the officers out of the state who are commissioned or accredited to act at the place where the acknowledgment is taken, and having an official seal, viz: those named in §§ 66-22-103 and 66-22-104, and, also, any consular officer of the United States having an official seal, such officer shall write upon or annex to the instrument the following certificate, in which the officer shall set forth such officer's official capacity
	Tenn. Code Ann. § 66-22-110	Acknowledgments under seal: All acknowledgments shall be under the seal of office of the officer taking same.
	Tenn. Code Ann. § 66-22-114	Certificate of acknowledgment form: (a) If the acknowledgment is made before any of the officers who are authorized to take such acknowledgment under this chapter or any consular officer of the United States having an official seal, such officer shall write upon or annex to the instrument a certificate of acknowledgment. ***** (b) Any certificate clearly evidencing intent to authenticate, acknowledge or verify a document shall constitute a valid certificate of acknowledgment for purposes of this chapter and for any other purpose for which such certificate may be used under the law. It is the legislative intent that no specific form or wording be required in such certificate and that the ownership of property, or the determination of any other right or obligation, shall not be affected by the inclusion or omission of any specific words.
Tenn Code Ann. § 66-22-115	Recognition of certificate of acknowledgment: (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. (b) A notarial act performed prior to March 29, 1995, is not affected by this section. This section provides an additional method of proving notarial acts. Nothing in this section diminishes or invalidates the recognition accorded to notarial acts by other laws or regulations of this state.	
TEXAS	Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code Ann. § 121.001	Officers who may take acknowledgments or proofs: (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.
	Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code. § 121.003	Authority of officers: 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.
	Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code. § 121.004	Method of acknowledgment: (a) To acknowledge a written instrument for recording, the grantor or person who executed the instrument must appear before an officer and must state that he executed the instrument for the purposes and consideration expressed in it. (b) The officer shall: (1) make a certificate of the acknowledgment; (2) sign the certificate; and (3) seal the certificate with the seal of office. (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. (d) The application of an embossed seal is not required on an electronically transmitted certificate of an acknowledgement.
	Tex. Gov't Code § Sec. 602.003	Oath made outside Texas but inside United States: 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.

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State	Statute	Language
UTAH	Utah Code Ann. § 57-2a-3	<p>Persons authorized to perform notarial acts: (2) The following persons authorized under the laws and regulations of other governments may perform notarial acts outside this state for use in this state with the same effect as if performed by a notary public of this state: (a) a notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place where the act is performed</p>
	Utah Code Ann. § 57-2a-4	<p>Proof of authority -- Prima facie evidence: (1) Except as provided in Subsections (2) and (3), the signature, title or rank, branch of service, and serial number, if any, of any person described in Subsection 57-2a-3(2) are sufficient proof of his authority to perform a notarial act. Further proof of his authority is not required. ***** (3) The signature and title or rank of the person performing the notarial act are prima facie evidence that he is a person with the designated title and that his signature is genuine.</p>
	Utah Code Ann. § 57-2a-6	<p>Form of certificate: The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under Section 57-2a-3 shall be accepted if: (1) the certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or rules of this state; (2) the certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place where the acknowledgment is taken; or (3) the certificate contains the words "acknowledged before me." or their substantial equivalent.</p>
VERMONT	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 26 § 5367	<p>Certificate of notarial act: (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 5368 of this chapter; (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</p>
	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 26 § 5374	<p>Notarial act in another state: (a) A notarial act performed in another state has the same effect under the law of this State as if performed by a notary public of this State, if the act performed in that state is performed by: (1) a notary public of that state; ***** (b) If a deed or other conveyance or a power of attorney for the conveyance of land, the acknowledgment or proof of which is taken out of State, is certified agreeably to the laws of the state in which the acknowledgment or proof is taken, it shall be valid as though it were taken before a proper officer in this State. ***** (d) 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. (e) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subdivision (a)(1) or (2) of this section conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.</p>
	Va. Code Ann. § 47.1-13.1	<p>Notarial powers outside the Commonwealth for use in the Commonwealth: A. Notarial acts may be performed outside the Commonwealth for use in the Commonwealth with the same effect as if performed by a notary public of the Commonwealth by the following persons authorized pursuant to the laws and regulations of other governments in addition to any other person authorized by the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth: 1. A notary public authorized to perform notarial acts under the laws of that jurisdiction; B. A document notarized outside the Commonwealth by a notary public or other person referenced in subsection A 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 in which the document was notarized.</p>
	Va. Code Ann. § 49-5	<p>Officer of another state or country may take affidavit; authentication: An affidavit may also be made before any officer of any state or country authorized by its laws to administer an oath, and shall be deemed duly authenticated if it be subscribed by such officer and there be annexed to it a certificate of the clerk or any other officer of a court of record of such state or country, under an official seal, verifying the genuineness of the signature of the first mentioned officer and his authority to administer an oath, except that when such affidavit is made before a notary public of such other state or country the same shall be deemed and taken to be duly authenticated if it be subscribed by such notary with his official seal attached without being certified to by any clerk or other officer of a court of record.</p>

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State	Statute	Language
VIRGINIA	Va. Code Ann. § 55.1-612	<p>Acknowledgment within the United States or its dependencies: Such court or clerk as is mentioned in § 55-106 shall admit any such writing to record as to any person whose name is signed thereto, except acknowledgment of contracts for the sale of real property shall require the seller or grantor of such real property to acknowledge his signature as herein provided, except for contracts recorded after the death of the seller pursuant to § 64.2-523.</p> <p>(1) Upon the certificate of such clerk or his deputy, a notary public, a commissioner in chancery, or a clerk of any court of record within the United States or in Puerto Rico, or any territory or other dependency or possession of the United States that such writing had been acknowledged before him by such person. Such certificate shall be written upon or annexed to such writing and shall be substantially to the following effect, to wit:</p> <p>I,, clerk (or deputy clerk, or a commissioner in chancery) of the court, (or a notary public) for the county (or corporation) aforesaid, in the State (or territory, or district) of, do certify that E.F., or E.F. and G.H., and so forth, whose name (or names) is (or are) signed to the writing above (or hereto annexed) bearing date on the day of, has (or have) acknowledged the same before me in my county (or corporation) aforesaid.</p> <p>Given under my hand this day of</p> <p>*****</p> <p>(3) Or upon the certificate of such clerk or his deputy, a notary public, a commissioner in chancery, or a clerk of any court of record within the United States, or in Puerto Rico, or any territory or other possession or dependency of the United States, or of a commissioner appointed by the Governor, within the United States, that such writing was proved as to such person, before him, by two subscribing witnesses thereto. Such certificate shall be written upon or annexed to such writing and shall be substantially to the following effect, to wit:</p> <p>State (or territory, or district) of; county (or corporation) of, to wit: I,, clerk (or deputy clerk, or a commissioner in chancery) of the court, (or a notary public) for the county (or corporation) aforesaid, in the State (or territory or district) of (or a commissioner appointed by the Governor of the State of Virginia for said State, or territory, or district of, do certify that the execution of the writing above (or hereto annexed) bearing date on the day of, by A.B. (or A.B. and C.D., and so forth), whose name (or names) is (or are) signed thereto, was proved before me in my county (or corporation, or State) aforesaid, by the evidence on oath of E.F. and G.H., subscribing witnesses to said writing.</p> <p>Given under my hand this day of</p>
	Va. Code Ann. § 55.1-616	<p>"Notarial acts" defined; who may perform notarial acts outside Commonwealth for use in Commonwealth: (B) Notarial acts may be performed outside this Commonwealth for use in this Commonwealth with the same effect as if performed by a notary public of this Commonwealth by the following persons authorized pursuant to the laws and regulations of other governments in addition to any other person authorized by the laws and regulations of this Commonwealth:</p> <p>(1) A notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed</p>
	Va. Code Ann. § 55.1-617	<p>Proof of authority of person performing notarial act: (A) If the notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in subdivisions B 1 through 4 of § 55.1-616 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.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>(D) The signature and title of the person performing the act are prima facie evidence that he is a person with the designated title and that the signature is genuine.</p>
	Va. Code Ann. § 55.1-619	<p>When form of certificate of acknowledgment accepted: The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under § 55.1-616 shall be accepted in the Commonwealth if:</p> <p>(1) The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations of this Commonwealth;</p> <p>(2) The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the acknowledgment is taken; or</p> <p>(3) The certificate contains the words "acknowledged before me," or their substantial equivalent.</p>
	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 42.45.090	<p>Notarial act in another state—Effect in this state: (1) 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:</p> <p>(a) A notary public of that state;</p> <p>*****</p> <p>(2) 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.</p> <p>(3) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection (1)(a) through (c) of this section conclusively establishes the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.</p>
	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 42.45.130	<p>Certificate of notarial act: (4) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsections (1) through (3) of this section and:</p> <p>(a) Is in a short form set forth in section 16 of this act;</p> <p>(b) Is in a form otherwise permitted by the law of this state;</p> <p>(c) Is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed;</p>

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State	Statute	Language
WASHINGTON	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 64.08.020	Acknowledgments out of state—Certificate: Acknowledgments of deeds conveying or encumbering real estate situated in this state, or any interest therein, and other instruments in writing, required to be acknowledged, may be taken in any other state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or in any possession of the United States, before any person authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds by the laws of the state, territory, district, or possession wherein the acknowledgment is taken, or before any commissioner appointed by the governor of this state, for that purpose, but unless such acknowledgment is taken before a commissioner so appointed by the governor, or before the clerk of a court of record of such state, territory, district, or possession, or before a notary public or other officer having a seal of office, the instrument shall have attached thereto a certificate of the clerk of a court of record of the county, parish, or other political subdivision of such state, territory, district, or possession wherein the acknowledgment was taken, under the seal of said court, certifying that the person who took the acknowledgment, and whose name is subscribed to the certificate thereof, was at the date thereof such officer as he or she represented himself or herself to be, authorized by law to take acknowledgments of deeds, and that the clerk verily believes the signature of the person subscribed to the certificate of acknowledgment to be genuine.
	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 64.08.050	Certificate of acknowledgment -- Evidence: The officer, or person, taking an acknowledgment as in this chapter provided, shall certify the same by a certificate written upon or annexed to the instrument acknowledged and signed by him or her and sealed with his or her official seal, if any, and reciting in substance that the person, or persons, known to him or her as, or determined by satisfactory evidence to be, the person, or persons, whose name, or names, are signed to the instrument as executing the same, acknowledged before him or her on the date stated in the certificate that he, she, or they, executed the same freely and voluntarily. Such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein recited. The officer or person taking the acknowledgment has satisfactory evidence that a person is the person whose name is signed on the instrument if that person: (1) Is personally known to the officer or person taking the acknowledgment; (2) is identified upon the oath or affirmation of a credible witness personally known to the officer or person taking the acknowledgment; or (3) is identified on the basis of identification documents.
WEST VIRGINIA	W. Va. Code § 39-1-3	Who may take acknowledgment: Upon the request of any person interested therein, such clerk of the county court [now county commission] shall also admit any such writing to record, as to any person whose name is signed thereto, upon a certificate of his acknowledgment before the president of a county court [now county commission], a justice of the peace [now magistrate], notary public, recorder, prothonotary or clerk of any court, within the United States, the Phillipine Islands, Island of Puerto Rico, Territory of Alaska, Territory of Hawaii, or any other territory, possession or dependency of the United States, or a commissioner appointed within the same by the Governor of this State, written or annexed to the same; or upon a certificate so written or annexed under the official seal of any ambassador, minister plenipotentiary, minister resident, charge d'affaires, consul general, consul, deputy consul, vice consul, consular agent, vice consular agent, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, appointed by the government of the United States to any foreign country, or of the proper officer of any court of record of such country, or of the mayor or other chief magistrate of any city, town or corporation therein, that such writing was acknowledged by such person, or proved as to him by two witnesses, before any person having such appointment, or before such court, mayor, or chief magistrate.
	W. Va. Code § 39-1-10	When certificate to be under official seal: If any acknowledgment be before a notary without this State, he shall certify the same under his official seal.
	W. Va. Code § 39-4-11	Notarial act in another state: (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. ***** (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. (c) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subdivision (1) or (2), subsection (a) of this section, conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.
	W. Va. Code § 39-4-15	Certificate of notarial act: (c) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) and: ***** (3) Is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed; or
	W. Va. Code § 57-4-2	Taking and certification of depositions -- Out-of state and in foreign countries: On affidavit that a witness resides out of this state, or is out of it in the service thereof, or of the United States, or is out of this state and for justifiable reasons will probably be out of this state until after the trial of the case in which his or her testimony is needed, his or her deposition may be taken by or before any justice, notary public or other officer authorized to take depositions in the state wherein the witness may be, or, if the deposition is to be taken in a foreign country, by or before such commissioner or commissioners as may be agreed upon by the parties or appointed by the court, or, if there be none such, by or before any American minister, plenipotentiary, charge d'affaires, consul general, consul, vice consul, consular agent, vice deputy consular agent, commercial agent or vice commercial agent, appointed by the government of the United States, or by or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any city, town or corporation in the country or any notary public therein. Any person or persons taking the deposition may administer an oath to the witness and take and certify the deposition with his or her official seal annexed, and if he or she have none, the genuineness of his or her signature shall be authenticated by some officer of the same state or country, under his or her official seal.

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State	Statute	Language
	W. Va. Code §57-5-9	Administration of oaths or taking of affidavits; authentication of affidavit made in another state or country; oaths and affidavits of persons in military service: An affidavit may also be made before any officer of another state or country authorized by its laws to administer an oath, and shall be deemed duly authenticated if it be subscribed by the officer, with his or her official seal annexed, and if he or she have none, the genuineness of his or her signature, and his or her authority to administer an oath, shall be authenticated by some officer of the same state or country under his or her official seal.
WISCONSIN	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 140.11	Notarial act in another state: (1) 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 any of the following: (a) A notary public of that state. ***** (2) 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. (3) The signature and title of a notarial officer described in sub. (1) (a) or (b) conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarial act.
	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 140.15	Certificate of notarial act: (3) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subs. (1) and (2) and satisfies any of the following: ***** (a) Is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act was performed.
	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 887.01	Oaths, who may administer: (2) WITHOUT THE STATE. Any oath or affidavit required or authorized by law may be taken in any other state, territory or district of the United States before any judge or commissioner of a court of record, master in chancery, notary public, justice of the peace or other officer authorized by the laws thereof to administer oaths, and if the oath or affidavit is properly certified by any such officer to have been taken before the officer, and has attached thereto a certificate of the clerk of a court of record of the county or district within which the oath or affidavit was taken, under the seal of his or her office, that the person whose name is subscribed to the certificate of due execution of the instrument was, at the date thereof, the officer as is therein represented to be, was empowered by law as such officer to administer the oath or affidavit, and that he or she believes the name so subscribed is the signature of the officer, the oath or affidavit may be read or used in any court within this state and before any officer, board or commission authorized to use or consider the oath or affidavit. Whenever any such oath or affidavit is certified by any notary public or clerk of a court of record and an impression of his or her official seal is thereto affixed no further attestation shall be necessary.
WYOMING	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 26-104	Notarial acts in other jurisdictions of the United States: (a) A notarial act, including the acknowledgment of any deed, mortgage or conveyance, 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: (i) A notarial officer of that jurisdiction ***** (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. (d) The signature and indicated title of an officer listed in paragraph (a)(i) or (ii) of this section conclusively establish the authority of a holder of that title to perform a notarial act.
	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 34-26-107	Certificate of notarial acts; presumptive evidence: (b) A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsection (a) of this section and it: ***** (iii) Is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the notarial act was performed;
GUAM	21 GCA § 35101	Recognition of Notarial Acts Performed Outside Guam: For the purposes of this Chapter, notarial acts means acts which the laws and regulations of Guam authorize Notaries Public of Guam to perform, including the administering of oaths and affirmations, taking proof of execution and acknowledgments of instruments, and attesting documents. Notarial acts may be performed outside Guam for use in Guam with the same effect as if performed by a Notary Public of Guam by the following persons, authorized pursuant to the laws and regulations of other governments, in addition to any other person authorized by the laws and regulations of Guam: (a) a Notary Public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed;
	21 GCA § 35102	Authentication of Authority of Officer: (a) if the notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in paragraphs (a) to (d), inclusive, of § 35101, 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.
	21 GCA § 35104	Recognition of Certificate of Acknowledgment: The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under § 35102 shall be accepted in Guam if: (a) the certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations of Guam; (b) the certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws or regulations applicable in the place in which the acknowledgment is taken;

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State	Statute	Language
	21 GCA § 33103	<p>Taken Outside of Territory: The proof or acknowledgment of an instrument may be made outside of the Territory of Guam, but within the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the officer, before either: ***** (c) A Notary Public</p>
	21 GCA § 33109	<p>Form For Out of Guam: The certificate of acknowledgment, unless it is otherwise in this Article provided, must be substantially in the following form: ***** ; provided, however, that any acknowledgment taken without this territory in accordance with the laws of the place where the acknowledgment is made, shall be sufficient in Guam.</p>
PUERTO RICO	4 L.P.R.A. § 884	<p>Administration of oaths, affidavits, and affirmations—Affidavits within and without Puerto Rico: 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.</p>
VIRGIN ISLANDS	5 V.I.C. § 694	<p>Affidavits taken outside Virgin Islands: An affidavit to be used in the Virgin Islands may be taken in any State, territory, district, commonwealth, or possession of the United States, or in any foreign country, before: ***** (2) An officer authorized by Title 28 to take acknowledgments of written instruments in such jurisdiction, whose certificate that the affidavit was taken before him shall be authenticated in a manner similar to that required for the authentication of an acknowledgment.</p>
	28 V.I.C. § 82	<p>Recognition of notarial acts performed outside the Virgin Islands: For the purposes of this chapter, "notarial acts" means acts which the laws of the Virgin Islands authorize notaries public of the Virgin Islands to perform, including the administering of oaths and affirmations, taking proof of execution and acknowledgments of instruments, and attesting documents. Notarial acts may be performed outside the Virgin Islands for use in the Virgin Islands with the same effect as if performed by a notary public of the Virgin Islands 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 the Virgin Islands. (a) A notary public authorized to perform notarial acts in the place in which the act is performed.</p>
	28 V.I.C. § 83	<p>Authentication of authority of officer: (a) If the notarial act is performed by any of the persons described in subsections (a) to (d) of section 82 of this chapter 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.</p>
	28 V.I.C. § 85	<p>Recognition of certificate of acknowledgment: The form of a certificate of acknowledgment used by a person whose authority is recognized under section 82 of this chapter shall be accepted in the Virgin Islands if one of the following is true: ***** (b) The certificate is in a form prescribed by the laws applicable in the place in which the acknowledgment is taken;</p>
	28 V.I.C. § 90	<p>Acknowledgments under laws of other states: Notwithstanding any provision in this chapter contained the acknowledgment of any instrument without the Virgin Islands in compliance with the manner and form prescribed by the laws of the place of its execution, if in a state of the United States, verified by the official seal of the officer before whom it is acknowledged, and authenticated in the manner provided by paragraph (2) of section 89 of this title, shall have the same effect as an acknowledgment in the manner and form prescribed by the laws of the Virgin Islands for instruments executed within the Virgin Islands.</p>