

The Pennsylvania Notary Public Law



Pennsylvania Association of Notaries

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The Pennsylvania Notary Public Law

Pennsylvania Statutes
Title 57. Notaries Public
Chapter 7. Notary Public Law of 1953

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57 P.S. Chapter 7 §§147-169§147.

Short title. This act shall be known and may be cited as “The Notary Public Law.”

§148. Appointment of notaries. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to appoint and commission, for a term of four years from the date of appointment, as many notaries public as, in the secretary’s judgment, the interest of the public may require, whose jurisdiction shall be co-extensive with the boundaries of the Commonwealth.

§149. Eligibility. Any person who is eighteen (18) years of age or over, who resides or is employed within this Commonwealth and who is of good character, integrity and ability shall be eligible for the office of notary public.

Any person who is a notary public and who resides outside this Commonwealth shall be deemed to have irrevocably appointed the Secretary of the Commonwealth as the person’s agent upon whom may be served any summons, subpoena, order or other process.

§150. Disqualification; exception. The following persons shall be ineligible to hold the office of notary public: Any person holding any judicial office in this Commonwealth, except the office of justice of the peace, magistrate, or alderman.

Every member of Congress, and any person, whether an officer, a subordinate officer, or agent, holding any office or appointment of profit or trust under the legislative, executive, or judiciary departments of the government of the United States, to which a salary, fees or perquisites are attached.

§151. Application to become a notary public.

- (a) Applications for appointment to the office of notary public shall be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on forms prescribed and furnished by the secretary, and shall be accompanied by a non-refundable filing fee as set forth in section 618-A of the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L. 177, No. 175), known as “The Administrative Code of 1929,” payable to the order of the “Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.” Each application shall bear the endorsement of the Senator of the district in which the applicant resides, or, if the applicant does not reside in this Commonwealth, the endorsement of the Senator of the district in which the applicant is employed. In the case of a vacancy in that senatorial district, the application shall be endorsed by the Senator of an adjacent district.

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NOTE: Act 119 of 2014, effective Jan. 5, 2015, states:

Notwithstanding section 5(a) of the act of August 21, 1953 (P.L.1323, No.373), known as The Notary Public Law, an application for appointment to the office of notary public shall not be required to bear:

- (1) the endorsement of the Senator of the district in which the applicant for appointment to the office of notary public resides; or
 - (2) if the applicant for appointment to the office of notary public does not reside in this Commonwealth, the endorsement of the Senator of the district in which the applicant is employed.
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- (b) Before issuing to any applicant a commission as notary public, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be satisfied that the applicant is of good moral character, and is familiar with the duties and responsibilities of a notary public. The application must contain no material misstatement or omission of fact, and offense incompatible with the duties of a notary public during the five (5) year period preceding the date of the application; or (2) have had a prior notary public commission revoked by the Commonwealth or any other state during the five (5) year period preceding the date of the application.
- (c) The Secretary of the Commonwealth may, for good cause, reject any application of any notary public subject to the right of notice, hearing and adjudication and the right of appeal therefrom in accordance with 2 Pa.C.S. Chs.5 Such. A (relating to practice and procedure of Commonwealth agencies) and 7 Such. A (relating to judicial review of Commonwealth agency action), known as the Administrative Agency Law.
- (d) As a condition for the Secretary of the Commonwealth's issuance of a notary commission to an applicant not appointed to the office of notary public as of the effective date of this subsection, a notary applicant must complete at least three (3) hours of approved notary education within the six (6) month period immediately preceding their application.
- (e) Notary education may either be interactive or classroom instruction. All education programs shall be pre-approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth with a core curriculum that includes the duties and responsibilities of the notary office and electronic notarization.

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

§153. Vacation of office; change of residence. In the event of any change of address within the Commonwealth, notice in writing or electronically shall be given to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the recorder of deeds of the county of original appointment by a notary public within five (5) days of such change. For the purpose of this subsection, "address" means office address. A notary public vacates his office by removing the notary's residence and business address from the Commonwealth, and such removal shall constitute a resignation from the office of notary public as of the date of removal.

If a notary public neither resides nor works in the Commonwealth, that notary public shall be deemed to have resigned from the office of notary public as of the date the residency ceases or employment within the Commonwealth terminates. A notary public who resigns that notary's commission in accordance with this subsection shall notify the Secretary of the Commonwealth in writing of the effective date of the resignation.

§154. Oath of office; bond; recording. Every notary, upon appointment and prior to entering upon the duties of the office of notary public, shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and shall give a surety bond, payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), which bond shall, after being recorded, be approved by and filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Every such bond shall have a surety a duly authorized surety company or two sufficient individual sureties, to be approved by the Sec-

retary of the Commonwealth, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the office of notary public and for the delivery of the notary's register and seal to the office of the recorder of deeds of the proper county in case of the death, resignation or disqualification of the notary within thirty (30) days of such event. Such bond, as well as the commission and oath of office, shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which the notary maintains an office at the time of appointment or reappointment. The commission of any notary hereafter appointed who shall, for forty-five (45) days after the beginning of the term, neglect to give bond and cause the bond and the commission and oath to be recorded, as above directed, shall be null and void.

§155. Registration of notary's signature; fee. The official signature of each notary public shall be registered, in the "Notary Register" provided for such purpose in the prothonotary's office of the county wherein the notary maintains an office, within forty-five (45) days after appointment or reappointment, and in any county to which the notary may subsequently move the notary's office, within thirty (30) days thereafter. In counties of the second class, such signature shall also be registered in the clerk of courts' office within said period.

The fee to be charged by the prothonotary for recording a notary's signature shall be fifty (\$0.50) cents.

In acting as a notary public, a notary shall sign the notary's name exactly and only as it appears on the commission or otherwise execute the notary's electronic signature in a manner that attributes such signature to the notary public identified on the commission.

A county may permit notaries to register their electronic signatures.

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

§157. Repealed. 1988, June 30, P.L. 462, No. 78, §2, effective in 90 days.

§158. Notarial Seal. A notary public shall provide and keep an official seal which shall be used to authenticate all the acts, instruments and attestations of the notary. The seal shall be a rubber stamp and shall show clearly in the following order: the words "Notarial Seal"; the name and surname of the notary and the words "Notary Public"; the name of the municipality and county in which the notary maintains an office; and the date the notary's commission expires.

The seal shall have a maximum height of one (1) inch and width of three and one-half (3 ½) inches, with a plain border. It shall be stamped in a prominent place on the official notarial certificate near the notary's signature in such a manner as to be capable of photographic reproduction.

Deleted by 2002, Dec. 9, P.L. 1269, No. 151, §6, effective July 1, 2003.

The notary public seal is the exclusive property of the notary to whom it is issued, and a notary shall be responsible at all times for maintaining custody and control of the seal. No notary public shall permit the use of the seal by another person.

The use of a notary public seal by a person who is not the notary public named on the seal shall be deemed an impersonation of a notary public under and shall be subject to the penalties set forth in 18 Pa.C.S. §4913 (relating to impersonating a notary public).

Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, in accordance with the act of December 15, 1999 (P.L. 971, No. 69), known as the "Electronic Transaction Act," a notary public is not required to use an electronic seal for the notarization, acknowledgment or verification of electronic records and electronic signatures, provided that, in any event, the following information is attached to or logically associated with the electronic signature or electronic record being notarized, acknowledged or verified:

The full name of the notary along with the words "Notary Public."

The name of the municipality and the county in which the notary maintains an office.

The date the notary's commission is due to expire.

§158.1. Determining identity of person appearing. The officer notarizing the instrument shall know through personal knowledge or have satisfactory evidence that the person appearing before the notary is the person described in and who is executing the instrument. For the purposes of this act and section 5 of the act of July 24, 1941 (P.L. 490, No. 188), known as the "Uniform Acknowledgment Act," "personal knowledge" means having an acquaintance, derived from association with the individual in relation to other people and based upon a chain of circumstances surrounding the individual, which establishes the individual's identity, and "satisfactory evidence" means the reliance on the presentation of a current, government-issued identification card bearing a photograph, signature or physical description and serial or identification number, or the oath or affirmation of a credible witness who is personally known to the notary and who personally knows the individual.

In certifying a copy of a document or other item, a notary public shall determine that the proffered copy is a full, true and accurate transcription or reproduction of that which was copied.

§159. Repealed. 1988, June 30, P.L. 462, No. 78, §4, effective in 90 days.

§160. Repealed. 1988, June 30, P.L. 462, No. 79, §4, effective in 90 days.

§161. Register; copies of records. Every notary public shall keep and maintain custody and control of an accurate chronological register of all official acts by that notary done by virtue of that notary's office, and shall, when thereunto required, give a certified copy of the register in the notary's office to any person applying for same. Each register shall contain the date of the act, the character of the act, and the date and parties to the instrument, and the amount of fee collected for the service. Each notarization shall be indicated separately.

The register and other public records of such notary shall not in any case be liable to be seized, attached or taken in execution for debt or for any demand whatsoever.

A notary public register is the exclusive property of the notary public; may not be used by any other person and may not be surrendered to any employer of the notary upon termination of employment.

Upon a notary public's resignation, death or disqualification or upon the revocation or expiration of a commission, unless the notary public applies for a commission within thirty (30) days of the expiration of the prior commission, the notary public's register shall be delivered to the office of the recorder of deeds of the proper county within thirty (30) days of such event.

§162. Power to administer oaths and affirmations. Notaries shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, certify copies and take depositions, affidavits, verifications, upon oath or affirmation and acknowledgments according to law, in all matters belonging or incident to the exercise of their notarial office.

Any person who shall be convicted of having willfully and knowingly made or taken a false oath, affirmation, deposition, affidavit, certification or acknowledgment before any notary in any matters within their official duties shall be guilty of perjury under and shall be subject to the penalties set forth in 18 Pa.C.S. §4902 (relating to perjury).

§163. Repealed. 2002, Dec. 9, P.L. 1269, No. 151, §9, effective July 1, 2003.

§164. Repealed. 2002, Dec. 9, P.L. 1269, No. 151, §9, effective July 1, 2003.

§165. Limitation on powers; fees. (a) to (c) Deleted by 2002, Dec. 9, P.L. 1269, No. 151, §10, effective July 1, 2003.

(d) No district justice, holding at the same time the office of notary public, shall have jurisdiction in cases arising on papers or documents containing acts by him done in the office of notary public.

(e) No notary public may act as such in any transaction in which he is a party directly or pecuniarily interested. For the purpose of this section, none of the following shall constitute a direct or pecuniary interest: being a shareholder in a publicly traded company that is a party to the notarized transaction; being an officer, director or employee of a company that is a party to the notarized transaction, unless the director, officer or employee personally benefits from the transaction other than as provided in clause (3); or receiving a fee that is not contingent upon the completion of the notarized transaction.

§166. Repealed. 1978, April 28, P.L. 202, No. 53, §2(a)[1304], effective June 27, 1978.

§167. Fees of notaries public. The fees of notaries public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth with the approval of the Attorney General.

A notary public shall not charge, attempt to charge or receive a notary public fee that is in excess of the fees fixed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The fees of notaries public shall be displayed in a conspicuous location in the notary's place of business or be provided upon request to any person utilizing the services of the notary. The fees of the notary shall be separately stated. A notary public may waive the right to charge a fee, in which case the requirements of this subsection regarding the display or provision of fees shall not apply.

The fee for any notary public employed by a bank, banking institution or trust company shall be the property of this notary and in no case belong to or be received by the corporation for whom the notary is employed.

Notary Public Fee Schedule

As of May 28, 2005

The Secretary of the Commonwealth Revised Notary Fees

Executing affidavits (no matter how many signatures)	\$5.00
Executing acknowledgments	\$5.00
In executing acknowledgments, each additional name	\$2.00
Executing certificates (per certified copy)	\$5.00
Administering oaths (per individual taking an oath)	\$5.00
Taking depositions (per page)	\$3.00
Executing verifications	\$5.00
Making protests (per page)	\$3.00

§168. Rejection of application; removal. The Secretary of the Commonwealth may, for good cause, impose a civil penalty not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) for each act or omission which constitutes a violation of this act.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth may, for good cause, order a notary to attend education courses for an act or omission which constitutes a violation of this act.

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

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

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

§168.2. Revocation of commission for certain personal checks. The Secretary of the Commonwealth may revoke the notary public commission of a notary public who issues to the order of any State agency or the Commonwealth a personal check without sufficient funds on deposit.

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

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

§169. Revocation of commission of notaries issuing checks without funds on deposit. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, upon written complaint of any aggrieved applicant, revoke the commission of any notary public who issues to the order of any State agency a personal check without funds on deposit in payment of moneys due the agency that were received by him from applicants. Any action taken by the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be subject to the right of notice, hearing and adjudication and the right of appeal therefrom in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Agency Law of June four, one thousand nine hundred forty-five (Pamphlet Laws 1388).